TOP SECRET

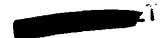
A teletype from Philadelphia to the Bureau dated May 27, 1950, in the case of Harry Gold stated in part "Gold interviewed this date at Holmesburg County Prison. Gold stated he seemed to recall that John had an older brother who lived in Russia and was captured by the German Army in the first stages of the attack against Russia."

Re: "Harry Gold, was.; Espionage - R" 65,57,449-240 (156)

BAM: cmm

CORRELATOR'S NOTE: (It is not known whether John mentioned above is identical with Anatole Yakovlev.)





A letter from the Washington Field to the Bureau dated May 27, 1950, stated that a photograph of Mikhail Gregorievich Mitrosanoz, suspect for "John", had been enclosed for the Philadelphia Office to display to Harry Gold.

(John mentioned above was later identified by Gold as Anatole Yakovlev.)

Re: "Harry Gold, was.; Espionage - R." 65-57449-149 : (154)

BAM: vw; grp



A teletype from the New York Office to the Bureau dated May 30, 1950 in the case of Unknown Subject wa John, Harry Gold, Informant, stated "Re New York Letter to Bureau 29th Instant transmitting movie film to Philadelphia. Suggested that Philadelphia return film to New York immediately upon Gold's viewing it in order that additional copies of film can be prepared and sent to Bureau for possible transmittal to England for viewing by Fuchs."

Re: "Harry Gold, Informant Espionage - R" 65-57449-162 //

Correlators Note: It is believed that the John mentioned above is identical with Anatoli Yakovlev.

BAM: feh



On May 31, 1950, the Bureau requested New York Field to review Yakovlev's file for all information that might have a bearing on Harry Gold's case.

Bureau teletype, 5-31-50 Re: "Harry Gold, was.; Espionage - R."; 65-57449-151 (3)

BAM: gray



A teltype from the New York Field Office to the Bureau dated June 1, 1950, in the case of Harry Gold stated "Regarding Bureau teletype May 31, 1950, requesting review of file on A.A. Yakovlev. Since original information indicating Yakovlev might be identical with 'John' was received in this office, a thorough review of file and references on Yakovlev has been conducted and pertinent information furnished Philadelphia and the Bureau. File on Yakovlev will not be reopened until positive identification is made if Yakovlev and 'John' are identical. Same steps as outlined above taken with regard to Semen Semenov."

Re: "Harry Gold, was.; Espionage - R." 65-57449-250 (33) (155)

BAM: cmm; grp K



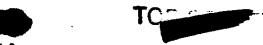


A teletype from Philadelphia to the Bureau dated June 1, 1950, in the case of Harry Gold stated "Regarding Bureau teletype May 31, requesting information regarding Gold's knowledge of Jerome or J. Kaplun. Gold advised that prior to his visit to Boston where he first met Mrs. Heineman, John supplied him with the name and telephone number saying that this should be left with Fuchs! sister, Mrs. Heineman, together with the notation that Fuchs should call this number between certain times. Gold said that possibly it was between 8 and 8:30 or $oldsymbol{artheta}$ and $oldsymbol{artheta}$, all $oldsymbol{\mathsf{AM}}$, which gave him the impression that Kaplun had regular working hours. Gold was shown the name Timofei Jakovlevich Kaploun, Academy 2-2677. He said that the first and second names, as well as the telephone exchange, did not look familiar. He added that the telephone exchange "Columbus" seemed to ring a bell in connection with Kaplun. Gold said that he did leave this with Mrs. Heineman the first time he met her and reported same to John immediately afterwards. Gold said that sometime later John instructed him to see Fuchs in Boston, which was the time Gold took the \$1500.00 to offer Fuchs. John never mentioned whether Fichs ever actually made the call. John never gave any indication to Gold as to who Kaplun was and Gold has never seen Kaplun nor does he have any information whatever about him. Gold looked at the picture of T. J. Kaploun, mentioned above, and stated he had never seen that man before. Gold advised that he could only guess that Fuchs actually did make the call because contact could be established with Fuchs upon John's instruction."

> Res "Harry Gold, was; Espionage - R" 65-57449-232 (155)!

CORRELATOR'S NOTE: (It is believed that the John mentioned above may be identical with Anatole Yakovlev.)

BAN: CRE





An out going teletype from the Bureau to the SAC's New York and Philadelphia dated June 5, 1950 in the Foocase Espionage - R stated "by cable dated June 1, last, London advised the following. Fuchs again asked about Timofei Kaploun and the academy telephone number and he stated he knew nothing concerning the matter.

Re: "Foocase Espionage - R" 65-58805-1255 (27)

SI - 65-58805-1341 V (31)

BAM: feh

6/2/50



On June 7, 1950, Harry Gold, admitted Soviet Espionage agent, furnished information to Special Agents Richard E. Brennan and T. Scott Miller. The information is being stated in part below:

"He advised that in early July, 1949, he received a letter which was typewritten and on a plain piece of white paper enclosed in a plain white envelope. The letter addressed to Gold at his Philadelphia residence had a return address of "Saint George Hotel." The envelope was postmarked Brooklyn, New York. This letter in substance said the writer hoped Harry was well and the writer was looking forward to seeing Harry soon. The letter was signed "John." Gold stated he did nothing as a result of this letter, and believed he had destroyed it."

Gold said that late in October, 1949, at about 8 PM, (on a Saturday night) he was sleeping on a sofa in his Philadelphia home. He said that his father was sleeping upstairs, while his brother, Joseph, was out for the evening. Gold answered the doorbell, and observed a stranger, who said, "Hello, Harry," and said something in an accent which Gold could not understand. Gold said he started to close the door when the man said, "Remember John and the Doctor in New York?" Gold stated he realized what this was and so invited the man in. This individual immediately inquired of Gold as to who was at home and upon being assured that Gold's father was asleep, sat down on the sofa and began conversing with Gold. Gold advised he was positive this man was a Russian, be

"The Russian told Gold that John and Sam were well, and that John could not come so he (the unknown Russian) was sent to Gold on this date.

The Russian then mentioned the July, 1949, letter signed "John" which was sent to Gold and wanted to know why Gold had not kept the appointment. When Gold asked about the arrangements, the Russian said that Gold should have gone to the emergency meeting spot arranged with John either two days after the receipt of the letter, or maybe the first Monday after the receipt of the letter. The Russian then mentioned the emergency meeting place was the Sea Food Restaurant at the Broadway stop, on the istoria Elevated Line. Gold explained that he and the Russian got into a discussion about the accuracy of the Russian subversion of this emergency meeting place. The Russian then said that it had been impossible for John to keep that appointment with Gold at the Earle Theatre."

In connection with the individual referred to as Sam, in the conversation between Gold and the unknown Russian, it was noted that on May 22, 1950, Gold advised Special Agents Richard E. Brennam and T. Scott Miller to the effect that from 1941 to early 1944, his Espionage superior was known by him as Sam. He identified Sam as Semen Markovitch Semenov (Seminonov).





In connection with the individual referred to as 'John' in the abovementioned conversation between Gold and the subject; it was noted that on June 2, 1950, Gold identified "John" as Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev to Bureau Agents.

New York report, 7-17-50
Re: "Unknown Russian #1, New York;
Espionage-\R."
65-59204-10
(3) (95)
SI = 65-59204-25
(19) (169)
SI = 65-57449-341
(92)

BAM:fjh;grp

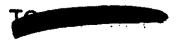
70

The Bureau was requested on June 2, 1950 to ascertain through the State Department the present whereabouts of Semen M. Semenov, who had been identified as Sam by Harry Gold, and Anatoli Yakovlev, who had been tentatively identified as John by Harry Gold. Yakovlev was described as born May 31, 1911 at Boreioglebsk, Russia. Entered the United States on February 4, 1941 at San Pedro, California aboard the SS Equador destined for USSR Consulate, New York City as clerk. Departed United States December 27, 1946 via SS America destined for Paris, France. He was accompanied by wife, Anastasia.

New York Teletype, 6-2-50. Re: "Unsub Sam, Harry Gold, Informant, Espionage-R." 100-47083-44 (4)

Correlator's Note: A penciled notation at the bottom of this serial indicated that on June 7, 1950 a teletype was sent by the Bureau to the Washington Field Office, New York and Philadelphia requesting Washington Field to ascertain whereabouts of Semenov and Yakovlev.

TWC : mrg



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(158) 84-57449-289 (158)



Photos of A.A. Yakovlev furnished by New York were shown to Gold who stated that he was almost positive that Yakovlev was identical with John, but would not want to make unqualified identification. Gold added that he would "hang Sam on his pictures," referring to picture of Semen Semenov, (former Soviet Superior).

New York was requested to review files and surveillance logs, to determine if any mannerism or characteristic of Yakovlev is contained therein. New York should also determine if anyone who contacted Yakovlev could be interviewed. Suggest Mrs. Kasenkina be considered if she were in U.S. during time Yakovlev were here.

Philadelphia teletype, 5-28-50 Re: "Harry Gold, was.; Espionage - R." 65-57449-252 (60) (155)

BAM: cmm; grp



AP SUNS

By teletype dated Jane 3, 1950, the Philadelphia, and Office informed the Bureau, New York and the Albuquerque Office that Harry Gold, on that date, had exacted that he recalled that he had been originally told by "John" if the unknown subject was not there upon his arrival at the home in Albuquerque that the unknown subject's wife would transact the necessary business with Gold. Gold believed that the unknown subject's wife's name was possibly "Buth" that was the closest to the name he could recall.

Additional information in this reference will be found in 65-58286-204 and 65-59028-95 diatated elsewhere is this memoranda.

Tem Tork report, 6-12-50

Se: Unknown Inerican 45,

Albuquerque, New Mexico;

Repionage - R. 8, 4, 30, 42, 35

(185)

BAHr Jlosgrp

THE PARTY AND ADDRESS.

E STIEL

that SAC Cornelius called on the afternoon of June 6, with reference to a report which was being prepared by the Philadelphia Office setting forth in detail information pertinent to the prosecution of Gold, which was not included in Special Agent Jensen's first report in the matter. Cornelius wanted to know if the report would be disseminated outside of the Bureau and was told that it would be. He then requested information as to whether material should go into the report showing "Sam" and "John," both conspirators of Gold, were identified by Gold as Semenow-Yakovlev as a result of having been

Sie was told that

the information should go in the report.

(p)(d)

Re: "Harry Gold, Espionage - R" 65-57449-230 24 (155)

BAM:adm:fjh

PECKET

tor Stenet

The Machington "Fines Herald" of June 19, 1950; contained an article entitled, "Gold, Two Others To Be Tried As Russia's Spice.

The article stated that the Justice Department announced on June 9, 1950, that a Federal Grand Jury in Brook. lyn had indicted Philadelphia chesist Harry Gold and two unnamed defendents for conspiracy to commit aspionage. The indictment charged that Gold, along with one John Doe; alias John, and one Richard Ros, alias, "Sam consolred together to commit espionage for the Soviet Union. The indictment noted that the true and correct names of Doe and Ros were unknown to the Grand Jury.

The indicted of minded down by Chief Judge Robert A. Inch, charged three Defendents carried on the alleged activities from December, 1941, until November 18, 1947. They were said to have operated in Brooklyn, New York City, Santa Fe. New Mexico, in Boster and Cambridge, Massachusetts, and In other places to the Grand Juny unknown. The indictment was for ther set out in this newspaper clipping.

ATTWAY TE

DEUNE

The Washington Post of June 10, 1950, contained an article entitled, "Gold, Two Others Indicted As A-Bomb Spies."

The article stated in part "Harry Gold, 39 year old Philadelphia Chemist, and two unidentified persons, were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury today on charges of feeding Atom Bomb secrets to the Russians.

Gold was accused of operating as an intermediary between Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the convicted British Scientist, and mambers of a wartime Soviet A-bomb spy ring.

In addition so Gold, the indictment named "John Doe", alias "John," and "Richard Roe," alias "Sam". The "true and correct names" of these persons, the indictment said are unknown to the Jury.

The unidentified "John Doe" was named as the Soviet Agent who transmitted atomic secrets to Russia after allegedly having received them Figs Gold. Gold, inturn, was accused of getting these documents from Fuchs during a series of meetings in this country.

The indictment charged that Gold "met and conferred" with Fuchs during wartime visits the then trusted Buftish Scientismade to this country in behalf of the Atomit Program.

It listed seven such meetings, at some of which Fashs ellegedly passed secret documents, sketches and information to the obscure chemist. These meetings allegedly took place in New York City, Boston, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and is Santa Fe. New Mexico.

After Weelving the documents Gold then best than to

407 SECRET

The Brooklyn Jury charged the espionage conspiracy began in December 1943, and continued for a "considerable period."

The Grand Jury charged that the three conspired to

The Grand Jury charged that the three conspired to deal with Fuchs and Filters other persons to the Grand Jury unknown with mintent and reason to believe it would be used to the advantage of a foreign nation - Russia.

The Andictment said that the documents allegedly passed to the Soviets dealt with the United States Atomic Energy Program. Fuchs had access to the Los Almos Atom Bomb project as a member of his governments official delegation to this country.

A complaint against Gold and his alleged co-conspirators was filed in strict secrecy in Brooklyn last month by US Commissioner Martin 8. Epstein. It was issued at the request of J. Vinson Keogh, US Attorney for the eastern district of New York. Keogh summoned the Grand Jury into session last Friday.

After "todays indictment was handed up, Federal Judge Robert A. Inch of Brooklyn signed bench warrants for the arrest of Gold and the two other defendents. The warrant for Gold will be forwarded to Philadelp The others will be held by the court."

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CORRELATOR's NOTE: (It believed that the John mentioned above may possessed by be identical with Yakovlev).

BAM: pan

65-57449-4 (143) &1 - 65-5 7449-A Synday Congress Under [M3]

equested Philadelphia to J(L(TS) In view of the There was no connection shown between subjects of this reference and lakovleve Philadelphia letter, 7-14-50
Bes Theodore Hall, mas.;
Sanille Baz, mas.;
(5) Espionage - R"

TWC: cam: 1

65-59122-199

(182)

AMERICA PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE PARTY AND ADMINISTR

A letter from New York to the Bureau dated June 15.
1950, stated that there were enclosed for the Cincinnati
Pield Office photographs of persons which were to be exhibited
to Benjamin Smilg on the occasion of the interview with him,
no date given, for any information he might possess relative
to certain individuals. One of the individuals listed was
anatoli A. Yakovlev. It was stated that two photographs of
him were to be sent to Cincinnati.

Me: "Benjamin Smilg,"
116-163359-9 1

BAM:ddl

TOP CCORT

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0 3.76-50

The New York "Times" of August 18, 1950, contained an article entitled "Ex-Russian Agent is Indicted as Spy." The article will be given below in part.

The former Russian Vice-Consul in New York and a husband and wife were indicted yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury for conspiracy to commit espionage.

"The Soviet agent, Anatoli H. Takovlev, named as one of the most important members of the wartime atom spy ring, left this country on December 27, 1946. "It is believed he returned to Bussia."

"The couple, Julius Rosenberg 33 years old, and his wife, Ethel. 35, of 10 Monroe Street, were arrested previously on a complaint by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. They are being held in \$100,000 bail each and will be arraigned on the indictment Wednesday. If convicted they face the maximum penalty of death.

not as defendants, king all confessed atom spy for Russia, Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, David Greenglass, 26, and his wife, Buth, 26.

It was charged that from Movember 1, 1941, matil last fune 16, the Rosenbergs and Takovlev, also known as John', conspired with the Greenglasses and Golds and others not known to the Grand Jury to transmit to Russia, documents, writings, alterches, notes and information relating to the national defense of the United States of America

Records Branch, Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army, St. Louis, Rissouri, for Julius Resemberg, reflected that Rosenberg was employed on September 3, 1940, as a junior engineer, radio, with the Signal Corps at large, War Department, Brooklyn, New York. The file reflected that among the references given by Rosenberg in connection with the above employment was the name Abraham Fockson, 3554 10th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., (Chemist).

On October 10, 1950, an indictment was returned by the Federal Grand Jury of the Southern District of New York as follows:

That on or about Movember, 1944, up to and including June 16, 1950, at the Southern District of New York and
elsewhere, Julius Rosenberg; Ethel Rosenberg; Anatoli A. Yakovlev, aka 'John'; David Greenglass and Morton Sobell, the defendants did, the United States of America being at war, conspire,
combine, confederate and agree with each other and with Harry
Gold and with Ruth Greenglass named as co-conspirators but not
as defendants, and with differs other persons presently to the
Grand Jury unknown, to Violate sub-section A of Section 32,
Title 50, United States Code, The indictment was set out in
this reference.

Saypol, Southern District of New York, moved to sever the indictment as to Anateli A. Yakovlev and David Greenglass, which notion was granted.

To Reput Poekson, aka Arenie La Carenie La C

Barry Fold Solf-edmitted Soviet espionage agent, made a statement to Myles & Lane, Chief lesistant B.S. Attorney.

Bouthern District of Ton Tork on August 1, 1950.

Fold discussed his neeting with th unknown Russian who introduced himself to fold by chowing him a torn piece of paper which had the words, partly obscured, "Paull" St. in Sold's handwriting. Sold wild he had a matching piece at one tine which had been given to Gold by a man known as "John" when Gold had stace identified de Anatole Antonoviva Takovlev.

Sold identified a piotere of Takevles and be also mentioned where, when and how he net lakeples which is set out in detail in this reference.

Gold said that he first net David Greenglass on June 3. 1945, at his spartment in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

fold said to be seed to a line tructions to see Greenglass from a man shown to be a design at a bar near 3rd Avente near 43nd Street the Post Saturday in May, 1945, The neeting between Gold and John was set out in Juli in this reference.

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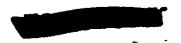
subsection A of Section 32, Title 50, US Code. The indictment is set out in full in this reference.

New York report, 9-26-50
Re: "David Greenglass, was.;
Espionage - R."
65-59028-332 p. 29, 32, 35, 45, 88
(43) (47) (49) (113) (51)
SI - 65-59294-83
(50) (171)
SI - 65-57449-789
(38)

BANigrp

6-16-70

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On October 10, 1950, the Federal Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York, returned a superseding indictment charging Julius Rosenberg, Ethel Rosenberg, Anatoli A. Yakovlev, aka. "John," David Greenglass, and Morton Sobell with conspiracy to commit espionage under Section 34, Title 50 of the United States code. The charge of the Grand Jury was set out in full in this reference.

On January 31, 1951, the Federal Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York handed down a second superseding indictment charging Julius Rosenberg, Ethel Rosenberg, Anatoli A. Yakovlev, Morton Sobell and David Greenglass with conspiracy to commit espionage between June 6, 1944, and June 16, 1950. This indictment was set out in full in this reference.

New York Report 3-14-51 Re: "Julius Rosenberg, et al; Espionage-R" 65-58236-922 Pages 5, 7 (18)



The "Times Herald" of 6-17-50 contained an article entitled "FBI Seizes A-Bomb Worker as Third in Wartime Spy Ring". The article stated that for the second time in twenty four hours the FBI on 6-16-50 arrested an American charged with spying for Russia in war-time. David Greenglass who as an army non-commissioned officer worked on "the bomb itself" at Los Alamos, New Mexico, during the war, was arrested at New York City. FBI head Hoover charged Greenglass gave highly secret atomic bomb information to Harry Gold, a confessed spy, who then turned the information over to Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former Vice Consul of the Russian Soviet Consul at New York. In the Greenglass Case, Gold allegedly gave the information to Yakovlev.

65<u>-</u>59028**-A** (

BAM: jar





In the June 17, 1950 issue of the "Washington Star" there appeared an article entitled, "New Arrests Expected as FBI Assembles Spy Jig-Saw Picture". This article stated that with the arrest of three American citizens, Harry Gold, David Greenglass, and Alfred Dean Slack, additional pieces were falling into place in the jig-saw pattern of Soviet wartime spying in the United States.

With these arrests, the Justice Department dropped the previous mystery about the "John Doe, alias John" and the "Richard Roe, alias Sam" who were indicted for espionage conspiracy along with Gold by a Brooklyn Grand Jury. The Department said "John Doe" was Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev, a Vice Consul in the Soviet Consulate in New York City until December, 1946 when he returned home and that a "Richard Roe" was Semen M. Semenov, employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation.

TWC: pan

65-57449-A . (186)

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6 **9**1-50

A teletype from Philadelphia to the Bureau dated June 21, 1950, in the case of Alfred Dean Slack, stated "re: Albany teletype, June 18, Stating that Slack had in his mossession a small paper containing the name Harry Gold, and the address 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Gold said that he gave Slack his name and address, but told Slack that this was to be used as a mail drop and did not tell Slack that it was his real name. Gold moved in Kindred Street residence in late suring, 1944, and therefore would have given Slack the name and address while Slack at Kingsport. Gold recalls that some time after last contact with Slack at Kingsnort he received a letter from Slack, which letter had an Oak Ridge, Tennessee, return address but had been mailed in Knoxville. The envelope was addressed to Harry Gold at the above address, but the letter therein was addressed to Martin, the name by which Slack knew Gold. Gold stated that the letter merely said that Slack was all right. Gold said that he did not tell John about this letter because he had been given instructions by his Seviet superiors that his real name or his residence should never be revealed."

> Re: "Alfred Dean Slack, Espionage-R" 65-59183-312 (124)

BAM: jh

6-6-50

Reference was made to New York teletype of June 9, 1950, in which, among other individuals, the Philadelphia office was requested to display to Harry Gold, a picture of Mikhail Ivanovich Maksimov (not further identified), in order to determine if Maksimov was identical to the subject of this case.

In addition, the Philadelphia office was requested to display to Gold in connection with this case (if this has not already been done) photographs of three individuals hereinafter mentioned, who were former contacts of Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev. The three individuals mentioned were Walter Carl Neumson, Lan Adomiam, and Marian Schultz. Adomiam and Neumson were not further identified and the only information on Marian Schultz was the address 202 Poplar Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(Correlator's note: There was no indication in the reference as to the connection between subjects of this file and Yakovlev.)

SAC, NY let. June 30, 1950 Re: "Unknown Russian #1, NY Harry Gold, informant Espionage - R" 65-59204-8 (3)"

BAM:fjh

COPILS OF THE REPORT:

5)- Burcau (65-58105) 3 - New York (65-15324)

- Aliany

- Albuquerque

- Cincinnati

2 - Thexville

1 - Los Angeles (Infe.)

1 - San Francisco (Info.)

washington Field (Info.)

3 - Philadelphia

TABLE OF CONTINIS

GELDS DEALINGS WITH FUCHS GOLD'S FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS A. REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. B. PHILA. SAVINGS FUND SPEIETY C. CORN EXCH. NATL. BK, Y TRUST CO. TIL GOLD'S ANARD FRIM RUSSIAN GOUT. PROSECUTIVE ACTION ADMINISTRATIVE

> Brila not 7/26/50 18: Hany Hold Exp-R 65:57449,-5841

PH 65-4307

DETAILS:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

I. HARRY COLD'S DEALINGS WITH EMIL JULIUS HLAUS FUCHS

On July 10, 1950 HARRY COLD furnished the following supplemental statement concerning his meetings with EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS to SAS.T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and RICHARD E. IREMIAN:

"I, HARRY GOLD, hereby make the following voluntary statement to T. SCOTT VILLER, JR., and RICHARD F. EREBUM, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made me, and I realize that I do not have to make any statement, and any statement I do make may be used against me in a Court of Law. I realize that I have a right to counse.

"I would like to add the following to the statement which I gave the above Agents on May 22, 1950. The matter concerns an elaboration on my various meetings with KLASS FUCES.

"The first meeting took place in late January or very early February 1946; and was at the Hanry Street settlement on the East side of New York.

The second meeting, and I had set the place, and the time had been agreed upon mutually by KLLMC and myself, was on the Northwest corner of 57th Street and Lexington Evenue; this was about ten days to two weeks after our initial contact. The corner I have specified has a bank with very tell colonnedes, and there is a subway entrance in the bank building itself. I not KLLCC directly un er one of the first colonnades, or possibly along 59th Street on the South side of the bank. We walked in the general direction of the Queensbore Bridge, the intention in my mind being that we would ank across the bridge and into Queens itself. However, this bridge

was closed to foot traffic during this period, and instead we walked along 1st Avenue, North of the bridge. We may have walked as for North as 75th Street, and we may have gone back to 2nd Avenue, and very likely we made at least several passages on the dark deserted streets between 1st Avenue and 2nd, between 55th Street and 70th Street.

"My rediffection of the third meeting with KURL FUCHS - It occurred in March of 1988. I recall this clearly, it was still quite cold and we both were reverceats. This took place on Madison Avenue in the serve overcoats. This took place on Madison Avenue in the serve of the derk deserted side streets toward 5th, and the transfer of information took place there. The whole affair took possibly 30 seconds or one minute, and I immediately walked sheed of KLAUS and down 5th Avenue toward 75th Street and 6th Avenue, where approximately 15 minutes later I turned over the information to 365%. Here again the meeting was one of the briefest possible duration, possibly a minute or so.

"The fourth meeting with KLING FUNES took place in the Bronx of New York, and was in Front of a large movie theater on the Grand Concourse maar Fordism Road, but not quite that far.

"Me went for a walk partly along the Grand Concourse, but usually on the side streets, during which time we state of the discussed the next meeting which was to be at Queens, a control and at which a second transfer of information was to take place, and the exact details word arrangel. After this I took KLAUS to dinn r, it was a met and somewhat chilled night for april, and as I recall, he had a had cough, and I did not wish to expoto the elements any more than the necessary. This whole procedure of going to dinner in a restaurant was against anything that we had priviously set forth as a matter of technique of mertiag, but I felt that the circumstances justified such a deviation from the rules. We had a dinner at which we discussed a number of matters, including music and ah at. It was also at this dinner that we agreed that should eather of as ever be questioned as to her we happy us to me t, that the story would be that we had met at one of the Mew York Philharmonic's conducts somethy in March of 1924, and in Carnigle Hall; the lace was that we had had adjacent

seats and had talked together in the lobby during the intermission. Also, there was the idea that at a subsequent time I would go to the files of a New York paper, most likely the New York Sun, and I believe I mentioned this paper to KLAUS, and would look up the date of such a concert and would determine what numbers or what musical selections had been on the progrem. would then give KL.US a list of the musical selections so that we would both be familiar with the program were we questioned. The restaurant to which I took KL US to dinner was colled Rosenhein's, and is adjacent to Alexanders Department Store on Fordham Road and the Grand Concourse. After we had dinner and emerged from Rosenhein's -- the weather was still masty -- I recall a cold drizzle was falling, we took a cab and went downtown to the neighborhood of the 80's and andison Avenue. There is some possibility that it may have been the 90's and Lexington Lyenue. We went into a small bar which also contained tables, and set at one of these tables and had several arinks. We then lift the bar and I put KL.US in a cab. I now recall that the reason for KLAUS taking the cab was that he lived on the other side of Manhattan, and direct public transportation through Contral Cark Lat. at night is very difficult. After KLAUG's cab had departed I waited for a few moments until on empty cab case along, and took this to the Pennsylvania Station and then took the next train to Philadelphia.

Nay of 19hh, and was in Queens, not too for from Queensboro Plaza. I recall the event clearly because I got list in the neighborhood of Queens' Plaza and had to take a cab for a distance of about a half a mile until I came to the spot I had indicated to KLIUS FUCES. I was possibly two or three minutes late; he was already there. On this occasion FUCES gave me the second packet of information, makin consisting of some 25 to hO pages. The total time of the meeting was not over three or for minutes, and after I left him, I walk a rappilly further out in Queens, and then took an elevated train some distance further, possibly a ten minute ride. After I was to not John. I still had about five minutes to well and

and I recall stopping near a drug store; and taking a glimpse at the information that KLISS had turned over to me. This was in a very small but distinctive writing; it was in ink, and consisted mainly of mat emation.1 derivations. There was also further along in the report a good deal of descriptive detail. I did not look at the report for much more than two minutes at the most. .bout five minutes after this I went to the place where I was to meet JCHN, this was somewhere between loodelde and Jackson Heights, and somewhere close to the elevated line which runs out Queens and ends in Flushing; there I turned over the information to JOHI. The total time of transfer was not more then one minute with hardly a word said. The time of the neeting with ML US was about 7:00 o'clock in the evening, possibly somewhat earlier.
The time of the meeting with John was about 7:30. Is I recall, it was dark or comtainly very early evening when I mat JOHN, but this may have been due to the fact that the entire day was heavily evercast.

"The sixth meeting with <u>KL US FUCES</u> occurred in Brocklyn, and it was somewhere in the area of Boro Hall. This was in June, 1944.

"During this mosting I recall that Kintis success told me that there was some possibility that this sister who lived in Combridge, Massachusetts, he did not give me her name, however, might come to New York. He explained to me that his sister was married and had two childr n, and that she was having great difficulty with her hesband and that she was fully intending to leave her husband and come to New York. Should this occur, KL US told me that he would like very much to be able to share an agartment with his sister. I gothered that he end his sist r were very close to each other and also the fact that ELUS was extremely fond of the children. KLNS told me that he brought up the matter because he first wanted me to inquire of my superior whether such an action would be all right. I said that I would make the inquiry. This conversation took place while we were welkin; many from Boro Hall and further into Brooklyn. I recall clearly that after this moeting I mot JOH, on the viry same evening. The mosting with KL US took place at about 8:30 and lasted for possibly half to thrus quarters of an hour, possibly even an hour, so that I mut Joid compting about 9:00.

There may have been during this mouting with Jobi and the just completed one with <u>KL US FICUS</u>, some transfer of information from KL US to me and then from myself to JOBI; however, I do not clearly recall such an event. I do not recall much of the subject of my conversation with JOBI, except that he was extremely artisfied with the way that things were going and that he left me after a very brief meeting of possibly fiv. to ten minutes. It is this briefness of the meeting with JOBI that makes me think that there may have been some transfer.

"The seventh meeting with FLUE FECUS occurred in either very late June, but next likely in early July of 1944. This took place near an Art Huseum in the 86's, and on the West side of 5th evenue. We went for a long walk, almost entirely in Central Park and in the many winding reads and small paths leading through the park itself. This meeting took at least an hour and a half and was a very leisurely one.

"During this work KL US told me that there was some possibility that later in the year or early the next year that he would be transferred semewhere to the Southwest. He thought that possibly this would be Mexico. He also told me at this time that his brother, GERL RD, was now in Switzerland and was convoleding as a result of having been only recently released from a German concentration camp. I gethered from the conversation that GERLRD was of the same political conviction as ILLL FRACE. I also told KLLUS that it would be perfectly all right, should his sister come to New York, for him to take an anortheat along with her and the children. Actually, I had not mentioned the matter to Jehl at all, but had take it upon myself to tell KLLUS that such a proceeding was O.K.

Whe eighth meeting was to take place in Brooklyn and was to be in about two weeks, possibly three, after the meeting in Central Park in July; this would place it about the end of July 19kk. The meeting was to occur in front of the Bell Cinema, which is just off the meetern Parkway in Brooklyn and very close to the Brooklyn Municip of Irt, only it is on the opposite side of the Parkway from the Museum. This meeting did not take place, nor did a subsequent on which had be a belief of the such an eventuality, on Central Park Meet, and somewhere about 96th Street and possibly someway t above 96th.

"On the second occasion I become very wearied, perticularly since the area is very close to a section of New York where "muggings" often occur, and also the fact that "L US was of slight build and might seem an inviting proy. I would like to emphasize that neither the meeting at the Bell Ginema in Brooklyn, nor the one on Central Fack West, about 9th Street, occurred because of the fact that KL US FUCLE did not show up - - I was there on both scorsions.

When I reported the fact of the cocond unaucousaful discussion lasting possibly two hours, in which we appointed upon just what the difficulty might be. Our principal trouble was to decide whether KLUS, for some readen was unable to keep the actings, if he was still in New York, or whether he had act a light lift lime York.

Won the occasion of my nixt musting with JOPH, which was in, I believe, very lets amount of 1914, the following events occurred:

"This morting took place on a wary orly Sunday morning, I would say about 3:30 to 9:00 etclock, and it so mared in downtown New York, and Anchineton Device. It this time JCHI told no that he had ascurtained the address of HINGS FUOIS, and that I abould, that very morning, make inquiry at that address as to shother ILMS was then. Toward this one I wont some distance up town and in one of the railroad stations I purchased a book called "JOS-PH THE PROVIDENT which had recently been published and had been written by THEMIS M. M. . In the inside each of this book is mainted as a large of this book I printed very ligitly the fallowing, MK. 128 Wort 77th Strout, New York, N. Y." which o JOHN had given my. It was this book that I to a with me to the address gives. I recall the amountained the building very well. It was sere sont of whit stone and looked new rank butter kert than the other buillings on the sime block. It was, had I recall, wheat a felin-atomy dwelling, used he am apartment heart. This building wen on the South sile of the Str. t. I looked around outside the building, ont down a wary a one flight of atoma, and just to the sid. of to deer 1 wifer into the beliting was an old man whom I took to be a jamator; he was beauling some rubbish from the north of longs. I believe that I mede on inquiry of him to to we the MILES FREES lived there, but he amported committee puzzled by my quistion.

I then opened the door and went into the vestibule. There may have been a very short flight of steps leading up to the vestibule. There to my gratification, above the nameplates, I saw one reading, "Dr. RLUS SECTOR though it might have road, "Dr. W. FYCHS." I pressed the buzzer, but there was no enswer, and finally I opened the door lending from the vestibule into the main hall; this door was unlooked. I went into the main hall, along the first floor, looking for the apartment which as I recall had been given alongside the nemiplate as being 1-2 or 1F, (there is some and some possibility that it may have been 1-D). Is I walked along the vestibule a door op med, either in the very apartment where KL.US was supported to live or possibly in the one clongside it, and an old woren looked out. Liso at that time there came behind me the junitor. I asked the women for the spartment of Dr. FURS, and at this time the junitor joined in the conversation. I can not recall elerrly whether it was he or she who told me that Dr. FUCIS was no longer there. On further questioning, when I halved how I could get in touch with him, they said that they did not thank that I could; that he had left town for "somewhere on a bont." I then explained to them that I was a friend of Dr. FUCHS and that I had murely wout also return this book which he had loomed to me. I will not down it wise to make any further incuiries at 123 West 77th Street, but I do recall the jamitor and the woman, who I believe was his wife, talking as I last.

"Later that morning, and semewhere between 10:00 and 11:00 ofclock, possibly closer to 11:00, I met LEN on Browking, somewhere around 96th and Presday, as a possibly further up on Broadway and very close to Columbia University. I told JAM about the results of my investigate a and we held a long discussion, principally wail arthing along Riverside Drive and in the area of the 201s. talked at great length as to how w. might possibly send a letter or communication to the 77th Street thirtees with the hone that it would be forwarded to PUCES. I bull we that our conclusion was that such a probability might be too rickly as it might involve an awkward employetion on Madd part to the nutborities, who were very like to entering midmail. .fter some further discussion the only condition we could come to, and the advice which Jak gave me, was to "sit tight."

"On the secasion of a subsequent meeting in early
September of 1914, we again discussed at longth the
matter of getting in touch with KLIND FUCHE, and it
was there, I believe, that I mentioned the fact that
FUCHSI had a sister who lived in Boston. Now it
may be possible that JOHN himself may have brought
up the matter of FUCH's sister. I believe this
latter to be true, since I had not previously mentioned anything about FUCH's sister to J Hi. In any event,
JOH told me that he thought that there bey our test
line of inquiry.

"On the occasion of the next meeting, about the middle of September, John told me with great glos that he had ascertained both the name and the whartebouts of FUCH's sister. The name that he gave me was that of Mrs. ROBERT HEINEMEN, and the address was merely Combridge, Massachusetts. I do not recall John having given me the street and number.

"I went by easeh on a Sunday in very late September to Boston, Massachusetts. I arrived there very early by the evening and recall lacking up the eddress of REFER ATHREEN in the telephone ilrectory. This was, as I recall, this bakeview Street or Evenue, in Combridge. I went to this address and the entire street was darkness well as the home where the ENIVERS lived. However, I knocked at the door and a weman enswered. I impaired for Mrs. Welleran and the woman replied to tate WELLIAM NS were still away on their vacation and were not expected back until sometime in October. I gate and sea how that the woman was a hous knoper or some sort. I solice, that the woman was a hous knoper or some sort. I solice, that the woman was a hous knoper or some sort. I solice, but I think that I arrally said that I would call again sometime in October and test the master was not very important. I gave so indication that I was from out of term.

"First I returned from Bosem to Iniled April, and then several days letter I is to 1000 in New York and told him about the results of my term. We was highly pleased that we had supplied in I satisfy Was. NoT July, and we agreed that in Detable I restricted amount to Contribute.

This second trip to Cambridge ecourted in estable very late October or nost likely in early November. Upon this occasion I took with me a pince of paper or a cord inclosed in an envelope, and on this piece of paper were the following instructions: There was given the name of a man and a phone number. I believe that the first name began with a "J" and that the last name was something like "K.PLOW", but I am not very cortain on this point at all. Also on the pileo of pap r was the information that KL US was to call the phone number given, any time - - on any morning between the hours of d:00 granduğu 30, rengi mas to giventhe following messages Rerely and to say, "I have arrived in Combridge and will be here -- - meny days." This masser, was printed by me in engineering lettering, but the details were given to me by MORN. Also, the mescage was scaled in the invelop. As I have said, I arrived in Combridge early on a weekday morning and semetime in early Merember of 1944. The reason for my making the trip during a welking, and the reason for erriving in the paraing, was the recull ction. I had of a warning from JOHN that it would be included to to be at the MERCE IN home while ROBING HOLD TO Was there. The trip took place as I have indicated, and as it was planned. I arrived in Beston on a walkday merning carly in November. I then went directly to Combridge, and at This Lakeview Lyenue, walked up to the door and rang the bell. I young tuman appeared, comesshere in her very early Bots, and I asked for Mas. HELFT M. She said that she was Erg. HEREM. N. I told her that I was a friend of KL-US FUCHS seend for a moment she shomed somewhat puzzled, A COLOR OF THE PARTY AND A PARTY and thee she said, "Oh, yes, by any chance did we'l call sometime in September when we were away?" I said, "Yes, I am the man." I entered the house and stry d there for possibly half an hour. I noticed that there was two children there, the oldest one a boy called CT . D, and I recall a very small child, and there is also news possibility of a third child, considerably young a then STEVE, whom I took to be about seven years of are, and this third child was a girl of about four. We apoke for some time about KLAUS, and hare. HEAR Last while that she was very glad that he was now in the United States, above they were very close and KLTS was very food of the children. She may, at this time have indicated that at man again time KELUS visited Combridge. I told her that I and met Hil yo in New York, and that we had become very firm friends, and that I just impound to be on business in the souton creaand had thought that I would stoo by and inquir for him.

Mrs. Holvein told me that NLIUS has been transferred somewhere in the Southwest United States, but that she expected him home about Christmas time. I believe that she indicated that she had received several lett as from him. She said that she thought that he would extainly be home about Christmas, as he usually made a great event of bringing presents for the children. I told her that my plans for the fature and my when aboute were very uncertain, and in that eventuality I would leave a message for NLIUS which would tell him new best to get in touch with means I than gave her the scaled envelope, we and told her should NLIUS arrive, to give it to him.

"I then returned to Philadelphia, and some lags subseguent, possibly a week or so Inter, reported the results of my trip to 10: H. At this time, I recall we and an emergency arrangement who roby Jelli could get in touch with me should this other party, the one with the phone number in Henhatten, edvise JEHE that FREES was now in Combridge. This emergency armangument, which would even at that have involved the presents of several days, was never used, and instead, in the first werk in January 1915, J HI called me shortly before 7:00 f.M., on a weekday merrille, just as I was gutting ready to leave for work; with some difficulty he described to me the fact that we was in a gaseline station, near what I finally ditermined to be Exford Ciral; section of Philadelphia. Joil wented to know if I would come form there an meet him. I did so. It was a very snewy morning, I recell it well, and Join was with the got on the car again . and what down to the thirtinal in Frankford, which JOHE told he that he had just the provious day received notification that FUCHS was now at Combridge. A slee told - at that time that the reason as had not used the story a greating was that he and some other affairs to attend to which would have taken him out of New York, and whose he we did have been unable to got in louch with me. He then wild me that I must, as soon as pushible, arrange to go to Combrings. I did so. I believe that I mut Jobs on a Runsday or Wednesday, and that I arrived in Machaning on most likely a Friday. I went directly to the W R MW Home, this was in the merning, and when I knocked I was himstood by, I believe, a survent girl. KL US was there and wellowed m . 125. HIBIDAN beft ofter a few minutes are executed horself, caying, "I have to pick up the children from the school KILUS asked no to go upstries with him to his room, which was the front one looking out on a catroot, and we sat

there for possibly 15 or 20 minutes, during which time the following took place: KLMS told m. that he was located at on atomic energy experimental station which was called Los alomos and which was located some 30 mil's away from Santa Fc, New Mexico. He said that Los Alemes had once been a very exclusive boys' school, and that there was nothing also in that area. The meanest habitation of along very well there, but that he was getting in regard to being able to leave less. Imos. He said that it had only been with the great at difficulty and due to the feet that he had getten a bit shead on his work, as regards the rest of the group, that he had been able to wangle time off to come to Cambridge. I had, proviously, that is on the occasion of my mouting with JOHN in Philodolphia, been teld of an arragnement which involved meeting NL.US again in Cambridge, should be make another trip. The place of the meeting was to be somewhere in the area of the Charles River. Jose told me that it would be inadvisable to me that the EDIN Ju N home again and we were only doing no this time because it was the only way I could mest KL US without atilizing too lengthy a message or set of instructions. When I mentioned the proposed meeting near the Charles River to NIL UE, he told so that such would be impossible; that he was e right that it would be a very long time, possibly win your, before mould have to take place in Schia R. . We discussed that matter at some length. I believe that Kudis told me that rbout april he would again how. Information for m , but I told him that I could not possibly g t to Tasta Fe in April. We finally set a data which ame very sarly in Jume, and we also not the exact hour, which as I mee II, was 4:00 stolock in the afternoon of the first So why in Junea. KL.US showed may be may of dente Pa, on the stad on it the Castillo Street Bridg over the line Enta A.. He plue told me that he would make avery iffers to keep this appointment.

should this schickled mention on the first Saturday in Jume not take place, that the neuron provinter made for an alternate menting, most likely on the first first addy in the following menth, and it the none that and dies.

KLIUS gave me a quite considerable packet of information, and by this time, I recall, Ars. HINDLAN had returned and one of the children packed curiously into the room.

Mrs. HIMPEN called the child back, though possibly it may have been the housekeeper who called the child back.

In any event the child was called away. There also occurred the following events:

"As a Christmas present I gave KLINS a wellet of the very thin dress or opens type. Also, I had been given the sym of \$1,500:00 by JOHN with instructions to give to to KILIUS, but that I must proceed very delicately in this last matter so as not to offined its and that under no circumstance must I insist upon or make an issue of this matter. KLAUS did accept the wallet, but looked somewhat bewildered, and when I made some very tentative inquiries concorning whother he needed may money either for himself or pessibly for his sistir, the ruply was so cold and final that I went no further with the matter. It was quite obvious that by evan mentioning this I had offended the mon. I loft shortly thereafter, and returned to New York. There I turned ever the information to JOHN and also returned to him the v1,500.00, saying that I had made come tentative inquiry, but that HE UN FILES hed responded to violently that I deemed it inadvisable to pursue the subject further. I recall very well that in the evention of my muching KLINS FIGHS at the EDDMENN's in So Unidge, that there was a heavy snow on the ground. This transfor of the information from Ho to John was in New York City, Bit I do not believe it was in Monhattan, and I can not recall the exact berough.

"Just prior to my trip to Santa Fe, and I to referring to the first trip, and in very late May of 1965, on a Saturday afternoon, I mut J Mal in a bar sear 600.1 Street and 3rd evenue in New Year City. Theliave it was noticelly the Southwest corner of Land Street at 3rd evenue. [2022] verified the fact that I was going on the trip online and cornegnments for a material in New Yerk on my return from Santa Fe. The noticely place of the meeting was to be in Dreeklyn.

I left Philodelphin and went by train to Chicago, just about the end of hay. From the Union Station in Chicago, I went to the Dearborn Station, and conspet to obtain space (on upper) to Albuquerque, New Merico. I would like to state here that I had seen told by IND to use a very circuitous route which involved going around albuquerque and into Orizona,

and then going from Arizons to Mi Paso, Texas, and thin from Bl Paso to Santa Fe. However, I was extremely chart of money, and had to watch what I had very corefully, and such a trip was completely out of the question. Also, there was the matter of time; it was only with the greatest difficulty and only at the last minute that I had been able to arrange to take part of y vacation that early in the year. I recall that the train that I took did not go directly to Abuquerque, but stopped at Clovis, New Mexico; there we took a couch attached to a shunt engine, for a distance of some 25 to 30 miles into .. linquerque. I would also like to add that MILDS had advised ma that gitting aff at Liny, New Mexico, some 40 miles from Albagy rque, tast I could get direct transportation into Canta Fe, without first going to .. Ibuquarque. This last I had docard inadvisable, as I thought that the only people going to South Pa would be those contacted with the charle course project and they might wonder the this stronger was in their midst. Very likely, I deemed it contain that most of these people going from Lory to Santa Fe, would be in uniform. I errived in Albuquerous in the very early afternoon, just shortly after 12:00 atclock, and inquired the way to the bus station. I believe that either DL 08 had told me that there was transportation by but from Albuquaque to Senta Fu, or that I had obtained such information from one of the porters or conductors on the Tente To line. I took the bus to Santa for and arrived there about 2:300 in the afternoon. I had considerable time to spare until h:00, and to avoid drawing attention to agaclf, I went as any ordinary to mist would, to the rath r large historical museum located in Senta R. . There I inquired about abtaining a map of Santa F., and they did mive me one which I believe to be identical with the one wortch Ki. US had shown me in Cambrilgo, Massachusetts. I we ted such a mrp because I did not with to ask the wry to the Castillo Street Bridge and Lave any one in Santa To remaker such on occurrence. I located the Contillo Street Brilge on the map, and want there promptly at 1:00 of alock. KL 35 errived there possibly two or three minutes let , buring which two or three minutes I be red extractly unearly co the oren around the Costille lite it Bring, was ather ly operacly suttled. The fire lly on a clong where in Struct, a gray I road, and driving a dilapleated ald car, a two earthr. He parked the cor me. at what for a wait, during which time the following or absociately place:

WKL.US told me that he was getting along very well with his work in Los Alamos, and told no that he did not, however, believe, and that was a reiteration of his statement which he had made several times before, once in Cambrilge and at least once or twice in New York, that the atomic energy project would be completed in sufficient time for use in the war against the Japanese.

work was working very had, practically day and night, and that he himself put in an average of from 18 to 20 hours a day. We nade arranguants for the next meeting, which KLUS said should be sometime in august, but I demured, and we finally set it for the 19th of September 1945.

"I would like to state here that the date of the first meeting and the one that I am now discussing in South Figures on the first Catuaday in June of 1985.

"The final occurrence was that BLUS gave me a considerable packet of information. There should be added one more thing, and that is that ML Wate insintuous on a marting in late August, 1945, may have been that to the first that he had mentioned that some important development was to take place during August, but he did not indicate what whis development was. I lost Wills and took the first bus from Smath We to Wilbuquerque and in a place to sleep, since I did not intend to leave Albuquerque until the following day, that is Sunday. I believe that in the course of searching for a hotel room, I registered at the Hilten with the understanding that should a room becase evallable tage would save it for me. During the evening I mede inquiry at proceedly every other hotel of an size in Al equerque, including one that I recall, the San Farmaides. Finally, about 12:00 ofclock at might, the Hilton assist to that there was such - long marting list of and of an that they were cortain that no room would be available that night. I thereupon wendered through albuquerque and finally, upon osking a policimon, he director he to a private home near the main street of Albuquerous, Central avenue, which had been timporarily converted into a resping hous. The only sprea that these merple lad, and I will difficulty talked these people into letting as stoy them, was in the

hallyny on the second floor of this home, where a makeshift screen was put up around a very rickety out. I spent the night there, and late the following afternoon, about 6:00 ofclock, took the train from albuquerque to Chicago. Here again I had been unable to make prior reservations, and only obtained my space in the early afternoon of Sunday. When I arrived in Chicago I inquired by telephone at the simport Terminal and determined that the only space I could get was from Chicago to Washington. Even so, that was charper then going by train from Chicago to New York or Thiladelphia. Eccordingly, I went by plane to Washington, and carrived there about 4:30 or 5:00 in the afternoon, and then took the Pennaylvania Reilroad train from Weshington to New York, About 9:00 o'clock in the evening, and somewhere in the area of Metropolitan ..venu in Brooklyn, and where Metropolitan Avenue approaches Queens, I m t JOBN and turned the information over to him, that is, the information I had ruccived from KLIUS FUCES.

"My last marting with KLING FUENS occurred as scheduled in Santa Fe on September 17, 1905. Again I had the usual difficulties in preparing for this trip, first the matter of monly, and I did a considerable are not of berrowing toward this and, some of it at the very last minute. Also there was the matter of obtaining time off, and again with great difficulty, I managed to accomplish this. I took the train from Philadelphia to Chicago, and stayed over in Chicago at the Felmer Louise. In the evening I checked out of the Palmer House and went heals to the Derborn Station, where I had conlice in the day obtained space to Albuquerque. I arrived in Abaquerque emply in the work, possibly on a Tuesday or madrisday, " at registered at the Milton Motel. I used the name "Milder Go D", the some which I had used at the Primer Rose. From Albuquerque I went to Santa Fr, and vary 1 to in the eft moon, about 6:00 o'clock, m.t <u>ML '75 FUSHS</u>. This meeting was on the outskirts of Santa Fo, and was nour a torge church.

"For the first time in an encircultion with FUNES he was into for a meeting which occurred, and by into I mean that he was fully twenty or twenty five minutes tardy. He did some along driving from the outside of Smath Polin Des direction of the city itself. He explained to be that he was very sorry

about not being punctual, but that he had great difficulty, first in obtaining the use of the car, end secondly, in being able to g t every from his friends with whom he work d at los-glames. He also explained to me that there were some boliles of liquer in the bottom of the car which liquor had been purchased by MLCDS and thase friends, in preparation for a party which they were gains to have back at los illamos that very evening. The purpose of the party was to delebrate the successful use of itemic in ray in the form of a wiapon. KLMS also told in, and this occurred while he was driving away from Sante Fe and up into the surrounding hill and desert country, that he himself was rather awastricken by what had occurred, and that, frankly, he had not been too cortain that the project might not have been abandoned before it was completed, and that certainly he had griceously underestimated the industrial potential of the United Status in being able to complete such a gigantic undertaking. He was also gratily concerned by the terrible destruction which the version had wrought. He told no that whereas, before, the townspeople in Santa Pollend regarded them, the people of Los ... Irmos, as a sort of "boundog; ling" outfit engaged in work which they could not comprehend; that now they were helled on all sides as conquering heroes, and the termspeople were now very fri analy to them. He also told me that the relationship between the British mission and the United States, which ende had been extremely cerdick and Ires, and now become somewhat strained, and that there was no longer the fr . exchange of information between the two groups. We said that certain sections of the project at Los - lames, which had been fructly opened to him new word beared. He further sold that he light no idea, as to how long he would continue to to at Los Times., but that he expected that sometime in the mear future, possibly about Dicumber of 1945, and possibly sometime only in 1946, that the British would have his return to higher the relac would again resume work on Atomic In reg, exclusively for them. He told meralso that he had be in notici i by a member of the British int Historic that they were trying to contact KLIUS's forth r in Riel, Garmany, though it may be likely that KL US actually said they more trying to repatriate his father from Switzerland to Kild. I believe that KLES said his fath relad for a time lived in Switzerland during the war, taking care of one of his grandenildren who had been explicited by the digith of its purents in a German concentration camp. In any oral, NLOS was concern dibecause

he told me that his father was virgold, and was given to talking rother freely about his senis post, maining KLIUS's activities in the Communist Party in Gurmany in the years 1932 and 1933. KL.WS told me that as far as he know the British had no inkling about his past as it y related to his Communist activities, and he was anxious that this continue so. We told me that the British intelligence men had also mantioned that it might be possible to bring ELLUS's fother to England, and again KLIUS was concerned, lost his father inedvertently let drop same hint as to KLIUS's past. He was also very nuch concorned about the welferes of the old man, and a sex was in somewhat of a dilarma. I could not give him very much advice, except to tell him to proceed as he thought bost, and that possibly he was greatly overestimating the extent to which the old man would talk and also the extent to which the Eritish night be interested in KLUS's past. I could see that KLUS was also very much concurated about the welfare and health of his father.

The following arrangement was made with KLUS FUCHS for macting him again should be be transferred to Great Britian: starting with the first Saturday in a given month, which month was to be determined from inquiry at MLUS's sister's and the meeting was to take place in England as soon as it could be arranged for someone to meet KLUS there. To emplify, neither of us had any idea as to how soon we could determine from KLUS's sister when he would actually leave, or had left for Britain. So that a month after KLUS's arrival in England, and on the first Saturday, these meetings were to begin. The time was to be 6:00 P.M., and the place was in London at a table express at p which contained the word "Gressent", and may have been something like "Paddington", or "Teddington", Gressent. The macking was to be above the tube on the street, and the recognition signal was to be the following:

"In one hand the purson mueting ML US would have five we books bound togeth r by a tight string. These books were to be carried by a couple of fingers hacked under the string. In the other hand the purson was to have a book containing the outside jacket of BEMMETT CAMP's book, popular at that time, and which contained a large collection of anecdotes. The book facket had, I believe, a yellow and

green design on it. I can not recall what MI US was to have used for a recognition signal, beyond the fact that the purson muting him would have a complete physical description of FA US FUCES. The other point about this resting with Wills FUELS was that he mentioned that he had attended the first explusion of the bone at alamogerie, New Mexico, and he also mendioned to me that the people back at Los Alamos told him of having such the flach even though it was raining and the sky was overcast. There was also provided for the contingency should KILUS be in Cambridge leter "that year." He said that he hoped in teny case to be able to again spand the time around Christias with the HILIERON family in Combridge, and that the best way of ascertaining his whomosbouts was to make an inquiry shortly before that time. This muting teak place as I have said in the hills surrounding Santa Fr and was a fair distance away, because below us I could barely see the lights of-Santa Fe in the distance. Whiles drove me into Senta Fe and just on the outskirts of the central area of the town. The last event that transpired before ML.VS dropped ma off in Santa Fo, on the subskirts of the e nirel area of the town, was that KI MU gave at the proket of information relating to atomic energy. This was in accordance with our procedure, whereby he information was to be presed with such time that we mer, ready to port, lifter a period of anxious weating, about an hour and a half, I finally obtained a bus going back to Albuquerque.

and very early in the mergins, possibly 2:30 m.M., I was informed by the airlines that there was space for me as for as Kangas City. I was picked up by the dirline's limeasine, and want to the albuquerous limeast and from the me by plane to Kangas City. It hansas lity I was forced to leave, and from there I took a day couch to Chicago, carrying late in the evening. I just somewal to intend a train leaving La Salle atreat Station and gains to May York. I role part of the way with the account of the day coach, and the rest of the way in a Pullban space.

"I went directly from New York home to Philad loble, and carried on my purson the information which MLUS had given me, for the next few days, jetually there was one meeting with JUES which dile t occur cimply been me I

was far too rushed for time to keep such a meeting. It was all that I could do to accomplish this trip to Santa Fo and back. I did meet John some days later after my return to Philadelphie, and the place was in Queens, New York, and was somewhere between Jackson Heights and Flushing, and also somewhere in the neighborhood of the elevated line that runs through Flushing. There I transferred the information which KINUS FUCHS had given me to JOHN. Since this last meeting that I had with KLOUS FUCHS, in September of 1985, I have never seen nor heard from him again.

"I would like to set cut the conversations I had with KLIUS FUCHS concerning his work for the Henhattan Engineer Project.

"On one occasion, and I believe this to be on the occasion of our fourth mouting, that is, the one where we had dinner at Rosenhein's Rostaurant, KLIUS told me that the atomic energy project was being pursued, or was going to be pursued on a very large scale as regards the separation of the necessary isotope of uranium, somewhere in the Southeastern United Status, and he thought possibly that the location would be in Guorgia or possibly even Alabama. Also on the occasion of our last meeting in New York, this was the seventh meeting and occurred during a walk in Control Perk, KLIUS told me that the place where he expected to be transferred was somewhere in the Southwest, and he thought most likely in Maxico, not New Maxico. Further, on the occasion of this meeting in Central Page, and KLAUS told me that the Denish Nobel prize winner, MILS COHR, was at present in this country under the news MICIOL C BIKER. KLIUS said that obviously the pseudonym MICHOL 1 B.KIR was being used because too many people might remail that NILS DOLR was the discoverer of the commonly accepted Bolik Theory of Atomic Structure, and might relate this feet to the circumstance that some activity regarding atomic energy was going on in the United States. I am ourtain that I turned the information condumning the separation of the isotopes of unnium by gameous diffusion in the Southenst United States over to JOHN, no well on the fact that KLAUS was due to be transferr d to the Southwestern part of the country, probably Mastes, and also the information that NIIS POLIC was in this country under the real IL Chickens ...KER.

"I would like to add that KI." how of only two methods for the separation of the footopie from wranium, that is methods as were being pursued here in the United States, and that these methods were. (1) The gaseous diffusion process. (2) The electromagnatic separation method.

"I recall that this last information constrains the mathods for the separation of isotones was given to me on the occasion of our second militing, when we were walking dlong late would in Manhattan. I also recall that that time I had mentioned to Killy the possibility of the use of thermal diffusion as a mans of separating isotopes, but that Killy had bruched this eside.

"On any occasion when HILPS gave me verbal information, either separate from, or which he wented to go along with written information, I make go along mental nature of such date and at the first opportunity I put this material in writing, and later handed it over to Jimi. The verbal information which KLUSS gave no mes such as the fact concerning NILS BOIR being in the country under the name NICHOLS S.K. We the information cone mains the location of the stomic energy project on a large scale, involving suscess diffusion in the South naturn United States; and the information cone rains the fact of the location of a large scale experimental station in the Southerstern part of the country, possibly even decice, which late I later reduced in writing and turned over to JOHN. The states are reduced in writing and turned over to JOHN.

"I recall that on the occasion of the sixth allting with ELES, near Eleo Hall in brooklyn, that diff had given no several typewritten pieces of paper about times by nine inches, of irregular size, which had contained a number of questions relating to atomic on rgy. The phraseology of these questions was extremely peon, and I had great difficulty in making any sense out of them. For example, in place of the word "installation" the word "factory" was used; in place of the word "techniques or methods" the words "How to sake out" were used.

"I believe that the original message was probably more accurately phressed, but that either in coding or in translating, or possibly both, the person who had done such probably had no technical background whatever,

possibly being on the level of a clerk, and as such, the message had become badly jumbled. I did make what sense I could out of the message, and on this occasion of this meeting in Brooklyn, began to tell KLES about what further information was desired. I did not get very far along this course bleause KLES seemed to take offense at being instructed and said very briefly that he had already covered all of such matters very theroughly, and would continue to do so.

meeting in Senta Fe, New Maxico, Marly in June, 1945, MINOS told me that among the data he had given me was a sk teh of the atomic bomb itself. I did not, however, insuct this material, so I can not say whether there was any such, but I do recall clearly FUCAS' statement to that effect.

"I would like to add that throughout our entire meetings, the relationship between NAMUS FUCHS and me was that of two firm friends. Further, on the opension of the last meeting in Santa Fe, KLAUS expressed the hope that sometime in the nuar future we might be able to must openly as friends.

/3/ Herry Gold

"I have read the above statument densisting of this and 28 tynowritten pegas, and have sign a sach page as all state-ments contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and bills."

/s/ Herry Gold July 10, 1230 Phile., Penn.

Witnessed:

/s/ T. Scott Milker, Jr. Special Agent F. B. T. Justice, 7/10/50, Philes, Po.

/s/ Richard E. Bronnan Special Agen', FB1, Ju tice July 10, 1950, Philadelphia, Power

II. FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS OF HARRY COLD

IMRRY GOLD has, in previous interviews, consistently denied having received payment of any kind from his Soviet superiors. However, on July 18, 1950, when confronted with a record of his bank account and certain financial transactions, GOLD said he had received expense money from only one of his Soviet espionage superiors, ANTICLI A. VAKOVLEV, known to GOLD only as JOHN," but subsequently identified as YAKOVLEV.

confidential and reliable informants of the Philadelphia Office. These transactions are being set forth in their entirety. The comments of MCCCI GOLD concerning each of these transactions as furnished to SAs T. SCOTT MILLE:, J... and NICHARD E. REMAIN are listed following the pertinent transaction.

> A. REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY 15th and Sansom Streets Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Philadelphia Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, ide available information contained in the files of this company concerning the account of NACTY COLD. This information was furnished in confidence and should not be made public without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

An account was opened by MARIY JOLD on September 11, 1944 and closed on August 29, 1947. GCLD's business address was given as the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, 1037 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The initial deposit in the account was in the amount of 103.50. His occupation was shown as chemist.

According to T-1, COLD had with this bank only a checking account. There was no record of any loans or any other type transactions with this bank.

Date of Deposit	Amount of Deposit	Type of Deposit
9/11/14	<pre>3 103.50 (initial deposit)</pre>	Check from the Pennsylvania Warehousing and Safe Deposit Company
10/5/山	20.00	Check from the Real Estate Trust Company
10/23/山	43.50	Check of the Ponnsylvania Warehousing and Safe Deposit Company

我想要小女子可能够

<u>Da</u>	te of Deposit	Amount of Deposit	Time of Depu	osit	
	10/28/14	\$ 150.00	Check from the Real Co	tate Trust Co	nuben i.
	12/4/4	300.00	Cash		
	2/9/45	500.00	Check from the Kensing	ton National	Tank,
	2/16/45	16.00	Cash		
	2/21/45	406.00	Cash		
	5/29/45	50.00	Cault	. 	N. 3
	2/8/46	L05.10	Chuck from the Pennsyl	vania (Sugar) Company
	2/28/46	13.75	Check from the Pennsyl	vania (Sugar) Company

The items in parenthosis (Sugar), were furnished by T-1, inasmuch as he said that the notation referred to the Pennsylvania Sugar Company.

T-1 also produced the ledger card on the account of the subject, which showed that the following checks were written by hims

Da	te of Chack	Anount	resource Payed was a great a service of
	9/12/山	\$ 80.00	Cash
	9/ /14	20.00	Cash
•	10/19/山	22.00	MOURILL F. DOUGHERTY
	10/30/山	190.00	Cash
	12/11/44	250.00	typelf only (each)
	12/21/14	50.00	HALLOY COLD
	2/13/45	375.00	Real Prints Trist Company
	2/13/45	60.00	Cash
	2/16/45	60.00	Cach

Date of Check	Ancunt	Payoe
2/26/1.5	\$ 173.00	Cash
1. Jan 3/1/45 1 and	185.00	lyself only (cash)
2/26/45	60.00	REGIN LOOKAEAUUH
7/5/45	60.00	Myself only (cash)
2/11/16	37.00	lyself only (cash)
2/14/46	50.00	Myself only (cash)
2/14/46	50.00	MCCERT COROLLINA
2/15/46	250.00	MORRELL E. DOUGHERTY
3/4/46	15.00	Myself only (cash)

HARRY OCID said that he opened this account at the Real Estate Trust Company on September 11, 1944 with a check in the amount of \$103.50. This check, he said, he had received for doing legitimate work for the firm Otto Seibert.

doubtedly received for legitimate work but was deposited in this account in order to defray his travel expenses connected with als espionage activities.

Relative to the check for \$150.00, deposited on Detober 28, 1944, COLD said that this represented his one-half chare in a fee of \$300.00 which ABRAHAM BROTHMAN had raid to COLD and MORRHHAD B. MOUGHERTY for legitimate work which they had done.

The cash deposit of 1300.00 on December 4, 1944 represented money which YAKOVIEV had given COLD in connection with his expenses in espionage.

The \$500.00 deposit of February 9, 1945 represented a loan which COLD had made from his employer, the Pennsylvania Sugar Corpany. This loan was made in anticipation of GOLD's trip to Santa Ft, New Mexico to must FUCHS the following June.

GGLD:

GCLD said he did not know the exact origin of the money which made up the cash deposit of \$15.00 on February 15, 1945. However, he stated that inasmuch as it was deposited in his account at the Real Estate Trust Company, he would have used it for his needs in espionage.

The next entry, which was a cach deposit of ChGS.OC made on February 2h, 1945, represented money which YAKOVILY had given HARAY COLD. SOLD said this money had been given him in order to defray his travel expenses, between Philadelphia and New York and also in unticipation of COLD's trip to Santa Fe, New Mexico in Junc.

The next item, which consists of a cash deposit of 050.00 made on May 29, 1945, was deposited by MORRILL B. DOVELLEY. GOLD said that it was necessary for DOUGHERTI to make this deposit to cover an overdraft which GOLD had made. GOLD stated that he had left for Santa Fe a day or two prior to this deposit.

The next two deposits, which consist of checks from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, one for \$\(\text{\text{408.10}}\), made on February 8, 1946, and the next for \$\(\text{\text{\$13.75}}\), made on February 22, 1946, represent OCLD's severance pay from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company.

WETHORAWALS

In connection with the withdrawals in this account, GOLD stated that all the withdrawals which were made out to each were monics which he had drawn from this account in order to defray his travel expenses in connection with his espionage activities on behalf of the Soviet Union.

The following checkswere given to him by loans, according to HARRY

\$22.00 on October 19, 19th, to MODELL E. DEGREETY \$50.00 on February 14, 19th to DOUGHERTY \$250.00 on February 15, 19th to DOUGHERTY

The check for \$60.00 drawn on Pebruary 26, 1945 to REGINA LOCKATATOR was undoubtedly in repayment of a loan which WED had made from LOCKATAUGH. She is a former co-worker of HARRY GOLD at the Penn-ylvania Sugar Company.

Harry Gold on June 12, 1950, furnished information concerning conversations he had with Abraham Brothman relative to their stories given to the FBI and the Federal Grand Jury in July 1947.

Gold asked Brothman how the FBI got photographs of Gold and Brothman together. Brothman said "I don't know. They got them - a lot of them - photographs of FBI."

"Gold stated that at this time he had become somewhat worried about the possibility that the FBI had photographs of him and - or 'Sam' and Gold's contact 'John.'"

Relative to the contact of Harry Gold described in the preceding paragraph as "John", Gold has identified him as Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev. Gold also advised that Yakovlev was the successor to Semenov who was his Russian espionage superior.

Philadelphia report July 5, 1950 Re: "Abraham Brothman, was., Espionage - R" 100,7365040-103 page 5 % (3) (114)

BAM: pan

Among photographs of the meeting places of Harry Gold with Klaus Fuchs, Semenov and Yakovlev was #3 thilds Restaurant, 261 West 34th Street, New York City, which was the location of the meeting between Gold, Semenov and Yakovlev."

U

Other information furnished in this serial will be found in 65-57449-584.

NY rpt. 7-10-50
Re: "Harry Gold, was.;
Espionage - R."
65-57449-544(43)

BAW:ddl

O

The photograph of Anatoli Antonvich Yakovlev was exhibited to meet who was unable to identify same. (no date given)

San Francisco Report

July 13, 1950

Re: "Olga Nikolaevna Artemoff,

was., Espionage-R"

100-353947-364

(2)

Correlators Note: (There was no indication in the reference as to the connection between Olga Nikolaevna Artemoff, and Anatoli Yakovlev. A notation on the first page of reference stated "NO DISSEMINATION" WAA".

BAM: jh

(6)(1)

\$-5-50

The following is a quotation in full of this serial: "Regarding Bureau advice to Washington Field this date that David Greenglass admitted receiving \$4,000.00 from subjects to leave country. Attention directed to New York letter dated July 11th instant in case entitled Jack Soble, Espionage-R noting on page 4 that Soble withdrew \$4,000.00 from his and his wife's account at Ninth Federal Saving and Loan Bank on July 3 and met James Martin on July 4 last. Letter also notes earlier contact between Dr. Robert Soble and Esther Trebach Rand on June 12 last and fact Rand acquainted James Martin

Suggest investigation be directed toward determining possible association of Rosenberg with Rand or Martin and consideration to possibility of withdrawal of \$4,000.00 by Jack Soble repayment to Rosenberg for funds given to Greenglass."

Solver when the Solver of the

Washington Field Office Teletype, 7-15-50.
Re: "Julius Rosenberg, Espionage-R."
65-58236-161
(27)

BAM:mrg



The London, England "Star" of July 18, 1950, contained an article entitled "L35,000 Bail for U.S. Spy Suspect." The article is given in part below:

"FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover, announcing the arrest of a 32-year old New York engineer, Julius Rosenberg, described him as "another important link in the Soviet espionage apparatus."

"After arraignment at a federal court, Rosenberg was held on L35,000 bail, per hearing at his case on July 31."

"The FBI said the money behind the ring came from Anatoli Yakovlev, Vice-Consul of the Soviet Consulate in New York City."

"The FBI said that Rosenberg contacted Greenglass, once attached to the Los Alamos, New Mexico, atom bomb project, and persuaded him to make available secret technical information on the atom bomb to both Gold and Rosenberg in 1945."

"Mr. Hoover said: 'Rosenberg gave Greenglass specific instructions as to the type of information Russia desired.'"

"Mr. Hoover sai? that in 1945 Greengless was given half of en irregularly-cut box lid by Roserberg to identify him to Gold in New Mexico."

"On this occasion he was paid L178 by Gold, who obtained the money from Yakovlev."

65-58236-A ^ (23)/

BAM:fjh





The New York "Times" of July 19, 1950, contained an article entitled "New Spy Suspect Wants Lower Bail." The article went on to state in parts

"As the government was tightening its case against Julius Rosenberg, the 32-year old former Army electrical engineer accused of espionage and membership in the ring who gave atomic information to Russia, his lawyers said yesterday he was considering applications for lower bail, a prompt hearing and an early trial."

"Government agents charged that Rosenberg recruited David Greenglass, 28, a former Army sergeant at Los Alamos, New Mexico, who worked on the atomic bomb, to pass on secret information to Harry Gold, a Philadelphia chemist and principal American contact of Doctor Klaus Fuchs, the British scientist who gave atomic information to Russia."

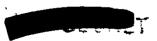
"Government spokesmen gave further details here over the box top story told in Washington on Monday, which involved a Soviet Countier official once stationed in this city. They said that after Rosenberg recruited Greenglass early in 1945, the former tore a jello box top in two and gave one half to Greenglass, who was in New York on furlough from the Army while working on the atomic bomb project in Los Alamos."

"The next time Greenglass saw the other half of the box top, according to the government agents, was in New Mexico in June, 1945, when it was presented by Gold, who is under indictment on an espionage charge. Gold is said to have admitted he received a half of the box top from Anatoli A. Yakovlev, then Vice-Consul of the Soviet Consul in New York."

"Yakovlev, who returned to Russia several years ago, was indicted recently for espionage by a Federal Grand Jury in Brooklyn."

"A government spokesman said the question arose how the half box top got from Rosenberg to the Soviet official. According to the government, Gold received \$500 from the Soviet official and paid it to Greenglass."

65-58236-A (15)



7-19-50



The New York "Herald Tribune" of July 19, 1950, contained an article entitled "Atomic Spying Charge Denied by Rosenberg." The article stated in part:

"In Washington, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI; has described Rosenberg, a former member of the army signal corps, as "another important link in the Soviet espionage apparatus." In New York yesterday an FBI representative showed how that link seemed to chain Rosenberg to Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former Soviet Vice-Consul in New York."

The FBI in New York said that Rosenberg recruited Greenglass to pass on classified atomic material available at Los Alemos to the ring. One night in 1945, the FBI said, while Greenglass was in New York on furlough, he watched Rosenberg tear the top of the jello box in two. He received one of the pieces. Sometime later, the other piece was handed to Gold by Yako-vlev."

"The FBI would not say just how the Russian Vice-Consul came into possession of the piece of box top. The pieces of the box top came into the story again in Albuquerque, New Mexico, where, the FBI said, Gold and Greenglass showed their pieces to each other as a means of identification. Gold also gave Greenglass \$500, which he is alleged to have obtained from Yakovlev. Greenglass in turn is charged with turning over enemy information to Gold."

€ 65-58236-A (15)

BAM:fjh





The "New York Post Home News" of July 19, 1950, contained an article entitled "A-Bomb Spy Suspect to Fight FBI Charges."

"Counsel for Julius Rosenberg, fourth American arrested on charges of passing atomic information to Russia, said today that his client 'will assert his innocence vigorously.'"

"The attorney, Emanuel H. Bloch, of 270 Broadway, said he was considering immediate steps to request a lowering of Rosenberg's \$100,000 bail, an early hearing and a quick trial."

"The 32-year old former Army electrical engineer is now in the federal house of detention in default of bail. A hearing has been set in his case for July 31." .

"An FBI spokesman linked Rosenberg with Anatoli A. Yakovlev, who was Vice-Consul of the Soviet Consulate in New York in 1945."

"The FBI explained it this way: Rosenberg recruited his brother-in-law, David Greenglass, form a jello box top in two and gave him half. The next time Greenglass Saw has box top-half was in New Mexico in June, 1945, when it was matched with his half by Harry Gold, Philadelphia chemist and accused spy."

"Gold is said to have admitted he received half of the box top from Yakovlev."

65-58236-A (15)

BAM:fjh





The "Washington Post" of July 22, 1950 contained an article entitled "Another Spy Arrest."

The article stated in part "The latest figure in the great Atomic Spy Ring Case is that of Julius Rosenberg, arrested the other day in New York by Agents of the FBI. Rosenberg is an engineer who was for a time in the employee of the United States Army Signal Corps but was removed from his job when his superiors were informed of his alleged Communist association. He is now said to have been part of an espionage apparatus, which operated under the direction of Anatoli A. Yakovlev, Soviet Vice-Consul in New York City, and which included Harry Gold, a biochemist of Philadelphia, and David Greenglass of New York, a former Army Sergeant attached to the laboratories of the atomic bomb project at Los Alamos, New Mexico.

"Evidently there was for a time a fairly close connection between this group and Dr. Klaus Fuchs, a self-controlled schizophrene now serving a fourteen year sentence in England for the betrayal of Atomic secrets to the Russians.

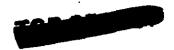
"The Post can't even give the FBI proper credit but must give it to Fuchs who was and still is un-co-operative. E."

65-58236-296 (13) 12) SI 65-58236-A Bridgeport Herald 4/8/57 (17)

BAM:mrg







On July 26, 1950, information was received from the Cleveland Office that William Perl advised that he had been contacted by Vivian Glassman on July 23, 1950. He funished a statement, which he refused to sign, but which contained corrections in his own handwriting, and which he stated to be true and accurate to the best of his recollection.

The statement given by Perl was dated July 26, 1950, and is stated in part below.

"I, William Perl of 666 East 103rd Street, Cleveland, Ohio, made the following voluntary statement to Special Agents John A. Harrington, John B. O'Donoghue and Leo H. Frutkin of the Federal Eureau of Investigation.

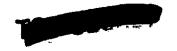
On Sunday, July 23, 1950, at approximately noon I was in the alcove of my apartment on the second floor of 666 East 103rd Street, Cleveland when a girl appeared at the entrance of my apartment. She identified herself and I recognized her as Vivian Glassman of New York City. I asked her to come in. She explained in writing on several sheets of 8 by 10½ ruled paper that she had been instructed by a stranger, one whom she did not know, to speak to an aeronautical engineer in Cleveland, and to give to this engineer money and instructions on how to leave the country. She wrote down something about a ship incident concerning herself and Bark.

In Berl's own handwriting he inserted at this point: 'I recall also the name John about here. The name John and the ship incident (as well as much else she wrote) had no particular meaning for me.'

"I got the impression that she had been instructed to use this incident as a means of identifying herself to me. Somewhere along the line she also wrote that she knew Julius Rosenbert."

On July 28, 1950, William Perl appeared at the Cleveland Office and funished a typewritten statement which he signed and which he acknowledged in the presence of Agents of the FBI. The same information concerning John was also given in the signed statement.

On the evening of August 3, 1950, Vivian Glassman was interviewed at her residence, 131 East 7th Street, New York City, by Special Agents Robert F. Royal and Richard T. Hradsky.





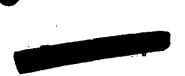
Glassman admitted she made a trip to Cleveland, Ohio, on July 22, 1950, and claimed that she had made the trip at her own expense. She also admitted she contacted William Perl while in Cleveland, Ohio, and related as follows. The information given by Glassman will be stated in part below.

"At about 7:30 or 8:00 P.M. on Friday, July 21, 1950, a man knocked on her apartment door while she was telephoning a friend, Ernest Pataki, 217 East 19th Street, New York City, who was employed by the Federal Telephone Communications Company in Nutley, New Jersey. She advised that she had been dating Ernest Pataki infrequently since about the middle of 1948. In reply to her request for the identity of the person knocking on the door, the man stated that he was a friend. Pataki, according to the subject, advised her to leave the receiver off the hook and find out who was at the door.

"She admitted the individual at the door and claimed that his identity was unknown to her, and that she had never seen him before. She said she asked the stranger who he was, and what he wanted and that by way of introduction he asked if she knew "John", and when she said no, he made reference to Joel Barr, and she replied that Barr was her former fiance. The stranger then stated, by way of identifying himself, that at one time he was going to her Joel Barr go to Europe.

"Glassman stated that although she didnot know this man, she thought that she could trust him as long as he was a friend of Joel Barr. He then ask her if she would go to Cleveland to visit her friend, an aeronautical engineer, who was interested in her sister. The subject said that she believed that he was referring to her sister, Eleanor, who was very fond of William Perl, and that Perl was the only aeronautical engineer that she knew in Cleveland. She was to tell Perl to go to Mexico. The stranger then gave her a roll of money and stated, "here is two thousand dollars." He then departed. stated that when she arrived in Cleveland she obtained a room at the Regent Hotel in the name of S. Goldberg. On Sunday, July 23rd at noon, she called on William Perl and stated that Perl seemed surprised to see her and when she told him of the stranger's visit and had written out on a pad of paper provided by Perl that the stranger had told her to tell him to go to Mexico, and had given her money for him, Perl told her she must be crazy to get mixed up in any such deal.



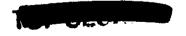


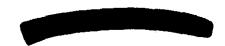
Glassman was questioned about her knowledge of 'John'. She insisted she had no knowledge of anyone named John. The subject did not recall anyone that she knew whose name was John. During continued questioning she stated that when the stranger asked her if she knew John, that she did not ask "John who?", at which time the stranger said, "well, you don't know John."

Correlators note: (It is believed that the John mentioned above may possibly be identical with Anatoli Yakovlev.)

New York Report, December 21, 1951 Re: "Vivian Glassman, was; Vivie, Vivian Glassmen, Mrs. S. Goldberg; Espionage - R; Internal Security Act of 1950." 165-59334-187 p.p. 7, 15, 19. (92) 81 65-59334-149 (96) SI 65**-**59334-19 (113)SI 65-59453-60 (108)SI 65-59312-16 (108)SI 65-59312-17 (112)

BAM:feh





Regarding Bureau teletype July 26 last, regarding discrepancies in the story of Michael Sidorovich.

On review of background, Sidorovich failed to mention employment Williams Aero Research (no city given) and until name specifically mentioned did not state he was so employed. At that time he stated he worked there and recalled Rosenberg in connection therewith.

Sidorovich denied that he knew Sarant, Joel Barr, Max Elitcher, Morton Sobell, William Perl, Semen Semenov, A. A. Yakovlev, and denied that he had ever been approached to engage in espionage nor had he ever participated in espionage activities.

Cleveland teletype July 27, 1950 Re: "Michael Sidorovich, Espionage - R" 65-59294-25 (33)

BAM:fjh



On July 27, 1950, Herman Goldberg, one of the officers of the Aetna Printing Company, 64 Reade Street, came to the New York Office. Goldberg said that his company

E(4)

(P)(J)

·(c)

NY rpt. 10-26-51
Re: "Amtorg Trading Corp.,
IS-R"
61-5381-4024, p. 86
(63) (189)
(8)

TWC: ddl: jh

8-1-50

The "Chicago Herald American" of August 1, 1950, contained an article entitled "Regular Guys Arrest as Traitor Stums Neighbors." The article further stated that on June 15, two FBI Agents arrested Alfred Dean Slack as a spy as he was driving into a parking lot in Syracuse, on his way to work.

Twelve hours after Slack's arrest, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover announced in Washington that Slack had confessed giving data on a secret American high explosive to Harry Gold, the Philadelphia biochemist, previously arrested as a member of the spy ring.

The government charged that it was in connection with the abovementioned job that Slack gave samples of the secret explosive to Gold, who was working as a spy courier for the former Russian Vice Consul in New York, Anatoli A. Yakovlev, and former Amtorg Trading Corporation Representative, Semen Semenov.

> 65-5**9**183-A (65)

BAM: fjh

8-7-1950

On August 7, 1950, Harry Gold was interviewed by a Special Agent of the Bureau. Gold stated that beginning with his initial contact, Paul Smith, up to and through Yakovlev, he received expense money from all Soviet superiors.

Gold stated that during the time he was handled by Yakovlev, he received about \$750 to \$1,000 for expense money. He stated that the amounts of money received from Semenov and Yakovlev more nearly covered his expenses than sums received from predecessors.

Philadelphia Teletype 8-7-50 Re: "Harry Gold, was.; Espionage-R" 65-57449-644 U (44)

BAM: Jeh

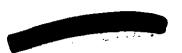
Albany letter dated August 15, 1950, contained the names, addresses and telephone numbers listed in two address books found during a permissive search of Alfred Dean Slack's house. The New York Office had been attempting to ascertain the various contacts of Slack in the New York area, and in doing that interviewed most of the individuals mentioned in the address book. The following information was set out regarding individuals listed within the territory of the New York Office.

One of the individuals listed was Bollman, 3316 69th Street, Jackson Heights. Mr. Kris Clausen, the brother in law of Julius Slack, advised that Clifford Bollman lived in the upstairs apartment of his house when Clausen resided at 3316 69th Street, Jackson Heights. Mr. Clausen said that Bollman was a member of the New York City Police Department. There was no date given for the interview with Clausen. Mr. Kristopher Clausen, at the time he was interviewed, was located at 50-19 64th Street, Woodside, Long Island. Photographs of various individuals were exhibited to Clausen, including Alfred Slack and Anatoli Yakovlev. Clausen identified the photograph of Alfred Slack. Clausen stated he did not recognize the photograph of Anatoli Yakovlev.

New York Report September 27, 1950 Re: "Alfred Dean Slack Espionage-R" 65,59183-614 page 20 (27)

BAM: jh

8-17-50



This reference is an office memo from C. E. Hennrich to Mr. A. H. Belmont dated August 17, 1950, which stated that ASAC Whelan called from New York and advised that the Grand Jury had just returned an indictment against Julius Rosenberg, Ethel Rosenberg and Anatoli Yakovlev.

Mr. Whelan said that while he had not seen the indictment, USA, Saypolin his statement to the press, said that the indictment charged conspiracy to commit espionage.

65**-**58236**-**387

TWC:cdd





The New York "Herald Tribune" of August 13, 1950, contained an article entitled "Three Indicted in Harry Gold Atom Spy Plot." The article in part was as follows:

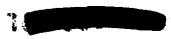
"Anatoli Yakovlev, former Soviet Vice-Consul in New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenberg were indicted yesterday on charges of conspiring to transmit atomic secrets to Russia. This was the second such indictment voted against Yakovlev, who fled this country in December, 1946, since June 9, when as John Doe, alias 'John,' he was similarly accused by a Federal Grand Jury in Brooklyn."

"Named with him then were Harry Gold, Philadelphia bio-chemist who has since pleaded guilty to the charge, and Semen M. Semenov, Amtorg Trading Corporation employee, who returned to Russia in September, 1944. The indictment named Semenov as Richard Roe, alias 'Sam.'"

"Yesterday's true bill, handed up by a Federal Grand Jury in United States Courthouse at Foley Square, contained one kind of espionage conspiracy consisting of 11 overt acts going back to November, 1944."

65-58236-A (23) (118)

BAM: fjh





The "New York Times" of August 19, 1950 contained an article entitled "Engineer is Seized at Laredo as Spy_for Russian Ring."

The article stated that Morton Sobell of 164-17 73rd Avenue, Flushing, Queens, radar expert was picked up at the border by FBI agents as he was being deported from Mexico.

The suspect was identified by U.S. Attorney Irving H.Saypol, as a classmate at City College and a close personal friend of Julius Rosenberg, who was indicted Thursday by the Federal Grand Jury for conspiracy to commit espionage.

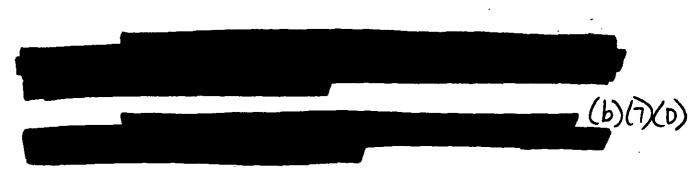
Mr. Saybol said that Sobell had many dealings with Rosenberg in the conspiracy to supply Russia with atomic secrets.

The Rosenberg espionage indictment also included as defendants his wife, Ethel, and Anatoli H. Yakovlev, former Russian vice consul in New York.

101-2483-A (51)

BAM: bnr





Jack Ford Fleetway, Inc. was known to the Los Angeles office as having been involved in an investigation of the Neutrality Act and a review of the files show a Colonel Julian as having contacted one Anatoli Yakovlev about a 1946 Cadillac. (No date given).

Los Angeles letter, 8-23-50 Re: "Colonel Hubbert Julian, Jack Ford Fleetway, Incorporated, Neutrality Act." 100-347366-18 (45)

BAM:mrg:jh

8-54-503



"The New York Times" dated August 24, 1950, contained an article entitled "Rosenbergs Deny Atom-Plot Charge."

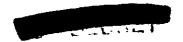
The article in part stated "Julius Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, pleaded not guilty yesterday in federal court to charges that they had conspired to transmit atomic secrets to the Soviet Union."

"At the same time Federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis issued a bench-warrant for the arrest of Anatoli H. Yakovlev, former Russian Vice-Consul in New York, who had been indicted with the Rosenbergs for conspiracy to commit espionage. Yakovlev left this country December 27, 1946, and is believed to be in Russia."

65-58236-A (51)

BAM:fjh

8-24-50



The New York "Herald Tribune" of August 24, 1950, contained an article entitled "Cut in \$200,000 ail is Denied to Rosenbergs." The article stated in part:

"Julius Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel Greenglass Rosenberg, pleaded not guilty yesterday to the capital charge of being atomic spies for Russia."

"Through most of their 40 minute arraignment in United States District Court the couple held hands and beamed at each other."

"Last Thursday they were indicted for espionage conspiracy, along with Anatoli Yakovlev, former Soviet Vice- Consul in New York, who has returned to Russia. Named as co-conspirators but not as co-defendants were the Philadelphia bio-chemist, Harry Gold, 39, who has pleaded guilty to being a spy; David Greenglass, 28, and his wife, Ruth, 26."

"Judge Davis set September 25 as the day on which the trial date will be fixed and also issued an arrest warrant for Yakovlev, who is believed to have returned to Russia in December, 1946."

65-5**3**236-A (23)

BAH: fjh

8-24-5-6



The "Times Herald" of August 24, 1950, contained an article entitled "Rosenberg Pair Try to Steal Vital A-Bomb data, U. A. Charges." The article went on to say that U. S. attorney Irving H. Saypol charged on August 23, 1950, that Julius Rosenberg and his wife sought to steal from the Los Alamos A-bomb project the technical processes 'of manufacture of the atom bomb.'"

"He made the charge at their arraignment after they pleaded innocent to an indictment accusing them of conspiring to commit espionage. A former soviet vice-consul of New York, Anatoli Yakovlev, who left the country in 1946, also was named in the indictment."

65-58236-A (24)/

2

BAH::fjh

A teletype from New York to the Bureau dated August 28, 1950, in the case of Alfred Dean Slack, stated in part "regarding Knoxville teletype August 24 and Bureau teletype August 28, last. Special Agent Michael M. O'Rourke will make available to Federal Grand Jury copy of Federal Grand Jury copy of Federal Grand Jury copy of Federal Grand Jury copy Semenov.

referred

SA Richard E. Brennan will testify and present to Federal Grand Jury appropriate pictures of Anatoli A. Yakovlev identified by Gold. SA Raymond P. Wirth will testify the picture of Yakovlev, identified by Gold, is in fact Yakovlev, and will also make available

Government. Russian Fegarding Semenov and Yakovlev are available at New York."

Re: "Alfred Dean Slack, Espionage-R" 65-59183-556 (20)

BAM: jh



A letter was sent to the Bureau from G-2 dated

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A letter was sent to the Bureau from G-2 dated

If the Assistant Unite of Staff G-2.

An outgoing letter from the Bureau to Assistant Chief of Staff G-2, Department of Army, Pentagon, Washington, D. C., dated 11/6/50 in the case

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7(75)

7(15)

105-12235-17
Incoming letter and outgoing letter (8) (66) (68)

Correlator's Note: (Additional information in this reference outgoing letter 105-12235-17 was identical with the main file on Yakovlev in the following serials 100-346193 20, 25, 241, 53).

BAM: mlb: jh



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

<u></u>	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
	Deleted under exemption(s) with no segregable material available for release to you.
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
	Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.
	Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).
	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
⋈	For your information: The information on this page came from Sevial 346 of David Greenglass's main file.
Ø	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 100-346193-134, page 629

XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX A teletype from the New York Office to the Bureau, dated August 30, 1950, in the case of Alfred Dean Slack stated, "Agent witnesses, New York Office, for Federal Grand Jury "Greenville, Tennessee, September 1, 1950, will have in possession 'Foreign Official Status Notification' forms on Semenov and Yakovlev with photographs attached. Will also have two rolls 16 mm. films containing photographs of Semenov and Yakovlev. Knoxville should have available 16 mm. projector, also originals of signed statements furnished by Gold regarding Slack, per Philadelphia teletype August 25."

Re: "Alfred Dean Slack, Espionage-R" 65,59183-563 (43)'

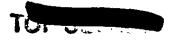
BAM: jh



The Federal Grank Jury for the North Eastern Division of the Eastern Judicial District of Tennessee, meeting on September 1, 1950, in Greenville, Tennessee, returned an indictment against Alfred Dean Slack, charging him with violation of Sub-Section A of Section 32, Title 50, United States Code. The Bureau presented to the Grand Jury the original signed statements of Harry Gold, setting forth Slack's involvement in Gold's espionage activities, and photographs of Semen Semenov and Anatoli A. Yakovlev, who Gold had identified as Soviet Superiors. A Bureau Agent identified the photograph of Yakovlev as being that of an individual and employee of the Soviet Government.

Knoxville Report
11-4-50
Re: "Alfred Dean Slack, was
Al Moore, Doolittle;
Espionage - R"
65-59183-637 p. 23
(58)

BAM: cdd: jh





This reference contains photostatic copies of Notice of Motion and affidavits submitted by Emanuel H. Bloch, Attorney for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, for a Bill of Particulars. Also, this reference contains photostatic copies of answering affidavits of Irving H. Saypol, US Attorney, SDNY, and memorandum submitted by Mr. Saypol in opposition to this motion. The memorandum in Opposition to the Motion stated that the defendants (Julius and Ethel Rosenberg) and Anatoli M. Yakovlev were charged in a one count indictment with having violated Section 34, Title 50, United States Code.

The name Anatoli Yakovlev does not appear elsewhere in these documents.

New York Memo 9-8-50 Re: "Julius Rosenberg, Ethel Rosenberg, was; Espionage - R" 65-58236-498 (51)

TWC: cdd

Correlator's Note:

The above information should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau.

On September 18, 1950, the Chicago Office requested all offices who had outstanding eacs in the case "Theodore Alvin Hall, was, et al Espionage-R" to immediately (b) (1) submit reports, since it was desired that permission be requested from the Bureau to interview the subjects.

The attention of the New York Office was particularly directed to the letter to the Bureau dated June 13, 1950, in which the New York Office was requested to attempt to

1)(\$)

(b)(i)

Chicago Memo
9-18-50
Re: "Theodore Alvin Hall,
was, et al
Espionage-R"
65-59122-148
(182)

TWC: jh

10-4-50



Sidney M. Harmon was interviewed by Special Agents of the Bureau on October 4, 1950.

Harmon stated that in May, 1950, Perl mentioned to him that he was being investigated in connection with disloyal-ty charges because of association with two classmates, (be-lieved to be Joel Barr and Alfred Sarant, not further identified)

Various photographs were shown to Harmon including that of A. A. Yakovlev. He failed to identify him.

Cleveland Report, 1-5-51 Re: "William Perl, was; Espionage - R" 65-59312-200 (34)

BAM:feh

Mr. Engene F. Saber, International Business Machines Corporation, 15th floor, 20 E. 57th Street, New York City, advised (modate given) that he had been in Moscow, USSR from August 1934 to December 1937 as a representative of the IBM Corporation. Mr. Saber said that not long after he had arrived in Moscow, he met Harry Wagner who was a German refugee from the Nazis and had been a member of the Communist Party in Germany according to Wagners own admission. Wagner advised Saber that he intended to marry Johanna Koenen who was employed by Mr. Saber at one time. In either 1936 or 37 Harry Wagner was arrested and imprisoned by the Soviet Security Police and Johanna Keenen was not permitted to see him apparently never learned the reason why he was arrested.

By letter of October 10, 1950, the Bureau was requested to make arrangements to have a photograph of Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev exhibited to Harry Wagner in Germany to determine if Yakovlev was identical with the Captian Dakovlev who directed Johanna Koenen's activities in Moscow.

New York report
December 5, 1950
Re: "Johanna Wilhelmina Koenen, was;
Espionage - R"
65-58798-69
(2)'

BAM: feb

10-10-5

The Washington City News Service received a communication from New York dated October 10, 1950, which stated as follows:

"The Federal Grand Jury filed an indictment today linking four Americans and a Russian as conspirators in a spy plot to give Russia, U.S. atomic secrets."

"The indictment named Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former Russian Vice-Consul here who fled to the Soviet Union in 1946; and Americans Julius Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel; David Greenglass; and Morton Sobell."

"The indictment is the same as one filed previously except that Sobell, radar-expert who was arrested in Texas last August, and Greenglass, former army sergeant once stationed at Los Alamos, have been added to the list of defendants."

65- 58236-A 7-

BAM:fjh





On May 24, 1950, still photographs, and motion picture photographs, taken of Harry Gold, which he apparently had posed for were shown during the course of the interview with Fuchs at Worswood Prison. Fuchs viewed, the still photographs of Gold, and after examining them he stated, "yes, that is my American contact." Fuchs wrote on back of photographs "Identify this photograph as the likeness of the man whom I know under the name of Raymond-Klaus Fuchs May 26, 1950. When Fuchs was informed that Harry Gold had indicated that he was passing the information obtained from Fuchs through amother agent by the name of "John", Fuchs, after reflection, stated that he thought the matter over and there was several possibilities. He stated, after being asked if he could give any information which might in any way lead to an identification of "John" that there was a possibility that Gold was lying. Another possibility was in connection with the charge made by Gold that a telephone mimber had been left by Fuchs to use in making a contact in New York, he had no recollection of this incident. He stated he could not furnish any information that would in any way assist in determining to whom Gold was furnishing the information.

New York report
October 10, 1950
Re: "Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, was;
Espionage - R"
65-58805-1454
(89)

BAM: feb

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10-11-30

The "New York Herald Tribune" of October 11, 1950, contained an article entitled "Two Are Added to Indictment in Atom Spying." The article stated in part as follows:

"A superseding indictment naming a former Soviet Vice-Consul in New York, now believed to be in Russia, and four other persons accused of transmitting United States atomic bomb secrets to Russia, was filed yesterday by a Federal Grand Jury."

"The five defendants are Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former Vice-Consul who left in December, 1946; Julius Rosenberg, and his wife, Ethel, David Greenglass and Morton Sobell."

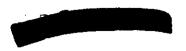
"The five are accused of conspiring with each other and with Harry Gold, a self-confessed atom spy for Russia, and Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, wife of David, and with other persons 'presently unknown' to deliver documentary information 'relating to the national defense of the United States' to the Soviet government."

"Except for the fact that Greenglass and Sobell have been added, the indictment is the same as that filed by the Grand Jury, August 17, which named the two Rosenbergs and Yakovlev."

"With the exception of the Vice-Consul, the defendants are held in \$100,000 bail each. They are expected to be arraigned before Judge William Bond of the United States District Court on Monday."

65-58236-A (12)

BAM:fjh

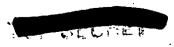


An analysis of the various statements made by Harry Gold and the information furnished by him since his confession to espionage activities reflected that his testimony relative to the Brothman-Gold relationship would bring out in court the following named individuals who have likewise been subject to investigation by the Bureau. Included in the list were Thomas Lessing Black, Semen Semenov (in France), Jacob Golos (deceased), Elizabeth Terrill Bently, Anatoli Yakovlev (in France), and Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs (in Lngland).

It appears that any testimony furnished by Gold relative to the foregoing individuals would in no way interfere with any present investigative activity on the part of the Bureau. It was considered, however, that the government in presenting its case should make every effort to limit the testimony of Gold to that pertaining to Brothman-Gold relationship, and not go into Golds activities. A Directors notation at the end of the memo stated "OK H".

Belmont to Ladd 10-13-50
Re: "Abraham Brothman, was. /
Miriam Moskowitz, was;
Espionage-R"
100-365040-264
(32)

BAN: bjw: jh



10-18-50



The "Washington City News Service" contained an item dated October 18, 1950.

The following is being quoted from the serial designated below.

"New York--David Greenglass, 28, former Army Sergeant and member of the Klaus Fuchs Atomic Spy Ring, pleaded guilty to a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage, in Federal Court today.

"Judge William Gondy set December 4 for sentencing but it was expected Greenglass will be a government witness at the trial of ether alleged members of the ring, including his sister, Mrs. Ethel Greenberg, 33, and her husband.

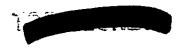
"Greenglass, who worked at the Los Alamos, New Mexico, Atomic Plant in 1944, when he was in the Army, was charged with conspiring with Devid Gold and one Anatoli A. Yakovlev to obtain information on atomic energy and nuclear fission and transmit the data to Russia.

"Gold, who also pleaded guilty, was scheduled to be sentenced in Philadelphia tomorrow."

65-59028-A '(

(Correlator's Note: The name Mrs. Ethel Greenberg should be Bosenberg and David Gold should be Harry Gold.)

BAM:ddl



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A memo from Mr. Belmont to Ladd dated October 19, 1950, stated that information had been received from the New York Office by teletype dated October 19, 1950, from Philadelphia that on October 18, 1950, a photograph of Pavel I. Fedosimov was shown to Harry Gold. Gold identified Fedosimov as being the person who contacted him at the Earl Theatre in the Bronx, New York, on the evening of December 26, 1946, pursuant to arrangements previously made by Anatoli A. Yakovlev of the consulate. Fedosimov asked Gold as to whether "You have papers from the doctor" upon Gold replying that he had not, a look of disappointment came over Fedosimov's features. According to Gold, the "doctor" was a code name for Emil Fuchs. Fedosimov then made arrangements for Gold to meet Yakovlev later on that evening.

Information recently received from

(15)

Re: "Pavel I. Fedosimov Espionage-R" 100-345229-16 XI (13)

SI-100-345229-16X

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

THIS MATERIAL WAS RECEIVED FROM DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU.

AND IS NOT TO BE

BM: bh



The October 19, 1950, edition of "The Washington Post" carried an article (New York date 10-18) captioned "Greenglass Pleads Guilty to Spy Charge."

Greenglass, who worked on the atom bomb was indicted with four others including former Russian Vice Consul in New York Anatoli A. Yakovlev.

65-59028-A 16 (12)

BAM: jar: jh



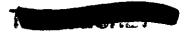
In accordance with Bureau instructions Harry Gold was interviewed at Philadelphia on October 20, 1950.

He was specifically asked regarding his training or instructions in the use of codes, cipher systems, concealed devises or double meaning communications during his espionage activities.

Gold explained the individual code word he and Yakovlev arranged and furnished a letter that he might have written in an emergency.

Philadelphia letter 10-26-50 Re: "Harry Gold, Espionage-R" 65-57449-714 (44) (112)

BAM: jh







During an interview conducted on October 16, 1950, Harry Gold furnished certain additional background information concerning himself.

"During the entire period that he was handled by Semen N. Semenov and Anatoli A. Yakovlev, Gold said he drank to excess. However, he said neither Semenov nor Yakovlev (not further identified) were aware of this fact. He does not believe that Abraham Brothman was aware of his excessive drinking."

Additional information in this reference will be found in 100-345229-18 dictated elsewhere in this memoran dum.

Philadelphia Report
December 4, 1950
Re: "Harry Gold, was.;
Espionage-R"
65-57449-740
(19) (118)

BAM: jh





Various photographs were shown to Elizabeth Terrill Bentley (no date given) and her comments on them were set out. One of the photographs shown to Miss Bentley was that of Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev (both still pictures and movies).

Upon viewing still photographs of Yakovlev, Miss Bentley thought he bore some resemblance to the unknown subject Bill. However, after viewing motion pictures from which the Stills were taken, she concluded that he was not identical with Bill. She advised that Yakovlev was considerably heavier in build and younger in age then Bill.

New York Report, November 14, 1950
Re: "Unknown Subject, was; 'Bill';
Unknown Subject was; 'Catherine';
Espionage - R"
("Gregory case)
65-57905-59 p.p. 15,16
(2)
SI 59145-8 p.p. 15, 16
(6)

BAM: feh



72-12-50

D.C



Jerome Eugene Tartokow, inmate, Federal House of Detention, New York City, was interviewed by Bureau Agents at his request on December 12, 1950. Tartokow advised he is a former YCL member and as such had a common ground with Julius Rosenberg for conversation. Tartokow stated that he had talked with Rosenberg on numerous occasions and Rosenberg had indicated that he knew Yakovlev....

New York Teletype 12-12-50 Re: "Julius Rosenberg; Espionage - R" 65-58236-634 (37)

TWC:cdd

On December 21, 1950, Max Elitcher, subject of an Espionage - R Case and an associate of Julius Rosenberg, was shown photographs of Anatol Yakovlev, Philip Marston Salaff and Fred Kitty, but he did not recognize any of these individuals, and was unable to identify any of them. He stated, however, that a photograph of Kitty looked familiar.

New York Report 2-27-51 Re: "Max Elitcher; Helene Elitcher; Espionage - R" 101-2115-138 p. 18 (46)

TWC: cdd

Harry Gold advised on December 1, 1950, that in September or October, 1944, Abraham Brothman had handed him some mbemical formulas and processes which Brothman was designing for the Chinese Government. Brothman told Gold to show them to his Soviet superior. Gold stated that he did show the material to Yakovlev, who made a remark to the effect that the Soviets wouldn't be interested in anything that the Chinese would be satisfied with, since the Chinese were 2000 years behind chemically speaking.

Harry Gold advised that from the Summer of 1937 to late in 1937 or early in 1938, his Soviet espionage contact was a person known to him as Steve Swartz. Gold stated that Swartz was pressing him to obtain more recruits and give him more information. He advised that he recalled William Marias Malisoff was a co-worker of Elton Allison, at the Atlantic Refining Company at Philadelphia, and stated that at one time Steve Swartz asked for background data on Malisoff for possible recruitment purposes. Gold stated that he did not recall or know what became of his inquiry concerning Malisoff.

(TS) (b)(i)

NY rpt. 12-28-50
Re: "Unknown Subject.
was,
Espionage - "."
100-302355-49, encl. p. 3
(62)

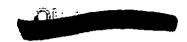
(6)(1)

Information herein is from not to be disseminated outside the Bureau.

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BAW:ddl





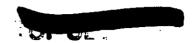
Mrs. Bluma Sax, 15 West 75th Street, New York City, was interviewed by Bureau Agents on March 20, 1951. Mrs. Sax advised she had two children, Mrs. Anne Arenberg, with whom she resided and Saville Sax. Mrs. Sax was shown a picture of Anatoli A. Yakovlev and claimed she did not recognize him. On March 21, 1951, Mrs. Sax was re-interviewed and admitted she remembered meeting Theodore Alvin Hall. She stated that he was a friend of Saville whom he had met at Harvard. She stated she knew nothing about him including his whereabouts or past activities.

Barnett Holtzberg, 64-03 102nd Street, Forest Hills, New York, was interviewed on March 21, 1951, Mr. Holtzberg advised he was the father of Theodore Alvin Hall. Mr. Holtzberg said he heard Hall speak of Saville Sax, but that he had never met Sax. He was unable to identify a picture of Yakovlev.

Joseph Frederick Holtzberg, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, New York, was interviewed on Mark 21, 1951. Mr. Holtzberg stated that he was a first cousin of Theodore Hall. holtzberg stated he knew that Hall was working at Los Alamos in 1945, but he did not know the nature of Hall's work. Mr. Holtzberg identified a picture of Saville Sax but was unable to identify a picture of Yakovlev.

Mrs. Anne Arenberg, Apt. 2-A, 15 West 75th Street, New York City, was interviewed on March 21, 1951. She stated that after Saville left Harvard in 1943 (actually was in 1944) he came to New York City to seek employment. Mrs. Arenberg was unable to identify a picture of Yakovlv.

Dr. Roy Jay Glauber, 15 West 47th Street New York City, was interviewed March 29, 1951. Glauber stated that while at Harvard University, he had very little to do with Saville Sax. He said that Sax and Hall were quite friendly while at Harvard. Glauber was able to identify a picture of Saville Sax and Theodore Hall but he could not identify a picture of Yakovlov. Burton Jerome, 95-02 69th Avenue, Queens, New York, was interviewed on April 5, 1951.



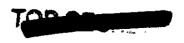
Jerome said it was possible he had seen Theodore Alvin Hall in October, 1944, but he was not certain. He stated he had known Hall since early childhood. He further advised he never heard of Saville Sax and he was unable to identify a picture of Yakovlev.

Jack Jerome, 83-10 35th Avenue, Queens, New York, was interviewed on April 6, 1951. Jerome stated he had known Hall since early childhood. Jerome stated he never heard of, nor could he identify a picture of, Saville Sax or Yakovlev.

Wilbur Alfred Hane, Hotel Lexington, New York City, was interviewed on April 6, 1951. Hane stated he was stationed at Los Alamos from 1943 to 1946. However, he never heard of Theodore Alvin Hall. Hane said he could not identify pictures of Yakovlav or Sax. However, he said that the picture of Yakovlev looked familiar. He was unable to recall where or when he might have seen him.

New York Report 4-28-51
Re: "Theodore Alvin Hall, was.;
Saville Sax, was. Espionage-R"
65-59122-283
(18)

BAM: jch: jh



Bluma Sax was interviewed on March 20, 1951. Bluma, (who was believed to be the wife of Saville Sax who was employed in 44 in defense work in New York City,) was shown pictures of Kornakoff, Yakovlev, Napoli, Greenglass, and Rosenberg, and claimed not to know any of the individuals.

New York teletype
March 20, 1951
Re: "Theodore Alvin
Hall, was, et al
Espionage - R."
65,59122-230
(36)

BAM:mlb

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Medes Griness, a chemist employed at the Kodak Park Plant of Lastman Kodak, stated, (no date given), that he had originally met Slack in approximately 1927, when both were employed in the color division of Eastman Kodak Company.

Griness was unable to recognize photographs of Harry Gold, or Anatoli A. Yakovlev.

Mr. Carleton Bates, President of the Bacum Corporation 936 Exchange Street, hochester, verified the fact that he had been a sales representative of the Atlantic Gelatin Company of Woburn, Massachusetts, since 1926. However, Bates denied that he had ever met Slack or knew anything about him. Bates was unable to recognize pictures of Gold or Yakovlev.

(Correlator's note: There was no indication in the reference as to the tie-in between Alfred Flack and Yakovlev).

Buffalo Report Feb. 9, 1951 he: "Alfred Dean Slack, was Espionage-R" 65-59183-671 (52)

BAM: vw

A memorandum from Mr. Henrich to Mr. Belmont dated February 26, 1951, in the case of Julius Rosenberg had as its purpose to recommend that the Bureau interview Aaron Baumgarten and Norman Greenstan, both of whose names Greenglass believed he furnished either to Harry Gold or Julius Rosenberg as possible recruits for Soviet Espionage. Gold cannot remember anything concerning any names furnished to him, although he had several sheets of paper from Greenglass and there may have been a list of names included. Gold turned over the written material he received from Greenglass to his Soviet Superior Anatoli Yakovlev.

Re: "Julius Rosenberg, was., et al; Espionage - R" 65-58236-771 (27)

BAM: mg: jh

A letter from the New York Field Office to the Bureau dated January 4, 1951, directed the Bureau's attention to report of Special Agent William Norton, Jr., dated January 2, 1951 at New York, It was stated that pages 52 to 53 in the report set forth the testimony to establish the identity and official position of Yakovlev and Semenov. It was stated that Yakovlev could be identified by Harry Gold and Lan Adomian

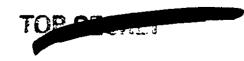
Lan Adomian originally identified Vakovley from the

Lan Adomian originally identified Yakovlev from the PR-1 form photo of Yakovlev. It was noted that in the case of Abraham Brothman and Mariam Moskowitz the Bureau had no objections to the use of PR-1 form in identifying Semenov. Although the report mentioned above set forth testimony from a representative of the United States State Department concerning the PR-1 photo of Semenov, utilization of the PR-1 form for Yakovlev had not been set forth. It was stated in the letter in the event that the Bureau deemed it advisable to utilize, the State Department representative to introduce a copy of Yakovlev's PR-1 photo as well as that of Semenov, or if it was not decided that either photo be introduced by the State Department representative, it was requested that the New York Office be advised and the matter would be handled with the U.S. Attorney's Office.

The letter also stated it was noted that Gold's original identification of Yakovlev was made solely from the factories of Jafter he had viewed them several times. At 117st he could not identify Yakovlev from the PR-1 photo, but subsequently he did identify Yakovlev from the photo.

(P)(1)

An outgoing letter from the Director to the New York Office in answer to questions mentioned above stated with respect to New York's inquiry regarding establishing the





identity and official status of Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev

New York was advised it would be preferable that PR-1 photograph of Yakovlev were utilized for those purposes. It was noted that both Harry Gold and Lan Adomian had identified the PR-1 photograph of Yakovlev

when the purpose sought to be accomplished could be affected satisfactorily through other means.

New York letter, dated January 4, 1951 Outgoing letter from the Director to New York dated January 16, 1951. Re: "Julius Rosenberg, Ethel Rosenberg, Morton Sobell; Espionage - R." 65-58236-650 (8)

BAM:mg:grp

Bernard Garfinkel was interviewed at the office of his attorney, Michael Wollin, 215 Montague Street, New York, on October 5, 1950. Reinterview was conducted when it was ascertained that Bernard Garfinkel was one of the members of an engineering class at the College of the City of New York, which included Morton Sobell and Julius Rosenberg.

On January 31, 1951, a Federal Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York, returned an indictment charging Julius and Ethel (wife) Rosenberg, Anatoli A. Yakovlev, David Greenglass and Morton Sobell with conspiracy to commit espionage. The Rosenbergs and Sobell entered a plea of not guilty. Greenglass entered a plea of guilty, and Yakovlev was severed from the trial because he was absent from the United States.

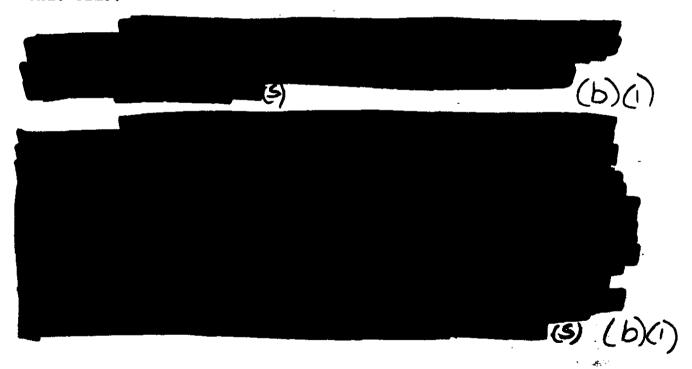
New York report, June 1, 1951
Re: "Bernard Garfinkel, wa., George Bennett;
SM - C."
100-380713-1 encl. page 4, 5 7
(19)
SI - 65-59028-367
(19)

BAM: jh:grp

04

(b)

Yakovlev, mentioned above, is Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev, formerly an employee of the Soviet Consulate, New York City, who was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York on January 31, 1951, for conspiracy to commit espionage, and who was believed to be in Russia at that time.



S (6)(1) S (b)(i) (S)

New York report, 7-2-51 (b)(l) Re: "Vladimir Nikolaevich Drozdov, wa.; IS - R." 105-14183-2 (52) SI - 105-14183-1 (52) (b)(1)

BAM:ddl:grp

TOP SECRET

658

3-28-5/

A memo from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd dated February 28, 1951, stated that as a result of the investigation of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs' case "we have identified and arrested eight persons connected with Soviet espionage. In addition seven other persons were identified as Soviet agents and prosecution was pending emi investigation was continuing.

"Due to ramification of this case, numerous other persons are still under investigation as a result of which additional prosecution may ensue. We have not included in the above Semen Semenov, Anatole Yakovlev and other Russian officials who were identified during the investigation, but who have left the country."

> Re: "Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs etal; Espionage - R" 65,58805-1499 (50)'

BAM:rrb

In the case of the United States of America versus Julius Rosenberg, Ethel Rosenberg, Anatoli A. Yakovlev also known as "John", David Greenglass and Morton Sobell, New York by letter to the Bureau dated March 5, 1951, enclosed photostatic copies of each of the following: (1) proposed questions for jurors submitted by Irving H. Saypol, US Attorney, Southern District of New York; (2) proposed questions to prospective jurors on behalf of defendants Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg; and (3) proposed questions to prospective jurors on behalf of defendant Morton Sobell.

Re: "Julius Rosenberg; Espionage - R." 65-58236-856 \(\chi\) (11) (55)

BAM:bnr;grp



On Page 104 of the above-mentioned report it was stated that on October 4, 1944, Special Agents Clifford P. Hartly and James N. McGrath, while surveilling Joseph Katz, at noon observed him leaving a building at 119 West 57th Street, at 12:45 p.m. with a man who was surveilled to 234 5th Avenue. It was noted that the above address on 5th Avenue appeared in the above-mentioned report as the address of the American and Overseas Mercantile Company, with whom Katz was in telephonic contact. In addition, it was noted that Bentley's (not further identified) last contact with Bill took place approximately September 16, 1944, while her first contact with Joseph Katz was in October, 1944. Therefore, the above meeting between Katz and the unidentified man took place apparently between the last meeting between Bentley and Bill and her first meeting with Katz.

It was further noted that the physical description between the unidentified person mentioned above and unknown subject $\begin{bmatrix} Bill \end{bmatrix}$ was very similar, particularly the dapper personality and collegiate dress.

The files of the San Francisco Office did not reflect that individual n4S been identified. In the event he was not identified, it was suggested that the surveilling agents be interviewed, if they were still in New York, and ascertain if they could recall further details and also that the photograph of Anatole Yakovlev be shown them since Bentley said that he resembled unknown subject Bill.

San Francisco letter, 3-10-51 Re: "Unknown subject, wa. 'Bill'; unknown subject wa. 'Catherine'; Espionage - R." (Gregory case) 65-57905-80 (49)

BAM: pan; grp





The following is quoted from the serial designated below:

"Enclosed herewith are certified records of the U.S. State Department pertaining to Fillipp Sarytchev, Semen Semenov, Anatoli A. Yakovlev and Pavel Fedosimov. These records are for submission to the U.S. Attorney, Southern District of New York. Photostatic copies of these forms are enclosed to be retained for the New York Office in its file."

Washington Field teletype, 3-14-51 Re: "Julius Rosenberg; Espionage - R." 65-58236-848 2 (11)

BAM:mg;grp

The Bureau gave authority (date not given) to interview Theodore Alvin Hall and Saville Sax regarding their espionage activities. Upon conclusions of these interviews, it was contemplated to interview past and present associates and contacts of Hall and Sax, who might possibly furnish information.

There was set forth names and identifying data concerning persons situated in the New York Division who should be interviewed upon receipt of such request by the Chicago Office. It was stated that the interviews should be extremely thorough and designed to develop any information which would tend to

7(15)

Chicago memo, 3-15-51
Re: "Theodore Alvin Hall, was;
Saville Sax, was.;
Espionage - R."

65-59122-190 (185) (6)(1)

(6)(1)

TWC:grp

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Theodore Alvin Hall was interviewed on March 16, and March 19, 1951, by Special Agents of the Bureau. Hall was contacted on March 16, 1951, at the Institute of Radio Biology and Bio-physics University of thicago, 5650 South Ellis Avenue, where he was employed and was invited to come to the FBI Office in that the Bureau wished to give him an opportunity to explain his connection with the matter pertaining to the security of the United States. Hall was shown a photograph of Serge Kournakoff, (not further identified) and he denied ever having seen this individual. He was also shown a photograph of Anatoli Yakovlev and a photograph of Julius Rosenberg, whomhe failed to identify. He denied ever knowing Yakovlev, hearing of Yakovlev or of any person who might be identical with Yakovlev. He denied knowing Julius Rosenberg and was shown a photograph of numerous suspected members of the Rosenberg Espionage Ring which he failed to identify with the exception of the photograph of David Greenglass which he said he had recognized as having appeared in recent newspapers.

Chicago Report, 3-31-51
Re: "Theodore Alvin Hall, was., et al Espionage - R" (b) (l)
65-59122-241
(5)

BAM : h

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On March 22, 1951, at the Julius Rosenberg Espionage Trial, morning session, Julius Rosenberg testified that he did not recognize Yakovlev's photograph, that he never saw Yakovlev in his life, and that he never knew a Russian by the name of John.

New York Teletype 3-22-51 Re: "Julius Rosenberg; Espionage - R" 65,58236-942 (36,157)

TWC: cdd



Regarding report of Bennie C. Garren, March 19, 1951, Oklahoma City. New York copies of the above report had been changed as follows: "Synopsis, line 6 - Anatoli Yakovlev instead of Soviet Council."

Details, Page 1, line 7 - should read "Yakovlev of the Soviet Consulate, New York City, New York."

New York letter, 3-23-51 Re: "Julius Rosenberg, et al; Espionage - R." 65-58236-907 (10)

BAM:mg;grp

On March 27, 1951, during the afternoon session of the trial of Julius Rosenberg, Defense Attorney Kuntz attempted to offer in evidence the first indictment which named Julius Rosenberg, Ethel Rosenberg and Yakovlev as defendants, but the Court would not allow it.

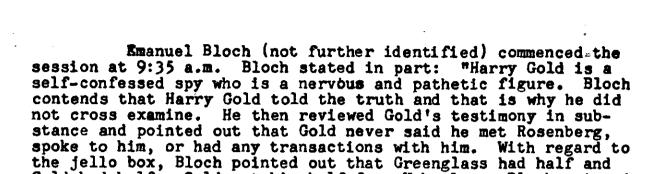
> New York Teletype 3-27-51 Re: "Julius Rosenberg; Espionage - R" 65,58236-931 (37)/

TWC: cdd

Saypol (not further identified) commenced his summation at 2 p.m. Saypol stated that information relative to the Jello box came also from Harry Gold who was under sentence and could gain nothing from his testimony. It was said that Gold was the substitute for a female espionage courier. Saypol displayed the Hotel Hilton registration card and the Albuquerque National Bank document, which he said corroborated the testimony of Harry Gold and the Greenglasses. He pointed out that the Jello box side, formerly in Julius' (Rosenberg) hands, came to Harry Gold by way of Yakovlev's hands. He also pointed out that Gold has said "greetings from Julius" when he saw David in Albuquerque.

New York teletype, 3-28-51 Re: "Julius Rosenberg; Espionage - R." 65-58236-903 (36)

BAM:bnr;grp



Gold had half. Gold got his half from Yakovlev. Bloch pointed out that it was logical to ask whether or not Greenglass got his

half from the same man that gave his to Gold .----"

New York teletype, 3-28-51 Re: "Julius Rosenberg; Espionage - R." 65-58236-904 (65)

BAM:mg;grp



The "Herald Tribune" of April 6, 1951, contained an article entitled "Death of Spy to Rosenberg and his Wife." The article stated in part:

"Julius Rosenberg, 32, and his wife, Ethel, 35, were sentenced to death yesterday for the part they played in the Soviet Espionage Ring which stole atomic secrets from this country during World War II."

"Morton Sobell, 32, who was implicated to a lesser degree in the conspiracy to transmit military secrets to Russia, was sentenced to thirty years in prison the maximum prison term provided by the Espionage Law."

"The sentencing of David Greenglass, 29, Mrs. Rosenberg's younger brother, was postponed until 2 p.m. today at the request of his attorney 0. John Rogge, who argued that he had not had time to prepare his plea before sentencing."

"The Rosenbergs and Sobell were found guilty March 29 by a jury of eleven men and one woman under an indictment which charged them with conspiring to commit espionage and of transmitting information of national defense to foreign agents to be used to the adventage of the Soviet Union. Greenglass pleaded guilty to this indictment, which named as the fifth defendant Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former Soviet Vice Consul in New York. He is now presumably back in Russia."

A check with Mr. Harry Gold, Philadelphia bio-chemist, revealed that he had gone to see David Greenglass in Albuquerque, New Mexico, to obtain from him information which the latter had picked up as a Sergeant Machinist working at the Los Alamos, New Mexico, Atom Bomb Project. "Gold, now serving a thirty year prison sentence for his espionage activities, said he carried with him part of a jello box as a means of identifying himself to Greenglass. Gold said he got his piece of a jello box from Yakovlev, his Soviet Superior."

65-58236-A Herald Tribune dated **4**-6-51 (18)

BAM:beb



Jerome Eugene Tartakow, immate, Federal House of Detention, New York, confidentally advised on April 4, 1951 that Abraham Brothman, (who was in prison for conspiracy to sobstruct justice) related to him the delivery to Anatoli Yakovlev of a paper on "liquid thermal diffusion" and that Brothman gave the impression that he either wrote or corrected this paper.

New York teletype, 4-5-51 Re: "Julius Rosenberg; Espionage - R" 65-58236-961 (27) SI-100-365040-512, enclosure (21)

CORRELATOR'S NOTE:

The above information on identifying Brothman was taken from file 65-59518-20 p. 33.

TWC:beb

4-5-51

The "Washington Star" of April 5, 1951, contained an article "Four Atom Spys for Reds Will Be Sentenced in New York Today." The article stated that three men and one woman were branded as wartime atomic spys for Russia and were called into the Federal Court on April 5, 1951. One of the defendants was Julius Rosenberg, an electrical engineer.

It was stated that the defendants were convicted the Thursday before in the nation's first Atom Spy Trial. The espionage indictment also named a fifth indictment, Anatoli A. Yakovlev, a Soviet Vice Consul, who was believed to have fled back to Russia.

65-58236-**A** (20)

BAM: jch: jh



Confidential Informant T-1, advised on April 11, 1951, that Abraham Brothman told him that he had written a paper on thermal diffusion of a liquid state and that he had given it to A.A. Yakovlev, one time a clerk in the Soviet Consulate in New York City and a known Soviet Agent. 7

New York report, July 17, (b)(7)(b) 1951.

Re: "Abraham Brothman, was;
A. Brothman, Espionage-R,
Obstruction of Justice;
Internal Security Act of
1950"
100-3650+0-522
(35)

BAM:bjw





Theodore MacLean Switz, 617 Haven, Evanston, Illinois was interviewed by Special Agents of the Bureau on March 10, 11, and 14, 1951. Switz advised he was in the Soviet underground from 1927 to 1934.

Switz was shown photographs of various individuals including Anatole Yakovlev whom he failed to identify. 3 &

Chicago Report, April 20, 1951 Re: "Theordre Mac Lean Switz; Internal Security - R" 100-377452-30 p. 24 (60)

BAM: feh



THE

in a light of established facts developed through the investigation of such cases as those involving Harry Gold and Julius Rosenberg (both of whom were collectors of information) we find that generally speaking, the

If we apply this reasoning to what we know or can reasonably assume concerning the Silvermaster set-up, we find the persons who comprise the Silvermaster group in the same comparative position as those who were furnishing material to Gold; we find Bill in the same comparative position as that occupied by Gold; and Charlie (or his successor) would then be in a position comparable to that occupied by Yakovlev. If this could be true, and it is realized that this is conjectural, there would be

SAC WFO letter, 5-12-51
Re: "Unknown subject, was.;

Espionage - R."
65-59145-19
(93)

THIS INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED FROM

AND IS NOT TO BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU

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BAM: fjh; grp

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Leo Rosten, with "Look" Magazine, called Mr. Nichols on April 25, 1951, in connection with a story that he was doing on traitors. In order to make his story complete, he desired certain photographs of individuals mentioned in the story which he did not have, and wondered if we could assist him in securing copies of these photographs. One of the photographs he desired was Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev on whom we had photographs.

Rosten was advised on April 28, 1951, we could not make available the photographs he desired.

Memo from L. B. Nichols to Mr. Tolson, 4/25/51
94-3-4-317-328, photo
(1)

TWC:fjh

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TOSSER

A teletype from New York to the Bureau dated April 26, 1951, in the case of Vivian Glassman, Espionage-R, and Joel Barr, Espionage-R, stated "Regarding Bureau letter to Philadelphia, April 3, 1951. In July, 1950, William Perl admitted that Vivian Glassman visited him in Cleveland, Ohio, on July 23, 1950, with instructions and money for him to go to Mexico. For identification she was to mention a ship incident in which she had been concerned with Joel Barr and also the name 'John.' It is known that Joel Barr departed on SS America, January 21, 1948, and that William Perl, Vivian Glassman, and members of Barr's family saw him off. Arthur Barr, brother of Joel, stated many persons present whose identities were unknown to him, apparently, Joel Barr's departure was not secretive. Possibility exists that 'John' was present at the ship, that 'John' might be unknown man who instructed Vivian Glassman to visit Perl in Cleveland or that, if unknown man not identical with 'John', he might also have been present at the ship. It is known that Daniel David Rosard, aka Daniel David Rosenberg, and Luigi Tofani, and Joseph Keley were cabin-mates of Joel Barr on ship. Philadelphia is requested, unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau, to expedite interview with Daniel David Rosard to ascertain all information regarding his knowledge of Joel Barr, the identities of persons who visited Barr prior to sailing, and his recollection of any incident that occurred at that time or during the voyage. Ascertain if Rosard has been in contact with Joel Barr and knows Barr's present whereabouts and activities. During interview, bear in mind, specifically, the possibility of identifying 'John.' Display photographs of Julius Rosenberg group. Results of interview also desired for preparation of prosecution of William Perl, who has been indicted here for perjury."

Correlator's note: (It is believed that the John mentioned above is identical with Yakovlev.)

Re: "Vivian Glassman, was.; Espionage - R;" Joel Barr, Espionage - R." 65-59334-145% (107) SI - 65-59334-146 (107) SI - 65-59312-449 (92)

BAM:fjh;grp

THE BEE

F

The French newspaper "L'Aurore" contained articles written by Guy Bauge which dealt with the Comrap, Corby, Fuchs and Gold cases. The stories were allegedly based on "official American documents" and appeared in this newspaper in seven installments which started April 23, 1951, and ended May 3, 1951.

On April 25, 26, and 27, 1951, articles appeared in the above newspaper regarding Harry Gold, (the courier of Atomic Espionage) and his contacts with Anatoli Antonovitch Yakolev known to Gold as "John." Yakovlev was mentioned quite frequently as Gold's Russian contact.

This serial quotes the entire articles written by Bauge.

Letter from Legal Attache, Paris, 6-12-51 Re: "Mocase; Espionage - R." 100-352385-1164, encl. p. 9, 10,13,16,22 (8,65,89,179)

The above information cannot be disseminated without the specific approval of Mr. Ladd.

TWC:ddl

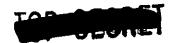


A letter from the New York Field Office to the Bureau dated May 10, 1951 forwarded photographs of the individuals who Miss Bentley had stated resembled the subjects in the case Unknown subject, Bill; and unknown subject, Catherine.

One of the photographs forwarded by the New York Office was that of Anatoli A. Yakovlev. Miss Bentley stated "that Yakovlev as he appears in this photograph resembles the unknown subject to some extent. She has, however, examined several photographs of Yakovlev as well as motion pictures of him and has stated that Yakovlev is definitely not identical with the unknown subject Bill. She stated that Bill has a sømewhat older appearance and is much thinner then Yakovlev. This photograph of Yakovlev is the only one which Miss Bentley indicated gives any resemblance to the unknown subject Bill."

Re: "Unknown Subject, wa: 'Bill'; unknown subject, wa: 'Catherine', Espionage - R" (Gregory case) 65,757905-85 (10)

BAM: pan



On May 29 and June 12, 1951, Seidenbond testified before a Grand Jury sitting in the Southern District of New York. Assistant US Attorney Foley questioned Seidenbond to determine whether his activities in behalf of the Russian Government, would require him to register in accordance with the provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950.

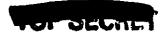
Correlator's note: The material in the above paragraph was obtained from serial 27 of this file.

In Seidenbond's testimony, Foley stated, question, "Did you ever hear of a man by the name of Yakovlev?" Answer, "I don't know because it's a very common Russian name." Question, "I believe this man's name was Anatole." Answer, "No." Question, "Do you ever remember of a man by the name of Yakovlev at Amtorg?" Answer, "No."

Re: "Lee Simon Seidenbond" 105-12248-26 (37)

(It is not known if the Yakovlev mentioned above is identical with Anatole Yakovlev.)

BAM: jh;grp



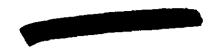
6-30

On June 30, 1951, and July 2, 1951, Greenglass was interviewed by Special Agents of the Bureau at the New York City prison, White Street, New York City. Greenglass stated that his instructions were to furnish the names of prospective espionage recruits, however, under no circumstances was he to follow up by contacting the individuals. The instructions were received from Ruth Greenglass, who in turn, had received them from Julius Rosenberg. Gold gave the list to Anatole A. Yakovlev, vice consul of Russian Consulate, New York City.

New York report, July 27, 1951 Re: "David Greenglass was; Espionage - R." 65,59028-378 Encl. (48)'

BAM:mlb

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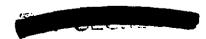


With reference to Unknown Subject was, Paul Smith, Paul Petersen it was stated that the Bureau advised by letter dated May 3, 1951 that Thomas L. Black had been recently reinterviewed by the Philadelphia Office at which time he recalled that he had the impression that the Unknown Subject was in the United States on a Scandinavian Passport.

The administrative page of this report stated with reference to Harry Gold and Thomas L. Black describing their one time Soviet espionage superior as Paul Smith and Paul Peterson, respectively, it was noted that in reviewing the Gold Case, Smith---Peterson turned Gold over to his (Paul's) successor, Steve Swartz. It would appear that the names Paul Smith and Paul Peterson were cover names for Gold's first Soviet superior in view of the fact that successively all of Gold's espionage superiors used cover names. Successively, they were the following, the identifications having been made by Harry Gold: Steve Swartz (Semen Mesodievich Huga), Fred (unidentified), Sam (Semen Semenov), John (Anatoli A. Yakovlev), unknown hussian Number One (Filipp Tikhonovich Sarytchev).

Washington Report July 2, 1951
Re; "Unknown Subject, was,
Paul Smith, Paul Peterson
Espionage-k"
65,59191-27
(13)

BAM: vw



7-10-51

Confidential Informant T-1 stated (no date given) that Julius Posenberg had stated that he gave the jello box top, which was to be used for identification purposes, to his Russian contact who must have given it to Anatole Yakovlev, who in turn gave it to Harry Gold, but that Rosenberg had never met Yakovlev.

Correlators Note (There was no indication in this reference as to the tie in between Yakovlev and Michael and Anne Sidorovich). \boldsymbol{u}

T-1:
New York Report
July 13, 1951
Re: "Michael Alexander Sidorovich,
was; Anne Hanusiak Sidorovich,
was; Espionage-R Perjury"
65-59294-148
(32)

BAM: jh

.,6-7-51

Reference was made to New York letter to the Director dated February 7, 1951, and Washington Field letter to the Director dated April 10, 1951.

Both of the above letters are relative to the attempt to learn the identity of persons attached to the Russian Military Attache's office at the Washington Embassy

When the informant was questioned on October 7, 1951, by Bureau agents,

It was suggested that the New York office review the Yakovlev file to determine if Yakovlev might be identical to the unknown subject in this case.

Los Angeles memo., 10/16/51
Re: "Jack Soble, wa., et al
Espionage-R"
100-352386-581
(3) (117)

The above information cannot be disseminated without the specific approval of Mr. Ladd.

TWC:fjh

10/13,51

Security Informant was interviewed by Bureau Agents at Santa Barbara, California, on October 7, 1951, relative to the name Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev. Informant recalled that

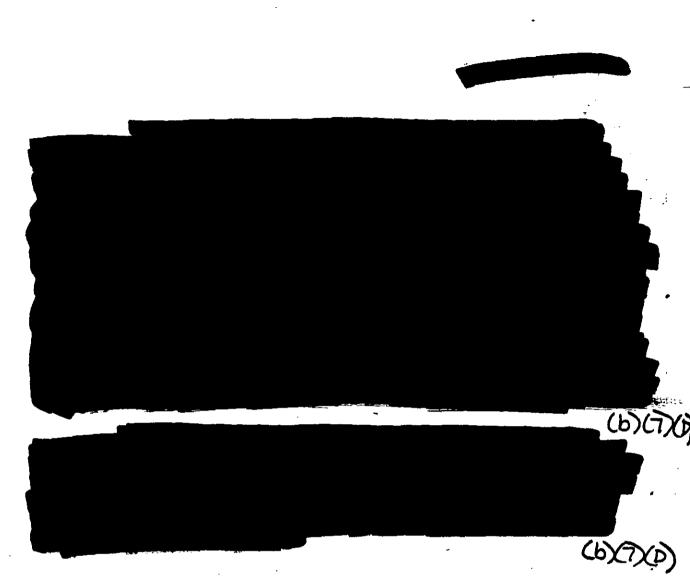
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(page 5)

(6)(1)(6)

(6)(7)(1)

(6)(7)(6) (b)(7Xb) (6)(7)(0) It is to be noted that informant has previously exhibited an uncanny ability in placing an individuals probable origin by his speech and mannerisms.



(pages 7,8,9) (b)(つ(b)

Information relative to Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev, had been set out previously, and the possibility has been stated that this individual might be identical to the unknown "blond".

[Page 17)

IA rpt 11-1-51
Re: "Boris Michael Morros,
Espionage - R, Internal Security Act of 1950."
100-202315-1224, pg. 5,7,8,9,17
(2) (26,217) (143,1824)

TWC:ddl

The foregoing information should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau.

11-16-51

On November 16, 1951, Morris Chernoff, who admitted being active in Russian War Relief during World War II, was interviewed at his residence, 156 South Hayworth, Los Angeles, California, by Special Agents R. Stewart McIlvennan and Paul F. Garrity and furnished various information.

Several of the Russian Consulate Officials and Russian Consulate employees were mentioned to Chernoff. Some of the names he recalled, others he did not. He was asked if he could recall the name Yakovlev or Anatoli Yakovlev, who was associated with the Russian Consulate in New York City. Chernoff replied that the name was not at all familiar to him.

IA rpt. 11-28-51 Changed: "Morris Chernoff, was., Misha Cherniavsky, Internal Security - R." 105-14757-7, encl. p. 2,3, (23)

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

BAM:dd1

TOP SECRET

Anatoli Yakovlev of the Soviet Consulate was included in a list of individuals taken from a review of the New York files,

Based on information furnished by T-l it was stated

(pXI)

Correlator's note: (The connection between

New York report, 12-20-51 Re: "Unknown Subject, was,

Espionage - R. 65-60414-2, encl. p. 22 (23)

No dissemination unknown subject contains information 14(5)

BAM: rrb; grp

3-22.52

TOP SECRET

On March 22, 1952, Mrs. Martin M. Landesberg, 7139 Nansen Street, Forest Hills, New York, sister of Theodore Hall, subject in Espionage - R case, was interviewed. She advised that Hall was a close associate of Frederick De Hoffman while at Harvard University. De Hoffman was reported located at Director's Office, LASL, Los Alamos, New Mexico. Albuquerque was requested to interview De Hoffman and it was of particular importance that Hall be

15

New York Teletype

Re: "Theodore Alvin

Hall. was. et al

Espionage - R"

65-69122-210

(185)

TWC: pan

TOP SECRET



The following references contain information furnished by and therefore are not included in this summary:

(6)(1)

TOERE

692





The following references contain administrative data relating to informant coverage and therefore have not been included in this summary:

65-59106-83 (72) 65-58678-318 (118)

The following reference contains information set forth in the Main File:

	100-35843-108 100-47083-116 65-58798- 7 2	(1a) (3) (5)	MF serial 37 MF serial 64 Not recorded following serial 100-346193
	100-333625-81 p. 54 101-2488-691 p. 2 100-33625-81 p. 54 100-190625-3084 p. 2	(7) (10) (16) (16)	MF 100-346193-11 MF serial 64 MF serial 11 MF serial 37
(\$)	101-2483-951 p. 2 100-203581-5345 p.64, 65-57449-667	(18) 65(18) (20)	MF serial 85 MF serial 11 MF serial 100-346193-64
(9)	65-58236-542	(24)	MF serial 64
usa .	100-203581-5345 61-5381-2078 65-58236-418	(40) (41) (51)	MF serial 110 MF serial 110 Not recorded following
	65-58236-922 65-58236-503 101-2483-691 p. 2 100-35843-108	(55) (55) (56) (56)	serial 63 MF serial 64 & 85 MF serial 64 MF serial 64 MF serial 37
(4)			FRET

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