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The exact dates that the information was given to me in New York by Dr. Fuchs I cannot accurately say, except that they were probably between April and June or July of 1944. In August of 1944 Dr. Fuchs failed to show up for his scheduled meeting. This was to be in the vicinity of a movie theater near the Eastern Parkway in Brooklyn. He did not show up for the alternate appointment and I had no means of telling where he had gone, though he had mentioned that he was due to leave for another location. The only information he had was that he thought it was somewhere in Mexico, not New Mexico. John then obtained the information whereby he was once more enabled to get in touch with Dr. Fuchs. He gave me the address of a Mrs. Heinemann in Cambridge, Massachusetts, who is, I believe, Dr. Fuchs' sister. I went to see her in September of 1944. The family was away on vacation. I did see her the second time that I went to Cambridge, which was in the fall of 1944. I told her that I was a friend of Dr. Fuchs; that I had met him in New York; that I happened to be passing through Boston on business and I just wondered if she knew where Klaus was. I used here the same name that I had used on meeting Klaus, which was Raymond. She told me that Klaus was due about Christmas time, was very fond of Mrs. Heinemann's children and he had written her that he would be coming home about that time. She did not tell me where he was except that it was somewhere out west. So, I left an envelope containing a name and telephone number in Manhattan. This name I think may have contained the first name "Jerome" or at least a name with a "J" and was somewhat similar to Kaplan (phonetic). This is not the name. About all that I can say about it is that it evokes a similar sound - a familiar memory chord.

Early in 1945, John got in touch with me and said that he had heard from Dr. Fuchs. I went up to Cambridge and saw Fuchs there. He told me that he was working at a place called Los Alamos in New Mexico, he said some distance from Santa Fe. He also gave me written information at that time and we made an arrangement to meet in June of that year in Santa Fe. This meeting took place in the home of Mrs. Heinemann in Cambridge, Massachusetts, but she was not present at the time of our conversation. The whole meeting was of very brief duration. Before I met Dr. Fuchs on this occasion, I was given a sum of approximately \$1500, as I recall, to offer to Dr. Fuchs, should he need it. I was told to be very diplomatic about this matter so as not to offend him. He turned it down cold. He turned down cold even my tentative offer, so that when I returned to New York, I gave the money back to John, along with the information

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which Fuchs had given to me at this time.

During my vacation in June of 1945, I went to Santa Fe via Albuquerque and met Dr. Fuchs there. He gave me another set of data and we agreed to meet again in late September of the same year in Santa Fe. I took this information back with me to New York and gave it to John. Our conversation there was extremely brief and even there, as when he worked in New York, he was dubious about the possibilities for any real and immediate utilization of atomic energy in the form of a weapon. I do not exactly recall the circumstances under which I turned this information over to John in New York. I traveled to Albuquerque on this first meeting via train to Chicago, then by train to Albuquerque, and finally by bus to Santa Fe. My meeting with Dr. Fuchs was on Saturday afternoon. Then I returned from Santa Fe to Albuquerque by bus on the same day. As I recall, I slept in the hallway of a rooming house where those who were unable to obtain hotel accommodations were bedded. I returned the following day from Albuquerque to Chicago and then via Chicago by plane to either New York or Washington and then by train to Philadelphia. This jumbled up method of travel was necessitated by the traveling conditions at that time.

Here, I would like to make the following statement: All of the expenses involved in any of the work that I did were paid for by me entirely out of my own funds. Immediately upon my return to New York, I turned over the information which Fuchs had given me, to John. The next meeting with Dr. Fuchs took place in late September 1945. I again met him in Santa Fe, this time on the outskirts. He had a car, a rather dilapidated affair, which he had borrowed, and we conducted all of our conversation in it. He gave me some information again. Also, he told me he had been present at the initial large-scale trial of nuclear fission at Alamogordo in New Mexico, and also described to me the tremendous wonderment that had descended upon even those who had the most intimate knowledge of the potentialities of the weapon — most especially on the occasion of the dropping of the bomb on Hiroshima. It is my best understanding that he was actually present with the group or certainly near the group that set off the trial bomb at Alamogordo.

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Dr. Fuchs told me also at this time that he would probably return to England soon but that by paying a call to his sister I could ascertain just when. This statement may not be completely accurate in the sense, it also seems to me that he gave a definite time, about Christmas week of 1945 when he expected to again be in Cambridge.

In early evening I returned by bus to Albuquerque and got an early morning plane from Albuquerque to Kansas City. There, I had to transfer to a train which took me to Chicago and I went from Chicago by way of New York Central to New York. From New York I went to Philadelphia and no more than several days later, turned over the information that Dr. Fuchs had given me to John in New York City. To the best of my recollection, it was out beyond Jackson Heights somewhere in Queens where I turned this information over to John.

Here again, I would like to repeat what I previously said, that this jumbled up method of travel was necessitated by the lack of facilities at that time and heavy travel at that time and was not intended as a means of throwing anyone off my trail.

This was the last time that I saw Dr. Fuchs or obtained information from him.

I made either one or two attempts to see Dr. Fuchs again at the home of his sister. This effort was not successful in that he was still in New Mexico. After the possible second attempt which was in either late January or early February, 1946, my scheduled appointment to report to John did not take place. This was to be at the Earle Theater in the Bronx, New York. I never saw or heard from John again.

In summary, to the best of my recollection, Dr. Fuchs gave me information on five occasions. Two times in New York in the Spring and Summer of 1944, once in Cambridge in very early 1945, probably January and twice in Santa Fe, the first time in June, the second time in late September, both 1945. On each occasion I subsequently turned this information over to John. It is possible, although I doubt it, that Sam received from me the first information which I had obtained from Dr. Fuchs.

During my association with Dr. Fuchs, Sam and John, I fully realized that the information which Dr. Fuchs was supplying me and which I turned over to Sam or John was for the benefit of the Soviet Union. I also surmised that the information concerned the separation of isotopes and the

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subsequent nuclear fission to release tremendous amounts of energy even in the form of a weapon.

I began the work of industrial spying for the Soviet Union in 1936 with the full realization of what I was doing. I thought that I would be helping a Nation whose final aims I approved, along the road to industrial strength. Particularly, was I taken with the idea that whatever I did would go to help make living conditions far more advanced along the road as we know them here in the United States. To amplify, I felt that the industrial set up of a Nation which had only very recently begun to get any kind of a basic industry going, was so far inferior to what existed in other countries, that anything that I could do would be helpful.

Sometimes I was struck by doubts, twofold in nature:

Number one - Especially early in my association from 1936 to 1938 it seemed that the information I was turning over was exceedingly non-utilitarian but I was always assured that it was well received.

Second, the one fear that troubled me during the entire time from 1936 on was the possibility that in the event of exposure my family, which had no idea, not even the very slightest, of the work I was engaging in, would be completely and horribly disgraced.

This affair grew and as I imagine is the case with dealings of such a nature, I got so involved that even had I wanted to, it would have been extremely difficult to get out. However, I would like to qualify this last statement by saying, while on several occasions I did desire to once and for all stop doing this work, that I never once actually suggested it to any of the people with whom I worked. The longest break in all this time was the two year period when I went to school in Cincinnati, 1938 to 1940.

My reaction to the work that I did with Dr. Fuchs was twofold in nature. On the one hand I felt that as an ally, I was only helping the Soviet Union obtain information that I thought it was entitled to. I was troubled even by this, but I persistently put any thoughts out of my mind and as I have previously said, I was in so deep that I was, to a certain extent, bewildered and didn't know what to do. Secondly, the realization that I was turning over information to another power concerning a weapon was so frightening that the only thing I could do was to shove it away as far back in my mind as I could and simply not think on the matter at all.

To amplify somewhat, what I did except during the periods when I actually had to plan to meet Dr. Fuchs or to transmit what he gave me to

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John, was to simply blot out of my mind as well as I could any thoughts whatever on the subject. I hoped as many people do, that atomic energy would never again be employed as a weapon;

I would like to state that so far that I succeed in keeping this whole matter from my thoughts, that some of the feelings I have just stated are more or less recent in the sense that I have only recently given them complete formulation.

I would like now to make as absolute a statement as possible concerning the following:

Neither my mother, father nor brother ever had the slightest inkling that I was ever engaged in any work of such a nature, either industrial espionage or the later affair with Dr. Fuchs. This represented a considerable strain to keep concealing from them over so long a period but I did succeed by one maneuver or another and as of even this minute, they have not the vaguest idea what went on. The same applies to any people that I have known, and been in intimate contact with and have worked side by side with, and have been close friends with, over the period of the last 14 years. This particularly applies to people with whom I worked either in industrial laboratories or more recently, in medical research.

The one possible exception to the above is my former employer and acquaintance, Abraham Brothman and while I surmised that he suspected that I had given industrial processes to the Soviet Union, still he had not the slightest idea of my work with Dr. Fuchs.

I read the above typewritten statement consisting of nine pages and have initialed each page and the corrections thereof inasmuch as all my statements therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Witnessed:

T. S. Miller, Jr.
Special Agent, FBI Justice
5-22-50 Philadelphia, Penn.

Signed:
Harry Gold
5-22-50
Philadelphia, Penn.

Richard E. Brennan ~~Special Agent~~
Special Agent, FBI Justice ~~Philadelphia, Penn.~~

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In addition to the previous nine pages in this statement, I wish to make the following additional statements.

On my final visit to the Heinemann's home in Cambridge, Massachusetts, I very briefly met Robert Heinemann. This is the only time that I ever saw him.

The entire idea of the underhanded work required in the industrial and subsequent spying was always very repugnant to me. I always considered myself as just a worker in a particular field requiring some degree of technical skill and diligence; and I have been most happy when I was just left alone in the laboratory to work. I always looked forward to the time when such actions as I have described in the body of this statement would no longer be necessary. I even expressed that to the people with whom I was in contact, and they agreed. This is not an attempt to shift any of the blame for my actions away from me.

Richard E. Brennan
Special Agent
FBI Justice
5-22-50
Philadelphia, Penn.

Signed: Harry Gold
5-22-50
Philadelphia, Penn.

T. Scott Miller, Jr.
FBI Justice
5-22-50
Philadelphia, Penn.

On the evening of May 22, 1950, arrangements were made for Robert Heineman to view Harry Gold in the Philadelphia Office that night. After seeing Gold, Heineman stated he was of the same build and general appearance as the unknown chemist who visited the Heineman residence, but Heineman declared he could not state definitely that Gold was the individual. Heineman and Gold were then escorted into the same room, and Gold said he recognized Heineman. The latter, however, still was either unwilling or unable to identify Gold. Heineman was extremely nervous on this occasion.

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After the above-quoted statement was secured from Gold, he signed the following statement:

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
May 22, 1950

"I, Harry Gold of 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, having information that I desire to furnish voluntarily, of my own free will to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have asked them to make arrangements so that I can furnish this information to them over a period of time which may take several days, so that I can remain with them until I have furnished all the information of mutual interest in my possession. I do this of my own free will and no threats or promises have been made to me."

Signed:
Harry Gold
5/22/50
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Witnessed by Agents;
T. Scott Miller
Robert G. Jensen

Inasmuch as Gold had declared in the statement immediately above that he desired to furnish all pertinent information in his possession, and desired to remain with Agents until the interview was closed, Agents accompanied him on the evening of May 22, 1950, to the Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Philadelphia, and quarters were taken there for Gold and Interviewing Agents.

G. DETAILS OF GOLD'S ACTIVITY WITH FUCHS

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1. Information Furnished by Gold.

In various interviews with Gold, subsequent to his confession, he furnished the details concerning his association with Dr. Klaus Fuchs, as set forth immediately below.

Harry Gold advised that in the very early part of 1944, his then espionage superior, "Sam," whom he has positively identified as Semen Markovich Semenov, told him during some of their pre-arranged meetings in New York City that he was to undertake an extremely important assignment, the work in which would be so critical in nature that Gold was to think twice and three times before he ever spoke a word about it to anyone. At this time "Sam" told Gold that he would have to drop all

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of his contacts and discontinued all of the work that he had been doing for "Sam." "Sam" then gave him the arrangements for meeting an individual whom "Sam" identified merely as Klaus Fuchs. These arrangements were for a meeting with Fuchs to be held on a Saturday afternoon in the lower East Side of New York, near the Henry Street Settlement House. The arrangements further required that Gold was to carry a pair of gloves in one hand and a green-covered book. In addition, "Sam" gave Gold certain passwords to be used in the meeting with Fuchs, but Gold cannot recall these. Gold does recall, however, that he was to make certain opening remarks to Fuchs, who would answer according to pre-arrangement. At this meeting with "Sam," the latter set the date for the meeting with Fuchs and also set the date, time, and place when Gold was to report subsequently to "Sam" on the outcome of the original contact with Fuchs.

Harry Gold advised that he went to New York City in late February or early March, 1944, on the designated date and to the vicinity where he was to meet Fuchs. He recalled that en route he had to stop in a store in New York City to buy a pair of gloves. He also recalled that "Sam" had told him that Fuchs would be carrying a handball or possibly a tennis ball. Gold recalled that he met Fuchs at about 3:00 or 4:00 PM on the Saturday afternoon in question in downtown New York. Gold stated that he had been instructed to advise Fuchs of certain security precautions which they were to take, and that when he started to discuss these precautions with Fuchs the latter immediately took over the discussion and indicated much more knowledge than Gold of such precautions. Gold stated that he introduced himself to Fuchs as Raymond, and that Fuchs never learned his true identity. He also stated that Fuchs apparently had taken for granted that Gold knew more about him and about future arrangements than Gold actually did. Gold said that he and Fuchs walked for a few blocks from the point where they met, and then took a taxi to Manny Wolfe's Restaurant on Third Avenue. Wolfe's Restaurant is on the Northeast corner of Third Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, New York City. Gold and Fuchs had dinner at this restaurant and discussed plans for future meetings and arrangements. These arrangements are contained in the signed statement of Gold, as set forth above.

Gold stated that at this first meeting with Fuchs, the latter told him that he was employed with the British Mission, working for the Manhattan Engineer District. Gold said that Fuchs also explained the setup of the British group and stated, or implied, that he was working on the separation of isotopes for eventual utilization of the energy produced by nuclear fission in the form of a weapon. On the occasion of this meeting, mutual arrangements were made between Gold and Fuchs for their next meeting and an alternate meeting in the event the former did not materialize. Gold stated that after he left Fuchs, he reported to "Sam" that same night in New York City and told "Sam" of what had occurred during his conversation with Fuchs.

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Gold stated further that he had another meeting with "Sam" during the period between his first and second meetings with Fuchs. At this time "Sam" told Gold that it would be the last time that the two would meet. "Sam" gave Gold instructions for meeting "Sam's" successor. These instructions consisted of Gold's going to a spot on Thirty-fourth Street in New York City, across the street from a bus terminal and in front of a Child's Restaurant. "Sam" furnished Gold with the necessary description of "Sam's" successor, "John," and also the necessary password and arrangements in order that the contact between Gold and "John" could be made. Gold followed these instructions and met "John" at the designated place. Gold added, however, that after meeting "John" in front of Child's Restaurant, they took a short walk and went to a bar. At this bar they ordered a drink and were shortly thereafter joined by "Sam." Gold stated that each of the three left the bar independently a short while later, and that this was the last time he saw "Sam." His subsequent activities with Fuchs were under the direction of his new superior, "John," whom he has positively identified as Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev.

Gold has advised that his second meeting with Fuchs was in either March or April, 1944, about three weeks after the first meeting. This second meeting occurred in New York City in the vicinity of Fifty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue, Manhattan. Gold placed this meeting at a spot where there is a stop on the subway. Gold stated that one of the exits from the subway was through the foyer of a bank and he believes that he and Fuchs met outside of this bank. Gold further recalled that Bloomingdale's Department Store was in the immediate vicinity. He stated that on this occasion he and Fuchs walked East and intended to walk across the Queensboro Bridge, but that as this bridge was closed to foot traffic at the time, they walked instead along First Avenue, underneath the bridge in an easterly direction, toward East River. Gold stated that he is almost certain Fuchs did not give him any information on the occasion of this meeting, stating that upon occasions when Fuchs did give information they parted immediately. At either the first or second meeting, Fuchs told Gold that he would tell Gold at one meeting whether he would bring information at the next meeting. Gold stated that he and Fuchs made arrangements to have an alibi if either was ever questioned about the manner in which they met. To establish this alibi, Gold was supposed to consult the newspapers for March or April, 1944, to find a concert of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra at Carnegie Hall, the program for which he was to copy down. He was to have informed Fuchs of this program so that if either were ever questioned, both would say that they had attended that concert and had happened to have adjacent seats, by reason

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of which they struck up an acquaintance. Gold does not believe, however, that he ever looked up such information. Gold stated that he and Fuchs also were to claim a common interest in chess and classical music, if ever questioned about their relationship.

According to Gold, the third meeting with Fuchs was about six weeks after the second meeting, or in May, 1944. At this meeting, Fuchs gave Gold written information in the form of a packet containing folded pieces of paper. Gold said that he was not sure where in New York City this meeting took place, but thought that it was in Manhattan on a dark side street. Fuchs passed the package to Gold, who could not recall any conversation with Fuchs on this occasion. He said, however, that he must have made arrangements at that time for the next meeting with Fuchs, although he could not recall doing so. Gold stated that Fuchs usually set the approximate time for the next meeting and then the exact time and place would be decided upon. Gold advised that about fifteen minutes after leaving Fuchs on this occasion, he passed the package received from Fuchs to his Russian contact, "John." This meeting with "John" was very quick in nature and took place within walking distance from where Gold received the information from Fuchs.

The fourth meeting between Gold and Fuchs occurred some five weeks after the third meeting, and was in late June or early July, 1944, according to Gold. Gold stated that this meeting took place in the Bronx, and that the location, Fordham Road, stands out in his memory relative to this meeting. He recalled that he met Fuchs on a street near a movie theater and further that the greater portion of this meeting was consumed in walking together for approximately three quarters of an hour or an hour, although he recalls going to Rosenhane's Restaurant with Fuchs where they probably had something to eat. He believes that this restaurant was close to Grand Concourse, somewhere in the vicinity of 180th Street and Fordham Road. He also stated that this restaurant was close to a large department store, the name of which he believes to be "Alexander's." Gold related that he had previously been to this restaurant with "Fred," one of his earlier Soviet contacts. Gold stated that no information was given to him by Fuchs on the occasion of this meeting.

The fifth meeting with Fuchs occurred in late July, 1944, about three weeks after the fourth meeting. Gold said that he met Fuchs in Queens, New York, not too far away from Jackson Heights. He recalled that he traveled by subway to the appointed place. He said that this was a very short meeting and Fuchs gave him a packet of folded papers. Gold stated that sometime during the following half-hour, he opened this package, looked at the information written on the papers, and saw what he recognized as mathematical equations, which

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seemed to concern mathematical derivations. About a half-hour after this meeting with Fuchs, Gold turned these papers over to his superior, "John," at a meeting with the latter, farther out in Queens. This meeting with "John" was of very short duration.

In late July or early August 1944, a sixth meeting with Fuchs was scheduled to take place on Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, near the Belle Cinema and the Brooklyn Public Library. Fuchs did not show up for this meeting, however, and after waiting for some time, Gold left to keep his appointment with "John," who did not show up either. He recalled that the appointment with "John" on this occasion was a considerable distance from where he was to have met Fuchs in Brooklyn, and he believes the place he was to have met "John" was in Manhattan. Gold believed that the alternate meeting for the sixth meeting with Fuchs was to have taken place somewhere in the vicinity of Central Park, Manhattan, about a week or two weeks subsequent to the scheduled sixth meeting. Fuchs did not show up for this alternate meeting either.

Gold advised that when he next saw "John" at his scheduled meeting, they had a long discussion as to what should be done in view of Fuchs' failure to keep the above-mentioned meetings. At this time "John" furnished Gold with an address on West 77th Street, near Broadway, Manhattan, which "John" said was Fuchs' residence address. "John" instructed Gold to go to this address and make inquiry concerning the whereabouts of Fuchs. This meeting with "John" occurred in late August or early September, 1944, and Gold believed it took place in the vicinity of Washington Square (Greenwich Village).

Gold stated that pursuant to his instructions from John, he went to the address on West 77th Street, carrying a book entitled "Joseph and His Brothers," by Thomas Mann, on the inside cover of which was written "K. Fuchs, 128 W. 77th Street." Gold stated that he intended to use this book, if necessary, as a legitimate reason for looking for Fuchs. He stated that when he arrived at the address, he noticed the janitor at the bottom of the stairs on the basement floor, carrying something out. Gold entered the vestibule, looked at the bell-boxes and noticed the name, Dr. Klaus Fuchs. He rang the bell and recalls that either the buzzer on the front door allowed him to enter, or the woman whom he presumed to be the janitor's wife opened the door on the main hall for him. When Gold entered the janitor entered immediately behind him and Gold made inquiry of the janitor as to whether Klaus Fuchs resided there. Gold was informed that Fuchs had gone. Gold was not certain that this inquiry might not have been made of the janitor's wife, though he believes it was made of the janitor. He stated that in any case, however, the woman he

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assumed to be the janitor's wife was present during his inquiry. After this first inquiry, Gold met "John" by pre-arrangement in Manhattan, somewhere above Columbia University, and advised "John" of the results of his inquiry at Fuchs' address. "John" advised Gold "to sit tight."

Gold advised that at the next scheduled meeting with "John," the latter told him that Fuchs had a sister residing in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and that he had this sister's address. "John" and Gold had a long discussion about the advisability of contacting the sister and it was finally decided that Gold should make inquiry of her in Cambridge. Gold recalls that this sister's name was Mrs. Heineman and he believes that she resided on Lakeview Street in Cambridge. Gold stated that he was very uneasy and nervous about making inquiry at the Heineman home because the Heinemans were total strangers to him. He also recalled that "John" had instructed him to make this contact very quickly and leave there should he discover that Robert Heineman was at home.

Pursuant to "John's" instructions, Gold went to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and visited the Heineman home on a Sunday. He stated that when he rang the bell or knocked at the door, a middle-aged, white woman, in her fifties, advised him that the Heinemans were away on their vacation. It was Gold's impression that this woman was possibly a housekeeper. Gold returned to New York City and transmitted this information to "John" at a meeting of a few days or a week later.

Gold advised that at his next scheduled meeting with "John," after having informed "John" of the results of his inquiry in Cambridge, "John" instructed him to go again to Cambridge. This was in October or November of 1944. Gold said that "John" gave him a telephone number, together with instructions that should be left at the Heineman home if Fuchs were not there. "John" instructed Gold that a note should be left with the name and telephone number which Fuchs should call between the hours of eight and eight-thirty or eight and nine, both in the morning, which gave Gold the impression that the individual to be called was to go to work after that period. Gold said that he thought the last name of the individual, designated on the note, was something like Kaplun and that the first name was a name like Jerome, or another name beginning with the initial "J." Gold was of the impression that the telephone exchange in the number left at the Heineman home was "Columbus." Gold stated that the person was unknown to him and that "John" did not tell him anything about him. He denied ever having seen Kaplun.

Gold stated that shortly after seeing "John" on this occasion, in a matter of days he went to Cambridge, carrying the note in a sealed envelope.

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On this occasion, he went to the Heineman home, and met Mrs. Heineman. He recalled that he entered the Heineman residence, spoke to Mrs. Heineman, and gave her the note for Fuchs. He also recalled that on this occasion he met the Heineman children and it is his belief that the name of one of them was Steve. He further recalled that he promised the Heineman children a little, glass pig, and that he probably took, as a gift with him on this trip, a book or a box of candy, as it was always his custom to do so. Gold said he introduced himself to Mrs. Heineman, using the name Raymond, but he cannot recall whether he used a first name. He did recall that Mrs. Heineman informed him that Fuchs had been transferred somewhere in the southwest part of the United States, but that they expected him at their home in Cambridge for Christmas, 1944. Gold further recalls, with reference to this second trip to the Heineman residence in Cambridge, that he had something to eat, though he cannot recall whether it was lunch or merely a small snack.

Gold advised that after returning to New York City from Cambridge, he reported to "John" what had transpired at Cambridge. On that occasion another meeting between himself and "John" was arranged. At either this next meeting or a subsequent meeting with "John," Gold was instructed to again go to Cambridge. At this time "John" told Gold that he had heard from Fuchs. Gold advised that he went to Cambridge between Christmas Day and New Year's Day, or possibly shortly after New Year's Day, 1945. At this time he met Fuchs at the Heineman home in the presence of Mrs. Heineman. He stated that this meeting with Fuchs took place in Fuchs' room and lasted for not more than twenty minutes. Mrs. Heineman was present for a minute or two until Fuchs suggested that she leave and pick up the children at school, or go shopping. During this meeting with Fuchs, Gold offered Fuchs \$1,500.00, which "John" had given to him for this purpose just prior to his trip to Cambridge. Gold stated that Fuchs turned down this offer. He said further that on this occasion Fuchs gave Gold another packet of papers. Fuchs also informed Gold that he was stationed at a place called Los Alamos in New Mexico, where research in atomic energy was being carried on. He and Fuchs then arranged for a meeting at Santa Fe, New Mexico, the following June. This meeting was scheduled for June 1945, inasmuch as Gold could not get away from his business until that time and because Fuchs was also tied up. In making the arrangements for this meeting, Fuchs produced a map of the City of Santa Fe, on which he had marked the spot where the meeting between Gold and Fuchs would take place. This map, according to Gold, was the same type of map that was found by the Interviewing Agents in Gold's home on May 22, 1950. Gold, however, could not recall whether Fuchs had given him the map on which the meeting place was marked, but stated that there was a possibility

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that Fuchs may have done so. Gold advised that he returned to New York City on the same day that he met Fuchs at Cambridge and believes that he met "John" also on that day, though he does not recall the exact meeting place. On this occasion he gave "John" the information Fuchs had given him, returned the \$1,500.00 to "John," and informed "John" of what had transpired in Cambridge.

Gold advised that between the time of the last-mentioned meeting with "John" to the time that he went to Santa Fe, New Mexico, in June, 1945, it is his belief that he only saw "John" once. This meeting occurred in a bar on Third Avenue, somewhere in the 40's in New York City, and was just a few days prior to the time that he made his first trip to Santa Fe. Gold stated that the principal purposes of this meeting were: (1) "John" wished to make certain that Gold would go to Santa Fe to keep the meeting; and (2) to make mutually agreeable arrangements for Gold to meet "John" when Gold returned to New York. Gold said that the name, Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, is familiar and that he felt this might have been the place agreed upon at that time for Gold to meet "John" and turn over the information he was to receive from Fuchs in Santa Fe. Gold said that on the occasion when he met Fuchs in Cambridge, the two of them discussed plans for a further meeting in Cambridge, should one be necessary. He said he had previously been told by "John" that contacting Fuchs at his sister's home was only a matter of emergency and should not become an established procedure. Gold said further that Fuchs also was not fond of meetings at his sister's home. Gold said that he and Fuchs discussed plans for the eventuality of another meeting in Cambridge and decided that the meeting would occur, if one were necessary, in Boston, Massachusetts. Gold was unable to recall the exact place agreed upon for this meeting, but stated that the name, Charles River, stands out in his mind, together with the name of some building. He said that these arrangements were undoubtedly made by Fuchs, since he was not familiar to any extent with the City of Boston. He further stated, however, that no such meeting ever occurred.

Gold advised that his first trip to Santa Fe, New Mexico, for the purpose of meeting Fuchs, occurred in June, 1945. He said that he traveled by train from Philadelphia to Chicago and there changed to the Santa Fe Line, which he took to Albuquerque, New Mexico. He stated that he left the train at Albuquerque and took a bus to Santa Fe. He said that his reason for this was that the train was almost exclusively occupied by military personnel and he did not wish to appear obvious, and further because the bus discharged and picked up many civilian passengers en route from Albuquerque to Santa Fe and would, therefore, be a better choice. Gold said that on arrival in Santa Fe, he stopped at a museum and looked around this museum for sometime. While

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there he bought a map of the City of Santa Fe of the same type as that either shown him or given him by Fuchs in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Gold stated that he has a faint recollection of destroying a map of this type, and that if he did he destroyed the one that Fuchs had given him and the one found by the Agents would be the one he had purchased in Santa Fe. Gold stated that in the late afternoon, after arriving in Santa Fe, he met Fuchs at the appointed place and time. By reference to the map obtained by the Agents during the search of Gold's home, Gold fixed the meeting place as somewhere along the Alameda, near Delgado Street. Gold recalled that the Alameda runs along the Rio Santa Fe. He said that Fuchs arrived in an automobile and picked him up, whereupon they drove on a combination street and bridge, across the Rio Santa Fe a short distance. Gold said that they stopped the car and conversed and that during this conversation Fuchs described some of the physical setup at Los Alamos and some of Fuchs' duties at Los Alamos. Fuchs also told Gold that he was dubious about the possibilities of any real or immediate utilization of atomic energy in the form of a weapon. Fuchs had no doubt, however, of the eventual success of utilizing atomic energy in this manner, but was skeptical as to whether it could be realized before the war would end. Gold and Fuchs also agreed on a date, time, and place for the next meeting, which was to be in Santa Fe in September, 1945. On this occasion, in June, 1945, Fuchs again gave Gold a packet of papers, containing information relative to work being done at Los Alamos. Gold stated that he returned to Albuquerque from Santa Fe and stayed overnight in a rooming house in Albuquerque. It will be noted that on this occasion Gold then made contact with the unknown American soldier in Albuquerque, who is believed to be identical with David Greenglass, as mentioned elsewhere herein. Gold advised that he left Santa Fe via the Santa Fe Railroad, alighting at Chicago, from where he took a plane to Washington, D. C. At Washington he took a train to New York City, where he met "John" somewhere on Metropolitan Avenue in Brooklyn, and turned over to "John" the information he had received from Fuchs in Santa Fe. As set forth elsewhere herein, it will be noted that Gold is known to have been registered at the Hilton Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico, on June 3, 1945.

Gold advised that sometime during the Summer of 1945, after his return from Santa Fe, New Mexico, he met with "John" in New York City and was given the definite indication that Fuchs was to return to England inasmuch as the work on the atomic bomb in the United States was approaching an end. Gold believed that "John" gave him certain instructions to give to Fuchs during the next meeting, or that he was at least asked by "John" to arrange a plan with Fuchs relative to establishing contact between the Russians and Fuchs on the latter's return to England.

Gold advised that he took the latter part of his vacation from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company in September, 1945, and at that time left Philadelphia

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to keep his appointment for a second meeting with Fuchs in Santa Fe, New Mexico. He said that he left Philadelphia by train and went to Chicago, where he stayed a full day at the Palmer House in that city, as set out elsewhere herein. It has been determined that Gold was registered at the Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois, on September 16, 1945. Gold stated that sometime during the evening of the day that he spent at the Palmer House, he left Chicago by train and traveled to Albuquerque. Again, Gold took the bus from Albuquerque to Santa Fe for the same reasons as mentioned above. Gold met Fuchs again at the appointed spot and at the appointed time, though Fuchs was approximately five minutes late for this meeting. Gold stated that this was most unusual for Fuchs, as Fuchs was very precise in keeping his appointments on time. Gold stated that this meeting occurred in the late evening and that Fuchs again picked him up in an automobile. It was also Gold's recollection that there were some bottles of whiskey in the back of the automobile which were to be used at a party to celebrate the success of the Los Alamos work. Gold said that he and Fuchs drove well into the outskirts of Santa Fe and out on a hill, or farther up on the side of the mountain on which Santa Fe is built. Gold recalled that from the spot where he and Fuchs stopped, they could see the lights of Santa Fe. At this time, Fuchs told Gold that he had been present at the initial large-scale trial of nuclear fission at Alamogordo in New Mexico, and also described to Gold the tremendous wonderment that had descended upon even those who had the most intimate knowledge of the potentialities of the weapon, most especially upon the occasion of the dropping of the bomb on Hiroshima. It was Gold's understanding that Fuchs was actually present with the group, or certainly near the group that set off the trial bomb at Alamogordo. Fuchs told Gold on this occasion that he had been speaking to a security officer at Los Alamos, in a very off-hand fashion, and the officer told Fuchs that while Army Intelligence realized there were hundreds of Soviet agents in the United States and England, there was only one agent of the United States or Great Britain in the Soviet Union itself. Gold stated that Fuchs laughed when he told Gold this, and said that he did not know whether that meant anything. During the course of this meeting, Fuchs gave Gold another packet of information concerning the atomic project at Los Alamos. In addition, Gold discussed with Fuchs at this time, in accordance with his instructions from "John," plans for future contact of Fuchs upon the latter's return to England. Gold was not clear on the exact location in England where this meeting was to occur, but believed it was to be in London, and said that the names, Paddington or Teddington Crescent, stand out in his memory. Gold believed that the arrangements consisted of either Fuchs', or the person in England who was to contact Fuchs, carrying four or five books bound together by a string in one arm, and carrying a single book in the other hand. Gold also recalled that the tentative

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schedule, set up for the first meeting in England, was for a Saturday night and that this was the first time that any such schedule as the first Saturday in June, or the third Saturday in June, had been mentioned. He stated that prior to that time, all meetings were arranged on definite dates, such as the 10th of June, or the 20th of June, as the case might be. Gold said that these arrangements were undoubtedly suggested by Fuchs, since he, himself, had no knowledge of England and would have been unable to make such suggestions. Gold also expressed the belief that these future meetings, which Fuchs was to have in England, were to occur on a regular basis.

Gold also advised that during this conversation with Fuchs in Santa Fe in September, 1945, he made tentative arrangements with Fuchs to recontact the latter in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in late 1945 or early 1946 in the event such a meeting would become necessary. He recalled that Fuchs had stated that he did not know exactly when he was returning to England, but that Gold could get in touch with his sister in Cambridge and thus find out just when Fuchs was to return to England. Gold advised that he returned to Albuquerque from Santa Fe the same evening and stayed at the Hilton Hotel in Albuquerque where he registered under his own name and remained overnight. As set out elsewhere herein, it has been determined that Gold was registered at the Hilton Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico, on September 19, 1945.

Gold advised that on the following day he traveled by plane from Albuquerque to Kansas City, Missouri, where he took a train to Chicago. From Chicago he traveled to New York City via the New York Central Railroad. He arrived in New York City too late to keep his pre-arranged meeting with "John" for the purpose of turning over the information he had obtained from Fuchs. Accordingly, he traveled on to Philadelphia, and met "John" a short time later at an alternate meeting in Queens, out beyond Jackson Heights, New York City. He then gave to "John" the information obtained from Fuchs and informed "John" of his arrangements for Fuchs' meeting in London. He also informed "John" of the information Fuchs had given him orally.

Gold advised that subsequent to the above-mentioned meeting with "John" in Jackson Heights, he had a later meeting with "John," possibly near the Hotel St. George in Brooklyn, New York. This meeting took place sometime before the first of January, 1946. At this time, "John" was very touchy and very apprehensive. "John" told Gold that they had to be extremely cautious. Gold received the definite impression that "John" had the "wind-up" for some particular reason. Gold said that "John" made a couple of other appointments with him at that time, one of which was in Jamaica, and another of which was near the Earle Theater in the Bronx. "John" did not keep any of these appointments, however, and Gold has not seen "John" since.

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Gold related that in January or February, 1946, he again went to Cambridge, Massachusetts, to determine the location of Fuchs and to determine whether Fuchs was still in the United States. He did not see Fuchs on this occasion. He recalled that during this visit to the Heineman home, he met an individual there whom he believed to be a Greek or of Greek ancestry. When several names were mentioned to Gold, he seized upon the name, Constantine, as being the first name of this individual. He recalled the last name as being a peculiarly sounding Greek name. As set forth elsewhere herein, this individual is probably Konstantin Lafazanos. Gold described the Greek individual as having close-cropped hair, lying flat on his head; stocky build; Greek accent; and wearing a jacket. He said that this individual was present for about fifteen or twenty minutes, and that during some of this time Robert Heineman was also present. He said that the Greek appeared to be a close friend of the Heineman family.

Gold recalled that he told Robert Heineman and the Greek that he was from the Pittsburgh area and that he was a chemist or biochemist. He also recalled that one of the subjects discussed at the time dealt with a recent increase in the price of steel, and that another subject was music. He stated further that he advised those at the Heineman home in Cambridge that he was married and had two children. Gold said that he had frequently told people with whom he was in contact, relative to his work for the Soviet Union, that he was married and had two children for the purpose of creating an obstacle toward his discovery or identification. Gold stated that he returned to New York and then to Philadelphia. He pointed out that as Fuchs was not present at the Heineman home on this occasion, his last meeting with Fuchs was in Santa Fe, New Mexico, in September, 1945. He stated that he has never seen Fuchs again.

Gold advised that arrangements for all meetings between himself and "John" were made in advance. He related that he would meet with "John" prior to the times that he was due to meet Fuchs and that during such meetings with "John" he would advise "John" if he was to get information from Fuchs on the next scheduled meeting with the latter. Also, on the occasion of these meetings with "John," plans would be made for the next meeting between Gold and "John" as well as for alternate meetings. He stated that on the occasions in New York City when he was due to receive information from Fuchs, he and "John" would plan a meeting to take place the same night that Gold was to receive the information. These meetings with "John" would occur not more than an hour after Gold's meeting with Fuchs, and sometimes in as short a time as fifteen minutes. He said that upon leaving Fuchs with the information, he would immediately keep the meeting with "John" and quickly transfer the information received from Fuchs. Gold stated that there was no conversation conducted between himself and "John" during the meetings

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when he turned information over to "John." He said, further, however, that at the meetings with "John," prior to the meetings with Fuchs for the purpose of obtaining information from Fuchs, he and "John" would arrange for a second meeting to occur after the short meeting for the purpose of delivering the information to "John." These second meetings would be made a few days, or a week at the most, after the meeting at which the information was turned over to "John."

Gold also advised that on occasions when he did meet Fuchs and Fuchs informed him that he would give Gold information at the next meeting, he and Fuchs would make plans for a future meeting at that time, in order to obviate the necessity of the two spending anymore time together than was essential when Fuchs was transferring information to Gold. Gold also stated that in all these arrangements, alternate meetings were always established. These alternate meetings always occurred within two weeks after the original meeting.

Gold advised that he took elaborate precautions prior to the times that he would meet Fuchs. With reference to the New York meetings with Fuchs, he stated he would travel by subway in the general direction of the meeting place and en route would get off of the subway at deserted stops and wait on the platform, reading newspapers, allowing several trains to go by. He also would jump on subway trains just as the doors were closing and leave them in the same fashion. He would then travel in the opposite direction from the meeting place, usually by different means of transportation, such as bus, street car, or taxicab, and then, being assured he was not followed, he would go directly to the meeting place. Gold mentioned that on only one occasion did he become alarmed that he was being followed and on this occasion, after leaving Fuchs, he rode the Fifth Avenue bus up Riverside Drive to the end of the line, and then returned.

By way of summation, Gold has recalled meeting with Fuchs on eight different occasions in the United States. Five of these meetings occurred in New York City, and surrounding boroughs; one in Cambridge, Massachusetts; and two in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Gold has recalled receiving information from Fuchs on two occasions in New York City; on one occasion in Cambridge, Massachusetts; and on two occasions in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Gold stated that possibly he might have had one more meeting with Fuchs in New York City, but he was unable to recall the circumstances and believes that if he did have such a meeting, he did not receive information from Fuchs at that time.

(65-57449-486)

On July 10, 1950 Gold executed a signed statement incorporating the above information. A photostatic copy thereof is attached as an exhibit.

(Exhibit 13)

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Gold advised on June 16, 1950, that upon the occasion he saw Fuchs in Cambridge, Massachusetts, he gave Fuchs an opera-style wallet which Gold had bought with his own money at a cost of about eight dollars. Gold said that Fuchs was not very happy about receiving this present but nonetheless accepted it. Gold also recalled that Fuchs told him in the Summer of 1944 of the existence of Kristel Heineman and that she lived in Boston, Massachusetts. Gold said Fuchs told him that his sister was having great difficulty with her husband and was considering separating from him. Fuchs told him that in the event the Heinemans separated Mrs. Heineman would come to New York to live and Fuchs would live with her.

Gold said the reason Fuchs told him this was in order that Gold would pass this information on to "John" and obtain approval for Fuchs to live with his sister in New York. Gold said he never did relay this information to "John" but at a later meeting with Fuchs told Fuchs that he had passed it on to "John" and that it had been approved. Gold stated that he did this for the reason that he was afraid some petty official might object to Fuchs living with Mrs. Heineman in New York and Gold wanted to circumvent this disapproval.

(Philadelphia tel 6/16/50)

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2. Information From Fuchs - Interview By Bureau Representatives

On May 20, 1950, Assistant Director H. H. Clegg and Special Agent R. J. Lamphere displayed still photographs of Harry Gold to Fuchs. At that time he stated that the photographs were not clear enough for an identification. (H. H. Clegg cable 5/20/50, No. 481)

On May 22, 1950, Fuchs viewed three repeat showings of motion pictures which had previously been taken surreptitiously of Gold. At the end of the first showing, Fuchs said, "I cannot be absolutely positive but I think it is very like him. There are certain mannerisms I seem to recognize such as the too obvious way he has of looking around and looking back." Later Fuchs said there was something that did not quite fit but that it might be the passage of time. After the third showing he said that the identification was "very likely" and related that there was nothing in the physical appearance of Gold dissimilar to the physical appearance of the American contact. (H. H. Clegg cable 5/22/50, No. 482)

It should be noted that the Bureau was advised by the Philadelphia Office that Gold had admitted being the contact of Fuchs prior to the receipt of this cable from Mr. Clegg.

It should be noted that on May 24, 1950, photographs of Harry Gold which were taken in the Philadelphia Office during interview with Gold were displayed to Fuchs at which time he made a positive identification of Harry Gold as his American espionage contact.

During the interrogation of Fuchs by Messrs. Clegg and Lamphere in the period May 29, 1950, through June 2, 1950, Fuchs furnished the following information relating to his instructions for espionage activity and his actual espionage activity while he was in the United States:

Instructions for Continuing his Espionage Activities in the USA

Fuchs stated that in the Summer of 1948 he learned that he was being designated as part of an official British Mission which was to travel to the United States to do work in connection with research on atomic energy. Fuchs said that the Soviet Intelligence Service had nothing to do with his being chosen as part of this British Mission, and that he was chosen because of his knowledge and qualifications as a nuclear scientist. Upon learning of his designation as part of the British mission, he informed his woman contact of this fact and she subsequently gave him instructions as to how he was to

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establish contact in the United States. Her instructions were to the effect that Fuchs should, on a designated day and at a specified time, go to a point on the lower East Side of New York City where he would meet an individual who would be wearing gloves and would have an additional pair of gloves in his hands. Fuchs was to carry a tennis ball in his hand. Fuchs said that the instructions were to the effect that if contact was not established at the designated date, time and place, a second attempt should be made at a later time. Fuchs did not recall whether this was to be a week or a month later, but said that it was probably one or the other. Fuchs said that there were definite arrangements made as to the passwords which would be exchanged at the meeting, but that he does not now recall exactly what these instructions were, but he gave the following as an example of such instructions. The contact would state, "Can you tell me the way to Grand Central Station?" Fuchs would make a reply which would not be entirely responsive, and the contact would in turn make an absurd reply. Thereafter, the regular conversation between the two persons could begin.

He stated he made no written notes whatsoever as to the instructions received, but he did memorize them and retain them in his memory until the meeting was consummated. He advised that it was his intention and understanding that this meeting was for the purpose of establishing an espionage contact in the United States so that he could continue to furnish confidential, restricted information through this contact to and for the benefit of the Soviet Union.

First Contact For Espionage Purposes in USA

In keeping with prior instructions, Fuchs advised that he left with members of the British Mission by ship and came to the United States. He landed at Newport News, Virginia, on about December 3, 1943. He proceeded to Washington, D. C., and stayed in Washington at some hotel, the identity of which he does not remember, for one or perhaps two nights. Then he went to New York City. He took up residence promptly at the Taft Hotel. Most of the members of the British Mission were stationed at the Taft Hotel. He did not like the place himself, and soon thereafter he moved. At first it was his estimate that he might have spent the first month after his arrival at the Taft Hotel. Later he concluded this was too long a period, in his estimate. He next moved to the Barbizon Plaza Hotel in New York City. At first he estimated he might have lived there for two or three months before moving, but when it was shown that his next place of residence began on February 1st he agreed that this stay at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel was considerably shorter.

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Another member of the British Mission, Mr. Henry S. Arms, left for England and he left a furnished apartment on West 77th Street, the exact address he confirmed as being 128 West 77th Street. This was a furnished apartment, and he remembers having seen the caretaker and his wife, but he cannot recall their identities. He does not believe they were colored and he states that his mind is a complete blank as far as their identities are concerned.

After arriving in New York City, Fuchs took up employment as part of the official British Mission which had its offices at 43 Exchange Place, New York City. Fuchs said that the British Mission was working with officials of the Kellogg Corporation which was under the control of the Manhattan Engineer District. Fuchs said that the work of the British Mission was with respect to developing the mathematical theory for the building of a chemical plant with regard to the gaseous diffusion process. Fuchs said that one of his immediate contacts in the Kellogg Corporation was Manson Benedict, and another individual was named Montrose. Fuchs stated that at Christmas, 1943, he visited the home of his sister, Kristel Heineman, in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

He then told the story of his first meeting in substance as follows:

In keeping with the specific instructions which had been given to him by his woman espionage contact in or near Banbury, England, he proceeded at the time and on the date indicated to a place on the lower East Side of Manhattan, which he recalls to have been on Henry Street. It was not dark although it was approaching dark at the time, and his recollection was that this was about Christmas, 1943, or at least in December, 1943, or January, 1944. The place for the meeting had been selected by his woman contact near Banbury, England. He believes that it is possible he was living at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel at this time, because he recalls going into a subway station located near the Barbizon Plaza Hotel, and he entertained some apprehension, in fact, concerning this first meeting. He recalls having this apprehension while he was in the subway station near the Barbizon Plaza Hotel getting ready to proceed to his first contact. Since he moved from the Barbizon Plaza Hotel to 128 West 77th Street on February 1, 1944, or about that time, he assumes that logically the time of this first meeting was prior to February 1, 1944.

He asked no questions as to how to proceed to Henry Street as he previously had purchased a map and made his own plans for going there. In keeping with the specific instructions, he went to the place on Henry Street which had been previously designated and described to him in England. He stated that the full, detailed instructions which had been given to him in England were carried out. The contact was made on Henry Street, and the

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contact was wearing gloves and carrying an additional pair of gloves in his hands. Fuchs, on the other hand, had a tennis ball in his own hand, as per instructions. His contact came up to him and furnished his name as "Raymond." Fuchs furnished his own name. "Raymond" stated that he was pleased to meet Fuchs. He indicated he had been expecting him and he stated definitely that he was pleased to have been selected for such an important assignment.

He stated that no information was delivered to "Raymond," his contact, during this first meeting. It was his usual practice in England, and he followed it in this instance, in making contacts not to take anything in writing with him at the first meeting. He told "Raymond," in answer to questions, where he was living and where he was working. They also arranged to hold another meeting in the immediately near future. He discussed with "Raymond" his plans. He also discussed with him orally some of the officials for whom he was working and told him where, in fact, he was working at the time. "Raymond" specifically suggested that at future meetings Fuchs make sure that he was not being followed. The attitude of "Raymond" at all times was that of an inferior. At this first meeting Fuchs believes that he made a statement to "Raymond" about atomic energy, and he knows that the words "atomic energy" and "atomic bomb" were both mentioned, and "Raymond" must have known about them as he did not ask any questions for interpretation or explanation. He also believes that the comparative strength of an atom bomb was also mentioned at this first meeting, or it could have been at some subsequent meeting held soon thereafter.

Fuchs estimated this first meeting lasted about twenty minutes. They walked together during the course of the meeting in the general area where the first contact was made. Fuchs remembers that on one occasion he and "Raymond" did go together to a restaurant somewhere in New York — it could have been on the occasion of this first meeting, although he does not remember this to be so.

In answer to a specific question as to whether the first meeting could have been in February or March of 1944, Fuchs stated that he felt reasonably sure that it was earlier than these dates, and that it was during the period when he was at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel. Fuchs was asked as to whether there was a playground nearby the point of the first meeting, and he said he could not recall this, but he did recall a row of flats (apartments or apartment buildings) in the immediate vicinity.

Fuchs stated he was motivated in keeping this initial meeting with Raymond in New York by a desire to aid the Soviet Union. He said he considered "Raymond's" status as that of an agent intermediary acting for and in behalf of the Soviet Union, in keeping with the plans which had been initiated in England and which first meeting he was carrying out in keeping with instructions which he received in England.

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Subsequent Meetings for Espionage Purposes in New York City

Between December 1943 and August 1944 Fuchs stated that, in addition to this first meeting above-described, which he had with Raymond, whose photograph he identified as Harry Gold, there were held 4 or 5 meetings, maybe as many as 7 meetings, all told in the City of New York with Raymond.

At that time he was working with the Kellogg Company as a Consultant. The work by this company was being done independently, but under the over-all control from a security standpoint of the Manhattan Engineer District. The office where he was employed as Consultant was on Wall Street at a place where there were three entrances to the building. His work and the work that he was concerned with was that of developing mathematical theories to furnish to the Kellogg Company with principles as to what could go on in the gaseous diffusion process with questions of tolerances and the over-all problems of gaseous diffusion. He further advised that he was concerned with working plans with the size of a plant necessary for employment of the gaseous diffusion process, although not with the size of the labor force that might be required. During this period he and other British scientists were working on a series of papers identified as the MSN series. The number that had been written prior to the time of his departure to Los Alamos in August 1944 was about 19. Approximately 13 of this series were written by Fuchs himself. Others participating in the production of this series were Peierls, his immediate superior, Skyrme and one of the group papers was written by Besonquet in England. The MSN series was known as primary papers containing matters of principles and all of those when prepared and all of those which he delivered to his Espionage contact, Raymond, were at the time of their delivery classified data.

Fuchs advised that, in addition to the first meeting which he had with Raymond (Harry Gold), there were additional meetings, the sequence of which he could not remember and many of the details he could not remember definitely, but he described these meetings in general as follows:

One meeting which Fuchs had with Raymond occurred in Manhattan near one of the middle bridges which he identified by a map as the Queensboro Bridge. The meeting occurred on the street corner very close to the bridge in what he would consider anything but an exclusive area. He remembers that during this contact he and Raymond walked underneath the bridge approach and from the description of the area, it was concluded that this was probably on First Avenue and not on Sutton Place. This meeting was held after dark as where most of the other meetings held in New York. This meeting occurred in the early part of 1944.

Another meeting between Fuchs and Raymond occurred just outside a subway station near Central Park and he believes this would be the "Museum" subway stop on the west side of Central Park West. In this instance Fuchs stated that he designated the place of contact because it was reasonably near his own place of residence on West 77th Street, but it was the usual rule

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for Raymond to designate the places for contact. At this meeting arrangements were also made for a subsequent meeting between Raymond and Fuchs.

Another meeting held in the early part of 1944 was in the Bronx near a moving picture theater. From an examination of a map, Fuchs concluded that this meeting was held on Grand Concourse near 159th Street or 161st Street, at least in this general vicinity. In a subsequent discussion of the meeting in the Bronx he stated that the words "Fordham University" struck a familiar chord and it could be possible that the meeting was held near Fordham. However, he stated that this meeting, as were practically all of his meetings with Raymond, was of short duration and not likely to be of one-hour length either here or at any other place in New York. He believes that when he kept this appointment in the Bronx with Raymond he very likely went there by subway, and that at this meeting as in all other meetings held in New York there was an agreement and arrangement made for a subsequent meeting. They also had an understanding that, in the event they failed to make contact at any of the meetings arranged, they would meet at exactly the same hour either 1 week or 2 weeks later.

He described another meeting as having been held in the Borough of Queens. He estimated that when he rode the subway from Manhattan into Queens that this meeting was at a place approximately 20 minutes after entering the Borough of Queens after crossing the East River. He recalls having looked at a map before proceeding to this Queens meeting and he remembers noticing that the direction he would take would be in the general direction of an airport. He also recalls that the subway train on which he was riding left the underground and became an elevated prior to the time when he left the train for this particular meeting. At this point Fuchs was shown a copy of Hagstrom's map of Queens, New York, and after studying it he reached the conclusion that the general area in which the meeting was held is the area described on the map as "Jackson Heights." He, with his finger, made a circular motion describing the area which is bounded by Flushing Bay, LaGuardia Airport, St. Michael's Cemetery, Woodside, Elmhurst and Corona. He was unable to identify the subway or elevated stop or any of the streets by name since he stated he could not recollect the specific place, but could remember only the general area.

As best he can recollect, he had with him on this occasion a package of papers which had been written in longhand and which contained classified information about their work on the Atomic Energy project and, although he at times carried rolled up papers in his hands, he preferred to carry the rolled up papers in his pocket which he probably did on this occasion. His recollection is that the papers which were passed by him to Raymond and which were written in longhand by him, contained classified, highly confidential information with reference to his work under the general over-all security control of the Manhattan Engineer District. Although he stated he did not recollect specifically that any of the MSN papers were passed at this meeting, he did recollect to the best of his belief that two or more MSN papers were passed to Raymond by him at each of the approximately 5 meetings held after the first meeting.

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There was one other meeting which was arranged to be held in Brooklyn. Following an examination of a map of Brooklyn, he believed that this meeting was to be held in the general vicinity of Boro Hall, although it might have been held at the intersection of Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue extension. This planned meeting was unsuccessful. Fuchs stated he arrived at the designated place and he recalls that there were some large public-looking buildings in the vicinity and the traffic was heavy. He stated that at all of the meetings held with Raymond, either in New York City or elsewhere, he observed no one who seemed to know Raymond and he had no one accompanying him at these meetings.

He is of the opinion that following the very first meeting described in the preceding section of this report that written confidential and classified information was delivered by him to his contact, Raymond. He advised that there would have been no occasion for any meeting except to deliver written information since the knowledge and background of Raymond was insufficient to enable him to understand technical details and his lack of scientific knowledge of the type necessary to understand the problems on which Fuchs was working would have made it very unlikely that he would have arranged any meeting with Raymond after the first for any purpose other than to deliver information in writing to him.

As for information furnished in the City of New York at the above-described meetings, Fuchs stated that he personally prepared about 13 of the MSN documents. He would first prepare a draft in longhand. On some occasions they would be sent to his immediate superior, Peierls, for reading and then, in turn, would be routed for duplication. In some instances, however, Fuchs, after preparing the rough draft, would route this rough draft which he prepared directly for duplication. In all instances when Fuchs prepared the draft a proof copy and the original draft would be returned by the duplicating staff to Fuchs. Each of the duplicated copies was numbered for control and security purposes due to the highly confidential character of the contents. Fuchs would then personally retain the original draft which he had written in longhand and he then, subsequently, personally furnished all of his own longhand drafts of his own composition directly to the individual known to him as Raymond, with the intention that he would serve as an intermediary in transmitting these secret documents to the Soviet Union and for the benefit of that country. The documents which he delivered were sometimes folded and other times were rolled up. Sometimes they were carried in his hand, but most of the time he would carry them in his pocket and he delivered these papers secretly, usually after dark, at the meetings which he had made by prearrangement with Raymond during the period from December 1943 to August 1944. The information which he furnished, Fuchs stated, had come to his knowledge by virtue of his official employment on the Atomic Energy project under the over-all control of Manhattan Engineer District.

During these contacts in New York City, as above-described, Fuchs stated that he furnished in writing information concerning the principles on

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the development of the mathematical theory, information concerning tolerances, the gaseous diffusion process, working plans, the size of a plant, and the approximately 13 of the MSN series which he had prepared personally.

He furnished in writing also from time to time in New York, as he received it, information as to the over-all and general effort and activities in connection with his own work relative to the production of fissionable material and its potential use as an explosive in the war effort and general information about membranes and their composition and, although he did not know the technical details at that time the general information concerning membranes and their composition which he did furnish was of a highly confidential type.

While in New York, he furnished information orally concerning the manpower employed by Kellex and the nature of the work being performed by the British Mission and all that he knew concerning personnel and general activities in the Manhattan Engineer District. He also advised orally that there was a plan for the building of a large plant somewhere in the southeastern part of the United States, which would employ both the gaseous diffusion and electro-magnetic processes. He stated that this plant was later constructed at Oak Ridge although he did not know while in New York the specific location. He furnished orally the identity of the officers and the high-ranking scientists who were employed by Kellex and those that he knew who were employed at Manhattan Engineer District at New York. He also discussed some of the personnel orally. At these meetings Raymond (Gold) never took notes. Highly technical information was not furnished orally due to Raymond's inability to understand.

As best as he can recollect, Fuchs stated he only missed one prearranged contact with Raymond in New York and at each of the meetings actually held in New York arrangements were made between him and Raymond for a subsequent meeting.

He stated that the only time he and Raymond traveled together in New York City was on one occasion only when both got in a cab and went to a restaurant at some place which he does not recall.

At the last actual meeting which he held in New York with Raymond, Fuchs stated he believes he told Raymond he was about to be transferred either to England or to Los Alamos and that, in the event he desired to get in touch with Fuchs, Raymond could contact his sister, Mrs. Kristel Heinsman, whose address on 114 Lakeview Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Fuchs furnished to Raymond at that time. He stated that he did not like to bring his sister's name into this matter, but since she was in no way being involved in his Espionage activities, he decided it was the best way to permit a renewal of the contact in the event it were lost. Fuchs stated that some time subsequent to this meeting he traveled to Washington, D. C., where he conferred with

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Sir James Chadwick, a representative of the British Mission. At this meeting with Sir James Chadwick, Fuchs learned that he was to be transferred to Los Alamos and would, therefore, not be going back to England. Prior to actually leaving for Los Alamos, Fuchs made a trip from New York City to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he saw his sister. At this time Fuchs informed his sister that she might be contacted by an individual whom Fuchs designated by some name which he does not now recall, but which name may have been Joseph or Jack. Fuchs told her that this individual would say at the time of meeting that he brought "greetings from Karl." These arrangements had previously been agreed upon between Fuchs and Raymond. Kristel Heineman, when contacted by Fuchs in this regard, was agreeable to being so contacted.

Fuchs was asked if, during the period he was in New York, he could have told his contact that he was going to Mexico instead of New Mexico. Fuchs stated that he was sure that he had not stated that it was Mexico inasmuch as he had no intention to go to Mexico in connection with any Atomic Energy work. Fuchs also stated that he believes that he gave his apartment address of 128 West 77th Street, New York City, to Raymond at the next meeting following his moving to that address.

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Fuchs' Transfer to Los Alamos

As set forth in the preceding section, it was definitely decided in the meeting Fuchs had with Sir James Chadwick in Washington, D. C., in July, 1944, that Fuchs would be transferred to Los Alamos to work on the Atomic Energy Project there rather than returned to England. In accord with this, Fuchs traveled to Los Alamos, New Mexico, where he arrived on about August 14, 1944, and where he worked as a physicist in the Theoretical Division of the Laboratory. While Fuchs was still an employee of the British Mission he was at Los Alamos, working under the over-all control of MED. He was working on confidential and classified research and was, through his employment in the Theoretical Division, given access to practically all of the information with respect to the plans for the detonation of a plutonium bomb. He learned of the contemplated use of the implosion theory in such a detonation and began work on various aspects of such a detonation, including the Lens System, various implosion designs, the theory of the jets in connection with implosion, and similar confidential work as an expert physicist. At Los Alamos he was assigned a room in a dormitory in the restricted area.

Espionage Contact in Cambridge, Massachusetts, February, 1945.

As stated, Fuchs was transferred to Los Alamos in August, 1944. He advised that the German Communist Party would likely have information on all of the members of his family. He, Fuchs, did personally belong to the branch of the German Communist Party in England after he came to London. It is quite likely that he furnished biographical information concerning his sister, then residing in the United States, to this underground Communist movement in England. He never furnished any biographical data on any other American. Thus, it was hardly necessary for him to mention his sister and her address; although it was suggested that his sister be used as a contact, he does not know for sure whether he made this suggestion or whether it was made by someone else. He did not like to use his sister's home as a contact place, but did agree to it since it did not involve her, but if she did suspect anything she would think it was in connection with Communist Party work.

Fuchs stated he visited his sister in Cambridge in February, 1945. He had planned at first to visit her at Christmas, 1944, but this trip was cancelled. It is probable that he wrote to his sister that he would visit her

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later in February, 1945, since this was about the time of the birthday of one of his sister's children. While he was visiting his sister in February, 1945, his sister, Kristel Heineman, told Fuchs that his contact, (he believes the name "Joseph" or "Jack" was used) had visited her and she had told this contact that Fuchs was coming in February, 1945. He also advised on another occasion that it was possible that his sister had written to him at Los Alamos, advising that "Joseph" had called. The contact, Raymond, (later identified as Harry Gold) did visit his sister's home while Fuchs was there in February, 1945. He did not like this meeting to be in his sister's home, but he accepted it. No espionage matters were ever discussed in the presence of his sister. The contact, Raymond, came to the door and probably asked for Fuchs, and when he was informed that the contact was there he called down from upstairs for Raymond to come up to Fuchs' bedroom. His sister may have been there in the bedroom with them for a minute or so. He does not recall this as being so, however, nor does he recall telling his sister to leave — although he probably would have done so had she been there. He does not recall that Robert Heineman was there at any time while Raymond was present. He believes that in the home at the time Raymond was there were his sister, possibly her children, and Fuchs. The call was made in the latter part of the forenoon and lasted for ten minutes, or perhaps some longer period of time, but Raymond did not stay for lunch. He recalls that his sister told him that on a previous visit of the contact to the sister's home, the contact, Raymond, had brought some chocolates for the children, although he does not remember a book having been mentioned.

The conversation which took place between Fuchs and Raymond in Fuchs' bedroom at his sister's, Kristel Heineman's, home in Cambridge, covered the following matters:

Arrangement for a meeting in Boston within a day or two;

The contact requested the information of an up-to-date type and Fuchs told him that he would prepare notes on the detailed principles of the atom bomb construction for delivery to him at Boston;

Arrangements were made for the meeting in Boston at a specific place, time and date;

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During this meeting at Kristel Heineman's home, Fuchs gave Raymond a yellow city street map of the City of Santa Fe, New Mexico, which was used as a basis for planning a subsequent meeting there in June. Fuchs stated he personally brought the map with him from Los Alamos for the purpose of arranging this subsequent meeting in Santa Fe. It is to be noted that Fuchs was shown a map of the City of Santa Fe, New Mexico, issued by the Santa Fe Chamber of Commerce, and he stated that it was exactly the same type of map which he had furnished to Raymond at the Heineman home in February, 1945. Due to the fact that Raymond was employed somewhere on a regular basis and had difficulty in arranging to get away, it was Raymond who selected the time for the meeting. The meeting was to be held on Alameda Street, which runs alongside the River and Raymond was to be walking on this street in the vicinity of trees and park benches, and Fuchs was to pick him up in a car there.

Fuchs stated he then, in Kristel Heineman's home, prepared a paper which was the first really detailed paper he had prepared concerning atom bomb construction. He later stated that he had no physical recollection, however, of preparing the paper, or in which room it was prepared, or if he actually sat down at a desk and prepared it. He stated, however, that he did not bring any papers with him from Los Alamos. Thus, it was logical to assume that he prepared them at his sister's home.

His contact, Raymond, never spoke of his contact in any way, never referred to them as "he," "she," "they" or "my people." He indicated at no time any personal interest in the information that was being furnished. Fuchs does not recall whether Konstantin Lafazanov came in while the contact was there, but Fuchs knows that he did not want Raymond to stay long and he more or less pushed him out in order to terminate the meeting. There was no indication during this conversation that Raymond had tried to reach him in the meantime, the mails had not been used, he had no message through any other channel -- although his sister had written him, he believes, that "Joseph" had been in. The letters from his sister were in English.

While he was at the Heineman home he recalls that Wendell Furry came to the house on a visit. He remembers no telephone calls or telephone numbers having been left in any way for him to make use of in making a contact. He does not remember the telephone number Academy 2-2677. He does not remember the name J. or Jerome Kaplun or Kaploun. He would not say with positiveness that this number had not been left, but that it would have been a most unusual thing and that he has no recollection of it whatsoever. He stated he

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The principle of the Lens System which had not yet, at that time, been finally adopted;

The size as to outer dimension of the high explosive component;

The possibility of making a plutonium bomb;

The fact that a high explosive as a type of compression was considered, but had not been entirely decided upon;

The difficulties of multiple point detonation as this was the specific problem on which Fuchs was then working;

The highly spontaneous fission rate of Plutonium 240 — He stated he did not at that time know of the designation of this substance as Plutonium 240, he knew it to be a type of plutonium but it later became known as Plutonium 240;

The comparative critical mass of plutonium as compared with Uranium 235;

The approximate amount of plutonium necessary for such a bomb;

The current ideas as to the need for an initiator.

It is his estimate that this written, longhand document containing the above information, known to him to be classified and highly confidential, was prepared on six or more pages in longhand, in English, and the document concerned itself mostly with matters of principle and was written in such a manner that a physicist could understand it, although Raymond, he felt sure, could not. The main point of emphasis in the paper which was delivered related to the principle of implosion and the outer dimension of the high explosive. The document was prepared in English, written in longhand, and no part of it was coded other than the use of symbols employed by scientists.

He was in the earlier meetings, specific and positive about the meeting being held in Boston. Along toward the concluding meetings he was informed that Gold, in his confession, had indicated that this written document had passed at Cambridge in his sister's home, and he stated that he frankly had no physical recollection of the meeting in Boston, but he does recall having papers with him in his possession at Boston for the purpose of delivering them to Gold, and it is his recollection that the papers were prepared in his sister's home, after the contact in February, 1945, for, since he

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brought no papers with him from Los Alamos, he had no papers ready for delivery when Raymond arrived at his sister's home, so his best recollection, based on logical reconstruction, was that he prepared the papers at his sister's home and did deliver them at Boston within a few days thereafter. It is noted that in giving a signed statement Fuchs stated that the arrangements made in his sister's home for the meeting in Boston, and for the preparation of the papers, were made without the knowledge of his sister or her husband, that they were not present during the discussion he had with Raymond and they had no knowledge of the purpose of the discussion. Under prolonged and continuous questioning concerning the meeting in Boston, Fuchs' position changed from that of positiveness — even giving, as above shown, the physical location of the meeting, to one of a rather nebulous type when he stated he had no physical recollection of the meeting in Boston.

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Raymond (now identified as Gold) told him on this trip that he had had trouble getting there due to his difficulty in getting away from his regular employment. Fuchs stated it is quite likely that he made notes in a diary he was then maintaining as to the dates of his contacts, but he is not sure that he made a note as to the date of this particular meeting. His diary, he stated, had long since been destroyed.

Second Santa Fe Espionage Contact in September, 1945

Fuchs stated that at first he lived in Los Alamos on the reservation in the dormitory, and some time later he moved to what was known as "The Big House." During this time, he was still engaged as a physicist on A-Bomb research work in the Theoretical Division at Los Alamos under the over-all control of MED.

At the meeting held in June, 1945, at Santa Fe, arrangements were made for a second meeting in the fall of the same year at Santa Fe; the date, time and place of the meeting were fixed in this initial Santa Fe meeting. The date of the second meeting at Santa Fe was probably September, 1945, as he recalls that it was prior to the time when he went to Mexico City with Dr. Peierls and others in November, 1945. The specific date he does not now recall, but it was probably on one of his days off. They were allowed shopping days without annual leave being charged, and he believes it was on one of these shopping days. He recalls that at first in Los Alamos they worked for six days a week, and subsequently for five days a week. He is quite sure that this meeting in September, 1945 was not on Sunday.

He received no indication from his contact Raymond (Harry Gold) as to how Raymond had travelled to Santa Fe, but it must have been by train. He believes that Raymond indicated he was going to return via Albuquerque, and he recalls that after their meeting had terminated, he let Raymond out of the car at a point fairly close to the bus station.

He met Raymond, as per the agreement made during the previous June, as he was walking along Bishops Lodge Road, he believes between Hillside Avenue and Kearney Avenue. Fuchs believes that he picked Raymond up in his car and they drove on out Bishops Lodge Road to a lonely place where the car was stopped and a discussion was held.

During this discussion, no arrangements were made for another meeting between Fuchs and Raymond in the United States, first, because Raymond felt that he would be unable to make arrangements to get away from his job, and second, because Fuchs had heard intimations that he might go back to England in January, 1946.

During this conversation in this instance between Fuchs and Raymond, they did make arrangements for a meeting between Fuchs and another espionage contact to serve as an intermediary in transmitting information to the Soviet Union, and

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this meeting was to be held in London. Fuchs stated he selected the place for the meeting at Mornington Crescent, which is the name of an under-ground (subway) station in London. This station is large, about 150 yards in length, and there is a lift (elevator) and stairs. Fuchs stated that according to these arrangements, he was to have a copy of Life Magazine with him, and his new contact was to have a bundle of several books with a cord tied around them. Some passwords, which he does not now recall, were to be used. The date of the month and the specific hour of the day was fixed with a recontact to be made if the first attempt to meet failed, and the recontact was to be at the same time and on the same day of the month either one month or two months later. (Fuchs advised that these plans which they made for the meeting were never consummated due to the fact that he read about the Canadian Spy expose, and he made other arrangements on his own initiative.) It was necessary, Fuchs said, for him to designate the place in London where they were to meet since Raymond (Gold) was not acquainted with London.

Fuchs stated that no plans were made for any further contacts at his sister's home or anywhere else in the United States, not even in the event an emergency arose. He advised that he remained in Los Alamos until June, 1946 and from the date of the September, 1945, meeting with Raymond until he left Los Alamos in June, 1946 for England, no contacts were made with Raymond, and no consideration was given to a subsequent meeting in the United States because he did not know how he could arrange it, and he doubted if there was even any consideration given to the possibility of such a meeting at that time. Fuchs stated that he left Los Alamos and went to see his sister at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on the last day of June, 1946.

He stated that when he left Los Alamos to keep this second meeting in September, 1945, with Raymond, he drove his car while en route off the side of the road in a desert between Los Alamos and Santa Fe, and there wrote a paper in long-hand based on information which he retained in his memory. He said "I had enough in my head to do this." He turned this paper which he prepared over to Raymond as an espionage contact, with the full intention and purpose that it would be transmitted through Raymond to and for the benefit of the Soviet Union and its Atomic Energy research and construction program. He does not believe that his report contained any information as to the results of the Japanese explosions, because he believes that Dr. Penny's report concerning this was later prepared

Included among the information furnished by Fuchs in writing, unless otherwise indicated, to Raymond for transmittal for the use by the Soviet Union, were the following: The fact that the production of U-235 was about 100 kg per month; that the production of plutonium was about 20 kg per month. He stated he was about 20 miles from the A-Bomb fission trial at Alamogordo, i.e., the "Trinity test," and he viewed the results that were observable from this position. At Los Alamos, his work was concerned with figuring out where things might go wrong in the bomb action, and later at Los Alamos he worked on blast waves, specifically the tail end of the blast waves. Only so far as it entered into the interpretation of experimental results did he know of the effect that the bomb would have on human life. He furnished to Raymond, he stated, whatever he knew.

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The uranium bomb at Los Alamos was an appendix, not much interest being shown in it there, and he knew no one concerned with the gun at Los Alamos. He furnished specifically in writing to Raymond the results of the Trinity tests, and advised if the English were keeping up with the United States. He also furnished data on his work on the initiator; the rate of production; and although he did not know much about it, he may have said something about the preassembled core and compass. The chances are that he did. He furnished information concerning the critical size which would be important only if one wanted to know how many bombs were being made on the basis of the rate of production of materials. He believes that he passed information to Raymond that the barriers were to be of "sintered nickel."

Information learned by Fuchs while he was in the United States, and an indication based on his recollection as to whether he did or did not furnish this information as specified below to his Russian espionage contacts, is listed below, with no indication as to whether the information was passed in the United States or subsequently in England. It will be noted that from some of the dates of the meetings at which some of the subject matters were discussed, it would have been impossible for this information to have been delivered to Raymond by Fuchs at the September, 1945 contact between them, due to the fact that the meetings were not held until subsequently. Thus, his logical rationalization that this was subsequently furnished in England when he indicated that the information was passed to his Russian espionage contact.

As for the document known as MSN-18, the title being "Adaptation of K-25 Plant for Partial Operation on the Cascade of Cascades Principle—Flow Sheets VII a, b and c," he stated that he knew that this problem was discussed, but did not know that a paper had been issued concerning it. He had heard nothing concerning K-25 at Los Alamos, and if he passed any information at all about it, it was prior to his going to Los Alamos. The Cascade of Cascades was considered previously in England, and was transmitted to his Russian espionage contact in England prior to his coming to the United States. He transmitted nothing at any time concerning the operations at Hanford, but he did give more than an indication of the composite bomb and its economic features. He did this at either the September meeting in Santa Fe, or at the first meeting in England, and he furnished it in writing, he recalls. There was included, also, the economic features of the composite bomb at the September, 1945 meeting in Santa Fe. This data was furnished, he feels sure, as well as in a subsequent meeting which he held in England with an espionage contact after his return to England from Los Alamos. He stated that he did not furnish any information concerning the problem in achieving a non-equilibrium reaction which was discussed at the April super conference at Los Alamos, but he is quite certain that he did furnish to his Russian contacts information concerning the inverse Compton radiation cooling effect. He furnished some information concerning diffusion plant problems - barriers, but this was only a limited amount of data, and he furnished nothing as to conditioning such problems. He stated that he did not furnish information contained in the address by Mr. Teller in Mr. Bradbury's office at one of the first super conferences, nor did he furnish any information concerning the contents of a talk by Mr. H. Hurwitz who spoke at the second "super" meeting. \$4

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Concerning the indicated suggestion of Dr. von Newman, who suggested the ignition of the super bomb by the implosion process, he stated laughingly that this was his, Fuchs', suggestion, and that he did not furnish information concerning the ignition of the super bomb by the implosion process. There was no information furnished concerning the suggested cylindrical rather than the spherical implosion gadget, nor did he furnish any information concerning the contents of discussions by Messrs. Metropolis and Turkevich at the third super meeting. Also, he furnished no information to his Russian contacts concerning a discussion by Mr. Lausdorf at the fourth super meeting. He could not recall the subject matter of the fifth super meeting at which Mr. Teller presided, and the subject matter was not furnished to him. He furnished some information about the idea but none concerning the details relative to the development of slow explosives. He is unable to identify what was discussed at the meeting in June, 1946, presided over by Daral Froman at a meeting of the Interim Council when Milo Sampson spoke.

Photostatic copies of two signed statements executed by Fuchs on May 26, 1950 are attached as exhibits. (Exhibit 12)

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D. INVESTIGATION OF GOLD SUBSEQUENT TO
MAY 22, 1950

1. Background of Gold

(a) Personal History

Gold has advised he was born December 12, 1910, in Bern, Switzerland. His parents Sam and Celia Gold, both born in Russia, emigrated to the United States in 1914 at which time the family name was Golodnitsky. On arrival at Ellis Island an Immigration official suggested that the name be changed to Gold. Subsequent to their arrival in the United States the Gold family resided in Little Rock, Arkansas and Chicago, Illinois. In 1915 Sam Gold went to work in Norfolk, Virginia and Celia and Harry Gold went to Philadelphia to reside with Celia's brother.

Immigration and Naturalization records at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania reflected that Harry Gold was issued a certificate of derivative citizenship under the Immigration and Naturalization file 3-A-7159. No date was available and the Philadelphia file has been destroyed.

The same records reflected that Sam Gold filed petition for citizenship on June 6, 1921 and was naturalized June 6, 1922. His address then was 2649 South Phillip Street, Philadelphia, and his occupation was cabinetmaker. He was born January 1, 1881 in Russia and entered the United States July 13, 1914. Immigration records also reflected the arrival of this individual under the name Samson Goldnitzki.

Records in the office of the Deputy Clerk in Charge of Naturalization, U. S. District Court, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania reflected that Sam Gold, 2623 South Phillip Street, a cabinetmaker, was born January 1, 1881 in Kiev, Russia and had emigrated from Antwerp, Belgium on July 4, 1914. He declared his intention to become a citizen on January 17, 1929, in the District Court at Philadelphia. His wife Celia was born July 29, 1883, in Russia. He had two children, Henrich Gold born December 12, 1910 in Switzerland and Yosef Gold residing with him. Sam Gold executed his oath of allegiance on June 6, 1922 and the court order admitting him as a citizen was issued on the same date. Neither the U. S. District Court records nor the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflected any legal change of name for Sam Gold. An Immigration official and the

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The First Santa Fe, New Mexico, Espionage Contact in June, 1945

In keeping with arrangements which had been made in the home of Fuchs' sister (Kristel Heineman) in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in February, 1945, Fuchs stated that he would meet his contact Raymond in Santa Fe in June, 1945. He had shown Raymond on a map where they would meet; and they did meet at the place indicated on Alameda Street, where it lies alongside the river, and between Castillo Street and Delgado Street, where there are trees and benches adjacent to the street. After they met, Fuchs then went after his car which he was using, and he then picked up his contact Raymond, and together they drove across the river bridge and turned left into a lane which terminated at a gate. They stopped the car, sat in the car, and talked together at this deserted spot.

While there in the car, Fuchs delivered in writing as much information of an up-to-date type as he had concerning the A-Bomb. He also informed Raymond of the fact that a test explosion was soon to be held in July at Alamogordo, and he also furnished additional information at this time which he possessed concerning implosion. He gave in writing a description of the plutonium bomb which was soon to be tested. He furnished more information than had heretofore been furnished concerning the ignition of the bomb, although this ignition system had not yet been completed. He furnished in writing the principles of IBM calculations, the methods of calculating efficiency and the results of the efficiency calculations. He stated that as best he recalls, his estimate as to the calculated efficiency ran from a small percentage to as high as 50%, which he subsequently recalled in comparing it with the actual results of efficiency tests of the Hiroshima explosion which was about [redacted] and the later Nagasaki explosion which was about [redacted]. He also furnished in writing information concerning the size of the bomb, and the plans to use the bomb against Japan if it were found effective in the test. He knew that work was going on on the gun but he knew very little about it. He probably referred to it in his written communication. He prepared a sketch of the bomb and its components with important dimensions indicated, and he drew a simulated sketch covering a period of about ten minutes, which as best he could recall was similar to the sort of sketch he turned over to Raymond at this meeting. He also furnished information as to the type of core, a description of the initiator and details as to the tamper.

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Orally at this meeting while in the car, Fuchs advised that he furnished the names of the types of explosives to be used in the bomb, the approximate site of the Trinity test which was soon to be made, and that the A-Bomb according to calculations would be vastly greater in its explosive force than large quantities of TNT. He furnished, in fact, a specific figure to establish a comparison.

He stated that his paper was written in longhand, and in its preparation prior to the time when he left Los Alamos, he consulted official classified documents at Los Alamos in preparing the longhand data which he delivered to his espionage contact Raymond. He remembers specifically that he examined official documents to obtain information concerning the special method of detonation, the IBM calculations and the result of the efficiency calculations. He stated that

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office of the Deputy Clerk, U. S. District Court of Philadelphia advised that Sam Gold had apparently changed his name himself and it had not been recorded in the court records as a legal change although it had apparently been accepted as such when his naturalization certificate was issued.

(65-57449-185, p. 5, 7)

(b) Immediate Family

Sam Gold, aka, Samson Goldnitzki, Sam Golodnitsky and Samuel Gold, was employed by the R.C.A. Victor, Camden, New Jersey from December 24, 1916 to January 31, 1946 with periodical short-term layoffs as a head sander and a stock handler. R.C.A. records show other employment for Sam Gold by George Weiss, Girard Avenue and Berks Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania from March to September 1929, and by the Philco Radio Corporation, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania from January to April 1930. Nothing of a derogatory nature as to work, conduct, attitude, character or loyalty was indicated during his entire periods of employment.

(Report of SA Louis G. Turner dated May 31, 1950 at Newark, entitled "Harry Gold, was, et al, Espionage - R")

Sam Gold has been employed by the Zeyher Manufacturing, Co., Incorporated, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania since June 24, 1946, and was still so employed as of May 26, 1950. A company official has advised that Sam Gold was completely beyond suspicion insofar as his loyalty was concerned.

Joseph Gold, 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, according to records of the Naval Aviation Supply Depot, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born February 20, 1917 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He applied for the position of Clerk with the Civil Service Commission on May 9, 1946. He was previously employed, from August 1942 to March 1943, by the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, U. S. Army, as a junior tallyman. He left this position to enter the armed forces. He was also employed, from February 1936 to April 1942, by the Merchants Parcel Delivery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania as a router and clerk. He left this position for an operation. Joseph Gold enlisted in the U. S. Army August 18, 1942, and received an honorable discharge on January 17, 1946. In service he received several decorations. On August 2, 1946, Joseph Gold entered on duty as a clerk in the Veterans Administration. On November 24, 1947, he was transferred to the Naval Aviation Supply Depot, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as a purchase clerk. On the same day (u)

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he took an oath that he was not a member of any political party or organization advocating the overthrow of the United States. He received permanent Civil Service status on August 10, 1949. His duties during the entire period at the Naval Aviation Supply Depot have been in the purchasing department and he has not had access to classified material. (u)

(65-57449-185, p. 9, 12)

(c) Relatives

Harry Gold has advised that he has the following relatives:

Mother's Brother	Shama Umin
Cousins	Albert Umin (son of Shama) Bronx, New York
	R. Richard Umin (son of Shama) New York City
	Frank Umin (son of Shama) Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
	Jack Umin (son of Shama) Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

He has also advised that there are no living relatives of his family in Europe. (65-57449-185, p. 8)

Albert Umin and R. Richard Umin were interviewed on May 29, 1950 and they could furnish no pertinent information. Frank Umin was interviewed with like result on May 31, 1950. (Rept SA John R. Murphy, NY, 6-3-50 and 65-57449-520)

Other relatives of Gold have been determined to be:

Esther Tomar - Cousin
3904 Camden Avenue, Pennsauken Township, New Jersey
Mrs. Samuel Ominsky - wife of Samuel Ominsky - Gold's uncle
4723 North Camac Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Jacob and Celia Ominsky - definite relationship not indicated
4723 North Camac Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Kate Ominsky - definite relationship not indicated
4723 North Camac Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Harry Geller - definite relationship not indicated
6658 North Uber Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Joseph Umin - Cousin
3507 Belle Ave., Baltimore, Maryland
Sarah Gould - Cousin
180 8th Street, Troy, New York

The relatives listed immediately above were interviewed but could provide no pertinent information concerning Harry Gold.

(65-57449-366, 492, 520, 485)

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(d) Residences

The following residence addresses for Harry Gold were obtained from him and through the sources indicated below:

2649 South Phillip Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
2600 Block South Phillip Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
2540 South Phillip Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (1931 - 1938)
Jersey City, New Jersey
(short Period 1932)
19 Glendale Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio (summer 1936)
5032 Boudinot Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (1938 - 1944)
6823 Kindred Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (August 1944 to present)
4209 Hampton Street,
Elmhurst, New York (1946)
48-53 44th Street,
Woodside, Long Island, New York (November 1947 to June 1948)
(65-57449-185, p. 13, and New York Tel
June 2, 1950)

(e) Education

The records of the Philadelphia public schools, Administration Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, reflected that Harry Gold attended the Sharswood Elementary School and the South Philadelphia High School during the period from October 1916 to February 1929.

At the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the records show that Harry Gold, 2631 South Phillip Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania entered in the fall of 1930 as a freshman. He withdrew March 12, 1932. He also took a pre-freshman course at this University, the exact dates being unknown. School records gave no indication that Gold participated in sports clubs or other organizations. Instructors here could not furnish any information of pertinence to Harry Gold.
(65-57449-185, p. 13, 14, 520)

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Harry Gold, according to the records of the Drexel Institute of Technology, Night School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, entered in February, 1933 and graduated June 5, 1936, receiving a diploma in chemical engineering. While attending Drexel, Gold was employed as a laboratory assistant in the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Institute's records did not disclose membership in school clubs, societies or other organizations on Gold's part. In September 1936 Gold received a George W. Childs scholarship for an outstanding scholastic record and returned to Drexel Night School to do postgraduate work.

According to records at St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Harry Gold attended a course from October 18, 1943 to January 17, 1944. He also attended a course at this College on February 14, 1944 to April 24, 1944 and again attended from September 18, 1944 to November 10, 1944. During all the courses taken at St. Joseph's College, Gold was employed by the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Instructors of Gold at this College were interviewed but could furnish no pertinent information concerning him.

(65-57449-185, p. 14, 15; 65-57449-520)

Gold has informed Agents that he attended Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio graduating summa cum laude with a B. S. Degree in 1940. Gold has also claimed to Agents that he attended Columbia University in New York City, but investigation has disclosed no record of his having attended that institution. Investigation is being conducted to determine the details of Gold's record at Xavier University.

(New York Tel May 25, 1950)

Several former professors of Harry Gold, both at the University of Pennsylvania and at St. Joseph's College, were interviewed without developing any information of significance. None of these persons were aware of any un-American tendencies on the part of Gold.

(65-57449-408; 520)

During the search of subject's residence a small card containing the name "Jim McMillen, 60 Linden Avenue, Niles, Ohio" was found. Gold advised that McMillen was a student and football player at Xavier University whom he knew. He stated that McMillen had no knowledge of his espionage activities. James William McMullen, 60 Linden Avenue, Niles Ohio, was interviewed and he advised that he attended Xavier University from 1938 to 1942 and knew Gold as a fellow student during the period from 1938 to 1940. He denied other than a casual knowledge of Gold or having seen Gold or heard from Gold since 1940.

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A sheet of paper amongst Gold's effects contained the name Bob Benkeser, 21-11 Rossade Drive, Lafayette, Indiana. This paper also contained the notation "Purdue University Chemistry Department." Robert Anthony Benkeser, Assistant Professor, Chemistry, Purdue University, on interview advised that he knew Harry Gold as a fellow student at Xavier University, Cincinnati. He said that he had not seen nor heard from Gold from student days until April 12, 1950, when Benkeser attended the American Chemical Society Convention in Philadelphia. At this time he met Gold in the lobby of the hotel at which the convention had its headquarters, which was believed by Benkeser to have been the Bellvue Stratford. On this occasion he talked to Gold about one-half hour and exchanged addresses with him. Benkeser was unable to furnish any information concerning the activities of Gold.

(65-57449-459)

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(f) Employment

Harry Gold has informed Agents that he had the following employments:

Giftcrafters
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania Sugar Company
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
December 1928 to September 1938
(Laid off during 1932)

Holbrook Manufacturing Company
Jersey City, New Jersey
1932

Pennsylvania Alcohol and Chemical Corporation
Pennsylvania Sugar Company and
Siboney Distilling Company
(All related companies)
July 1940 to February, 1946

A. Brothman Associates
New York, New York
May, 1946 to June 2, 1948.

Philadelphia General Hospital
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1948 to present.

(65-57449-185, pp. 17, 16)

Frank C. Schieber, 2408 North Leithgow Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised that the firm of Giftcrafters went out of business in 1931. He had no recollection of Harry Gold having been employed by this firm. He could furnish no information relative to the whereabouts of the former owners of this firm. (Report of SA Robert G. Jensen dated 6-7-50 at Phila., entitled Harry Gold, was., Espionage R).

Records of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, reflect that Gold was employed from January 2, 1929

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until August 31, 1930 as an assistant chemist. He resigned of his own accord and was again hired on April 25, 1932, as a chemist. He remained until December 15, 1932, when he was laid off because of lack of work. On September 18, 1933, he was again hired as a laboratory assistant and remained in the company's employ until September 15, 1938, when he resigned of his own accord. He again assumed employment with the company on either January 1, July 1, or November 1, 1940. The company records in this regard were indefinite as to the exact date. He resigned on February 1, 1946, when the company discontinued the operation in which Gold was employed.

The company records indicated an additional previous employment of Harry Gold by the Moormeir Dairy Company, Cincinnati, Ohio for a year and ten months, the exact dates not being given.

Vacation records as maintained by the Pennsylvania Sugar Company were incomplete and no record of any vacation by Gold during 1945 could be located. The company records did show that Harry Gold had borrowed \$500 from the company on February 6, 1945, and had repaid same by deductions from his salary.

Mr. Robert Tuson, Process Superintendent, Pennsylvania Sugar Company, was Harry Gold's superior at the Pennsylvania Alcohol and Chemical Corporation from June 15, 1945 until February 1, 1946, when Gold was laid off. He described Gold as a quiet and retiring person and as an "introvert." Gold and Morrell Dougherty, a fellow employee at the Pennsylvania Alcohol and Chemical Corporation were, according to Tuson, inseparable friends and associates. Tuson indicated that Gold and Dougherty in December, 1945 were suspected of being connected with the disappearance of some laboratory equipment and after an indirect reference was made to Dougherty concerning this equipment, it eventually reappeared. Tuson and other plant officials felt that Gold and Dougherty held back information concerning chemical analyses, etc. Tuson did not believe that any of the material to which Gold had access was of a secret nature. He indicated, however, that the information may have been of help to a backward nation. As to official trips taken by Gold, Tuson said that Gold, with Dougherty, had traveled to Pekin and Peoria, Illinois between June 15 and August 1, 1945 to visit distilleries. Another company official recalled that some time between 1941 and February, 1946, Gold and Dougherty had traveled to Terra Haute, Indiana, on official business.

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Other former co-employees of Gold's at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company were interviewed and generally described him as a conscientious and hard worker. None supplied any information indicating that he was other than loyal to the United States. Two former co-employees did point out that in 1936 or 1937, Gold refused to work until some striking members of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company returned to work, even though he, Gold, as a professional man, was not involved in the strike.

Mrs. Jack P. Gladfelter, nee Regina Margaret Lookabaugh was employed by the Pennsylvania Sugar Company from June 15, 1942 to September 1, 1946 as assistant chemist. She worked in the same laboratory as Harry Gold. She knew nothing derogatory concerning him but mentioned that in about 1945, she typed some kind of a treatise or paper for Gold on the Thermal Diffusion of Gases. She did not know anything concerning the contents of the article and could give no further opinion on what it might have dealt with.

Mrs. Mary Atwell knew Harry Gold through Mrs. Gladfelter. Mrs. Atwell knew that Mr. Gladfelter had done some typing for Harry Gold in the preparation of a scientific paper, the nature of which was unknown to her (Mrs. Atwell). She pointed out that the typewriter used was her (Mrs. Atwell's) personal typewriter which she still owned and retains at her residence at 1522 Mt. Vernon Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Miss Beatrice M. Schied also knew Harry Gold through Mrs. Gladfelter. Miss Schied had been employed until mid-1948 at the Philadelphia General Hospital. She knew that a vacancy existed in the hospital for a biochemist and knowing that Harry Gold planned to return to Philadelphia from New York City, she informed him of the vacancy and subsequently recommended him for this position.

Morrell Edward Dougherty advised he first met Harry Gold in the early 1930's and became a close friend in 1933 when both attended Drexel Institute in Philadelphia. Dougherty was employed by the Pennsylvania Sugar Company from the summer of 1929 until February 1, 1946. Relative to Gold's vacations, Dougherty remembered Gold having stated he intended to visit Atlantic City, New Jersey in the spring of 1945. Dougherty, however, had no knowledge of whether Gold actually made this trip. He also remembered a number of trips which he and Gold made on official business for the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. He mentioned

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traveling with Gold to Gibson Island, Maryland in about 1940; to Glen Olden, Pennsylvania some time prior to the war; to Washington, D. C. in the fall of 1944, and to Chicago, Pekin and Peoria, Illinois soon after June 21, 1945. In February, 1946, after leaving the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, Dougherty and Gold attended a meeting of the American Chemical Society in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Dougherty knew nothing of value concerning Gold's employment by the Abraham Brothman Associates, but felt that Gold became associated with Brothman through Tom Black. Dougherty admitted loaning money to Gold, borrowing money from Gold, and being associated with Gold in obtaining various loans. He pointed out that about one or two years after the start of World War II, he and Gold attempted to borrow \$1500 from a bank for the purpose of establishing a Vitamin Assay Laboratory. They were unable to secure the loan. Dougherty believed he was presently indebted to Gold in the amount of about \$400. He did not remember what use Gold made of any of the funds received by him from any of the various loans secured. Dougherty said that Gold had never discussed politics, international affairs, or anything which might be connected in any manner with Communism. He never saw Gold reading the "Daily Worker" or any other literature which Dougherty considered to be Communist inspired. (65-57449-185, pp. 17 to 39)

James S. MacIntosh, 17 DeBell Court, Passaic, New Jersey, was the former President of the Holbrook Manufacturing Company, Coles and 18th Street, Jersey City, New Jersey. He advised that the company records had been destroyed in approximately 1945. MacIntosh recalled, however, that Harry Gold was employed by the company for several months in 1933, after which he was released as being inadequately qualified for the position.

Frederick A. Stetson, a former employee of the Holbrook Manufacturing Company, recalled Harry Gold's employment by that firm in 1933. He said that on the basis of his association with Gold in 1933, he regarded the latter as a personable and thoroughly loyal American. He had not seen or heard from Harry Gold since 1933.

(Report of Special Agent L. G. Turner dated 5-31-50 at Newark, entitled "Harry Gold, was., etal., Espionage R").

Harry Gold on interview on May 15, 1950, advised that he was employed by Abraham Brothman Associates starting in 1946. He remained in Brothman's employ until June 2, 1948, when he resigned.

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The following former employees of Abraham Brothman and Associates were interviewed without developing any pertinent information concerning Gold:

William Rohall
2533 Aqueduct Avenue,
Bronx, New York

Ruth Lewin Seliger
7 Toneville Avenue,
Jersey City, New Jersey

Robert Keith Townsend
Sperry Gyroscope,
Lake Success, Long Island, N. Y.

Robert Lippin
Rogers and Butler,
219 East 44th Street, New York City

Ernest Egerson Mair
772 East 222nd Street,
Bronx, New York

Sol Fanshel
86-20 162nd Street,
Jamaica, Long Island

Robert Gerson
Apartment 4H
201 West 77th Street,
New York City

Joel Stanley Chalek
63-45 Wetherole Street,
Rego Park, Long Island

Hersh Rabinovitch
129 West 89th Street,
New York City

Sholem Silberstein
2 Brighton 8 Court,
Brooklyn, New York

Emil Z. Barish
21-44 78th Street,
Jackson Heights, New York

Edward Quick, owner of Peacock Roll Leaf Company, Inc., 85-03 57th Avenue, Elmhurst, Long Island, who rented space at that address to Abraham Brothman and Associates was interviewed on May 26, 1950. He was unable to furnish any pertinent information as were twelve current employees of Peacock Roll Leaf and the eight of the thirteen former employees of Peacock Roll Leaf that could be located. (65-57449-571)

Jules Korchien, former partner of Abraham Brothman in Abraham Brothman Associates, has denied that he ever met Harry Gold. (65-57449-462)

Philip Levine, presently employed as a physicist and chemist at the Children's Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, was interviewed on June 7, 1950. He reluctantly furnished information concerning his knowledge of Harry Gold. Levine stated he was employed by Abraham Brothman Associates from September 1947 through June 1938 and that he first met Harry Gold when he began this employment. He stated that he most likely had been introduced to Gold by Oscar Vago. Inasmuch as he and Gold worked in the same laboratory, they became more friendly with one another than they were with any of the other Brothman employees. He said that in approximately March 1948, he learned of

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an apartment vacancy at his residence and took Gold to the apartment house manager and assisted him in arranging to rent this apartment. At the time, Gold was short of funds and Levine stated that he advanced Gold the sum of \$120.00. Levine claims that Gold is still indebted to him for that amount.

Levine stated that during the period of their close association Gold made no trips from New York City excepting to Philadelphia upon the occasion of Gold's father's (undoubtedly means mother's) death.

Levine stated that he and Gold frequently had conversations both in the laboratory and in the apartment building. These conversations were limited to one of two topics, according to Levine. Namely, one, the research chemical work in which they were both involved or two, the precarious and at times unknown financial condition of Abraham Brothman Associates. With reference to the first item of conversation, Levine described Gold as being an exceedingly hard working individual who put in as much as 12 or 14 hours per day on his work. He said that both he and Gold often worked 7 days per week and for weeks on end.

With reference to the second point of conversation, Levine stated that he had accepted the position with Brothman after the latter had convinced him that Brothman Associates were on the verge of chemical discoveries of value which would produce profitable large contracts for the manufacture of the items discovered. Levine stated that Gold apparently worked for Brothman under a similar notion. He further stated, however, that both men soon discovered that Brothman's hopes were largely illusory and that Brothman lacked money. Levine stated that he loaned money to Brothman for which he has never been repaid and that from his conversations with Gold he is convinced that Gold's financial experiences with Brothman were as bad, if not worse, than his own. Levine claimed that Gold had gone to Philadelphia and borrowed money from banks and finance companies in order to assist Brothman. Levine stated that in the spring of 1948 while Abraham Brothman was on a trip to Switzerland, he examined Brothman's files and concluded that "Brothman was a fraud - wasn't a good engineer and wasn't a good chemist. He was a pretense." Levine said that after making these discoveries he talked then with Harry Gold, Oscar Vago and Bill Rohall. Upon Brothman's return to New York about late May 1948, he and the above three individuals confronted Brothman with Levine's discoveries. All but Rohall severed their connections with Brothman as a result.

Levine advised that shortly after being employed by Brothman he heard that both Brothman and Gold had appeared before a Federal Grand Jury in 1947. He believed that this appearance occurred prior to his employment with Brothman. He said that he inquired of Gold concerning this matter and that Gold informed him simply that the Grand Jury had found no reason to indict either Brothman

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or himself; that the charges given the Grand Jury were apparently placed by some unidentified person with ill will. Levine alleged that he accepted Gold's explanations and never made additional inquiries of Gold or anyone else about the Grand Jury appearance.

Levine advised that based upon his personal association with Gold, which included five or six occasions when Gold visited his apartment for meals, he would be unwilling to believe that Gold had at any time been involved in subversive activities of any nature. He said he could recall that during his employment at Brothman Associates someone had brought the Daily Worker into the laboratory on almost every day and left it available for all who might be interested to read it. He said that in his judgment Gold was probably the person who brought the Daily Worker in but he could not specifically so state.

Levine did not appear to be fully cooperative during the interview and attempted to evade answering questions. In the course of the interview he was asked if he had ever been a member of the Communist Party or any of its affiliated groups and he specifically denied that he had been. Later he stated that he wished to change his answer with reference to membership in the Communist Party to reflect that he refused to admit or deny affiliation with the Communist Party or any of its affiliated organizations.

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Records at the Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, revealed that Harry Gold received a temporary appointment as a senior biochemist on September 20, 1948 and a permanent appointment on December 20th of the same year. On August 16, 1949, he was promoted to chief research chemist. Hospital records indicated that Gold had not been absent from this position at any time other than in August, 1949, when he was on a vacation.

Interviews conducted with Gold's superiors and co-workers at the Philadelphia General Hospital reveal that he was considered a very hard and excellent worker. No derogatory information was developed and there was no question of his loyalty in any way. A number of the individuals interviewed at the hospital pointed out that, over a period of the past two months, a gradual change in Gold's mannerisms had been noted in that he had become increasingly nervous. The persons interviewed indicated that they had attributed this change to the fact that Gold had been working long hours and the nervousness was due to this overwork.

William A. Steiger, III, M. D., Resident Physician in Medicine, Philadelphia General Hospital, said that Gold told him of his previous employment by A. Brothman Associates. Gold had further related to Steiger that he was a partner in A. Brothman Associates with an individual by the name of Rick (phonetic) and others. He said that he and others had invested money in the business without any written security and that Brothman had subsequently incorporated the business in such a manner as to exclude them financially so that they lost their investment.

With reference to Gold's vacation in August, 1949, Dr. Daniel W. Lewis, Philadelphia General Hospital, related that Gold told him he had traveled to Maine for a two-week vacation. However, according to Gold, he had become friendly with an unknown individual at a vacation resort, wound up paying some liquor bills and as a result had no funds after about three or four days and returned home.

Dr. Henry P. Schwarz, Principal Biochemist, Philadelphia General Hospital, related that while having lunch with Harry Gold some time in April, 1950, the latter had mentioned that gas diffusion was an excellent method of separation of isotopes. Inasmuch as the previous experience of Gold related to industrial chemistry, this statement sounded rather odd to Dr. Schwarz and he asked Gold what he knew about atomic energy work. Gold replied that he knew nothing at all about atomic energy work.

(65-57449-185, pp. 40-46)

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Miss Nan Serpico, 529 Humboldt Street, Denver, Colorado, advised on interview that she became acquainted with Harry Gold on May 2, 1949, when she began working at the Philadelphia General Hospital as an employee of the U. S. Public Health Service on the Heart Project. This association terminated on March 15, 1950, when she resigned and went to Denver, Colorado.

Miss Serpico advised that she had only known Gold in a professional way and that she regarded him as a sincere, efficient, capable, humble and cooperative individual. She said that she had only been with subject socially on one occasion which was at the time of her going away party held in the home of Dr. and Mrs. B. D. Polis, a fellow worker at the Philadelphia General Hospital. She advised that she knows nothing about Gold's espionage activities and stated that she was completely surprised when Gold was arrested. She related that the only occasion that she could recall when Gold was away from the hospital was in February 1950, when he attended a Medical Convention at the Grand Central Palace in New York City. (65-57449-298)

John Brooking Adams, Jr., Apartment 501, 42-02 Layton Street, Elmhurst, Long Island, a fellow employee of Harry Gold at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, advised that his association with Harry Gold was of a business nature. He recalled having made a business trip with Harry Gold to Gibson Island, Maryland in 1940. He was unable to furnish any pertinent information. (Report of SA John R. Murphy, N. Y., dated June 3, 1950, regarding Harry Gold)

Arthur C. Simmers, Sr., former fellow employee of Harry Gold at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, advised that he had been friendly with Harry Gold but that he had no knowledge of Gold's activities outside of business hours. He added that he visited the Gold home on only one occasion, sometime about 1940 or 1941 when he accompanied Dr. G. T. Reich, Director of Research of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, to visit Gold who was convalescing from severe burns suffered while experimenting in the company's laboratory. He stated further that as a gesture of friendliness he had invited Gold to visit his home one week-end in the late spring or early fall of 1944, when he learned that Gold was not familiar with suburban life. Simmers stated that Gold accompanied him to his farm near Elverson, Chester County, Pennsylvania. He said that Gold again visited his home at Elverson one Sunday in July 1945 when Gold came to get a dog that Simmers had promised to give him.

Simmers advised that he considered Gold to be patriotic and loyal. He recalled that Gold often mentioned having made week-end trips to New York City but said that Gold never indicated his destination or his contacts. He said that Gold never mentioned any trips to any other cities and that he knows of no trips abroad taken by Gold. (65-57449-331)

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Mrs. Harold J. Read nee Catherine Price Braungard, 124 North Patterson Street, State College, Pennsylvania, advised on June 3, 1950, that she had been employed by the Pennsylvania Sugar Company from 1930 until the spring of 1940. She said that to the best of her recollection Gold came to work in the laboratory of that company in 1930 or 1931, worked there off and on during the 1930's and was still employed there when she left in the spring of 1940.

Mrs. Read stated that she did not know Gold prior to his employment at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and has had no contact with him either personally or by correspondence since the spring of 1940. She described Gold as a very mild-mannered and inoffensive sort of person during the time that she knew him. She stated he did not give any indication of disloyal tendencies or of being engaged in activities of a questionable nature. She said she was very much surprised and shocked to read in the papers the stories concerning Gold and that she had never suspected him as the type to engage in espionage activities. (65-57449-520)

Dr. Gustav T. Reich, Packard Building, 1422 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, advised on May 29, 1950, that he had been employed by the Pennsylvania Sugar Company from October 1, 1928 until May 15, 1945. He said that at the time he left this company, he was Technical Director.

Dr. Reich said that Gold was first employed by the Pennsylvania Sugar Company about 1929 or 1930 as a bench chemist, and later advanced to a full chemist position after completing his training at the University of Pennsylvania and Drexel Institute of Technology. He said that Gold went to school in Cincinnati, Ohio, about 1939 or 1940, and upon his return was hired as a research chemist. Dr. Reich said he was Gold's superior at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, but because Gold was just an ordinary employee, he did not pay special attention to him, and consequently was unable to furnish definite information concerning Gold.

Dr. Reich said that his contacts with Gold were of a business nature, and he had always looked upon Gold as an industrious, hard-working, and intelligent chemist. Dr. Reich said that as best as he could recall, Gold had worked on flue gas for him from about 1936 to 1939. Dr. Reich explained that the purpose of working with flue gas was to recover carbon dioxide which is used to make dry ice.

To the best of Dr. Reich's recollection, Gold worked on yeast fermentation about 1939 or 1940, as well as research concerning the distilling of alcohol from grain and molasses. Dr. Reich said that most of the alcohol being distilled was used by the Government to make synthetic rubber and the remainder was used by private industry in the manufacture of solvents.

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Dr. Reich stated that about 1943 Gold was transferred to the Pennsylvania Alcohol and Chemical Laboratory, which is a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, and after that time he had very little association with Harry Gold. He said that during the period he was associated with Gold he considered Gold extremely good natured, and on many occasions he knew Gold assisted other chemists who were attending school with their chemistry problems.

Dr. Reich said that Gold never discussed politics with him, and that he had no reason to believe him to be a Communist or a Communist sympathizer. He said that Gold never said or did anything which would in any way indicate that he was disloyal to the United States. Dr. Reich said that to his knowledge Gold never removed any technical data from the plant. He was unable to furnish any information concerning Gold's vacations, nor could he recall that Gold took various trips on official business for the company.

Dr. Reich stated that in 1947 Gold came to his office and attempted to borrow \$500.00. Gold indicated at that time that he was working on plastics and that his employer was nearly bankrupt and owed him several months pay. Gold indicated that he needed the money to live on until his employer could get his financial condition in such shape as to pay him his back salary. Dr. Reich said he did not lend him the money. Dr. Reich said that he vaguely recalls that Gold mentioned a Brothman, but could not recall if Gold mentioned working for him at this time. Dr. Reich mentioned that he was not acquainted with Brothman Associates and could furnish no information concerning them.

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(g) Selective Service Records

Selective Service records of Harry Gold as maintained by the Pennsylvania State Office of Selective Service records, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, reflected that he registered on October 16, 1940. At the time he provided his address as 5032 North Boudinot Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He gave his birth as December 12, 1910 at Bern, Switzerland, and stated that he was a United States citizen. He was employed at the time by the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. On April 20, 1942, Harry Gold was classified 4-F, and S. J. Sullivan, Captain Army Medical Corps, reported that Harry Gold had a disqualifying defect considered irremediable, and unfit for military duty. His classification of 4-F was the result of Hypertension, Cardio Vascular.

(65-57449-185, pp. 47-52)

(h) Membership in Professional Societies

Through Mrs. Milton Price Harley, Director of Membership, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, it was determined that Harry Gold had access to the Institute's library prior to 1946 through a group membership plan under the sponsorship of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. On February 27, 1946, he took out his own membership and has maintained same until the present time.

(65-57449-185, p. 16)

Mr. Walter A. R. Pertuch, Head Librarian, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, said that Harry Gold had been a member of the Institute since February, 1946. Mr. Pertuch had had contact with Gold on only one or two occasions but knew that Gold used the Library at the Institute about once a week. He advised that Gold was primarily interested in chemistry and that as far as he knew, Gold never used any other books or facilities of the Library except those pertaining to chemistry.

(Report of SA R. G. Jensen dated 6-7-50 at Philadelphia, entitled Harry Gold, was., Espionage R).

The records of the American Chemical Society, New York City, reflected that Harry Gold was a member of the Society in 1947, at which time he had a resident address of 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia,

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Pennsylvania, and was employed by Abraham Brothman and Associates. These records further indicated that Gold had never been a member of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society.

(NY teletype 5-29-50)

Dr. William G. Batt, Secretary, Philadelphia Section, American Chemical Society, advised on June 1, 1950, that the only records available to him reflected that Harry Gold was a paid up member of the American Chemical Society and had had continuous membership since April 25, 1946. He advised that all records concerning this matter, including application and background information, would be in the possession of the Executive Secretary of the American Chemical Society, 1155 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. A directory of the American Chemical Society dated June 15, 1947, made available by Dr. Batt, reflected that Harry Gold had joined the society in 1932.

(65-57449-278)

Robert Gibbs, Associate Editor of the Chemical and Engineering News, Publication of the American Chemical Society, Washington, D. C., advised that the records of that society showed that Harry Gold became a member on January 2, 1932 as a student affiliate and at that time resided at 2540 South Philips Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. Gibbs stated that the records of the society reflect that on May 3, 1938, Gold changed his address to 5032 Boudinot Street, Philadelphia, and on September 11, 1944, changed his address to 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, at which time Gold was employed as chief chemist with Abraham Brothman and Associates, New York City. There has been no change of address since 1944 and the records fail to reflect any correspondence with Gold.

Mr. Gibbs further advised that the files reflect that Gold attended a semi-annual National Meeting of the American Chemical Society at Philadelphia on April 9, 1950. At that time, Gold stated that he was employed by the Philadelphia General Hospital. The records of the society reflect that Gold is not a current member although his dues were paid regularly from 1932 to 1949. They have not been paid for the year 1950.

Mr. Gibbs advised that Harry Gold's references at the time of his admission to the American Chemical Society in 1932 were Mr. Gustav T. Reich of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and Dr. Harry A. Alsentzer, Jr., who was employed by the University of Pennsylvania in 1932 and whose current address is 2201 North 13th Street, Philadelphia.

Mr. Gibbs advised that the following individuals sponsored Gold at the time of his admittance to the American Chemical Society:

William A. Lalonde, Jr., whose current address is 31 Kent Road, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, who is employed by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company.

Paul S. Mulcey, whose current address is RD #2, Dallas, Pennsylvania, who is employed by the Anthracite Institute Laboratory.

Elton R. Allison, whose current address is 106 Clay Street, Walla Walla, Washington and who is employed by the Pacific Supply Cooperative.
(65-57449-348)

With respect to Elton Roland Allison, it should be noted that he is the subject of an Internal Security - R investigation. On June 9, 1950, he was interviewed and at that time advised that in late 1933, when he was a member of the Socialist Party, he decided to obtain a position in Russia. He contacted a former fellow employee at the Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, William Malisoff, whom he understood knew an individual in the Amtorg Trading Corporation. In the spring of 1934, he and Malisoff together with Allison's wife went to Amtorg Trading Corporation in New York City where Malisoff introduced him to Gaik Ovakimian. Allison negotiated with Ovakimian for a position in Russia and approximately October 15, 1934, Allison was notified that the necessary housing arrangements had been made in Russia. He thereupon went to New York and contacted Ovakimian regarding travel and details concerning the job, salary, etc. As a result, Allison traveled to Russia with his wife and took up employment in the All-Union Chemical Trust at Stalinogorsk. Allison advised that he soon became involved in a quarrel with Mr. Feldman, the Director of the Stalinogorsk Plant and as a result lost his position. He was advised, however, that the Russians would attempt to obtain a position for him in the Pharmaceutical Trust at Moscow. Shortly after this, he went to the local militia to renew his living permit and was advised that this permit had expired and that he had only three days to leave Russia. His wife then contacted the American Consulate and as a result, Allison was granted an extension of time in which to leave Russia. Allison stated that he and his wife traveled from Moscow to Paris via train and arrived in New York City approximately April 8, 1936. Shortly thereafter, he contacted Ovakimian at Amtorg Trading Corporation. Ovakimian, knowing Allison was unemployed, advised him that he knew of several companies that had aggressive research programs in the chemical field. He furnished Allison with the names of four individuals and four companies who might possibly be able to help him obtain employment. One of these was Mr. Millikin of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Delaware. Allison was hired by Millikin and reported to work at the Hercules Experiment Station.

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Subsequently, in February 1939, William Malisoff invited Allison and his wife to attend a Lincoln's Day lecture in New York City by Henry Wallace. On this occasion, Allison found that Ovakimian was occupying a seat in their box. He believed that arrangements were made at that time for himself and wife to have dinner with Ovakimian at a future date. Approximately two or three weeks later, Allison and his wife visited Ovakimian's apartment in Brooklyn, New York and Ovakimian took the Allisons to dinner and later to a night club. When returning to the Ovakimian apartment in Ovakimian's automobile, a discussion took place concerning Allison's work and Allison told Ovakimian that he was working on double base powder and had found it to be effective. At the time, Ovakimian made a plea for help, playing on Allison's sympathies, according to Allison, and stating that the Russians were in danger of war with Germany. Ovakimian asked Allison for information concerning the powder that he was working on at the Kenvil Plant of the Hercules Powder Company. Allison stated that Ovakimian asked him for the layout of the Kenvil Plant, the production methods, the materials and a description of the machines used at the plant, offering to compensate Allison in the sum of \$500 to \$1000. Allison stated that at the time, he was anti-Nazi and pro-Russian and would have liked to have given the information to the Russians but did not because of his loyalty to the Hercules Powder Company which made him feel that he could not sell the information because it was not his. He said he told Ovakimian that if he terminated his employment with the Hercules Powder Company he would then feel ethically free to sell the information. He stated he could not see where the compensation offered by Ovakimian would pay him to terminate his employment which brought him a good salary, and therefore, he told Ovakimian that if he decided to terminate his job or to furnish the information, he would let Ovakimian know. He said that after talking this over with his wife, he decided not to furnish the information to Ovakimian since he could not see himself doing odd jobs for the Russians for the rest of his life. Allison emphatically denied that he had ever furnished any information to Ovakimian.

(100-9571-30)

On June 27, 1950, Elton R. Allison, 106 Clay Street, was interviewed concerning Harry Gold. Allison, who is employed by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers at the Walla Walla Army Air Base, Walla Walla, Washington, advised that he had seen numerous pictures of Harry Gold in newspapers and periodical news magazines within the past month or six weeks and that he did not recognize Harry Gold and has no recollection of him. He stated definitely and conclusively that he does not know Harry Gold and has never at any time in his life known Harry Gold. He added that there is no question in his mind on this matter of knowledge or recognition.

Allison advised that it was still entirely possible that he could have been listed as a sponsor for Gold at the time Gold was admitted to

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the American Chemical Society on January 2, 1952, as a student affiliate, and at which time Gold resided at 2540 South Phillip Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Allison stated that at that time, he, Allison, was studying for his doctor's degree in Chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, and as a graduate student he was also working for the University of Pennsylvania as an instructor of Analytical Chemistry. Allison said that if Gold was an undergraduate student attending one of the sections being taught Analytical Chemistry that it is not unlikely that he, Allison, was listed as a sponsor. Allison stated that he recalled William A. La Lande Jr. who, like himself, was also an instructor of one of these sections of students at the University of Pennsylvania at that time, and was also listed as a sponsor of Gold. Allison explained that the faculty not only encouraged but put a certain amount of pressure on the students to join the American Chemical Society, and accordingly at that time it was routine for La Lande to turn in a card for a student to become a member of the Society, and, as it was necessary for a student to have more than one sponsor, Allison, in all probability, signed a card as a sponsor for Gold upon the recommendation of La Lande. Allison stated that he presumed Gold to have been a student of La Lande as he, Allison, definitely does not recall Gold in any of his classes.

Allison stated that the practice of listing instructors as sponsors for these student affiliates for the society was very common and prevalent and that accordingly, he, Allison, could have been listed by La Lande or some other instructor as a sponsor of Gold and that this practice was so routine that Allison would have signed the card as a sponsor without any thought on the matter, and without any knowledge or recollection of Gold.

(Report of SA Bernard A. Swanser dated 6-29-50
at Seattle, Wash. entitled Harry Gold, was.
Espionage - R)

(i) Communist Connections

Confidential Informants [REDACTED] all of known reliability and familiar with activities of the Communist Party and acquainted with many Communist Party members in the Eastern Pennsylvania District, were contacted on May, 29, 1950. Each advised upon observing a photograph of Harry Gold that he was not acquainted with Gold, did not know of any Communist activity on Gold's part, and had never heard him mentioned by any Party members up until the time of his arrest.

(65-57449-185, p. 53) ✓

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██████████ former New York Confidential Informant ██████████ appeared at the New York Office on the evening of June 13, 1950 and advised that he had recognized a press photograph of Gold as identical with an unknown man he saw at a meeting in the home of Bill and Martha Dobkin, 320 West 83rd Street, New York City. This meeting occurred in 1943 or 1944, according to the informant. This informant described Dobkin as a top undercover agent of the Communist Party, ostensibly confined to the Water Front Section of the Communist Party, in which his wife, Martha was formerly treasurer. The informant stated he could not recall specifically the time or purpose of the aforementioned meeting. He surmises that he met Gold on that occasion; however, he could not recall whether or not any name was used by Gold. Furthermore this informant relates he believes he has seen Gold at other parties under Communist Party auspices. However, he cannot recall where or when such occurred.

On June 14, 1950, the aforementioned informant telephonically advised the writer that he recalls that Gold was present at a party in the home of Frederick Vanderbilt Field in early 1945, which party was in honor of Paul Robeson, who had just returned from an overseas tour of the American camps. The informant stated that well known Communist figures attended this party. He has no recollection that Gold spoke with him, nor did he know anything regarding Gold at that time.

(65-57449-544) ✓

On interview, Gold stated that he had no information regarding the aforementioned informant.

(Philadelphia teletype dated 6-17-50)

On May 31, 1950, New York Confidential Informant ██████████ who had previously been shown photographs of Harry Gold and had stated that she did not know Harry Gold, telephonically advised the New York Office that she had now submitted a report dated May 29, 1950, by mail in which she indicated that she was able to identify Harry Gold. She explained that upon making a close study of the Associated Press photograph of Gold and after due reflection and thought, she now recalled that she believes she had seen Gold at a Communist Party meeting, Jamaica Section Headquarters at sometime in the past. The informant's report reads as follows:

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"On or about the time of the introduction into Jamaica Section Headquarters of Oscar James, Jamaica Section Organizer (SO); Harry Gold was present. Also attending this meeting was Murray Savage, who had very little to say at that time and who kept looking and smiling at Harry Gold. Harry Gold had nothing to say but sat up front to the right of the speakers in an easy chair. Sitting in a sprawled position I believe him to be about five feet, six or seven inches tall and approximately 185 pounds. I am under the

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impression that Harry Gold came in with Murray Savage and certainly appeared to be the best of friends." (Murray Savage is the Queens County Communist Party Organizer.)

Upon being further questioned regarding this identification of Gold, the informant stated that she was unable to fix the date of this meeting at Jamaica Section Headquarters.

A review of the informant's reports contained in the files of the New York Office disclosed that on January 30, 1950, a meeting was held at Jamaica Section Headquarters, which meeting was a short time after Oscar James took over as Section Organizer. It should be noted that Jamaica Section is a part of the Queens County Communist Party organization. The informant felt that if she were shown her original report, it might serve to refresh her memory and that she could thereby fix the date that she observed Harry Gold at the Jamaica Section meeting.

On June 1, 1950, this report was made available to the informant. She stated that although she had inadvertently omitted Murray Savage's name from among those who attended this particular meeting, there was no question in her mind but that this was the meeting at which she saw Gold. She stated that the reason why she might have omitted Savage's name from this report was that she had made mental note at the time that he had made only a very few remarks at this meeting, that they were of little consequence, and that she had mentally tabbed him as being rather stupid. Inasmuch as she did not know Harry Gold at that time, she did not report his presence at that meeting, not even by description.

There were contained in her report several items which served to refresh her memory and which brought her to the definite conclusion that this was the date and the meeting at which she observed Gold. The address of the Jamaica Section Headquarters is 107-04 New York Boulevard, Queens County. She further explained her report of May 29, 1950, by stating that she was unable to say positively that the individual whom she identified as Harry Gold came in with Murray Savage because she said it is the habit of the section and county functionaries to meet in a room adjoining the meeting hall and to troop into the meeting in a body. She said, however, that the reason she was under the impression that he was a close friend of Murray Savage was that during the course of his remarks he appeared to be addressing them to Gold and not to the membership in general. She said he gave sidelong smiles to Gold, apparently making quite a play for his approval. It was her impression that Gold, who sat on the left of the speaker's platform facing the membership, was quite fascinated with the proceedings of the membership meeting. It was her impression, further, at that time that Gold was a novice at Communist Party meetings.

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Further photographs of Gold were shown to this informant on June 1, 1950, from the full length, full face photograph of Gold. She stated that she was positive of her identification. Her best recollection of the suit he was wearing on the night of January 30, 1950, was that it was dark, possibly blue, serge. It should be noted in this regard that this informant is not aware of the fact that Gold was ever known to have lived or worked in Queens County.

It is to be noted with reference to the foregoing that Harry Gold has denied knowing Murray Savage and attending Communist Party meetings.
(65-57449-571)

On June 7, 1950 while Raymond Dennett was being interviewed concerning another matter, Dennett voluntarily brought the Gold case into discussion. Dennett stated that when he saw the photographs of Harry Gold which appeared in the Boston daily press approximately May 25, 1950, he immediately recalled Gold as a person he had met on at least one prior occasion. Dennett stated that he could not be certain as to the time, manner or circumstances of the meeting but that he believed it occurred under one of the following three circumstances:

1. Between March 4, 1944 and December, 1945 Dennett was most often at the offices of the IPR in New York City. A visitor, for conferences of mutual concern, during this period on at least twelve occasions, was Philip Jaffe. Dennett identified Jaffe as the man convicted of espionage in the frequently publicized Amerasia case. Dennett had been introduced to Jaffe by Edward C. Carter, the International Secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Very frequently when Jaffe came to the IPR offices to consult with Dennett concerning similar articles which were to appear in Jaffe's "Amerasia" and the IPR's "Pacific Affairs," Jaffe would bring a visitor with him. This visitor was seldom twice identical and Dennett believes that possibly Gold is identical with one of the persons who visited with IPR offices in company with Jaffe during the period described.
2. Another frequent visitor and trustee of the IPR during Dennett's tenure of employment was Frederick Vanderbilt Field. Dennett stated he had known "Freddie" Field for quite a long time and on occasion

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Field would invite him to Field's apartment for a cocktail following the conclusion of regular working hours. At such cocktail hours, Dennett stated he would meet a number of people whom he had never seen before. It is noted that Dennett openly regards Field with considerable suspicion as an undercover Communist agent. Dennett believes that most likely he met Gold at one such cocktail party.

3. The third and most remote possibility with reference to Dennett's having met Gold is in the apartment of one Eliot Pratt. Dennett stated that Pratt was a person of similar background to Fred Field but that he was more likely to be a "liberal" rather than a "Communist." Dennett stated that Pratt had devoted his time and energies to liberal causes because he did not have to work for a living. At about the time Dennett was employed at the IPR offices, Pratt's wife divorced him with the result that Pratt gave a few cocktail parties to which Dennett also went. Pratt's apartment was in the neighborhood of Field's, was similarly furnished and the groups present were of a similar nature. Dennett believes that it is remotely possible that he met Gold at Pratt's apartment rather than at Field's. Dennett does not know Pratt's present address but can recall that in early 1946 he left for the middle west to associate himself with James Patton in the organization of the National Farmers' Union.

(65-57449-349)

Harry Gold advised on interview that he had never heard of Raymond Dennett, Eliot Pratt or Philip Jaffe and has never attended the type of cocktail party in New York City described by Dennett.

(65-57449-430)

(j) Miscellaneous

No police or credit record could be located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for Harry Gold.

The records of the FBI Identification Division reveal that Harry Gold, born December 12, 1910, in Switzerland; residing 5032 North Boudinot Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and employed by the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, was fingerprinted on July 20, 1942, by the Captain of the Port, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in connection with an application for a Coast Guard Identification Card.

(65-57449-185, p. 53)

Inquiry at the U. S. Coast Guard, Washington, D. C., developed that the Coast Guard had no record of Harry Gold.

(65-57449-348)

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Mary Catherine Lanning, employed at the Childrens Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the laboratory of Dr. Seymour Cohen, was interviewed on June 6, 1950. She said that she has known Harry Gold from approximately September, 1948 until the present time. During the period of her acquaintanceship with Gold, he mentioned to her having visited New Mexico. She further recalled his having mentioned that he had been in the city of Santa Fe. The exact dates of these visits were not known to her but she believed that it was during the period that he was employed by the Pennsylvania Sugar Company because he had indicated that that company had had some interest in a Coca-Cola bottling plant in that area. She was unable to be more specific as to the dates of the visits Harry Gold made to New Mexico.

(Report of SA R. G. Jensen dated 6-7-50 at Philadelphia and entitled HARRY GOLD, was., Espionage - R)

(k) Information in the Files of Other Intelligence Agencies

A file check was made on May 23, 1950, with G-2, ONI, OSI, Department of the Air Force, and Jack Neal of the State Department, on the name of Harry Gold, with known aliases, and all Agencies stated they have no information concerning this individual.

(Memo from Mr. Keay to Mr. Belmont 5-23-50)

(l) Records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities

The public records, files, and publications of this Committee were searched under the name Harry Gold and known aliases, and no identifiable references to him were located.

(WFO letter 5-24-50)

(m) Passport Division, Department of State

Search of the files of the Passport Division was made under the name Harry Gold, with known aliases, and no information was located concerning him.

(WFO teletype 5-24-50)

(n) Description

The following description of subject Harry Gold was obtained from the records of the Office of Selective Service records, the FBI Identification Division and personal observation and interrogation:

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Name and aliases	Harry Gold, was., Henry Gold, Henrich Gold, Henrich Goldnitzki, Henrich Golodnitsky, Frank Keppler, Frank Kessler, (jnn) Raymond.
Sex	Male
Race	White
Age	39
Date of birth	December 12, 1910
Place of birth	Bern, Switzerland
Citizenship	Has derivative citizenship through naturalization of father on June 6, 1922, Certificate #1591271
Height	5'6"
Weight	163 pounds
Build	Heavy
Eyes	Hazel
Hair	Brown
Complexion	Medium
Occupation	Chemist
Employment	Philadelphia General Hospital
Marital status	Single
Relatives	Father - Sam Gold, 6823 N. Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Brother - Joseph Gold, 6823 N. Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Residence	6823 N. Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fingerprint classification	Fingerprints on file with the FBI Identification Division
Photograph	A photograph is available in the Philadelphia Office.
Handwriting and handprinting	On file at FBI Laboratory.

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2. Confidential Informants on Soviet Espionage

a. Elizabeth T. Bentley

On interview May 22, 1950, Bentley stated she now recalls that in the Fall of 1940 Jacob Golos indicated to her that it was then necessary, on orders from Golos' superiors, for him to turn Brothman over to a Russian contact. She further declared that Golos' principal indicated that inasmuch as neither she nor Golos knew anything of the technical aspects of the material which Brothman was handing over, it was necessary to expedite handling of this material by turning Brothman over to someone with a technical background. Bentley stated that sometime later, Golos told her to inform Brothman that he was to be turned over to a new contact. Bentley pointed out that Golos never turned over any of his espionage sources unless he had been specifically instructed to do so by his superiors.

Bentley continued that she later met with Brothman in New York and told him of Golos' request that he be handled by someone else. She recalled that Brothman reacted unfavorably to the suggestion, and that it accordingly was necessary for Golos to see him subsequently regarding the desired change in handling him. Bentley declared that the transfer of Brothman to the new contact was effected by obtaining Brothman's auto license number, requesting him to park his car and remain in it at some specified place on 8th or 9th Avenue in uptown Manhattan, and that the new contact would locate him there, get into the car and accept any material he had. Sometime later, Brothman telephoned Bentley and told her he had lost touch with his new contact. Bentley informed Golos of this report from Brothman but never heard anything more about it.

Bentley was unable definitely to identify the photograph of Harry Gold but was of the opinion she possibly met a man with somewhat similar facial characteristics in New York and that such meeting probably was concerned with her employment at World Tourists, Inc. (NY tel 5/23/50)

b. Louis F. Budenz

The photographs of Harry Gold were exhibited to Budenz on May 22, 1950, and he stated that he feels certain he met Gold but cannot fix the time, place, or circumstances. Budenz declared he feels certain he did not meet Gold through Jacob Golos and said he believes he may have met him at an enlarged National Committee meeting. Budenz was unable to recall anything about Gold either from his name, description, or background. (NY tel 5/23/50)

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On May 23, 1950, Budenz informed an Agent that he now believes that he saw Gold in the office of Jacob Golos once or twice. He was unable to fix the time, but was of the opinion that it was either during 1938-1939 when he, Budenz, was employed on the "Midwest Daily Record" and was working with the Soviet Secret Police, or during 1943 when Golos was in contact with Budenz for espionage work. Budenz stated he was not introduced to Gold, and that the latter was probably in a room adjoining the one where Budenz and Golos conferred. Budenz recalled that Golos' office was located above the ground floor of the Flatiron Building, 949 Broadway, New York, and that this office was that of World Tourists, Inc., Budenz was of the opinion that on the occasion or occasions he saw Gold in Golos' office, there were other people in the office since Golos had two female employees working for him there. Budenz could not identify those employees.

Budenz reiterated that he may have seen Gold at an enlarged National Committee meeting but he was still unable to fix the date, time, or circumstances.

It is noted that Gold has now advised agents that he never met Golos and that if such statement is true, this would preclude Budenz' having seen Gold in Golos' office prior to that time. (NY tel 5/23/50)

a. Whittaker Chambers

Chambers was interviewed on May 24, 1950, and advised that Gold is not known to him. He was unable to identify a photograph of Gold or to furnish any information whatsoever concerning Gold. (Baltimore tel 5/24/50)

b. Other Confidential Informants and Former Soviet Espionage Agents

Photographs of Harry Gold have been displayed to various confidential informants having knowledge or likely to have knowledge of Soviet espionage activity without developing any pertinent information. Likewise, photographs of Gold have been displayed to former Soviet espionage agents without pertinent result. The following individuals in this category have been shown photographs of Harry Gold:

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- b7c, D
- b7c
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1. [REDACTED] (65-57449-529)
 2. Paul Crouch (65-58805-1357)
 3. San Francisco Informant [REDACTED] (65-57449-516)
 4. [REDACTED] (Report of SA John R. Murphy, N.Y., dated June 3, 1950, entitled Harry Gold, was., Espionage-R.)
 5. Igor Gouzenko (65-57449-440)
 6. [REDACTED] (Letter dated June 27, 1950, from Bureau Liaison representative, Ottawa, Canada)

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3. Corroborative Investigation

a. Visit to Fuchs' New York Apartment, July or August 1944

Harry Gold advised that upon the instructions of his superior "John" in about August 1944 he went to Fuchs' apartment on West 77th Street, Manhattan in an effort to reestablish contact with Fuchs. Gold said that he went to this address carrying the book entitled "Joseph and his Brother" by Thomas Mann. On the inside cover of this book Gold wrote "K. Fuchs, 128 West 77th Street." Gold said that he intended to use this book, if necessary, to furnish an apparently legitimate reason for looking for Fuchs, on the theory that he had found the book and was returning it. Gold said he still had this book in his possession but that he had used a razor blade in removing the name and address of Fuchs.

The book, "Joseph the Provider" by Thomas Mann, published in 1944 by Alfred Knopf, New York City, was obtained from the Harry Gold residence, 6823 Kindred Street, with the permission of Gold's brother, Joseph Gold.
(65-57449-520)

The book, "Joseph the Provider" was submitted to the FBI Laboratory which advised that it had been examined but that it was not possible to find any indentations, impressions, or transfers of the writing removed with a razor blade from the cover of the book. It was stated that the removal was too thorough to leave anything of value.
(65-57449 Serial 428)

Harry Gold advised that when he attempted to locate Fuchs at the apartment at 128 West 77th Street he spoke to a lady whom he believed admitted him and whom he thought might have been the superintendent's wife. Photographs of Harry Gold were shown to Mrs. Frieda Stadtler, former landlady at the above address during the pertinent time but she was unable to identify the photographs or to recall an incident such as described by Gold. Likewise, the photographs of Gold were shown to Mrs. Stadtler's daughter, Mrs. Marion Mytko, with like results. (65-57449 Serial 522 and Serial 544)

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b. Visits to Heineman Residence, Cambridge, Massachusetts, late 1944 and early 1945.

1. Kristel Heineman

On June 16, 1950, Kristel Heineman was interviewed under the direction of Dr. Rollins Hadley, Westboro State Hospital, just after she had completed a shock treatment. At that time she identified Harry Gold positively and without hesitation as the "chemist" who had visited her home in January-February-March, 1945. She did not know Gold by any name, however. Doctors at the hospital expressed the opinion that at the time Kristel Heineman was as good mentally as she ever will be, but that they doubt that she will ever fully recover or be released from the hospital. (65-57449-401)

With reference to Kristel Heineman, it should be noted that Dr. Rollins Hadley confidentially advised that she had been undergoing "shock" treatments and had appeared to have made a mental recovery in great part. Dr. Hadley, in the greatest confidence, volunteered to interviewing agents that it was his professional opinion, and that of Dr. Earl Holt, who has been treating Kristel Heineman, that her mental condition could very well have been caused by her brother's, and possibly her own, involvement in Russian espionage. They believed that the best treatment was to find the source of Mrs. Heineman's mental tension and have her relate it to them, or someone, in order to lessen the tension. Accordingly, between "shock" treatments they had given Kristel Heineman "truth" serums. While Mrs. Heineman was under the influence of the "truth" serums she was questioned by Dr. Hadley and Dr. Holt in line with the interviews conducted of Kristel Heineman by Agents of the Boston Office. On two different occasions during the course of these interviews Dr. Hadley asked Kristel Heineman, in effect, "What is your greatest anxiety?" and on each occasion, according to Dr. Hadley, Kristel Heineman replied, "That my husband will find out what my brother has been doing." They further questioned her in an effort to determine the extent of her brother's actions as implied in her statement, but each time Kristel Heineman suffered a complete and hysterical breakdown, making further interrogation impossible. As a result of this, according to Dr. Hadley, he and Dr. Holt feel convinced that Mrs. Heineman either knew or was involved in Klaus Fuchs' espionage activity at the time it occurred. (Report SA Brenton S. Gordon, at Boston, June 15, 1950.)

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2. Robert Heineman

As mentioned previously, Robert Heineman personally viewed Harry Gold on the evening of May 22, 1950, but was unable or unwilling to identify Gold as the "chemist" who had visited his home in 1944 or 1945 endeavoring to locate Fuchs.

3. Konstantin Lafazanos

On May 29, 1950, Konstantin Lafazanos, Lowell, Massachusetts, who previously had furnished information about an unknown "bacteriologist" who visited the Heineman home in February, 1945, failed to identify a full-face photograph of Gold intermingled with approximately fifteen photographs of other men. He was shown additional photographs of Gold including "stills" taken from motion pictures of Harry Gold and he selected a full length left profile of Gold taken in the Philadelphia Office on May 22, 1950, as being "very similar to the bacteriologist I met at the Heineman home in approximately February, 1945." He stated he did not make a positive identification or elimination on the photographs, but that he believed he would be able to identify or eliminate Gold if he were to see Gold in person. Lafazanos stated he never met the bacteriologist, if he were Gold, at the Heineman home, at the same time that Klaus Fuchs visited there.

It might be noted that Lafazanos advised at the outset of the interview that he had not recognized the full-face photograph of Harry Gold printed in the Lowell Sun on May 24, 1950, as being identical with anyone whom he had ever met at the Heineman home. (Report of SA Brenton S. Gordon, at Boston, June 15, 1950.)

4. Mrs. Mabel Pratt, former
Heineman Maid

Mrs. Mabel Pratt, 1426 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, advised that she had been employed as a domestic by Kristel Heineman at 144 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts, from August 2, 1944, to January 10, 1945.

In response to a general inquiry as to whether or not Mrs. Pratt could recall any visitors to the Heineman home in the Summer of 1944, Mrs. Pratt made the following statement without further questioning:

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In either August or September, 1944, a man came to the Heineman home at 144 Lakeview Avenue and asked for Kristel Heineman. Mrs. Pratt informed him that Kristel was at the beach for the summer. The man, who was not known to her and who did not identify himself to her best recollection, told Mrs. Pratt that he did not live in Boston, that he had traveled some distance, and that he was a friend of Kristel Heineman's family and always called on the Heinemans when in this area.

Further questioning developed the following information: Mrs. Pratt can recall no other callers at the Heineman home during this period. Mrs. Pratt remembers specifically that she had offered to furnish the visitor with Robert Heineman's address in Lynn, Massachusetts. Mrs. Pratt can recall that the visitor was not interested in Robert Heineman and did not wish Heineman's address.

Mrs. Pratt also stated that the same visitor, referred to in the previous paragraph, returned to the Heineman home at a later date. She is unable to fix the time exactly, but does not believe that it was during the Christmas season because during the latter period she had worked several consecutive days at the Heineman home. During the Christmas season, 1944, Mrs. Pratt stated she remained at the Heineman home on a 24-hour-per-day basis in order to do the cooking as well as the housework during the holiday visit of Robert Heineman's parents at 144 Lakeview Avenue. Mrs. Pratt stated that to her best recollection there were no other visitors to the Heineman home during the Christmas holidays while Robert Heineman's parents were there. It is noted that Robert Heineman corroborates Mrs. Pratt's memory with reference to the latter item.

It is Mrs. Pratt's best recollection that the visitor, referred to in earlier paragraphs, came to the Heineman home sometime after January 1, 1945. It is her best recollection that either Kristel Heineman's brother, whom she met once, or "Konstantin" was present. Mrs. Pratt can clearly recall Konstantin as a Greek graduate of Harvard who was very friendly with Mrs. Heineman. Mrs. Pratt cannot recall the name of Kristel Heineman's brother, but does remember that a man introduced to her as such did visit the Heineman home during the period of her employment.

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Mrs. Pratt examined photographs of Harry Gold, intermingled with approximately fifteen other photographs of men of similar characteristics. She chose the photograph of Gold as being most like the visitor described on the two above occasions to the Heineman home whom she met. She would not positively identify Gold, however, from the photograph intermingled with others as being identical with the visitor.

Mrs. Pratt was then furnished more recent full view and "stills" from motion picture photographs of Gold. Mrs. Pratt selected a front full view portrait of Gold taken at the Philadelphia Office on approximately May 22, 1950, as a photograph of a man having the same characteristics of build as the above-described and unknown to her visitor. Mrs. Pratt refused to state that the photographs of Gold were identical or were not identical to the visitor. Mrs. Pratt pointed out that more than five years and almost six years had elapsed since she first met the visitor and she would not make an identification without seeing the man personally. (Report of Special Agent Brenton S. Gordon, dated June 15, 1950, at Boston.)

5. Other Domestic at
the Heineman Residence

Mrs. Nina MacAskill, 344 Putnam Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, who stated she had been employed by Kristel Heineman as a domestic sometime in January or February, 1945, was interviewed with negative results. She did not recognize the photograph of Harry Gold.

Mrs. Anna Jalowski, 19 Morrow Road, Boston, Massachusetts, who advised that she was employed at the Heineman residence one day a week from November, 1944, to about March, 1945, was interviewed with negative results. She was unable to recognize a photograph of Gold.

Mrs. Charlene Daniel, nee Gretchell, 1159 West Street, Walpole, Massachusetts, who was employed by Kristel Heineman for approximately two weeks prior to Christmas, 1944, advised she recalled a male visitor at the Heineman residence who made some comment, not clearly remembered, about having traveled some distance. She recalled that as this man talked to her he set his brief case on some milk bottles causing them to topple over. She could not describe this visitor except to say that at the time she was 5' 2" tall and the top of her head came to about his shoulders.

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Mrs. Daniel was shown a photograph of Harry Gold, intermingled with other photographs, but she was unable to select any one of them as being identical with the visitor mentioned by her. She was then shown several recent photographs of Gold, together with "stills" taken from moving pictures of Gold. From the latter group she selected one of Gold carrying a brief case in his left hand which appeared to her to be a photograph of a man similar in appearance to the visitor. Specific questioning, however, developed a response from Mrs. Daniel that she probably remembered the brief case more accurately than she remembered the man. (Report of Special Agent Brenton S. Gordon, dated June 15, 1950, at Boston.)

6. Possible Telephone Call from Heineman
Residence by Fuchs to "Kaplun" (ph)

In the initial signed statement executed by Harry Gold on May 22, 1950, he advised that when he visited the Heineman residence in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in September, 1944, to locate Fuchs he left an envelope containing a name and telephone number with the request that it be handed to Fuchs who was to use the telephone number to recontact Gold. Gold stated that he believed the first name was Jerome, or at least began with a "J" and was somewhat similar to Kaplun (ph), though this was not the name. Gold later explained that this name and telephone number were furnished him by Anatoli A. Yakovlev prior to the time he went to Cambridge, and that Yakovlev instructed that the name and number be left with Mrs. Heineman, together with a notation that Fuchs should call this number between certain times. It was Gold's impression that the hours were between 8:00 and 8:30 or 8:00 and 9:00 in the morning, inferring that the individual had regular working hours. Gold was shown the name Timofei Yakovlevich Kaploun, the name of an Amterg official, whose telephone number was ACademy 2-2877. Gold replied that the first and second names as well as the telephone exchange did not appear familiar. He said that the telephone exchange COLUMBUS seemed to "ring a bell" in connection with "Kaplun."

The Manhattan telephone directories for the years 1945 to the present were searched under the names Kaplun, Kaplan, Kaploun, and other phonetic pronunciations, with the telephone exchange COLUMBUS, all with negative results. Likewise, unlisted telephone numbers made available for recent years were searched with negative results.

The New York Office indices were searched under the aforementioned names, but no identifiable information could be located which could be associated with the meager information presently available relative to this unknown individual.

(65-57449-544)

In an effort to locate a possible call made by Fuchs from the Heineman residence to the telephone number left by Harry Gold, inquiry was conducted of Mr. Elliot Grant, Legal Department, New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, Franklin Street, Boston, Massachusetts. He advised that toll call records are destroyed six months following their compilation, and that therefore there are no toll call records for the telephone at the Heineman home, 1144 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1945. (Report of Special Agent Brenton S. Gordon, dated 6/15/50 at Boston.)

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c. Visit to Albuquerque and Santa Fe, New Mexico, June 1945

1. Hotel Registrations

Records of the Hilton Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico contain a registration card for Harry Gold, 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia 24, Pennsylvania, reflecting his registration in that hotel for the night of June 3, 1945. This card reflects that Gold registered as a representative of the firm of Terry and Leibert of Philadelphia. (Albuquerque teletype 6-6-50)

On examination June 10, 1950, the FBI Laboratory concluded that the above-mentioned card was written by subject Gold. (FBI Laboratory report 6-12-50)

2. Telephone Call to Thomas L. Black

In a signed statement dated June 16, 1950, Thomas L. Black said that he knew Harry Gold had made a trip to Albuquerque, New Mexico some time before the test atomic bomb was exploded in New Mexico because Gold telephoned him from a hotel in Albuquerque and requested Black to telegraph some funds, probably \$50. Black said that he did not have funds at the time and sent nothing. He further stated that he believed the call was in the late afternoon or early evening and was to his home, 17 Oxford Street, Newark, New Jersey, telephone number believed to have been Market 3-5710. (65-57449-346)

On June 17, 1950, Harry Gold advised that either on September 16 or 17, 1945, he called Thomas L. Black at his residence, 17 Oxford Street, Newark, New Jersey, telephone number believed to be Market 3-5710 and requested Black to telegraph him \$50, c/o Hilton Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Gold stated that he received \$20 by wire from Thomas L. Black at the Hilton Hotel either on September 19 or 20, 1945. (65-57449-560)

Mr. Coby Briehn, Executive Assistant Manager, Hilton Hotel, Albuquerque, caused a search to be made of the Hilton records but was unable to locate the telephone calls made from and received at that hotel for June and September 1945. He said, however, that he did not believe that these records had been destroyed and that he would continue to search for them. Mr. Briehn located the carbon copy sheets of the folio reflecting the hotel registration of Gold for June 3 and 4, 1945 and for September 19, 1945. These folio records did not reflect a long distance telephone call but they did reflect one local call the identity of which cannot be ascertained until the hotel telephone records are found.

(Report of SA Finis I. Parrish
Albuquerque 6-21-50)

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Inquiry through an established confidential source in Albuquerque developed that the records of the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, Albuquerque, were destroyed every six months as of 1945 and accordingly no records for that year are available. In addition, investigation at the home office of the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, El Paso, Texas, developed that no records of long distance telephone calls in 1945 were available through that office. (Report of Special Agent Finis I. Parrish, Albuquerque, 6/21/50 and 65-57449-515)

Efforts to locate records of telegraphic money orders in 1945 were made through the Western Union, Albuquerque, New Mexico; the money order auditor of Western Union, Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Western Union, New York City. This inquiry met with negative results. (Report of Special Agent Finis I. Parrish, Albuquerque 6/21/50 and 65-57449-494/513)

3. Visit to David Greenglass

As will be mentioned later, Harry Gold admitted contacting David Greenglass in Albuquerque, New Mexico, in June, 1945, for the purpose of obtaining information concerning atomic energy. This contact was made on the instruction of his Soviet superior, "John," who has been identified as Anatoli Yakovlev. On interview, Greenglass has admitted that he was contacted by Harry Gold in Albuquerque at that time. In addition, his wife, Ruth Greenglass, recalled Gold's visit to Albuquerque.

d. Trip to Albuquerque and Santa Fe, New Mexico, September, 1945

Records of the Hilton Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico, contain registration card No. 78783 reflecting the registration of Harry Gold, 5032 Boudinot Avenue, Philadelphia 24, Pennsylvania, on September 19, 1945. Gold's business connection was shown on the card as the A.B.A. Laboratories, New York City, and he was assigned Room 521 in that hotel. (Albuquerque teletype 5/23/50)

On examination May 26, 1950, the FBI Laboratory concluded that the above-described card was written by subject Gold. (FBI Laboratory report 5/26/50)

Records of the Palmer House Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, contain registration card No. 7678, dated September 16, 1945, signed by Harry Gold, 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, representing Terry and Leibert. This card reflected that Gold occupied Room 1643 on the night of September 16, 1945. Records of the Palmer House Hotel also contain a guest personal history card which reflects that Harry Gold arrived at the Palmer House on September 16, 1945, and checked out on September 17, 1945. (Chicago letter 5/25/50)

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Upon examination May 26, 1950, the FBI Laboratory concluded that registration card No. 7678 is in the handwriting of subject Gold.

(FBI Laboratory Report 5-26-50)

It has been determined that all passenger lists and reservation lists for airlines serving Albuquerque, New Mexico, during the year 1945 have been destroyed.

(Albuquerque teletype 5-24-50)

e. Bank Accounts

Investigation determined that Harry Gold opened an account at the Real Estate Trust Company, 15th and Sansom Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on September 11, 1944 and closed it on August 29, 1947. Detailed information concerning the deposits and withdrawals from this account which should not be made public without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum was confidentially made available by Mr. George Leming, head bookkeeper of the Real Estate Trust Company.

On July 18, 1950, Harry Gold advised that his account with the Real Estate Trust Company had been opened by him to handle funds necessary in carrying out his espionage activity. He said that shortly prior to the opening of this account his superior "John" (Anatoli Yakovlev) told him that it was impossible for Gold to continue doing his work for the Soviets and incurring heavy expenses in travel without getting some sort of reimbursement, at least for the expenses. Gold said that he consented to do this and thereafter obtained money from Yakovlev some times after the expenses had already been incurred and on other occasions prior to the time that he expected to take a trip. Other than the items mentioned immediately hereinafter Gold said that he probably received amounts of \$40 to \$50 on four or five occasions from Yakovlev for expenses which amounts he kept and did not deposit in his account.

The deposits to Gold's account in the Real Estate Trust Company were discussed with Gold. Gold stated that the \$300 cash deposit on December 4, 1944 represented that amount given to him by Anatoli A. Yakovlev. Gold said that this money was given to him by Yakovlev for expenses in connection with his trips to meet Alfred D. Slack. Gold further advised that the check for \$500 deposited on February 9, 1945 was a loan which he himself had secured from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company for the purpose of financing his espionage activity. Gold advised that the \$406 cash deposit made on February 24, 1945 represented cash given to him by Yakovlev for expenses which had occurred in contacting Alfred D. Slack and Fuchs.

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Gold further advised that his account at the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society was actually a family account and did not pertain to his espionage activity. Because this was a family account, he pointed out, he would be unable to explain large withdrawals or deposits. It was for this reason that he opened the above-mentioned account at the Real Estate Trust Company when he started receiving money from Yakovlev to finance trips in connection with his espionage activity.

(65-57449-584 and Philadelphia
teletype 7-18-50)

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E. PROSECUTION OF GOLD

In the late afternoon of May 23, 1950, Messrs. Ladd, Nichols and Belmont discussed with Messrs. Ford, McInerney and Foley of the Department the question of instituting prosecution of Gold. The Department decided to proceed against Gold under Section 34 of Title 50, U. S. Code, charging a conspiracy to violate Subsection (a) of Section 32, Title 50. A complaint under this Section was drawn that evening by Assistant Attorney General McInerney, and he and Mr. Ford telephonically advised J. Vincent Keogh, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, that this matter would be discussed with him by an Agent of the New York Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and that he was authorized to proceed.

The contents of the complaint drawn by Mr. McInerney were telephonically furnished to SAC Scheidt at 8:15 P.M. on May 23, 1950, and he was instructed to have an Agent file a complaint and secure a warrant immediately before a U. S. Commissioner of the Eastern District of New York. Upon filing such complaint, a warrant was issued at 10:25 P.M. that evening for the arrest of Harry Gold. Gold was arraigned at 10:45 P.M. on May 23, 1950 before U. S. District Judge James P. McGranery, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Court permitted Gold to read the complaint, and Gold immediately admitted he was the individual named therein. On the recommendation of the Department, Judge McGranery set bail at \$100,000 and Gold was committed in default thereof to the Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Hearing on the matter was set for June 12, 1950, before Judge McGranery. Immediately after being remanded in default of bail, Gold indicated that he desired to talk to his brother, Joseph Gold, for the purpose of securing an attorney. Judge McGranery advised Gold that the latter's Attorney could get in touch with the Court in the event it was desired to waive a hearing.

On May 24, 1950, Gold was transferred to the Holmesburg County Prison in Philadelphia because of crowded conditions at Moyamensing.

Gold has indicated several times that for the sake of his father and brother, he is desirous of conferring with an attorney. On May 24, 1950, Aaron Miller, a Philadelphia Attorney, advised the Philadelphia Division that after conferring with Gold, at the request of Joseph Gold, he has concluded that he does not desire to represent Gold. Mr. Miller declared he was of the opinion that Gold would need an attorney of more ability and stature than he, and further, that he did not desire to become involved in a case of this type.

On May 26, 1950, the Superintendent of the Holmesburg County Prison advised the Philadelphia Office that William A. Gray, prominent Philadelphia criminal attorney, had advised him that Joseph Gold had requested that he represent his brother, Harry Gold. The Superintendent

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informed the Philadelphia Office that Gray had stated to him that if he did enter the case "for the money" he would help, and not hinder, the FBI. Attorney Gray subsequently that date informed the Philadelphia Office that he had an appointment to confer with Harry Gold and that he would represent Gold only on condition that the latter plead guilty and continue to cooperate with the FBI. Interviews of Gold by Agents since his incarceration on May 23, 1950, have been at the specific request of Gold.

On May 28, 1950, during an interview of Gold at Holmesburg Prison, he informed Agents that he was going to ask the Superintendent of the prison for permission to contact Judge McGranery for the purpose of having an attorney appointed to represent him. Gold pointed out to the Agents, however, that he wanted to continue to furnish all relevant information in his possession, that his chief reason for desiring counsel was for his father's sake, and that otherwise there was not much purpose in securing an attorney because he is guilty. (Philadelphia teletype 5/28/50)

On May 29, 1950, Gold requested interviewing Agents to make arrangements with the prison Superintendent to let him call Judge McGranery in order to secure an attorney. Gold was informed that he should make his request directly to the Superintendent, and subsequently that day Judge McGranery advised the Philadelphia Division that he had received a telephone call from Gold, who informed the Judge that he would like to have Attorney William A. Gray appointed to represent him. Judge McGranery informed the Philadelphia Division that unless Gray objected to the appointment, he would designate Gray to represent Gold. (Memo from Belmont to Ladd 5/29/50)

On May 31, 1950, Gold appeared before Judge McGranery. Gold informed the Judge that he would like to have counsel appointed for him, and stipulated that the attorney should be a man of such character as to be above reproach and one who has the confidence of the Court, the press and the public. Gold stated further to Judge McGranery that his funds were depleted, that he has less than \$200, in addition to a doubtful claim against a former employer in New York, and that he did not desire to burden his family with the expenses of counsel for him. Further, that he wanted to and would insist upon continuing to cooperate with and give statements to the FBI. Judge McGranery advised Gold he would have an attorney in his office the following day, at which time Gold could consult with him and arrive at a final decision. Judge McGranery advised the Philadelphia Division that he intended to designate Joseph W. Henderson, former President of the American Bar Association and a very reputable attorney, to represent Gold.

At the conclusion of the above proceedings, Judge McGranery advised the press of the "conditions" laid down by Gold with respect to his desire for counsel and he later that day informed the United Press, which was not

represented at the general press conference held by Judge McGranery, that in addition to the above statements, Gold had informed the Court that he intended to plead guilty. Subsequently, on May 31, 1950, Judge McGranery advised the Philadelphia Division that he had talked to Gerald Gleason, United States Attorney in Philadelphia, as a courtesy to advise the latter that he might desire to be in Court on June 1, 1950, when Gold was scheduled to appear. According to Judge McGranery, Mr. Gleason desired the Judge to order him to appear, which action the Judge refused to take. Mr. Gleason declared that if the point of apprehension of a defendant was within 100 miles of the prosecution, the subject could be removed without a hearing, and that this procedure was going to be followed relative to Gold. Judge McGranery stated to Mr. Gleason that this procedure would not be followed in this case because it was of such importance that he was not going to take any chance of something going wrong. Judge McGranery further related to the Philadelphia Office that Mr. Gleason replied that he had consulted with the Department and that the Department agreed that the removal should be made without a hearing. Judge McGranery declared that he had control of this matter, that no move could be made without his consent, and that a removal hearing would be held. (Memorandum from Belmont to Ladd 5/31/50)

On June 1, 1950, at a conference in chambers, Judge McGranery announced the appointment of John D. M. Hamilton as counsel for Gold, and said that Mr. Hamilton would be assisted by his associate, Augustus S. Ballard. Mr. Hamilton informed SAC Cornelius that he was desirous of having the Bureau continue interviewing Gold.

On June 2, 1950, Judge McGranery informed SAC Cornelius that Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney of the Department had called him and indicated he was very much concerned about whether the charge against Gold could be sustained. The Judge also declared that Mr. Peyton Ford of the Department had expressed the same concern to him. According to Judge McGranery, he told the two Departmental officials that if they are unable to sustain the charge against Gold, he does not know what they can do, that Gold has admitted his guilt, is cooperating completely with the FBI, and there is no doubt in the Judge's mind that the Department should be able to make this case hold up. Mr. Ford indicated to Judge McGranery that he was very concerned regarding the proposed removal of Gold to the Eastern District of New York, stating he was sure it was less than 100 miles from Philadelphia to Brooklyn. Judge McGranery reiterated to SAC Cornelius that he intended to hold a removal hearing and wanted to take no chances in connection with the case. The Judge further remarked that he would like to suggest that the Bureau watch closely the drawing of the indictment against Gold, particularly the wording thereof, and said that so far as he, himself, was concerned, he was going to observe the proceedings carefully to make certain that the Department did not upset the prosecution.

(Memorandum from Hennrich to Belmont
6/2/50)

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Attorney Hamilton conferred with SAC Cornelius and indicated uncertainty as to whether he should insist upon obtaining copies of any signed statements which Gold might give to the FBI, stating that he owes his client the obligation of looking out for his interests, and that while he in no way wanted to interfere with the Bureau's investigation, he was considering this question.

On June 1, 1950, Special Agent in Charge Arthur Cornelius, Jr., requested permission from Gold's attorney, Mr. John D. Hamilton to interview Harry Gold and to search the Gold residence at 6823 Kindred Street. Later that date Mr. Hamilton advised that he had spoken to Joseph Gold, brother of Harry Gold, and that there was no objection on the part of either Harry Gold, Joseph Gold or Hamilton to the searching of the Gold residence. Accordingly, on June 2 and June 3, 1950, such a search was conducted. Considerable material relating to Harry Gold's espionage activity was located. This material is not being set forth here but is discussed elsewhere in this brief in connection with the persons to whom it relates.

(65-57449 Serial 520)

On June 6, 1950, SAC Cornelius received a letter from Mr. Hamilton, the text of which is quoted as follows:

"In my only interview with Harry Gold, which was held as you know on Thursday, June 1st, he stated to me that it was his desire to give the Federal Bureau of Investigation all of the information concerning his activities in connection with the charges which have been laid against him. Having accepted the appointment by the Court in the spirit that I could be of public assistance as well as carrying out a duty, I encouraged Mr. Gold in his determination to make a full disclosure of the facts. In accordance with this viewpoint I advised you I had no objection as Mr. Gold's attorney to the continued conferences between him and the Agents of your Bureau. As you are aware, Mr. Gold's decision to plead guilty to the charges carries with it not only the admission of guilt, but also the question of the severity of the sentence imposed by the Court. Under all the circumstances my primary interest as his legal representative must be directed to the latter. In this connection I am concerned with statements which he might make to you or your associates, not as to the factual contents thereof, but to the extent that he may inadvertently through the misuse of language or otherwise acknowledge a motive or intent in connection with the commission of the crime other than that which he contends impelled him. In view of what I have written I must, therefore, ask that Mr. Gold should not be requested to sign any statements heretofore made which are unsigned at the moment or which may be taken hereafter without the opportunity of either myself, or Mr. Ballard

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as my associate, reviewing such statements before signature. In this connection I should like also to have the opportunity of reviewing statements which he may have previously signed. This request is in no way intended to prevent or preclude any further interviews between Mr. Gold and yourself or your associates as long as he sees fit to give further information. A copy of this letter is being sent to Mr. Gold at Holmesburg." (Philadelphia teletype 6-6-50)

On the afternoon of June 6, 1950, Mr. Hamilton telephonically informed SAC Cornelius that it was his desire that the restrictions placed by him in his letter to Mr. Cornelius under date of June 5, 1950, be withdrawn. He said that he had conferred with Gold since writing the letter, and that Gold definitely

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wants no restrictions placed on the information to be furnished to the FBI. Mr. Hamilton made the request to SAC Cornelius that in the event any statement to be signed by Gold contains a statement as to motive or intent, that such portion should be exhibited to Mr. Hamilton before Gold signs the statement. Mr. Hamilton requested further that he be permitted to see that portion of Gold's signed statement executed May 22, 1950, which concerns intent and/or motive. Mr. Hamilton remarked that Gold had informed him that the only statement which he has furnished to the FBI which had any bearing on intent and/or motive was the signed statement he executed on May 22, 1950.

As of the date of Mr. Hamilton's request (June 6, 1950), Gold had, in addition to his original signed statement of May 22, 1950, executed the following statements:

Statement dated June 2, 1950, concerning the espionage activities of Thomas L. Black

Statement dated June 2, 1950, relating to Gold's espionage activities with Alfred Dean Slack

Statement dated June 2, 1950, concerning the espionage involvement of an unidentified American soldier (probably David Greenglass) at Albuquerque, New Mexico

Statement dated June 4, 1950, furnishing additional information concerning Thomas L. Black

Statement dated June 5, 1950, supplementing Gold's allegations concerning Black

(Memorandum from Hennrich to Belmont 6-7-50)

On June 8, 1950, the Philadelphia Division was authorized by the Bureau to permit Mr. Hamilton to read the above-described signed statements. Specific instructions were given that Mr. Hamilton should be definitely impressed with the realization that a premature mention of the identities of Gold's contacts would be injurious to the welfare of the United States.

(Addendum - Memorandum from Hennrich to Belmont 6-7-50)

In addition to the above statements the Bureau also authorized the Philadelphia Office on July 3, 1950 to make available to Mr. Hamilton for his reading, should he so desire the following additional statements of Harry Gold.

Statement regarding espionage activities of Abraham Brothman - 57 pages.

Statement containing supplemental information regarding Gold's contact with Sachs - 26 pages

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Statement containing supplemental information regarding Alfred
Dean Slack - 10 pages

Statement reflecting supplemental information regarding David
Greenglass - 3 pages

(65-57449 - 527)

On the afternoon of June 7, 1950, Judge McGranery informed SAC
Cornelius that United States Attorney Gleason and Mr. Hamilton had called
on him that day in connection with the prosecution of Gold. During this
conference, Mr. Hamilton informed Judge McGranery that he wanted to plead
Gold guilty in Philadelphia. United States Attorney Gleason informed the
Judge that he was handling the case for the Government and again brought up

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the matter of the proposed removal hearing to Brooklyn, pointing out that the Department was making an issue of it and that he knew that the distance between Philadelphia and Brooklyn was only 93 miles.

(Memorandum from Hennrich to Belmont 6/7/50)

On June 19, 1950, evidence against Harry Gold was presented to a Grand Jury in the Eastern District of New York, Brooklyn, New York, by United States Attorney J. Vincent Keogh. SA T. Scott Miller of the New York Division testified concerning the signed statement executed by Gold in the presence of Miller and SA Richard E. Brennan on May 22, 1950, and also testified briefly concerning the oral admissions made by Gold immediately prior to the execution of such statement. SA Brennan then testified as to the finding of the map of Santa Fe, New Mexico, during the course of the search of Gold's residence on the morning of May 22, 1950.

John A. Derry, Executive Officer, Division of Biology and Chemistry, United States Atomic Energy Commission, testified generally concerning the work of the Manhattan Engineer District and the work of the Mission from the British Ministry of Supply in connection therewith. He also testified that the information Gold furnished to the Russians, as described in his signed statement dated May 22, 1950, was "classified" at the time it was transmitted by Gold.

SA H. L. Dalhgren of the FBI Laboratory testified that the card showing registration of Harry Gold at the Hilton Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico, on September 19, 1945, is in the handwriting of Harry Gold.

The final witness was SA Robert J. Lamphere, who read to the Grand Jury the seven-page statement executed by Fuchs in the presence of Messrs. H. H. Clegg and Lamphere on May 26, 1950, in Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, London, England.

Subsequently on that date, the Grand Jury returned a True Bill, a copy of which is quoted as follows:

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"UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

-against-

"Cr. No. _____

(50, U.S.C. (1946 Ed.)
Sec. 34.)

HARRY GOLD;
JOHN DOE, alias 'JOHN';
RICHARD ROE, alias 'SAM'

Defendants.

-----X

"THE GRAND JURY CHARGES:

"1. Beginning on or about December 1943 and continuing thereafter for a considerable period, the exact period being to the Grand Jury unknown, but in no event subsequent to November 30, 1947, in the Eastern District of New York, within the jurisdiction of this Court, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in Santa Fe, New Mexico, in Boston and Cambridge, Massachusetts, and divers other places to the Grand Jury unknown, HARRY GOLD, JOHN DOE, alias 'JOHN' and RICHARD ROE, alias 'SAM', the defendants herein, the true and correct names of the latter two defendants being to the Grand Jury unknown, did, the United States then and there being at war, conspire, combine, confederate and agree together and with EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS and divers other persons to the Grand Jury unknown, to violate Subsection (a) of Section 32, Title 50, United States Code, in that they did conspire, combine, confederate and agree, with intent and reason to believe that it would be used to the advantage of a foreign nation, to-wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to communicate, deliver and transmit, and attempt to communicate, deliver and transmit, and aid and induce others to communicate, deliver and transmit to a foreign government, to-wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and representatives and agents thereof, directly and indirectly, documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the national defense of the United States, to-wit documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to atomic energy and nuclear fission.

"2. Pursuant to the said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, at the times and places herein below indicated, the defendants and co-conspirators did commit, among others, the following overt acts:

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"a. In or about the month of January, 1944, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the defendant HARRY GOLD met and conferred with the defendant RICHARD ROE, alias 'SAM'.

"b. In or about the month of February or March, 1944, the exact date being to the Grand Jury unknown, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the defendant HARRY GOLD met and conferred with EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS.

"c. In or about the month of March or April, 1944, the exact date being to the Grand Jury unknown, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the defendant HARRY GOLD met and conferred with EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS.

"d. In or about the month of June or July, 1944, the exact date being to the Grand Jury unknown, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the defendant HARRY GOLD met and conferred with EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS.

"e. In or about the month of July, 1944, the exact date being to the Grand Jury unknown, in the Borough of Queens, within the jurisdiction of this Court, the defendant HARRY GOLD met and conferred with EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS and at that time received from said FUCHS certain documents, writings, sketches, notes and information.

"f. In or about the month of July, 1944, the exact date being to the Grand Jury unknown, in the Borough of Queens, within the jurisdiction of this Court, the defendant, HARRY GOLD transmitted to the defendant JOHN DOE, alias 'JOHN' certain documents, writings, sketches, notes and information.

"g. In or about the month of December, 1944 or January, 1945, the exact date being to the Grand Jury unknown, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, the defendant HARRY GOLD met and conferred with EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, and at that time received from said FUCHS certain documents, writings, sketches, notes and information.

"h. In or about the month of June, 1945, in Santa Fe, New Mexico, the defendant HARRY GOLD met and conferred with EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, and at that time received from said FUCHS certain documents, writings, sketches, notes and information.

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"i. In or about the month of June, 1945, in the Borough of Brooklyn, within the jurisdiction of this Court the defendant HARRY GOLD transmitted to the defendant JOHN DOE, alias 'JOHN' certain documents, writings, sketches, notes and information.

"j. In or about the month of September, 1945, in Santa Fe, New Mexico, the defendant HARRY GOLD met and conferred with EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, and at that time received from said FUCHS certain documents, writings, sketches, notes and information.

"k. In or about the month of September, 1945, in the Borough of Queens, within the jurisdiction of this Court the defendant HARRY GOLD transmitted to the defendant JOHN DOE, alias 'JOHN' certain documents, writings, sketches, notes and information.

"In violation of Section 34, Title 50, United States Code (1946 Ed.).

"A TRUE BILL.

Foreman.

"J. VINCENT KEOGH
United States Attorney.

FRANK J. PARKER,
Chief Assistant U.S. Atty., E.D; N.Y.

JAMES M. Mc INERNEY,
Asst. Atty. General,
Dept. of Justice
Washington, D. C."

A hearing for the removal of Gold was held late on the morning of June 12, 1950, before Judge McGranery. SA T. Scott Miller of the New York Division testified briefly that he had given testimony to a Grand Jury in the Eastern District of New York on June 9, 1950, concerning Gold, and that the individual concerning whom he testified was identical with subject Gold.

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Defense Attorney Hamilton conceded that there was no question of identity involved, but requested more time in order that he could complete his conferences with Gold and consider the case from the standpoint of motives, character and background of Gold. Mr. Hamilton declared that he did not desire to commit himself or his client regarding a possible plea of guilty, as he had not yet seen the indictment, but that his client might desire to resort to a plea under Rule 20 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. Hamilton pointed out to the Court that character witnesses for Gold would be located in the Philadelphia area. Judge McGranery did not set a date for an additional hearing, but Mr. Hamilton informed the Court he would proceed on the matter as rapidly as possible.

(Memorandum from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd June 12, 1950)

On July 20, 1950, at 2:30 PM, before United States District Judge James P. McGranery, Harry Gold appeared and pled guilty to each count of the indictment separately and in addition, at the request of United States Attorney Gerald A. Gleeson, pled guilty to the indictment as a whole. At this time a Government motion for Gold's removal to the Eastern District of New York was withdrawn. Judge McGranery called attention to the fact that a presentence investigation would be necessary, and ordered that the investigating officer, who would be the Probation Officer, confer closely with the defense counsel, Attorney John D. M. Hamilton. Judge McGranery stated that a day should be set for the presentation of testimony by the Government in support of its charge against Gold, at which time Gold would be afforded the opportunity to put on witnesses if he so desired. United States Attorney Gleeson stated the Government did not intend to put on any evidence because it would be compelled to disclose information pertaining to the national defense, which could not be done for security reasons. Judge McGranery stated that due to the nature of the charge he felt some evidence should be introduced by the Government. Defense Counsel Hamilton then stated that he would accept any statement from the Government in lieu of proof provided that such statement could normally be proved by evidence. Judge McGranery stated that he realized this but had his duties to perform. Judge McGranery did not fix a date for such a hearing in view of Hamilton's statement to the effect that many of the individuals who were to be interviewed as possible witnesses for the defense were on their summer vacations and could not be reached. Judge McGranery instructed that the U.S. Attorney and Defense Counsel should later confer with him during the progress of the presentence investigation for the purpose of determining the date for the hearing. U. S. Attorney Gleeson expressed the opinion that the date of this hearing would probably be in the Fall, and further that he believed he could convince Judge McGranery that it would not be necessary for the Government to introduce evidence but that a statement of facts accepted by Hamilton would be sufficient. (Philadelphia teletype July 20, 1950)

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On August 10, 1950, the Philadelphia Office received a letter from John Hamilton, attorney for Gold, advising that when Gold testified before the Grand Jury in New York the previous week, his testimony was not exactly correct in one respect. He said that Gold had testified that the first money he had received from the Russians was on the occasion of his first trip to New Mexico (June 1945) though actually he had previously received money from the Russians for expenses, which information had been previously furnished to the Bureau. (Gold gave information regarding his receipt of expense money from all of his Soviet supervisors on August 7, 1950.) Hamilton requested that this information be made available to the U.S. Attorney in New York, so that the latter individual would be fully informed in order to prevent the possibility of indictment of Harry Gold for perjury. (65-57449-643)

On August 10, 1950, New York was instructed to inform U.S. Attorney Saypol, Southern District of New York, in accordance with the above. On August 11, 1950, a special report setting forth Gold's information about funds received from the Russians was prepared and a copy designated for U.S. Attorney Saypol along with a copy of Hamilton's letter. (65-57449-643, 636)

U.S. Attorney Saypol again called Harry Gold before the Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York on August 15, 1950, to clarify any discrepancies in Gold's previous testimony. (65-57449-637)

On August 22, 1950, John D. M. Hamilton, attorney for Gold, telephonically advised the Philadelphia Office that he was considering having Gold examined by a physician. Hamilton stated that Gold's father desired this examination and that he, Hamilton, believed it to be of value in view of Gold having been treated for hypertension in the past. Mr. Hamilton said he wanted the FBI to know that he was not going to use the result of this examination as an argument but he indicated that it could be useful to the probation officer. Mr. Hamilton was advised that the subject was in the custody of U.S. Marshal and that the matter should be taken up with the latter. (65-57449-648)

On August 5 and again on August 22, 1950, the Department was requested to advise whether it desired the presence of a Bureau representative at the hearing on sentence of Harry Gold to present a brief statement of facts to the court. (65-57449-652)

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By memorandum dated August 24, 1950, the Department advised that it had prepared a summary of facts in the case to be used by U. S. Attorney Gleeson, who had previously read it to the court, and that it would be unnecessary for a Bureau representative to give a statement of facts to the court. The Department suggested, however, that the Bureau contact U. S. Attorney Gleeson regarding his wishes and Gleeson was of the opinion that a Bureau representative should be available in the event he was needed. (65-57449-652)

By letter dated September 6, 1950, authority was given for Special Agent T. Scott Miller of the New York Office, to be available in the Philadelphia Office during the hearing on sentence to give information to the court over and above that contained in the summary of facts prepared by the Department, should it become necessary.

The date for hearing on sentence was set for October 19, 1950. Arrangements were made, however, between Assistant Attorney General McInerney and Judge McGranery that Gold would appear in open court on or before that date and move for a continuance. Attorney Hamilton agreed to this and on October 19, 1950, Judge McGranery set December 7, 1950, as the date for sentencing. (65-57449-694 and 700).

On December 7, 1950, the hearing on sentence was held and Judge McGranery deferred passing of sentence until December 9, 1950. At the hearing on sentence Special Agent T. Scott Miller took the stand for a short time to answer questions. Attorney Hamilton pointed out the various sentences in the Tokyo Rose case, the Fuchs case, and other cases which ran from five to fifteen years. He pointed out further that Gold aided the FBI by furnishing full cooperation. He also stated that Gold had not been mistreated in any manner by the FBI. Hamilton did not ask for any specific sentence, and U. S. Attorney Gleeson suggested 25 years, based on the recommendation of the Attorney General. Judge McGranery commended the activities of the FBI, the U. S. Attorney, and Attorney Hamilton. (65-57449-733)

On December 9, 1950, Judge McGranery sentenced Harry Gold to 30 years imprisonment on both counts to run concurrently. However, on December 11, 1950, U. S. Attorney Gerald Gleeson advised that the sentence on two counts had been erroneous and that the indictment actually contained only one count. He explained that the use of numerals one and two in an

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indictment, as were used in this indictment returned in New York, customarily represented counts in indictments returned in the Philadelphia District. He stated Judge McGranery had corrected the sentence to 30 years on the indictment as a whole. (65-57449-737, 739).

At the time of passing sentence on December 9, 1950, Judge McGranery again commended Attorney Hamilton. At this time, with the permission of the court, Harry Gold made the following statement:

"There are just four points, and, with one exception, all of them have been very adequately set forth in this court on the 7th of December. I am making note of them now, because they represent matters which have been uppermost in my mind for the past few months.

"First, nothing has served to bring me to a realization of the terrible mistake that I have made as this one fact, the appointment by this Court of Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Ballard as my counsel. These men have worked incredibly hard and faithfully in my behalf, and in the face of severe personal criticism and even invective, and they have done this, not for the reason that they condoned my crime, but because they believe that as a basic part of our law I was entitled to the best legal representation available.

"Second, I am fully aware that I have received the most scrupulously fair trial and treatment that could be desired, and this has been not only in this Court, but has been the case with the F.B.I., with the other agencies of the Justice Department, and with the authorities at the various prisons where I have been lodged, both here and in New York. Most certainly this could never have happened in the Soviet Union or in any of the countries dominated by it.

"Third, the most tormenting of all thoughts concerns the fact that those who meant so much to me have been the worst besmirched by my deeds. I refer here to this country, to my family and friends, to my former classmates at Xavier University, and to the Jesuits there, and to the people at the Heart Station of the Philadelphia General Hospital. There is a puny inadequacy about any words telling how deep and horrible is my remorse.

"Fourth, and very last, I have tried to make the greatest possible amends by disclosing every phase of my espionage activities, by identifying all of the persons involved, and by revealing every last scrap, shred, and particle of evidence." (65-57449-742 and 755)

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On December 14, 1950, Judge McGranery issued an order amending Gold's sentence from 30 years to 29 years and 223 days so as to credit him with time served since his guilty plea on July 20, 1950. (65-57449-743)

Harry Gold has testified in behalf of the Government in the trial of Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, appearing on the witness stand on November 15, 16, 17, and 20, 1950. United States Attorney Irving Saypol, who represented the Government in this trial, characterized Gold's testimony as excellent and the basis upon which the conviction of both defendants was obtained. (65-57449-745)

Harry Gold is also to be an important witness in the Julius Rosenberg case which has not yet come to trial. In addition, he is to be a witness in a perjury case against Oscar John Vago, former associate of Brothman, which is based on Vago's testimony before the Grand Jury that returned the Brothman indictment to the effect that he had been outside of the United States during a period in the early 1930's, whereas he actually was in New York City for the entire time, with the exception of one month. The date for the Vago trial has not been set, whereas the Rosenberg trial is set for February 15, 1951.

In connection with the prosecution of Julius Rosenberg, it is to be noted that Harry Gold, along with Ruth Greenglass, were named as co-conspirators in an indictment returned October 10, 1950, against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, Morton Sobell, David Greenglass, and Anatoli Yakovlev as co-defendants. A superseding indictment naming these same individuals was returned on January 31, 1951, in the Southern District of New York.

Harry Gold has negotiated with the International News Service for the publication of the story of his espionage activities. In this connection, Gold has advised that most of Attorney Hamilton's files on the matter have been turned over to Bob Considine, INS feature writer. The proposed contract, which is contingent upon the INS obtaining "clearance from the proper authorities," calls for the payment to Gold of the sum of five thousand dollars for use of the material, and one-half of any proceeds that might be received from other publications for use of the articles. It reserves to Gold the book and movie rights. Gold has indicated that the balance of any money that might be realized from the contract, after the payment of certain obligations and a small sum for his personal needs, would be donated to the American Heart Association. (65-57449-763. NY tels 1/27 and 2/6/51)

Gold later advised that he had decided not to sign the INS contract prior to the Julius Rosenberg trial because he felt it might possibly discredit his testimony. He said he was amenable to further negotiation after the trial should INS still be interested.