FILE DESCRIPTION

PHILADELPHIA FILE

SUBJECT HARRY GOLD

FILE NO. 65-4307

VOLUME NO. 1 B6

SERIALS 1

THRU

21

NOTICE

THE BEST COPIES OBTAINABLE ARE INCLUDED IN THE REPRODUCTION OF THE FILE. PAGES INCLUDED THAT ARE BLURRED, LIGHT OR OTHERWISE DIFFICULT TO READ ARE THE RESULT OF THE CONDITION AND OR COLOR OF THE ORIGINALS PROVIDED. THESE ARE THE BEST COPIES AVAILABLE.

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

VOLUME 1B6 PHILADELPHIA FILES

INVENTORIED BY EAS

REVIEWED BY PLP

File No: 65-4307 Re: Harry Gold

Date: 5/78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
		Bulky Exhibit Inventory	1	1	
		Envelope containing 1B6	1	1	
		Envelope describing contents of 1B6(1)	1	1	
1B6(1)	5-23-50	2 photos and 7 negatives of Harry Gold, front + back w/envelope	2	2	Negatives are same as pictures and will not copy
		Envelope describing contents of 1B6(2)	1	–	Refer to another Gov't Agency
1B6(2)	5-25-50	Memo from another Gov't Agency w/copy	2/2	–	Refer to another Gov't Agency
		Envelope describing contents of 1B6(3)	1	1	
1B6(3)	6-1-50	Report #2 + #3 (Photostat) on Recovery of CO2 from Flue Gas by Harry Gold Doc #1	5	5	
(3)	–	"Continuous Recovery Apparatus" Doc #2	14	14	
(3)	–	"Recovery of CO2 from Flue Gas" Doc #3	15	15	
		Envelope describing contents of 1B6(4)	1	1	
1B6(4)	6-3-50	Notes on search of Harry Gold's residence	10	10	

FBI/DOJ

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

VOLUME 1B6

PHILADELPHIA FILES

INVENTORIED BY EGS

REVIEWED BY 5/78

File No: 65-4307

Re: Harry Gold

Date: (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
		Envelope describing contents of 1B6(5)	1	1	
1B6(5)	6-3-50	Notes on search of Harry Gold's residence. front & back	1	1	
		Envelope describing contents of 1B6(6)	1	1	
1B6(6)	6-5-50	Notes made of names found in books during Gold's residence search	5	5	
		Envelope describing contents of 1B6(7)	1	1	
1B6(7)	6-5-50	Notes made of articles and place found in Gold's residence	3	3	
		Envelope describing contents of 1B6(8)	1	1	
1B6(8)	6-3-50	Notes on search of Harry Gold's residence	4	4	
		Envelope describing contents of 1B6(9)	1	1	
1B6(9)	5-22-50	Receipt for items signed by Gold - (8 Items)	1	1	
(9)		Travel Folder re: "Santa Fe Capital.. #1	—	—	not copied
(9)		Penn. R.R. Time Table #2	—	—	not copied

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Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

VOLUME 1B6 PHILADELPHIA FILES

INVENTORIED BY EJS 3.

REVIEWED BY _____

File No: 65-4307 Re: Harry Gold

Date: 5/78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
(9)	5-22-50	Sheet of paper - tele - # ST8-3962 #3	1	1	
(9)	5-22-50	Small card - 1 side - Mike WA 4776 - 2nd side Gus ST8-3962 - #4	1	1	
(9)	5-22-50	3 + 5 card - name + address of JH Bowen #5	1	1	
(9)	5-22-50	3 X 5 card - name, address + tel # Brettman Q. Assoc. #6	1	1	
(9)	5-22-50	Locker Key # B219 #7	—	—	not copied
(9)	2-6-46	Letter w/envelope to Harry Gold from Pa. Alcohol + Chem. Corp. #8	2	2	
		Envelope describing contents of 1B6(10)	1	1	
1B6(10)	6-6-50	Notes taken during interview of Miss Lawning front + back	3	3	
		Envelope describing contents of 1B6(11)	1	1	
1B6(11)	6-5-50	Letter to SAC, PH, from Gold's attorney	2	2	
		Envelope describing contents of 1B6(12)	1	1	
1B6(12)	5-28-50	Photos of Yakoulev + Adonian, front + back see sec. 295	3	3	

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Inventory Worksheet
FD-603 (2-18-77)

VOLUME 1B6 PHILADELPHIA FILES

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REVIEWED BY _____

File No: 65-4307 Re: Harry Gold

Date: 5/78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
		Envelope describing contents of 1B6(13)	1	1	
1B6(13)	5-29-50	Albany Photo List orig + copy	1 / 1	1 / 1	1 pg - dup
(13)	5-29-50	Photos exhibited to Gold front + back	10	10	
		Envelope describing contents of 1B6(14)	1	1	
1B6(14)	6-6-50	Photos of the Prawdins front + back - see sec 298	1	1	
		Envelope describing contents of 1B6(15)	1	1	
1B6(15)	6-6-50	Photos of individuals investigated in Cochy Law front + back	14	14	
		Envelope describing contents of 1B6(16)	1	1	
1B6(16)	6-7-50	Photostatic copy of signed statement by J. K. Fuchs	7	7	
		Envelope describing contents of 1B6(17)	1	1	
1B6(17)	5-31-50	U.S. v. Harry Gold - Court Report (Public)	18	18	
		Envelope describing contents of 1B6(18)	1	1	

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Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

VOLUME 1B6 PHILADELPHIA FILES

INVENTORIED BY EAS 5.

REVIEWED BY

File No: 65-4307 Re: Harry Gold

Date: 5/78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
1B6(18)	5-22-50	Grand Jury Exhibit Signed Confession of Harry Gold	10	10	
		Envelope describing contents of 1B6(19)	1	1	
1B6(19)	5-22-50	Interview log of Harry Gold front + back	4	4	
		Envelope describing contents of 1B6(20)	1	1	
1B6(20)	6-13-50	Photostat copy of Harry Gold's signature card from bank	1	1	
(20)	6-13-50	Photostat copies of Harry Gold's checking acct. ledger	4	4	
		Envelope describing contents of 1B6(21)	1	1	
1B6(21)	6-14-50	Photos of NYC re: Gold's meeting place with contacts	42	42	21 pgs - [illegible]

FBI/DOJ

Retained 6/27/64 gc

HARRY GOLD
ESPIONAGE R
65-4307

THIS MATERIAL IS LOCATED IN THE BULKY EXHIBIT ROOM
without hight indicator

1. Seven negatives of Harry Gold and four photos with height indicator.
2. Memo dtd 5-25-50 re Harry Gold not believed to be identical with subject.
3. Photostatic copies of reports made by Harry Gold on recovery of CO_2 from flue gas.
4. Notes of search 6823 Kindred St. Phila. Pa by SA Elwood M. Pett (10 pages).
5. Notes of search made at 6823 Kindred St Phila by SA Sullivan and R. Masters (one page)
6. Notes made of names observed in books etc during search of 6823 Kindred St Phila—arti not taken.
7. Notes made of articles and places found—which were taken from residence at 6823 Kindre Phila, Pa on 6-3-50.
8. Notes of SA Fred C Bitch re search residence of Harry Gold 6823 Kindred St Phila on 6/3/50.
9. Receipt for items received during voluntary search of Gold's residence (the items are also contained in notes) 5-22-50 (Remington typewriter, Magnet Smith & Wesson pistol)
10. Notes taken by SA Helmer during interview of Mrs Mary Catherine Fleming on 2/21/50
11. Ltr to SAC from Gold's Attorney John Hamilton dtd June 2, 1950
12. Six photos which include photos of Harold Aptheker, Jakob and Lan Adamian (see serial 278)
13. 12 photos to be exhibited to Gold, rec'd from Albany with serial 296.
14. One photo each of Olga Gaissenne Prandin and Wladimir Sergeevich Prandin (see serial 298)
15. Photos of individuals investigated in connection with the Sorby case (see serial 306)
16. Photostatic copy of seven page signed statement by Julius Rosenberg to Fuchs, May 22, 1950 (see serial 307)
17. Carbon copy of United States vs. Harry Gold dtd at Phila, May 31, 1950, June 1, 1950.
18. Copy of signed confession of Harry Gold made Grand Jury Exhibit #1.
19. Interview log of Harry Gold May 22, 23, 1950 (Sent NY 6/28/68) cs
20. Two photostatic copies each of subject's signature card & ledger card of subject's checking account at Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co, Cincinnati (see serial 369)
21. 42 photos of spaces in New York City where Gold had meetings with Fuchs and/or Sam & John (see serial 370)

Return 3/13/68 cs Return 5/3/67 cs Returned 11/18/68 DAH Return 11/12/58 cs

65-4307-1

FBI - PHILADELPHIA
JUN 6 1953

65-4307-1-B-6

Date Received 5/23/50

From PHOTOGRAPHS
(Name of Contributor)

(Address of Contributor)

By ROBERT G. JENSEN
(Name of Staff Member)

To Be Returned Yes ( )
No (✓)

Description: 7 NEGATIVES OF HARRY GOLD (TAKEN WITHOUT HEIGHT INDICATOR)
4 PHOTOS (WITH HEIGHT INDICATOR)

File 65-4307-1B-6 (1)

65-4307-1-B-6(1)

No.

Name

Order

Remarks

Retouched

Order Finished

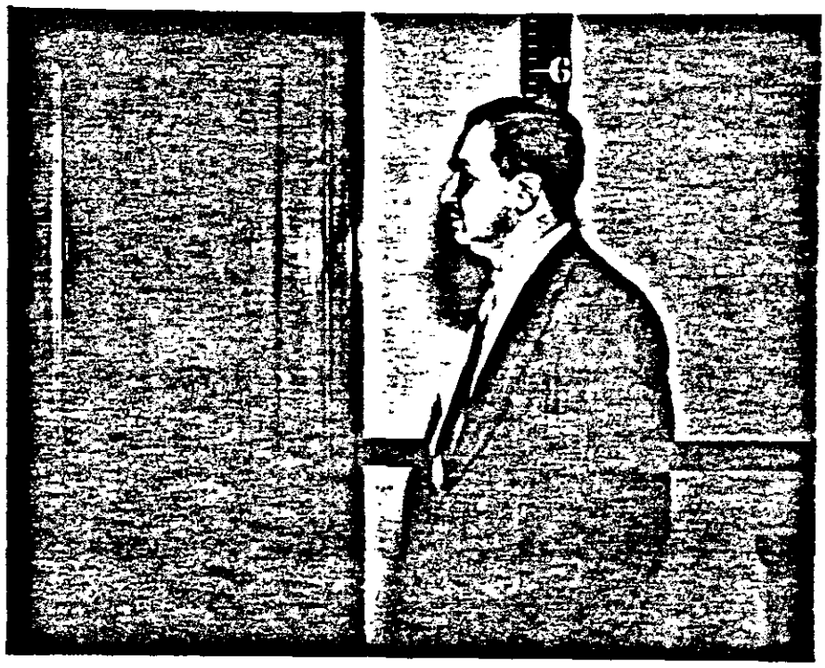
Reorder

Reorder

65-4307-106(1)

ENCL

C O



ENCL. 6(1)

Date Received 6-1-50

From Gustave T. Reich
(Name of Contributor)

1422 Chestnut St
(Address of Contributor)

By Hohenstreit
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ( )
No (X)

Description: Photostatic copies of reports made by Harry Gold on Recovery of CO_2 from Flue Gas

File No. 65-4307-18-6(3)

Report #2.

Recovery of CO_2 from Flue Gas.

Problem:- To determine on a comparative basis the rate of decomposition and the water evaporated from various carbonate - bicarbonate solutions and sludges at 100° C.

Summary:- The data obtained show that the system

$$\text{[illegible]}\ Na_2CO_3 \rightarrow \text{[illegible]}\ Na_2CO_3 \quad \text{[illegible]}\ Na_2CO_3$$

is far superior to solutions of K_2CO_3 and $NaCO_3$. However, the results should be checked using freshly precipitated Na_2CO_3. The K_2CO_3 — KCO_3 soln. should also be [illegible] using the proportions as given by [illegible].

Procedure:- Five gallons of each soln. were poured into separate decomposition chambers at 50°C and dissociated with 5 lb. steam. This is equivalent to a temp. of 106°C in the steam chest and 100°C in the dissociation chamber. Samples were taken at 20 min. intervals for the first hour and then at two 30 min. periods. The water lost by evaporation was replaced before each sampling.

Discussion:

For convenience the various mixtures are referred to here by number. Their composition is given in the tables at the end of the report.

1. Practically all of the dissociation occurs in the first 10 min. after which only water is evaporated. Even at this point the loss is 5 gms. H_2O/gm CO_2 and only 41% of the available CO_2 has been evolved. At the end only 8.1 gms. of CO_2 are liberated and the water evaporated has risen to 11.0 gms/1 gm CO_2.

2. [illegible] soln. behaved very much like 1. However, 41% contains 80% more available CO_2 but is only able to evolve 49% of it as against 69% for 2. The water evaporated in each case is so high as to make both solutions 1 and 2 entirely uneconomical.

3. The mixture here contains 20% more available CO_2 than 1 and 150% more than 2. 75% of this CO_2 is evolved, an amount about 150% greater than either 1 or 2. The water loss for 1 and 2 is 230% greater than that of 3. The dissociation is fairly steady throughout hour. It is most rapid for the first 10 minutes.

4. This slurry contains 80% more available CO_2 than 1 and 200% more than 2. The total CO_2 evolved is about 200% greater than 1 or 2 and represents 70% of the amount available. The water loss is about the same as for 3. This one point should be considered. 3 is clear in about half the time of 4. At this point only 2.1 gms. H_2O/gm CO_2 have been evaporated and since the time is halved the steam consumption will also be halved. The CO_2 evolved is only 75% less than 4.

65-4307-1B-6(3)

Report 3.

Comparison of Miscellation rates

Sol. 1: Soln. K_2CO_3 17.6 gms.
$KHCO_3$ 15.8 gms.

Sol. 2: 100 gms. H_2O and 100°C.

Time. Hrs.	% K_2CO_3 Conv. % CO_2	Gms. CO_2 Produced	Gms. H_2O Evaporated	Gms. H_2O/ Gms. CO_2	% of $KHCO_3$ Dissoc.
30	10.9	0.20	1.2	21	16
60	15.2	0.25	3.8	25	18
120	15.6	0.35	9.5	27	20
90	15.9	0.45	16.5	36	12
120	25.3	0.55	21.0	37	16

Sol. 3: Soln. Na_2CO_3 8.1 gms.
$NaHCO_3$ 10.9 gms. 46.5 gms. $NaHCO_3$ ppt.

Sol. 4: 100 gms H_2O and 100°C

					% $NaHCO_3$ Dissoc.
30	12.7	0.3	1.2	0.3	36
60	18.8	0.9	3.9	0.3	39
90	20.2	0.9	12.1	0.3	37
90	24.2	0.6	20.5	0.7	50
120	22.6	0.9	23.9	0.9	34

Encl 6(3)

Report #3.

Comparison of Dissociation Rates

[illegible] Soln. { Na_2CO_3 [illegible].2 grms / $NaHCO_3$ 10.7 grms. 33.0 grms Na_2CO_3 [illegible]

Basis: 100 grms. H_2O and 100° [illegible]

Time Min.	Grms. $NaHCO_3$ Conv. to Na_2CO_3	Grms. CO_2 produced	Grms. H_2O evaporated	Grms H_2O / Grs CO_2	% of $NaHCO_3$ Dissoc.
20	[illegible]2.4	[illegible].2	[illegible].2	[illegible].0	28
40	19.5	[illegible].1	[illegible].4	1.5	45
60	[illegible].6	[illegible].2	15.2	2.5	[illegible]4
90	[illegible].1	7.1	20.5	2.9	62
120	28.7	7.5	26.5	3.4	66

[illegible] solution clear

Check on composition of [illegible] soln.

11.945 # K_2CO_3 } [illegible] gals.
10.397 # $KHCO_3$ }

11.95
7.19
[illegible].14 # total K_2CO_3 / 8 gals.

[illegible].39 # K_2CO_3 / gal.

[illegible]

[illegible].39 lbs. | [illegible]54 [illegible] / 58 = 28.5 grms total K_2CO_3 per 100 c.c. of soln.

For 100 grms H2O this would be somewhat greater depending on the [illegible] of the soln.

Since

$\frac{7.19}{19.14}$ x 100 = [illegible] % of total K_2CO_3 as $KHCO_3$

28.5 grms x 0.625 = [illegible] 17.8 grms K_2CO_3 [illegible] 100 c.c. of soln

and

28.5 grms x 0.375 grms K_2CO_3 [illegible] [illegible] 15.6 grms $KHCO_3$

ENC (4(3)

Report [illegible] 3.

[illegible] of CO_2 from Flue Gas.

Problem: To determine on a comparative basis the rate of decomposition and the water evaporated from

1. [illegible] soln.
2. Soln. { Na_2CO_3 / $NaHCO_3$ } + 25 [illegible] freshly [illegible] $NaHCO_3$

3. Soln. { Na_2CO_3 / $NaHCO_3$ } + [illegible] gms. freshly [illegible] $NaHCO_3$

All at 100°C.

Summary: The results show that 2 and 3 are so [illegible] better than 1 that a comparison is almost ridiculous. The data for 2 and 3 agree very well with that obtained with dry powdered $NaHCO_3$ but only for the first hour. After this the evolution of CO_2 is somewhat slowed down especially for 2. [illegible] is very very likely to be due to the action of the alkali on the new packing, as considerable oil was dissolved into the solution.

Procedure: Five gallons of each soln. were poured into separate dissociation chambers at 50°C and heated with 8 lb. steam. This corresponds to a temp. of 110°C in the steam chest and 100°C in the dissociation chamber. Samples were taken at 20 min. intervals for the first hour and then at two 30 min. periods. The water lost by evaporation was replaced before each sampling.

Discussion: The composition of the various mixtures is given in the tables at the end of the report.

1. Here only 38% of the total alkali (as carbonate) is present as bicarbonate as compared with 73% for 2 and 81% for 3. At the end only 16% of the available CO_2 has been evolved. This represents a bicarbonate content of 32% and the water evaporated has reached the amazing figure of 37 gms./gm. CO_2, 800% greater than 2 and 1000% greater than 3. As the soln. did not boil at 100°C, it is likely that the evolution of CO_2 would be increased at a higher temp., but how much greater would be the increase in [illegible] at this temp.?

2. The CO_2 liberated is 550% greater than 1 and represents 64% of the amount available. The soln. is clear after only 40 min. and at this point the water evaporated is only [illegible] gms./gm. CO_2. Would it be worthwhile to stop the dissociation at this point? The [illegible] slowing down in the last 80 min. has, as has already been mentioned, to be due to the action of the alkali on the oily packing, as an increase in the surface tension would prevent the larger and less active CO_2 molecules (M.W. 44) from escaping as with the more rapidly moving H_2O molecules (M.W. 18).

3. The results obtained are excellent [illegible] with the [illegible] for the first 20 minutes [illegible] dry bicarbonate [illegible] well. The CO_2 evolved is 700% greater than [illegible] [illegible].

Encl 6 (3)

Note on CO_2 Recovery #2.

Data for a one-ton plant.

The information we have obtained thus far is more qualitative than quantitative due to the occurrence of unavoidably variable factors in the experiments. The following data must be obtained before we can go ahead with the design of the one-ton plant.

1. A very careful carbonation run, using:

a. 22 grams $CaCO_3$/100 grams H_2O
b. an gas flow of 200 c.f.p.h.
c. a carbonation temp. of 46°C.

From this the point to which it is feasible to carry the carbonation should be very carefully determined as this point fixes both the manner of carbonation and the composition of the dissociation mixture. This question is more completely discussed in Note #1.

2. Decomposition data at 100, 105, and 110°C using 25 and 35 grams of freshly ppt'd. $CaCO_3$. This information is essential in order to obtain a heat balance which in turn determines the form and size of the apparatus and the manner of dissociation.

3. The determination of points 1 and 2 will enable us to form a material balance, without which we cannot begin the design of the equipment.

Witnesses:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ENCL 6 (3)

Continuous Recovery Apparatus

Foreword:

The work was undertaken to determine the most suitable method and form of apparatus for the recovery of CO_2 from flue gas. Preliminary work on absorption in an Na_2CO_3 soln. and using the rectangular unit had given excellent results; with an average entrance gas of 13.0% CO_2, the exit value was 0.0 ±.1%. The reversal of the process by dissociation of the system

$$\text{soln.} \begin{cases} Na_2CO_3 \\ NaHCO_3 \end{cases} \quad Na_2CO_3 \quad \text{ppt.}$$

was found to be far better (500-1000%) than any other known method.

The next step then was to investigate the feasibility of continuous operation on a pilot plant scale with the purpose in mind of constructing a 10 ton per day unit. It was decided to use the rectangular absorber, which had shown itself capable of removing 8 to 10 lbs. of CO_2 per hr. from the flue gas, and to build the rest of the apparatus around it. The data runs which follow here are a record of the work which was done, or more properly, of the progress which was made, as can be seen by contrasting the diagrams of Run Nos. 1 and 5. These schematic representations, incidentally, try to give as nearly as possible in a single picture a complete picture of the apparatus as it was at the beginning of each run, even down to the very fittings used. Only to maintain the simplicity of the presentation has the actual position or makeup of any of the lines been changed. A consecutive numbering system is employed to identify each piece of equipment, either new or old, in the written description.

Run #1 - Description of Unit

1 - Flue Gas Handling

The flue gas was taken from either of the two stacks and entered the system thru the line 1 and into the distributor 2. From the first packed tower 3, it has passed in series thru each of the other towers 4, 5 and 6. The first three towers were supplied with cooling water from the [illegible] as 7 but lower in concentration a 5% soln. of Na_2CO_3 which was continually recirculated by the pump 8. The pump 9 has placed with the tower to prevent the spot particles from damaging the seals and impeller. The drop catcher 10 for the [illegible] water was included and the line 11 ran from 10 to the stand pipe 12, which acted as a seal, it had previously been shown that the water could be expected running continually to remove the heat of compression. The flow of fan 13 was also regulated by the [illegible] and thence into the stack 14 and into the scrubber 15 [illegible] for that purpose. Provision could be taken of the entrance gas for analysis.

2 - Absorption

The rectangular absorber 16 was used but was altered by [illegible] baffles 17 and 18 were put at right angles to the direction of the gas [illegible] 19 [illegible]

[illegible] the baffle 20 [illegible] on top of the tower to prevent entrainment.

[illegible] first place 21 was connected and the [illegible] for the pump.

ENCL 6(3)

Item 1 - Description of Unit - Contd.

The rate of flow was to be measured after exit by the gas meter 22. The trap 23 was again included as was the line 24 so that a sample could be taken of the exit gas for analysis.

[illegible] - Material Transfer (Slurry) - The slurry was to settle in the section 25 and then be taken off continuously by the Mercoprive 26 into the glass funnel 27 and then thru the Decorator 28 into the [illegible] tank 29. Then the material was to be transferred by the small centrifugal [illegible] 30 [illegible] the line 31 - thru the light bottle 32 and into the scrubber. After preheating, the slurry was to pass into the decomposer by means of the line 33 containing the sight glass 34.

[illegible] - Dissociation - The dissociation apparatus (which had originally been built for an absorption unit) was cut in half - with 5 chambers to each section - and mounted as shown in the diagram, one part for the decomposer 35 and the other for the scrubber 36.

[illegible] - Material Transfer - The strong lye was to be taken off into the hot water jacketed arrangement 37 and to overflow continuously to the glass bottle 38 which was to act as a supply tank for the kinney pump 39. The liquid was then to go thru the line 40 to the storage tanks 41 and 42. A light bottle 43 was provided so that the presence of the original lye for absorption could be observed.

[illegible] - CO_2 Scrubbing and Cooling - The recovered gas was first to pass along the line 44 and into the scrubber to give up most of its heat and water to the incoming slurry. The CO_2 was then to be cooled and scrubbed with water in the coke packed tower 45 and measured in the Decorator 46.

Record of Run

[illegible] - Flue Gas Washing - After several hours of running the towers 1, 2 and 3 seemed to be plugged up as more of the wash water ran out of them. The cause of this was determined to be the pressure drop thru the towers creating a pressure inside which was less than [illegible]. This was rectified by putting in the equalizer lines 47, 48, and 49 shown in the diagram of Run 72. These were connected to the bottles 50, 51 and 52 and the sealing lines 53, 54 and 55 were run into the stand pipe 12. Thus the water flow was visible at all times and could easily be regulated.

[illegible] - Absorption Gas - Mechanical [illegible] - Leakage - Very bad thru the flanged sections and connections on the absorber; this continually caused trouble and made sorting conditions very difficult.

[illegible] - Agitation - Maintained at 200 to 225 [illegible]. Some difficulty was experienced because of the slipping of the link chain and the sprockets [illegible] on the [illegible] the drive was satisfactory.

[illegible] - Entrainment - The baffled section [illegible] worked very well.

[illegible] - Chemical

[illegible] - Concentration - The total [illegible] in the absorber was maintained at 23.1

ENCL 6(3)

grms. as Na_2CO_3. This was distributed as

Soln. { Na_2CO_3 = 12.0 grms. / $NaHCO_3$ = 10.0 grms } + 7 grms $NaCO_3$ ppt.

but analyses were only made for the first 5 hrs. of the run.

2. - Gas analyses -
a - Entrance = 13.5%
b - Exit = 5.0%
c - Rate of flow 950 c.f.p.m.

These figures average about 7 lbs. of CO_2 per hr. Since the inlet gas was very variable, due to the use of an artificial mixture of air and CO_2, not many tests could be made.

3. Material Transfer (Slurry)
It was impossible to regulate the flow with the Merco valve 26. Also, the glass funnel 27 had to be continually replaced as it kept cracking. The deaerator 28 clogged badly. Good settling could not be obtained in the pump tank 29 as the pump itself constantly packed with slurry.

4. Dissociation Gas - mechanical - The stuffing boxes leaked badly as the packing was eaten away by the alkali due to the oil being saponified and emulsified.
b - Chemical -
1 - Dissociation Temp. 102 - 104 C
2 - Steam pressure [illegible] lbs.

One analysis was made of the slurry and gave

Soln. { Na_2CO_3 = [illegible] grms. / $NaHCO_3$ = [illegible] grms } [illegible] grms $NaHCO_3$ ppt.

The clear decomposed liquid showed { Na_2CO_3 = 19.0 grms. / $NaHCO_3$ = 6.4 grms }

5 - Material Transfer (Clear Liquid)
The heat exchanger 37 never worked - it either clogged with alkali crystals or became air bound. The glass bottle 38 did not stand up well under the heat and the pump 39 would not lift the liquid to the storage tank 41.

6 - CO_2 Scrubbing and Cooling
Practically no gas could be obtained thru the scrubber and finally the decomposer was connected directly to the cooling tower 45 and then the deaerator 46 was filled 3 times. The odor of the CO_2 was very sharp.

Summary: The elapsed time for the run was 15 hrs. with a shutdown of 5 hrs. The entire system was tried out and considerable difficulty was experienced in attempting continuous operation. The absorption was also variable due to the use of artificial flue gas. There were many mechanical defects and leakages in the unit which interfered with its steady functioning.

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[illegible]tinuous Re[illegible] [illegible]

1. - [illegible]

[illegible] temporary [illegible] [illegible] 47, 48 and 49 were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] very well. [illegible] [illegible] pressure [illegible].

1. - [illegible] the stack to the towers
2. - [illegible] each of the towers

and

3. - [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] were [illegible], the colored water used [illegible] [illegible] blow [illegible].

2. Absorption

a. - [illegible] (1) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
(2) [illegible]
b. - [illegible] (1) [illegible] [illegible] difficulties [illegible] total [illegible] CO_2 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] it [illegible], or [illegible] the practical operating point the individual concentrations were:

[illegible] Na_2CO_3 - 10.0 [illegible]. [illegible] $NaHCO_3$ [illegible].
Solid $NaHCO_3$ - 10.5 [illegible].

c. - Gas analysis (a) Entrance - 12.0[illegible]
(b) Exit - [illegible]
(c) Rate of flow - 850 c.f.p.h.

The above data gives an absorption of 1.5 lbs. CO_2 per hr., but the low carbonate concentration may have something to do with this.

3. - Material Transfer (Slurry) -

The cone 36 [illegible] connected to the bottom of the absorber and the slurry was to settle there and be taken off in the pump tank 29, the [illegible] valve 26, the glass funnel [illegible] and the [illegible] 28 were removed. [illegible] line 31 was looped to form a trap in order to prevent the escape of the CO_2. Both the cone and the [illegible] clogged all the time and [illegible] were obviously not the solution to the problem.

4. - Dissociation - None was attempted.

5. - Material Transfer (Clear Liquid) - The line 38 was run from the cone 36 to the side of the absorber, the [illegible] lye was to rise [illegible] [illegible] thru the cross 39 and the aerator 40, then run into [illegible] [illegible] tank 69 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the bottle 38) to dilute the strong lye. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] conveniently placed at the rear of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] line 39 for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible].

6. - [illegible] and Cooling

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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Continuous Recovery Apparatus Run [illegible].

(1) Flue Gas Handling: The boiler was thoroughly cleaned and new fire built. The gas put in the blower for recording the pressure of the discharge side of the blower. The light glass 55 was fitted to the trap 10 so that the level of the water above the trap could always be observed.

(2) Absorption Chamber: (a) Changes: (1) A deaerator pump 66 was put in place of the pump [illegible]. (b) [illegible] (1) Gas 21 was eliminated and another 67 was fixed in a more convenient location on the absorber.

(2) Packing: [illegible] the packing with lime, [illegible] and glycerine but all such packings would have overturned all [illegible].

(3) Agitation: (a) Changes: (b) Chemical: (1) Concentration: Kept at 25 gms. of total alkali as K_2CO_3. The quantity of $KHCO_3$ ppt. varied and once went up as high as 17 gms. So samples could be taken for the last 21 hrs. of the run as the filtrate was thick.

(2) Gas Analyses

(a) Entrance	—	12.5% CO_2
(b) Exit	—	2.0% CO_2
(c) Rate of flow	—	650 c.f.p.h.

These values give an absorption of 5.5 lbs. CO_2 per hr. Part of the trouble was thought to be the result of the by-passing of part of the gas thru the light line 67 [illegible] and passed thru the entire column of liquid. This mixing of the true exit gas with one of a higher CO_2 content may account for the poor absorption.

(4) Material transfer (Slurry): The weak slurry was run from the bottom of the absorber [illegible] for over 111 hrs. 59 and a clear glass 69 to the pump 30; the cone [illegible] any mixing was the pump itself. The gas-loaded $KHCO_3$ then passed up [illegible] and was lifted to the continuous settler [illegible] 71. This [illegible] of thirty feet down and the cone 56 and was placed above the [illegible] so that the slurry could be run by gravity through line 72 containing the [illegible] 60 and 62 and [illegible] however. The weak [illegible] was to be taken off by [illegible] 65 [illegible] which was encountered by the slurry flowing in the [illegible] but this was due entirely to the poor absorption — not sufficient weight to [illegible] to provide for [illegible] flow.

(5) Operation: [illegible] not [illegible] the [illegible] for the starting [illegible]. (a) Changes: (1) Circulation [illegible] (2) [illegible] (3) Absorption [illegible] 75 lbs.

(6) Material [illegible] (a) [illegible] 3 lbs. [illegible] to [illegible] from the 71 [illegible] [illegible] connected to the [illegible] of the absorber. The [illegible] run [illegible] the plant [illegible] 77 [illegible] 78 [illegible] 79 [illegible] 80 [illegible] 3 [illegible] [illegible] flow could be controlled [illegible] 10 [illegible] from [illegible]

the cross 59, thru the bottle 79 and then joined with that from 77 by the inter-
al 80; this combined liquid then ran in the line 81 to the trail box 82 on the
new heat exchanger 83 - the strong lye was to be partly diluted here. The hal-
ging lines 84 were connected from the bottles 77 and 78 to each other and then
passed to the vent line 86 from the heat exchanger. The pressure in the slurry
line 33 was also relieved as shown by the line 86. The bottle 84 was pointed to
the line 40 by the cut over line 87 - the purpose was to be able to divert any of
the strong lye directly into the absorber without further dilution in the storage
tanks; it was to accomplish this that the valve 88 was added at the top of line
40.
This all worked well except for (a) - slurry from the absorber stopped up the
seal 75. (b) - the strong lye solidified badly in the line 40.

CO_2 Scrubbing and Cooling.

An effort was made to maintain the temp. in the
scrubber at 80°C but it varied at times between 50 and 95°C. It was at this
higher temp. that the evolution of CO_2 was most rapid. It is possible that at
the lower heat much of the CO_2 is re-absorbed when it is considered that there
is an excellent driving force of a high concn. of CO_2. The cooling tower 45
was provided with a grid 89 and was repacked with Raschig rings in place of the
coke. No trouble was encountered.

The CO_2 production was intermittent, mostly due to the clogging of the
slurry in the settler - for in this case the scrubber had to be temporarily open-
ed to the atmosphere before the system could be started moving again. Taking
the periods of uninterrupted operation, the maximum amount of gas produced was
about 3 lbs. 1 hr.

Slurry:

A start was made toward eliminating the difficulties of material trans-
fer by the introduction of a settler for concentrating the slurry and removing
the weak lye. The absorption was very poor but one of the sources of trouble -
the faulty location of a sight glass - was discovered.

A system of gas pressure equalizers was also installed between the
scrubber and decomposer and worked well.

Continuous operation has still very difficult but many of the sources
of the clogging and break downs have been found. The length of the run, 47
hours, is its greatest thus far attained, and while many shutdowns occurred, two
full days of operation are an encouraging sign.

[illegible]ontinuous Recovery Apparatus R[illegible] 4.

1. Flue Gas Washing

The line 90 was run from the side of the [illegible] to the [illegible] 9. The trap in the blow-off tank 13, and the catch-all [illegible] were all cut out of the system and the return line 91 was connected directly back into the absorber. By using the slurry for a pump liquid instead of water it was thought that considerable preliminary absorption would thus be obtained. However, when the slurry cooled slightly the lines 90 and 91 immediately clogged and after this had occurred several times the original [illegible] with water in the [illegible] was restored.

Several charges of soot came over into the towers and the [illegible] 9 toward the end of the run. On the last occasion the flue gas line was completely cleaned out and no further trouble should be had in the next run. Pressure readings on the towers were taken only at the beginning of the run as the [illegible] of slurry in the lines 90 and 91 and the choking of the flue gas lines with dust caused the manometers to blow out continually.

2. Absorption

(a) mechanical (1) changes — (a) the sight glass 67 was raised 92 so that no gas could be by-passed before it had gone thru the entire height of the absorbing soln. (2) leakage — negligible, but the absorber had a bad appearance due to the many patches made. (3) agitation — 325 r.p.m. (b) chemical (1) concentration — average about 25 gms. total alkali as Na_2CO_3 and the $NaHCO_3$ ppt. was about 7 gms. However, there are huge gaps of from 3 to 4 hrs. in which no samples were taken and for the last 12 hrs. of the run not a single test could be made as all efforts had to be directed toward [illegible] operation — the alkali lines repeatedly clogging one after the other and the already mentioned trouble with the flue gas lines also occurred. (2) Gas analyses. (a) Entrance — 15.4% CO_2 (b) Exit, 6.9% CO_2 (c) Rate of flow — 800 c.f.p.h. This represents an absorption of 6.2 lbs. CO_2 per hr. The other values recorded have no significance as the CO_2 content of the entering gas was too low (9.0%) or else the rate of flow (160 c.f.p.h.) was far below the regular figure of 800 c.f.p.h.

3. Material Transfer (Slurry)

The settler 71 was used as before but a lateral 93 was introduced between the [illegible] valve [illegible] at the exit of the cone so that any clogging could be more easily cleaned out. In operation, however, this did not correct the inherent fault of the settler, the fact that the parts were not integral [illegible] slurry would [illegible] up in the bottom of the [illegible] in the large connecting [illegible] it was also very difficult to [illegible] the valves so [illegible] that the flow to the scrubber could be [illegible] rate of 1.25 [illegible]

4. Dissociation

[illegible] (a) mechanical [illegible] new [illegible] (177) was used [illegible] previously tried. (b) chemical (1) [illegible] (2) [illegible] pressure — 5.8 lbs. (3) [illegible] [illegible] essentially the same as those in the preceding [illegible] [illegible] the analyses.

Run 4, contd.

[illegible] Material Transfer (clear liquid)

The only changes made were that two valves [illegible] were installed in the [illegible] system. The [illegible] 75 [illegible] closed [illegible] should be [illegible] so that no liquid would [illegible] there. Any shutdown in the strong lye feed [illegible], no matter how short, [illegible] that the lines would be coated solid.

[illegible] CO_2 Scrubbing and Cooling

The production of CO_2 was very regular and had gradually risen to [illegible] lbs. per hr. when the trouble developed all over the system, first with the slurry in the [illegible] pump, then with soot in the flue gas lines and the inevitable clogging of the strong lye when the flow was stopped but even these did not force a shutdown in the collection of the evolved CO_2. The trouble developed when water was turned on the scrubber in an attempt to cool it down to 50°C. The normal operating temp. was 80°C. with the result that solidification of the slurry occurred. It is also quite possible that at this low temp. and with the high concentration of CO_2 coming from the decomposer, that practically all of the gas is re-absorbed by the alkali solution. However, the gas had been collected for a [illegible] hr. period, showing that it could be done.

After the [illegible] hr. stoppage, the evolution of CO_2 was again resumed and rose to [illegible] lbs. [illegible] hr. [illegible], at which time it should be noticed that the scrubber was at 80°C.

Summary

The operation of the absorber was very intermittent because of the clogging of slurry in the [illegible] pump and the choking of the flue gas lines with soot. The causes of these hindrances and also of the crystallization of the strong lye in the lines have been located and should be eliminated on the next run. That tests could be made showed very good absorption.

For the first [illegible] the production and the [illegible] of CO_2 took place [illegible] and over a period of [illegible], showing that the operation was possible. Trouble only developed when the scrubber was run at [illegible] temp. The total [illegible] with one long shutdown of [illegible] hrs. interposed.

Continuous Recovery Apparatus Run 15.

1. Flue gas [illegible]

[illegible] towers [illegible] well after the excellent cleaning of the flue gas lines in Run 14. However, the water in the manometers [illegible] continually in few readings could be made; evidently some other liquid will have to be used.

2. Absorption [illegible] Mechanical (1) Changes — (a) [illegible] line 96 was run from the [illegible] 92 to the front of the absorber as indicated; a [illegible] glass was included. The purpose of 96 was to take any gas which [illegible] unabsorbed in the [illegible] tles 17 and 18 and pass it into the [illegible] the agitators [illegible] to break it up into the fine bubbles necessary for a good absorption.

(2) Leakage — very slight.

(3) Agitation — 145 r.p.m. for the first 9 hrs. of the run due to an oversight. This was corrected and for the rest of the time the speed was at the normal rate of 225 r.p.m.

b. Chemical — (1) [illegible] concentration — after about 15 hrs. of operation it was found that the total alkali as Na_2CO_3 had dropped to 21 grms. This continued for 8 hrs. more, with the concentration reaching a low of 18 grms., when the situation was remedied by the addition of [illegible] mls. of a soln. containing 30 grms. Na_2CO_3. Unfortunately the sight glass in the line 96 was broken shortly after this and so no further samples could be taken as more than 30 mls. of slurry were lost. This accident occurred in the 35th hr. of the run.

(2) Gas Analysis — (a) Entrance, 9.2 – 11.4% CO_2 (b) Exit — 4.3 – 7.4% CO_2 (c) Rate of flow — 900 c.f.p.h. When calculated, these figures give an absorption of [illegible] lbs. CO_2 per hr. This is partly explained by the low CO_2 content of the entrance gas (the run was made during a shutdown period in the refinery), the initial low rate of agitation, and the fact that the total alkali concentration fell off so badly, all of which factors have been mentioned above. But even with all this, the absorption on a quantitative basis should still have been better than that recorded. During the run gas was observed [illegible] rapidly thru the sight glass of the line 96 that it is quite possible that many of the large bubbles are not broken up by the agitators.

3. Material transfer (slurry) — It should here be stated that in all material transfer from now on, both slurry and lye, the former eight bottles with rubber stoppers in them were replaced by a new type in which a [illegible] cap was sealed to the glass with litharge and glycerine; the thread was previously removed from the inside of the bottle and it was also tapped and threaded for the necessary pipe connections. The whole was cemented in a very workmanlike manner. These eight bottles gave excellent service and all leaks were completely eliminated.

[illegible] 97 was built in which the cylindrical [illegible] conical [illegible] were [illegible] and 2. [illegible] be [illegible] very well [illegible] so as to be [illegible] accessible but [illegible] the thick [illegible] slurry could [illegible] the only way the [illegible] could be [illegible].

Continuous Recovery Operation Run No. [illegible]

1. Pulverization

[illegible] mechanical [illegible] except for welding over a few small cracks in the body of the absorber, no changes were made.

[illegible] should [illegible] (1) dissociation [illegible] (2) [illegible] pressure, [illegible] lbs. (3) [illegible] pressure, [illegible] lbs. [illegible] high slurry [illegible] of 0 percent by an increase in the [illegible] content of [illegible] thick slurry with the resulting increased apparent viscosity and a poor [illegible] heater resistance of the slurry due to heat transfer.

2. Material Transfer (Clear Liquid)

[illegible] the U-seal 75 on the side of the absorber was changed to the arrangement 98. The line 99 was connected to the bottom of [illegible] as shown and was to transfer the weak lye to the night bottle 77. No further [illegible] of the flow occurred with this hook up but occasional charges of slurry came from the absorber from 96 and 99. The S/G line 40 to the circulating lye was changed to the just above 100 and 63 the recirculating line was diverted from [illegible] to 100. This was a start toward ending the solidification of the pot soln. In the lines carrying it. However, it was found that with the small lines and rates of flow used, everything had to be [illegible] Once a shutdown was necessitated then trouble developed everywhere in succession. On a larger scale, with jacketed lines and so forth, these difficulties would disappear.

3. $NaCO_3$ Scrubbing and Cooling

The decanter 101 currently in position 50 [illegible] was [illegible] was placed on top of the dome of the scrubber and the line 102 was led from there to the condenser 103 and the drip bottle 104. This condensate was to be returned to the scrubber by the line 105. The pressure in the vent line 85 was equalized with that of the CO_2 line 86 by the line 106. The production of CO_2 was very regular, a total of 340 lb. (equivalent to 40 lbs.) was measured in 18 hrs. of uninterrupted operation. The best rate attained here was about 3 lbs. per hr. But it must be remembered that the absorption was also very poor (4.3 lbs. per hr.) for the only part the scrubber was maintained at or 80°C.

Results

The filtration was still poor, though this is due in part to other factors besides the special efficiency of the unit itself. A new settler was tried which proved very well, however, as the flow of the thick slurry thru the lines, the problem of concentrating the unreacted $NaCO_3$ has solved. Improvements were made in the transfer of the flow so that the operation was more continuous than before and the way was opened for further advancement along this line. CO_2 was continuously produced for 18 hrs. The run lasted 40 and while all parts of the [illegible] could not be kept functioning for long at the same time, the fact that the results, in [illegible] and production seemed [illegible] heartening.

Continuous Recovery Apparatus Run 36.

1. Flue Gas Washing

[illegible] was substituted for water in the [illegible] the pressure drops [illegible] the flue gas line from the stacks and [illegible] the first three towers 3, 4 and 5. This ended any further blowing out of the indicating liquid. For the first 17 hrs. of the run the rate of gas flow was [illegible] due to soot in the lines. The entire unit was finally shut down for [illegible] and the flue gas line was completely cleaned out. Well wing this no difficulty was had. Of course, on a large scale with an efficient dust recover [illegible] at the base of the stack, this problem would no longer exist.

2. Absorption - a Reconstruction (1) changes - (a) It was decided to alter the baffle plates 17 and 18 and also the position of the gas distributor 19 so as to restore this section of the absorber exactly as it was before the continuous runs were begun. In the five preceding efforts the gas had been escaping from the bottom of the distributor and was then trapped against the side of the absorber by the baffles which extended to there. When the gas finally did escape - thru the force of its own pressure - it passed up the absorber in great blobs with the consequent very poor removal of CO_2. Now with the space provided on each side by the new plates 107 and 108 and with the distributor 108 - set so that most of the gas was broken up into bubbles, the absorption was [illegible] normal as is shown under the gas analyses below.

(b) The line 36 on the side of the absorber was removed.

(2) Leakage - Used as the bottom section 66 had to be taken down while the baffle plates and gas distributor were being changed, the flange then fitted so badly that it was impossible to take a tight joint and the asbestos rope gasket used was very unsuited to the purpose. In the future, all flanges should be so well made as to forestall all possibility of leaks, for the cost entailed by such delays is tremendous.

(3) Agitation - [illegible]

b - Chemical

(1) - Concentration - for the rest part the system at the withdrawal point showed

[illegible] ([illegible] CO_2 [illegible] - [illegible] grams. [illegible] CO_2 [illegible]

[illegible] ([illegible] CO_2 [illegible] - [illegible] grams.

This is just as it should be.

(2) Gas Analyses

(a) Entrance - [illegible] CO_2

(b) Exit - [illegible] CO_2

(c) Rate of flow - [illegible]

The exit was value was at times higher and on several occasions lower than the above figure, but in such cases the conditions were not standard. The absorption is [illegible] CO_2 per hr. but this can be improved on [illegible] must be kept in mind that the usual [illegible] forces of [illegible] in the entrance [illegible] was not present. It is now [illegible] established that the [illegible] will remove CO_2 from the gas efficiently.

3. Material Transfer (Slurry)

[illegible] did its job as far as [illegible]

Run #6, contd.

[illegible] CO_2 but there is some difficulty in obtaining a clear liquid. The crude baffles hung in the settler are worse than useless and some device should be incorporated which will prevent the film of precipitate on the surface of the liquid from being carried along. As was stated in Run [illegible], the clogging of slurry - or for that matter of the clear liquids - in the lines was caused by breakdowns in other parts of the system, the resultant shutdown in the small passages used here caused the solidification. On a large scale this could not happen but with this small unit everything must be kept moving or trouble ensues.

4. Dissociation

[illegible] - Mechanical - The decomposer operated smoothly. The only change made was the replacement of the rubber stoppers used for closing the chambers with regular [illegible] fittings so that there was no danger of them coming loose.

[illegible] - Chemical - (1) Dissociation Temp. [illegible]°C
(2) Steam pressure [illegible] lbs.
(3) Dissociation Pressure - [illegible] Hg.

The above figures are normal, except for the slightly low dissociation pressure.

5. Material Transfer (Clear Liquid)

The line 69 for the weak lye was shifted from the bottom of the seal 68 to the position 109 above the level of the absorber; this was done so that no slurry could drain from the absorber. No changes were made in the method of handling the strong lye.

6. CO_2 Scrubbing and Cooling

The condensate line 103 which had plugged with slurry was shifted from its location on the side of the scrubber to the top 109(a) as in the diagram. Except for one breakdown of 12 hrs. in another part of the system (and even then 160 ft. were collected) CO_2 was produced steadily. In 36 elapsed hrs. a total of 220 ft. or 65 lbs. of the gas, was evolved. The best rate attained was 6 lbs. per hr. The slurry in the scrubber was kept at a temp. of 80°C or better.

There now arises the question whether the scrubber is really of any use. In theory this unit condenses the water which is evaporated as the CO_2 is liberated, thus utilizing this heat and at the same time removing the moisture from the gas. However, the incoming slurry is diluted by this condensate, and is a small production over a long period of time the decomposed liquid would finally become very weak. There is also the [illegible] already mentioned that, with the high concentration of almost 100% CO_2 coming from the decomposer, considerable gas will be re-absorbed by the [illegible] and [illegible] will be required to again evolve the CO_2. This may account for the constant difference between the quantity absorbed [illegible] and the amount collected in the [illegible]. But, if the scrubber is [illegible], there arises the problem of what to do with the [illegible] in the [illegible] CO_2.

Run #6, contd.

Summary.

The [illegible] back to normal by [illegible] as [illegible] were [illegible].

[illegible] of material [illegible] were almost entirely [illegible] troubles [illegible] this size equipment, [illegible] moving [illegible] alone.

Except for one shutdown elsewhere in the apparatus, the production of CO was [illegible] hrs. The run consumed 66 hrs., the longest [illegible] the feasibility of continuous operation on a large scale.

Witnesses: [signature]

[signature]

[signature]

Recovery of CO_2 from flue gas.

A. Use of various absorption media. (Concl.)

In medium 17, the use of the turbo mixer as an absorber, the direction of the work was primarily indicated in the title. Here, however, the purpose was to try various absorbing agents, and the turbo mixers were only used because of their convenience. But, due to the improvements made on the apparatus, additional facts were discovered which have a bearing on the value of the mixers; these results are herein recorded in the report.

Complete credit is due to Mr. [illegible] for the valuable device of [illegible] to the construction of the apparatus and the performance of the tests. The assembly and dismantling of the apparatus [illegible].

Use of various absorption media - Report 1.

Problem:

To determine qualitatively the rate of absorption of CO_2 from flue gas and to a soln. containing 22.0 grms. K_2CO_3, 150 grms. $NaHCO_3$, also, to improve the operation of the turbo mixers used so that they should require as little attention as possible.

Description of Apparatus.

To carry out the recommendations in report 1, Mr. [illegible] made the following changes and adds:

1. The motor and the mixers were mounted on a partially fixed steel bench.
2. The warping in the metal aluminum body plates was rectified by putting them in a lathe and having 1/8" deep by 1/4" groove cut. The plates then fitted snugly against the stops of the lathe.
3. Three additional pilots were put in each body plate for bolts with which to draw down more evenly on the gasket.
4. Further much trouble occasioned, the gasket finally selected was made of a piece of 3/8" soft rubber hose cut so as to fit the groove and joined together by a small piece of 3/32" hose and the whole covered with rubber paint. No slits were cut to allow the air to escape so that the original intent was that of a pelican mixer.
5. Now, as the evident at the time was that on the water, to relieve the pressure caused by being taken, only two mixers were used in series, as with more mixers the additions [illegible] of CO_2 and very interesting point this [illegible] neglected.

Procedure:

The mixers were set in position and then filled to the bell of the funnel with the K_2CO_3 - $NaHCO_3$ soln. Air was passed in and the addition started. Analyses were made of the mixtures and bottles were taken of the soln. to check on the absorption. The rate of gas flow was recorded at the beginning of the soln. and at intervals. Work was then [illegible] to allow to cool.

The [illegible] were removed [illegible] rubber hose and the gasket. However, [illegible] place on the bolts [illegible] to be some [illegible] the bolts could be [illegible] unknown as [illegible] the total [illegible] was [illegible].

Discussion:

1 - Results - There was no loss of gas by leakage. The necessity for taking up on the belts showed that an additional bearing would have to be used on each mixer to give a uniform tension.

2 - Results - If we take the absorption obtained in section IV with 2 mixers, and using K_2CO_3 as a standard, the value of the other absorbing agents can then be determined. The data are taken just after precipitation begins, as would be the case in large scale continuous operation.

Factor	K_2CO_3 - Na_2CO_3 soln.	Na_2CO_3 soln.
Avg. % CO_2 in exit gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apparent absorptive efficiency, %	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lbs. CO_2 absorbed per gal. absorber space	0.035	0.188

It will thus be seen that the straight Na_2CO_3 soln. has an apparent absorptive efficiency of almost as great as that of the K_2CO_3 mixture per gal. of absorber space, the Na_2CO_3 soln. will take up 5 times as much CO_2.

While the results with the K_2CO_3 - Na_2CO_3 mixture were at first encouraging (the exit gas averaged about 1.5% CO_2), the absorption began to fall off badly just before precipitation, and continued to get worse until the exit gas rose to 10.0% CO_2, four times after the bicarbonate came down. Apparently, an equilibrium is reached here and no more CO_2 will be absorbed. These facts make the mixture valueless, unless it can only be operated with very low concentrations of bicarbonate in soln.

Summary:

The soln. containing Na_2CO_3 alone proved far superior as an absorbing medium to the K_2CO_3 mixture. All of the leaks and mechanical difficulties were satisfactorily overcome (that for an additional bearing for the mixer shafts) and this will be taken care of on the next run.

Sample calculations

The methods used for arriving at the material balance and the various factors for the results are the same as in section IV. With the excretion of the 2 mixers, a mixture of 22 grms. K_2CO_3 and 15 grms. Na_2CO_3 is used so that - 10% CO_2 absorber solvent must be found.

Total wt. K_2CO_3

$$\frac{22}{22 + 15} \times 100 = 59.5\%$$

K_2CO_3 (29%)	48 x .595	28
Na_2CO_3	105 x .405	43
		126 wt. % soln.

Lbs. for 1 gal. - Lbs. actually CO_2 absorbed in a given amount of carbonate

$$\frac{11}{125} = 0.09 \text{ lb. factor}$$

and 11 - These calculations are carried out in a like way.

[illegible] of Various Absorption Media — Report #2.

Problem:

To determine quantitatively the rate of absorption of CO_2 from flue gas using a soln. containing 25.0 grms. Na_2CO_3, 12.2 grms. dextrose on a weight basis. This represents a 10% dextrose soln. Also, to improve the drive of the mixers so that a uniform speed is maintained at all times.

Description of Apparatus.

The same equipment was used as in Report #1, but the position of the motor shafts and of the motor was firmly fixed by a spacing bar of 1 1/2" flat iron with 3/4" brass nipples threaded in to act as bearings. The bar was fixed at one end by one of the bolts for the motor and at the other end by a support made of flat iron and which was bolted to the bench. The position of the motor itself was kept constant by pieces of flat iron which were fastened to both the motor and the bench.

Procedure

Only one change was made from the method in Report #1 — as before, the jars were filled to the mark with the trial soln., flue gas was passed in, and the absorption begun. However, in addition to the other data taken, the speed of the motor and of each of the mixers was frequently checked with a revolution counter. The motor got very hot during the run.

After 4 hr., precipitate formed and the soln. was then fortified with fresh carbonate-dextrose mixture. This was repeated after a run of 1/2 hr. more and then a final run of 1/2 hr. was made. The total time of absorption was 1 hr.

Discussion

1. Data - No gas leaks were encountered [illegible] the specimen bar with the bearings in it provided a very steady drive. The fact that the motor [illegible] continuous operation of [illegible] hr. or more seems to indicate that it is very badly overloaded. This is substantiated by the data on the speed of the [illegible] and the [illegible] - the [illegible] were 1590 r.p.m., considerably below the rated value of 1720 r.p.m.

2. Results - As in Report #1, the values obtained with the Na_2CO_3 soln. are taken as the standard. The figures for the Na_2CO_3 - dextrose mixture are an average of the last two ½ hr. runs.

	Na_2CO_3 - dextrose	Na_2CO_3
Factor	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ave. % CO_2 in exit gas	4.1	6.9
Current absorptive efficiency, %	66	67
lbs. CO_2 absorbed per gal. absorber space	0.115	0.198

The above figures show that the absorptive efficiency is slightly better (9%) with the addition of dextrose; also, the CO_2 absorbed per unit of absorber volume is about 15% greater.

Against this, however, it should be considered that the color of the carbonate dextrose soln. changed from its original light yellow to an almost pitch black, indicating that the dextrose has badly decomposed. Inasmuch as, in actual operation, the sugar would be subjected to heating for 12 hr. periods at 1-05°C and with a far more concentrated alkali soln., it is doubtful whether any dextrose at all would be left in a very short time. The precipitate also settled very slowly, probably due to the increased viscosity of the soln., and this would seriously interfere with any practical application of such a mixture.

Summary:

The addition of dextrose to the Na_2CO_3 soln. increased the absorption slightly but this was offset by the marked decomposition of the sugar and the poor settling of the precipitate.

The difficulties with the drive were completely ironed out, except that the motor seems badly overloaded.

Use of Various Absorption media Report #3.

Problem.

To determine quantitatively the rate of absorption of CO_2 from flue gas using a soln. containing 25 grms. Na_2CO_3, 1.5 grms. Sucrose.

This is equivalent to the addition of 0.044 mol. of sucrose to the soln.

Description of apparatus

Previous to this run, the motor was sent to the electrical shop for overhauling and testing - the report said that the motor was in good condition. The only conclusion that can be drawn is that it is badly overloaded, possibly by as much as 100%. Otherwise, the set up is identical with that of Report #2.

Procedure

The same method was followed as in Report #2 - the apparatus was placed in position, the two jars were filled to the mark with the test soln., flue gas was passed in, and the absorption begun. The usual stops were made at ½ hr. intervals to allow the motor to cool. After 1 hr., a 2 liter portion of the slurry was withdrawn and fresh soln. was added to raise the carbonate content. The run was then continued for ½ hr. longer. The total time of absorption was 1½ hrs.

Discussion -

1 - Data - The material balance shows no appreciable loss of gas by leakage. In fact, the entire outfit worked very smoothly. The only hitch is the overload on the motor. Since no instruments are available for power readings, the exact size of the motor necessary is not known. Also, it would probably be wiser to continue to use the same motor (with adequate rest periods), since all of the data was thus far obtained with it.

2 - Results - The figures for the Na_2CO_3 - sucrose soln. are an average of the first two tests taken in the last 2 hr. of operation; the last test is not considered as the carbonation was too far advanced.

Factor	Na_2CO_3 - Sucrose soln.	Na_2CO_3 soln.
Ave. % CO_2 in Exit Gas	2.6	5.9
Apparent absorptive efficiency, %	80	57
Lbs. CO_2 absorbed per Gal. absorber space	0.222	0.168

It can thus be seen that the addition of a small amount of sucrose to the regular Na_2CO_3 soln. raised the apparent absorptive efficiency 23%; on a more absolute basis, the quantity of CO_2 absorbed per unit of absorber volume is increased 18%.

These results are very encouraging, especially when it is noted that the soln. hardly darkened at all. However, it would be well to thoroughly investigate the effect upon the sucrose of the high temps. and alkali concentrations employed in the dissociation.

Summary:

The use of 1.5 wt. of sucrose in with the 25.0 grms. of Na_2CO_3 in soln. increased the quantity of CO_2 absorbed about 20%. The sucrose showed no noticeable decomposition.

Use of Various Absorption Media Report #4.

Problem

To absorb CO_2 in a soln. containing 25.0 grms Na_2CO_3, [illegible] grms. sucrose until the practical operating point is reached. The precipitated $NaHCO_3$ is then to be concentrated until it is in the same proportion in which it is normally dissociated. The effect of the high temp. and alkali concentration on the sucrose is then to be noted. After dissociation, the clear liquid is to be diluted to its original concentration and the whole cycle of absorption and dissociation repeated, until the stability of the sucrose under such conditions is established.

Description of Apparatus

The usual turbo-mixer set up was used for absorption. For the dissociation, the 2 gal. steam jacketed section of a glass lined autoclave, was selected. The system was open to the air.

Procedure

The absorption was carried out till a precipitate appeared and was then continued for 5 min. Titrations were made and the composition of the system was determined to be.

Soln.	Na_2CO_3	[illegible] grms.
	$NaHCO_3$	28.0 grms
	Sucrose	[illegible] grms.

[illegible] grms $NaHCO_3$ ppt.

The clear liquid was then drawn off until the concentration of the precipitated $NaHCO_3$ was increased to 50 grms. and this portion of 0.46 gal. of heavy slurry was dissociated in the open autoclave. The filtration was done by hand.

Data

Time A.M.	Gas analysis % CO_2 Vrt.	Exit	R.P.M. Motor	Mixer 1	Mixer 2	Gas flow c.f.p.m.	[illegible]	Titration, [illegible] Soln.			
								[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10:40	[illegible]	[illegible]	1550	1550	1550	1.40	40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	46.8
11:10	13.6	3.2	1300	1300	1300	1.50	45				
11:25	13.4	4.4	1340	1340	1340	1.30	48				
11:30			1400	1320	1320				[illegible]		
11:35	15.6	2.8	1540	1480	1480	1.50	45	14.9	39.7	14.7	46.8

2. Dissociation - The temp. of the slurry could not be raised above 72°C and for the most part averaged about 80°. The solids caked badly on the side of the vessel and a clear soln. could not be obtained. Stirring by hand also proved very impracticable. The entire attempt was finally abandoned and the soln. thrown out.

Material balance:

Time min.	lbs. CO_2 by Gas analysis	lbs. CO_2 by Titration	% Diff.
40	0.73	0.71	3

Discussion

1 - Data - a - Absorption - The final form of the apparatus, as arrived at in Report #2, worked very well as usual. In the one case where the CO_2 in the exit gas rose to 2.4%, it should be noted that the speed of the mixers fell to 1250 r.p.m. When the impellers rotated at 1480 r.p.m., the value of the exit gas went down to 1.8% CO_2 - the positive proof of the high speed necessary with the turbo-mixers.

b. Dissociation - The jacketed section of the autoclave, which was used, was entirely unsuited for the purpose; the quantity of slurry was too small for the size of the vessel and this caused the caking. It was also known that a mechanical stirring device is essential.

2. Results. a - Absorption - The calculations are from the one gas test made after precipitation began.

Factor	Na_2CO_3 Sucrose Soln.	Na_2CO_3 Soln.
Avg. % CO_2 in Exit Gas	2.8	3.9
Apparent absorptive efficiency, %	80	57
Lbs. CO_2 absorbed per gal. absorber space	0.254	0.158

The apparent absorptive efficiency for the Na_2CO_3 + sucrose soln. is still 23% greater than for the straight carbonate soln., but the absolute quantity of CO_2 absorbed was 35% higher, as against only 13% in Report #3.

b - Dissociation - Inasmuch as the apparatus used was not adaptable no conclusions can be drawn.

Summary

The results obtained here substantiated those of Report #3 - that the addition of 1.5 grms. of sucrose to 22.0 grs. Na_2CO_3 soln. increased the absorption by 20 - 30%.

The attempt to dissociate the slurry was unsuccessful and a different type of apparatus will have to be tried.

Use of Various Absorption Media Report #5.

Problem:

The work to be done is the same as in Report #4 - to prepare a slurry of desired concentration of precipitated $FeCO_3$ using the Fe_2CO_3 - sucrose soln. for carbonation; the slurry is then to be dissociated and the effect on the sucrose noted. The cycle shall be repeated until the stability of the sugar is determined. It is necessary to devise a suitable apparatus for the dissociation of the total quantity of slurry prepared.

Description of Apparatus

The regular turbo-mixer equipment was used for the absorption. A completely new apparatus, as shown in the diagram, was built for the dissociation. A 10" piece of 3" dia. pipe was cut and a long thread run on one end. On this thread a 3" x 3" reducing bushing was fitted. The steel plate shown was then welded to the bottom of the pipe and the whole then fitted into a 3" coupling. Two holes were drilled and tapped in this sleeve, to act as inlet and outlet for the steam. The entire outfit was then welded on to a piece of channel iron to serve as a base. For the drive a cross piece of ¼" x 1" flat iron with a ¾" brass nipple threaded in was provided as a bearing; this was supported by two pieces of flat iron as shown in the diagram. The second bearing was furnished by utilizing one of those in the spacing bar for the mixers. The slurry was agitated by using one of the impellers of the turbo-mixers; the speed was reduced to 250 r.p.m. by means of a system of different sized pulleys.

Procedure

The absorption was carried out as customary to precipitation and then continued for 3 min. An analysis was made and it was determined that 6.3 grms. of precipitated $FeCO_3$ were present in the slurry; the clear liquid was then drawn off until this concentration was increased to 20 grms. The dissociation was carried out at 105°C in the new

Date - 1 Absorption

Original

Time, A.M.	Gas Analysis, % CO_2 Ent.	Exit	R.P.M. Motor	Mixer 1	Mixer 2	Gas flow c.f.m.	Temp. °C	Titration, [illegible] 0.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1:00	[illegible]	1.8	1460	1460	1460	1.50	36	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1:50	[illegible]	3.8	1500	1100	1100	1.50	43				
2:15	13.6	4.0	1700	1280	1280	1.50	43				
2:30	10.8	3.6	1700	1220	1220	1.50	45				
2:35	12.4	3.2	1520	1300	1260	1.50	47	14.8	40.1	14.6	47.6
				End. 6-15-38							
3:00	12.7	2.0	1640	1340	1640	1.50	43	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	49.0
3:10	13.0	2.4	1500	1380	1380	1.50	43				
3:15	14.6	3.0	1400	1300	1500	1.50	45	15.1	39.0	14.8	48.4

2. Dissociation

Conditions (temp. - 100 - 125°C
(steam Press - 18 - 15 lbs.

6-14-38

Condition	Titration, [illegible]				Condn. [illegible] / 100 [illegible]		
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Before settling	14.8	40.1	14.6	47.6	15.8	[illegible]	[illegible]
After settling	14.8	40.1	14.6	26.1	15.5	[illegible]	30.0
After Dissociation	24.9	73.7	24.8	73.7	26.4	20.4	
After Dilution	20.2	49.0	20.2	49.0	21.4	9.3	

Material Balance

Absorption No.	Time, Min.	lbs. CO_2 by Gas Analysis	lbs. CO_2 by Titration	% Diff.
1	45	0.80	0.75	-7
2	30	0.37	0.40	+7

Discussion:-

1. Data - a - Absorption - This was carried out as usual and except for the few times when the speed dropped, and consequently, the absorption with it, no difficulties were met.

b - Dissociation - The only trouble that developed was due to the fact that the 5" pipe had not been bored out as specified, and the soln. was so badly contaminated with rust particles that it was difficult to tell whether the dark color was due to the presence of colloidal iron or to the breakdown of the sucrose. A polarization finally established that the sugar was unchanged; tests were also made which showed there was iron in the soln. It was evident, however, that a vessel would have to be used which was made of such a material that no rust could be introduced.

2. Results:- a - Absorption and - on the original

b - Dissociation - Absorption the exit gas was slightly higher (3.2% CO_2) than in the other runs, but, as has been pointed out, this was due to the lower speed (1300 r.p.m.) of the mixers. The second run gave slightly better results, the exit gas averaging 2.4% CO_2. These figures are about the same as those previously obtained (report nos. 3 and 4) with the Na_2CO_3 - sucrose soln. and are further evidence that the dissociation did not destroy the sugar. Yet, it would be rash to conclude so early that the sucrose would always remain unchanged, without first repeating the cycle of dissociation and absorption very many times.

Summary:

The absorption was carried out and then the concentrated slurry dissociated. When the clear liquid was diluted to the proper strength, a second absorption showed just as good results as the original one.

A problem must be met in the contamination of the soln. by iron rust.

Witnesses:

[signature]

[signature]

[signature]

Date Received 6/3/50

From Sa E A Pett
(Name of Contributor)

Phila. FBI
(Address of Contributor)

By _____
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ( ) No (✓)

Description: Notes of search 6823 Kindred St. Phila Pa. Residence of Harry Gred by SA Elwood A. Pett - 10 pages.

File No. 65-4307-1-B-6 (4)

Search of 68 & 3 Kindred Ave Phila.
6/4 - 1:30
Upstairs - SA T.F. Larrig & E A Pett
Harry Gold's Room
1st floor - SA Burgess & Birkby
Basement - SA Burgess & Birkby
Garage - SA Gallivan & Masters
Upstairs -
Joe's Bedroom - SA Birkby.
Bathroom - SA Birkby.
Father's Bedroom - SA Birkby & Burgess.

65-4307-1-B-6(4)

6/2/50 arrived at 6823 Kindred Ave, Phila. Pa at 3 PM
Joseph Gold signed waiver of search
Harry Gold's bedroom SW corner of House
In SW corner of room from Cabinet:
Envelope entitled "Re-org 3-29-46
Dr Reich's stuff"
In Green "Oxford" Jacket re "Potash" the paper containing
typewritting in German starting "(98/100%),
die doch wohl ---
ended search 6/2/50 6:30 PM — EaPitt

6/3/50 arrived at 9:50 AM
3 section bookcase on West wall Harry Gold's
Room next to cabinet in SW corner.
Top section — [illegible]
Pocket Book "Microbe Hunters" Inside
Cover has foil sticker "Sibley, Lindsay, & Emu Co."
Bottom Section —
Green book "Elements of the differential and
Integral Calculus" - In Inside cover
found a Reading Railroad Ticket envelope containing:
Small envelope with 2 tickets Forrest Theatre Jan 31, 1943
2 Pullman stub Phila to Rahway & Rahway to Phila Dec 26, 1942

JBC 6/1/50
EaPitt
6/3/50

6/3/50 Harry Gold's Room 68 & 3 Kindred Ave Phila.
Ea Pett

Continuing from page 1 of note - 3 Section Bookcase next to cabinet in SW corner of room near Window:

Bottom section:

Book entitled "From Double Eagle to Red Flag" by Krassnoff. Name in Inside Book cover is "A.D. Slack 1935".

3 Section Bookcase next to piano & next to desk:

Bottom section:

In Cardboard box a card with following info:
"Anton B. Tokarski Restaurant 41-2329 #1 St
Long Island City, 1, N.Y. Stillwell 4-9623
Res. Phone Ravenswood 6-2833"

In another cardboard box with tobacco cans & matches found 2 Match Books Reliance Coffee Seattle, Wash.

Ea Pett

6/3/50 Search at 6823 Kindred Ave Phila.
Harry Gold's Room

on Top of Desk:
Note on piece of paper Towel
Note on paper on top starting "all R&D Dept"
Envelope — (1) letter to Harry Gold from
Theo B. Krouse (Lt jg).
(2) card with name Dr E L. Beckman

EnPitt Completed search of 6823 Kindred St
at 6 PM 6/3/50. EnPitt

① List Inventory

6/2/50 6823 Kindred - Phila, Pa.

Harry Fred Room SW corner of house

SW corn Room - cabinet contains -

Numerous Issues of Chemical Abstracts,

The Catalyst - (Phila section of Amer. Chem Society)

Journal of American Chemical Society,

Industrial + Engineering Chemistry

Pharmplet containing numerous papers etc Phila General Hospital

Large Envelope containing pharmplets + material entitled:

"Re-org 3-29-46

Dr. Reich's stuff"

Letter on envelope from Dr Reich was G. T. Reich, of Penn. Sugar Co Dec 1941"

Envelope contains Mimeographed sheets re lectures at Cornell Nutrition School Oct 17-19, 1940.

In Pharmplet entitled "Information, Ideas, letters from Dr Reich on Yeast - Vitamins"

Large Envelope entitled "Re-org. 3-29-46

Univ. of Penna.

Physics & chem note books"

Did not take material on this sheet

E.A. Pett

6/7/50 Harry Gold Room 6823 Kindred Ave
Cabinet SW corner
Cloth-Cardboard file jacket alphabetical.

Pamphlets:

1. A) Conversion of aliphatics to aromatics
B) Looks like College literature notes in 1939
C - Correspondence - Vitamins
D - Re-org. - 3-29-46 Drexel alumni address
" " news
H - Organic chemistry notes 1935 Drexel
M - McCabe Lectures - St Joseph College 3+4-1944
O - envelope "Re-org - 3-29-46
organic chem examin + other staff"
PQ - Pamphlet "Typewriter Reports Penn Ale Corp"
July 9+15 New Republic
Pamphlet The control of Germany + Japan"
Publisher Brookings Institute
S - Salt Recovery
T - "Roccal"
W

Did not take material on this page

[signature]

(3)

Harry Goldroom - 6823 Kindred Ave 6/2/50

Cabinet SW corner

Pamphlets

Theory of Equations

Thesis: Preparation of a pure Lactic acid

Logic 1939

Epistemology 1939

Lactic acid

Physical Chemistry - Notes + Problems

Lactic acid (1)

Lactic acid (2)

Physical Chemistry Laboratory 1940

Chemical Eng 1935-36

Did not take material on this page.

E A Pitt 6/3/50

6/3/50 6823 Kindred Ave Phila
Harry Golde Room
In The Spiral Notebook #40
on one page following names: June 1949

Louis Trombetta
5319 Lindbergh Blvd
Fel 9-1020

PVA 3728 N Broad
Bredwin 9-5513

William
Tri 7-0450

on another page
Selby Ev 6-6810
Thos AHTCo Ma 7-5600
Hershaw Ri 6-5720
" Ba 2-5655

another page - Jim Douglas (carpenter)
Ste 2-8334
2525 Snyder St.

another page - John C Yerrick
WA 4-2162

Did not take material on this page 6/3/50
Ea Pett

6/3/50 6823 Kindred Ave
Harry Gold's Room
Spiral #40 Notebook contains names: March '49
"References"
Dr R Adams Hutcher - Dept Head
Dept of Agriculture & Biol Chem.
Pa State College - State College Pa.
Dr. O B Jensen
Professor of Phys. Chemistry
Dept of A & B C
phone Dorothy Bell
Allentown 2-6484
Mr McDonald
328 Midland Ave
St Davids
Wayne 0816
Dr B. Polis April 49
Chestnut Hill 7-5800

Did not take material on this page
[illegible] 6/3/50

6/3/50 6823 Kindred Ave
Harry Gold's Room
#40 Spiral Notebook contains:
Dr. Gold
Chester 3-8393

Did not take material on this page 6/3/50
Earlett

Date Received 6/3/50

From SA John Gallivan & Robert Masters
(Name of Contributor)

Phila. FBI.
(Address of Contributor)

By _____
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ( )
No (✓)

Description: Notes of search made at 68 & 3 Kindred St Phila. Harry Gretts Residence by SA Gallivan & R. Masters one page.

File No. 65-4307-1-B-6 (5)

6/3/50 Masters & Galleon

obtained from cabinet in garage
6823 Kendrick St

1. (4¢) 1½ x 2½ purse calander contains
folded sheet of 3 x 5 white paper

2 4¢ one envelope postmarked. Far Rockway July
23, 1931 to Harry G. address Holtman

3. 4¢ One loose leaf spiral note book (U. of P.)
heavy name Srokin

4. 4¢ Chemical Equipment Preview July 1942
heavy name Art Simmers

5 5¢ Tri-State College Bulletin Sept 1937
Vol 54 #3

6 5¢ Food Industries March 1940

7 5¢ One white paper 5½ x 11" (false bottom)

8 5¢ one yellow sheet 5½ x 8½ (names & address)

9 " " " 5½ x 9½ (names & add)

10 " " " " "

11 5¢ Sel. Service return envelope L.B. #65

12 5¢ Industrial Engineering Chemistry
Vol 27 #35

13 5¢ One Jewish language magazine
heavy word Future Feb. 1916

65-4307-1-B-6 (5)

Date Received 6-5-50

From _____
(Name of Contributor)

_____
(Address of Contributor)

By Thomas F Carey
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ( )
No (X)

Description: notes made of names observed and books obtained during search of 6823 Kindred St., Phila. - articles not taken from " "

File No. 65-4307-1-B-6(6)

Top of Book case - near Window (1)
"Lion is in the streets" - property of
Mrs Harry Zeian 6826 Kendrick
St. - borrowed by Joe Gold about 1 mos
ago. "October 1945"
"Property of "The Reiters"
inside on first page - of book -
6-2-50
[illegible]
65-4307

65-4307-1-B-6(6)

(2)

Name B. LICHTENBAUM
in book of Arithmetic of Pharmacy
Stevens.

Name Theodore B. Krause
inside 1st page right upper corner
Vol XVII - 1948. In Fact.
In Fact Inc. 280 Lafayette St
NY.

Name: Regina LooKABANG (?)
Immaculata College
Pa.

L. J. Simon
443 E. Wyoming Ave.
Phila
1st page in book The Methods of
Organic Chemistry
Carter Stewart - Branch
FFC 6-3-50 65-4307

③

Name Miriam Mac Kowitz 1st page
book Ulysses by James Joyce

Name William A. Steye on
inside cover - Introduction to
medical Science by Boyd.

Name Clough & "Do not remove
From Club Room
Sandee Marriott
ph - GR 1256
inside 1st page of "Coronado's
Children by J. Frank Dobie

Shirley Okin
2400 So Phillips St
Phila.

girl friend while in college & prior
she married white Harry at Kansas College
TFC 6-3-50 65-4307

(4)

Folder - heading

Photo copies - Nicotinic Acid.

contains notes - etc.

Folder - Heading

Photo copies - PANTOTHENIC ~~Acid~~ acid.

contains photostats in german.

from NY Public Library.

Folder - Heading

Photo copies - Pyridoxin (B6)

photostats - made by NY Public Library in german.

Name M-D. Phelps Jr.

Louisville 1946 1st page

book Carbo-Hydrate Metabolism

by Soskin & Levine.

TFC 6-3-50 65-4307

(5)

~~Back of~~

Envelope: add to Mr Ronald J. Baird 5722 No Lawrence St Phila, Pa. from The American Institute of Chemists 60 East 42nd St NY 17, NY - top rt Drawer desk rear Hanny gold also. The Institute News. Nov 1946 Phila Pa Tel # FU 9-8898 on upper rt hand side of first page.

TFC 6-3-50 65-4307

Date Received 6-5-50

From _____
(Name of Contributor)

_____
(Address of Contributor)

By Thomas F. Carrig
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ( )
No (✓)

Description: Notes made of articles & places found which were taken from residence at 6823 Kindred St., Phila., Pa. on 6-3-50

File No. 65-4307-1-B-4(T)

Search Residence 1823 Kindred St Phila. PPC
commenced 6-2-50 3:00 P.M.
ended search 6:30 P.M 6-2-50

6-3-50 commenced 9:00 A

Harry gold's Bedroom

Top of Bookcase - nearest Window

1. Dec 1947 pocket diary Book.

2nd or middle case - Bookcase nearest Desk. Harry gold's Bedroom

1. paper re Paul Starcher. Found between books - loose.

2. Post card. bearing machine printed name "Dr - James K. Stewart" & other hand written names - found middle case - loose.

3. letter from Doc to Harry dated May 24, 1946 - found loose.

4. United Airlines - Time Table Effective April 28, 1946 - found loose.

65-4307-1-B-6(7)

2 TFC 6/3/50

middle case - Book case next to Desk

5. 4. photostats in german - found in note book of J. Gold. contents concern radio sound etc.

6. 4 photostats in german - found - loose.

7. Manila Envelope - marked J. H. Bowen's Job. Re: org. 3-29-46 containing misc papers.

Top of Harry Gold's Desk Bed-room.

1. Envelope postmarked Oct 4, 1949 at Boston Mass add. to Mr. Harry Gold. - no contents

Harry Gold's Desk upper right hand draw. - rear.

1. ~~[illegible]~~ 37 of 3 x 5 cards. containing names & address & other misc information ~~[illegible]~~ tied together with rubber band.

2. Letter without Envelope to Harry From Marion dated Oct 27, 1943.

3. 6/3/50 TK

3. Pamphlet - Tales Told in the Long House.

4. One Envelope containing paper & business cards. 12 in all - cards Found loose - identified & placed in White Envelope

Completed Search 6:00 P.M 6-3-50

Date Received 6/3/50

From _____
(Name of Contributor)

_____
(Address of Contributor)

By S.A. Fred C. Birkby
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ( )
No ( )

Description: Notes of S.A. Fred C. Birkby re: search of residence of HARRY GOLD, 6323 KINDRED AVE. PHILA. PA. on 6/3/50

File No. 65-4307-1-B-6 (8)

65-4307-1-B-6 (8)

6/3/50 Start - 10:00 AM

10:11 AM - In Secretary - Living Room
Book "Genesee Fever" by
Carl Carmer bearing notation
"The Slacks - MARCH 1943 -
found by HB - witnessed by FF Burgess
observed by JJB

12:55 AM - Bookcase -
1 copy Fosters Twilight of World Capitalism
1 copy Notes from the Gallows by Julius
Fuchick - New Century Publishers
found by HB
observed by JJB

2:15 PM - Letter from Pvt Wm J Murphy
Det 14 853rd Ord. Serv. Co. Ava.
Roswell N.M. PM 9/2/42
found by HB in front basement room in wooden box
observed by JJB

2:25 PM Manila envelope addressed
To Al Slack Bldg 110
containing cut up aerial
photographs of docks, R.R. yds etc 29 pcs

65-4307-1-B-6(8)

Page 2 found by JCB in front basement room
Observed by JJB among notes of Harry Gold in wooden notes

2:30 PM March 7, 1943 issue
of the Worker
found in front basement in wooden box
among notes of Harry Gold by JCB
Observed JJB.

2:55 - Expanding wallet
labeled "A.B.'s stuff"
contains numerous blueprints, cardiopapers
(contains statement (typed) signed
Jack Bruin - listing background
excerpt - "Have been connected with the
Revolutionary movement since 1925.
Organized left wing children's group
in Phila")
found in cabinet in front
basement by JCB on bottom shelf
observed by JJB

3:10 PM
Letter from D. Green
311 S. Wilton St., L.A. Calif
P.M. 8/18/48
found in front basement cabinet bottom shelf
by RB
Observed by JOJ

3:25 - Manila folder containing
handwritten account of
meeting with "al"
found in front basement cabinet bottom shelf
by RB
Observed by JOJ

3:40 Manila folder containing
reports of work done at Eastman
Kodak on recovery of silver
found in front basement cabinet bottom shelf
by RB
Observed by JOJ

5:10 PM

Letter from Doc to Harry & Butch — contains statement re getting what Gold needs for Brothman — dated 11/15/45 found by OB in lower left hand desk drawer in HG's room observed by JRB

Date Received 5/22/50

From HARRY GOLD
(Name of Contributor)

6823 KINDRED ST, PHILA
(Address of Contributor)

By T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. (N.Y. AGENT)
Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ( )
No (✓)

Description: RECEIPT FOR ITEMS RECEIVED DURING VOLUNTARY SEARCH OF GOLD'S RESIDENCE (THE 8 ITEMS ARE ALSO CONTAINED HEREIN)

File No. ~~[illegible]~~

~~65-4318~~

65-4307-1-B-6 (9)

Penn Grain schedule & Map of Santa Fe sent N.Y. 6-8-50, rec'd from N.Y.

65-4307-1B-6(9)

...lphia, Pennsylvania
..., 1950

Received from HARRY GOLD this date the following items which he voluntarily furnished to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, during a search of his premises at 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia. This search was conducted with the written consent of Mr. GOLD;

LIST OF ITEMS

1. Travel folder entitled, "SANTA FE THE CAPITAL CITY DIFFERENT IN THE LAND OF ENCHANTMENT."

2. Time table of the Pennsylvania Railroad containing schedules for Washington, Philadelphia, New England and Montreal dated July 29, 1945.

3. One sheet of paper containing the following writing: "St 8-3962."

4. One small card containing the following penciled writing: "Mike" "Walnut 4776." On the reverse side of this card is written in pencil, "Ous St 8-3962."

5. A piece of 3 x 5 paper containing the following pen and ink writing, "J. H. Bowen, Building 600, Naval - Air Exptl. Sta. U. S. Naval Base, Philadelphia 12, Pa."

6. A 3 x 5 card with the following writing in ink, "Brothman, A. -- Associates, 114 E. 32nd St., New York City, N. Y. Wrote letter - September 4, 1945, Murray Hill - 3-9670."

7. One locker key number B219.

8. One letter dated February 8, 1946 to Mr. Harry Gold from Pennsylvania Alcohol and Chemical Corporation.

Last Item

Richard E. Brennan
Special Agent
J. Scott Miller Jr.
Special Agent, F.B.I., U.S. Justice

This is to certify that on May 22, 1950 at Philadelphia, Pa. Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, at the time of conducting search of my premises at 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, obtained the above listed items. I further certify that the above represents all that was obtained by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice.

Harry Gold

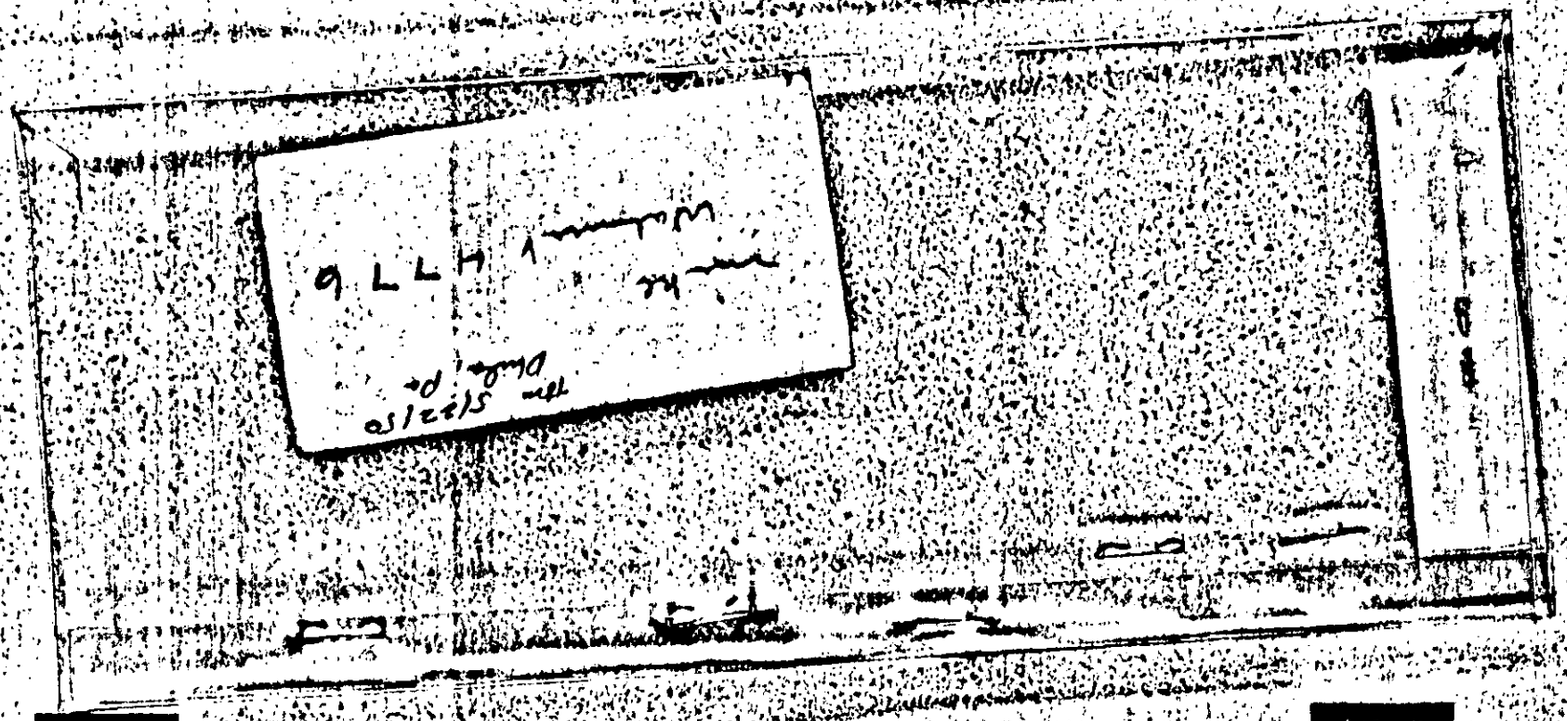
J. Scott Miller Jr.

Richard E. Brennan

65-4307-1-B-6(9)

65-4302-1-B-6(9)

ST. 8-3962



J. H. Bowen

Bldg. 600 - Naval Air Captl. Sta.

U. S. Naval Base

Philadelphia 12, Pa.

65-4307-10-6(3)

Brothman - A. - Associates
114 East 32nd Street
New York City, N.Y.

wrote letter - Sept. 4 - 1945

Murray Hill - 3-9670

TBM 5/22/50
Phila, Pa

65-4307-1-8-6(9)

PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY
1037 N. DELAWARE AVENUE
PHILADELPHIA 25, PA.

PHILADELPHIA
FEB 8
12-PM
1946

BUY U.S.
ASK YOU

Mr. Harry Gold,
6823 Kendred Street,
Philadelphia, 24, Pa.

GS-91302-LB-6(9)

PENNSYLVANIA ALCOHOL & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

PHILADELPHIA 25, PA.

QUAKER BRAND INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOLS
SOLVENTS AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS

ALCOHOL PLANT
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CHEMICAL PLANT
CARLSTADT, N. J.

Feb. 8, 1946.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
1037 NO. DELAWARE AVE.
PHILADELPHIA 25, PA.

Mr. Harry Gold,
6823 Kendred Street,
Philadelphia, 24, Pa.

Dear Mr. Gold:

We are pleased to advise that with the deduction of $4.68 made from your pay due the week ending February 3rd, 1946, we have secured full settlement of an original $500.00 loan made to you Feb. 9th, 1945.

According to our records, this final settlement completes any and all contracts made between our good selves.

Sincerely,

PENNSYLVANIA ALCOHOL & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

J. A. Weber

Cashier

JAW:h

Date Received 6/6/50

From _____
(Name of Contributor)

_____
(Address of Contributor)

By SA James E. Hamm
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ( )
No ( )

Description: Notes taken by SA. Hamm during interview of Miss Mary Collins Lansing on 6/6/50

File No. 65-4307-1B-6 (10).

Fall 1949 ASKED TO
MANNY

WOULDN'T TALK ABOUT
POLITICS.

PAST — SAID HE'D BEEN IN
NEW MEXICO, SANTA FE.
BOSTON
NEVER SAID SO — OAK RIDGE

SUGAR CO. — ODD INTERESTS
COCA-COLA BOTTLING CO.

PLAYS, BALL GAME.

HAVEN'T

ACS MEETINGS — PHILA,
APRIL 2ND WK.

65-4307-1B-6(10)

In view of what I have written I must, therefore, ask that Mr. Gold should not be requested to sign any statements heretofore made which are unsigned at the moment or which may be taken hereafter without the opportunity of either myself, or Mr. Ballard as my associate, reviewing such statements before signature. In this connection I should like also to have the opportunity of reviewing statements which he may have previously signed. This request is in no way intended to prevent or preclude any further interviews between Mr. Gold and yourself or your associates as long as he sees fit to give further information.

A copy of this letter is being sent to Mr. Gold at Holmesburg.

Yours very truly,

John Hamilton

JDMH:H

Encl 6(11)

[redacted]

E.H.
6/6/50

MARY CATHERINE LANNING,
TECHNICAL ASSISTANT TO DR. COHEN.

CHEM LAB. - PHILA. GEN.

SEPT 1948.

POLITICS.

LAST FEB 1950

SHOULDN'T [illegible]

FUCHS.

NOV. 1948 WENT OUT 1 OR 2 A MONTH. AUGUST 1949.

ASC (AM CHEMICAL SOCIETY)
ATLANTIC CITY. SEPT.
3 WK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

[redacted]

THEATRES, ACAD OF MUSIC + ACS MEETING.
SEPT 1949, 3 DAYS.

1948 JR BI CHEMIST
SR BIO CHEMIST

LEFT JUNE OF 1949.

QUIET

DR STIEGER,
DR FELPS,

220 E. CLIVEDEN, TENN.
9-0422
GERMANTOWN
3330 CHESTNUT
EV 6-3065
BUSINESS SEYMOUR COHEN'S LAB
KI 5-2051 [illegible]

So PHILA

MORRELL DOUGHERTY

2 GIRLS DEST FRIEND IN PHILA.

HARRY TALKED ABOUT

LEVER MET. STOPPED FOR

HARRY RAINY NITE CAME

LIFT. SEPT 1999

MET — JOSEPH —
AUG 1949, SUNDAY MORNING
9 O'CLOCK

ISADTL[redacted] VAN DEN
NOORT

R. BILL POLIS,
EATERN REGIONAL
RESEARCH.

IS
[illegible] —

U of PA. 1941 UN
1944 MASTER

JCH

BRITHMAN and
him many [redacted]
JAN — AUG 1949
[illegible] — [illegible]
[illegible]. VACATION
last AUGUST 1949.
Overnite.

Left job — Chestnut —
[illegible] N-Y before
[illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible]

(1) LIVE IN ARTS NEAR WASHINGTON LANE
AFL. [illegible] ST.
STANTON — HOME
PERMANENT WAVE —
ROXBOROUGH, PA
VERY FRIENDLY
WANTED HIM TO WORK
CHEMICAL
GOOD FRIENDS.

JCH

ENGAGED AT XAVIER U.
MARRIED.
PHILA. DANCER.
MOTHER. CELIA

FLOYD
LAME WALKS WITH
CRUTCH.
CHEMIST - WORKED AT
SUGAR
ACS
2 AYR.
ATLANTIC CITY
LANKENAU RESEARCH
LAB, FOX CHASE, PA.
35 or 40
ORGANIC DEPT

5' 4" LOW HEEL SHOES
DARK RED HAIR
BLUE EYES
BUILD HEAVY
FAIR COMPLEXION
20-21
BUILD - MEDIUM PLUMP
LIGHT - COLORED BIFOCAL
RIMMED GLASSES
TEETH SLIGHTLY PROTRUDING.

Date Received June 16, 1950

From John Hamilton
(Name of Contributor)

(Address of Contributor)

By [redacted]
(N[redacted]ecial Agent)

To Be Return[redacted]
No (✓)

Description: Ltr to SAC from Gold's Attorney John Hamilton dtd June 5, 1950.

File No. 65-4307-1-B-6(11)

65-4307-1-B-6 (C)

LAW OFFICES
PEPPER, BODINE, STOKES & HAMILTON
2225-42 LAND TITLE BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA 10, PA.

GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER
WILLIAM B. BODINE
THOMAS STOKES
ISAAC A. PENNYPACKER
JOSEPH S. CONWELL
JOHN D. M. HAMILTON
FREDERICK H. SPOTTS
PHILIP L. LEIDY
ERNEST SCOTT
JAMES ALAN MONTGOMERY, JR.
THOMAS E. COMBER, JR.
JOSEPH S. CONWELL, JR.
WILLIAM CARSON BODINE
CLEMENT J. CLARKE, JR.
RICHARD BENSON
JOHN BAILER
HAROLD SCOTT BAILE
JAMES A. MOORE
WILLIAM H. KEENAN
FRANK C. P. McGLINN
JAMES J. DAVIS, JR.
HUBERT P. EARLE
AUGUSTUS S. BALLARD
JOSEPH F. TILGHMAN
RICHARD C. BORLIEN

WASHINGTON OFFICE
WARNER BUILDING
501 13TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

CABLE ADDRESS
"PEPFIL"
PHILADELPHIA

RITTENHOUSE 6-6444

June 5, 1950.

Mr. Arthur Cornelius, Jr.,
Special Agent in Charge,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Widener Building,
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Re: United States v. Harry Gold

My dear Mr. Cornelius:

In my only interview with Harry Gold which was held as you know on Thursday, June 1st, he stated to me that it was his desire to give the Federal Bureau of Investigation all of the information concerning his activities in connection with the charges which have been laid against him. Having accepted the appointment by the Court in the spirit that I could be of public assistance as well as carrying out a duty, I encouraged Mr. Gold in his determination to make a full disclosure of the facts. In accordance with this viewpoint I advised you I had no objection as Mr. Gold's attorney to the continued conferences between him and the agents of your Bureau.

As you are aware, Mr. Gold's decision to plead guilty to the charges carries with it not only the admission of guilt, but also the question of the severity of the sentence imposed by the Court. Under all the circumstances my primary interest as his legal representative must be directed to the latter. In this connection I am concerned with statements which he might make to you or your associates, not as to the factual contents thereof, but to the extent that he may inadvertently through the misuse of language or otherwise acknowledge a motive or intent in connection with the commission of the crime other than that which he contends impelled him.

Rec'd from dep. clk by hand 9:05 Am. T. S. Miller advised by phone 9:15 AM. 6/6/50.
UM

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JUN 6 1950
FBI - PHILADELPHIA

65-4307-1-B-6 (11)

In view of what I have written I must, therefore, ask that Mr. Gold should not be requested to sign any statements heretofore made which are unsigned at the moment or which may be taken hereafter without the opportunity of either myself, or Mr. Ballard as my associate, reviewing such statements before signature. In this connection I should like also to have the opportunity of reviewing statements which he may have previously signed. This request is in no way intended to prevent or preclude any further interviews between Mr. Gold and yourself or your associates as long as he sees fit to give further information.

A copy of this letter is being sent to Mr. Gold at Holmesburg.

Yours very truly,

John D. M. Hamilton

JDMH:H

Encl 6(11)

Date Received 5-28-50

From New York
(Contributor)

(Contributor)

By
Name (Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ( )
No ( )

Description:

Six photos which include photos of Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev and Ian Adomian

File No. 65-[illegible]

see ser 295

65-4307-1-8-6(12)

65- 4/307-1B-6(12)

LAN ADOMIAN

65-4/307-1-B-6(12)
~~Ho-605-75-1811~~

OWS 12

ANATOLI ANTONAVICH YAKOVLEV

and

LAN ADOMIAN

ADOMIAN on left with light suit coat.

CS-4307-1B(12)

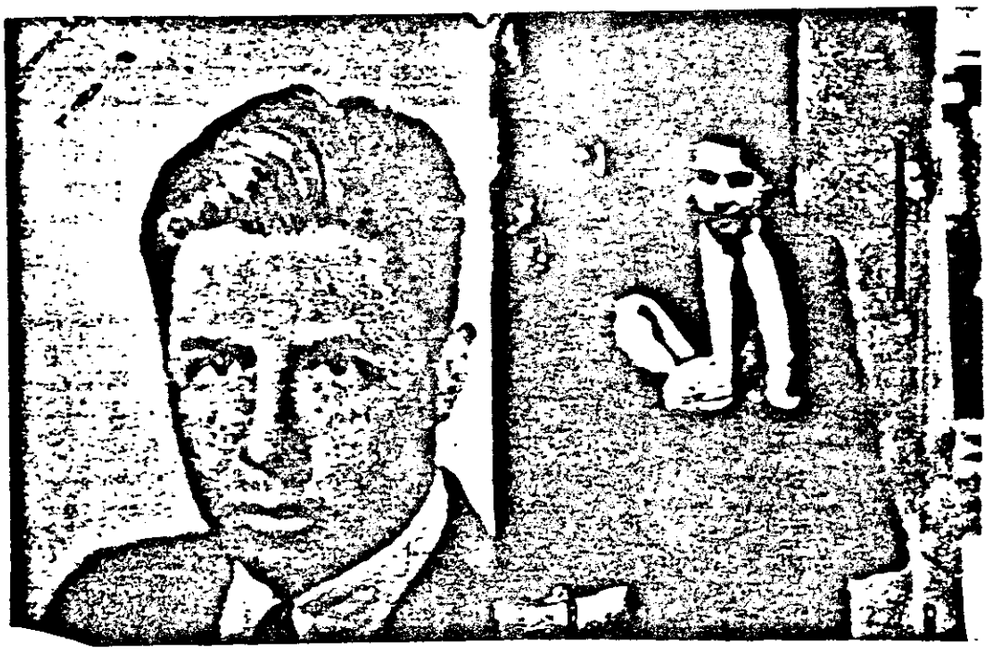
~~100-81002-102~~

LAN ADOMIAN

A. A. YAKOVLEV

CS-4307-1B-6(12)

~~100-80575-103~~



LAN ADOMIAN
A.A. YAKOVLEV

65-4307-1B-6(12)
~~110-805-75-143~~

Date Received May 29 1950

From [illegible]
(Name of Contributor)

(Address of Contributor)

By [illegible]
Name [illegible]

To Be Returned [illegible]
No ( )

Description:

12 photos to be exhibited & sold

File No. 65-4307-1-B-6(13)

see reverse 246

HARRY Gold, Esq R

PHILA, FI[illegible] # 65-~~4318~~ 4307

Albany -- 65-4646

ALBANY PHOTOGRAPHS

Received 5-29-50

	BOYER, PHILLIP
	ELLIS, RUDOLP
	GREEN, ROBERT, L
	IMSLERMAN, FELIX, A
	JOHNSTON, ROBERT, C
	KATZ, GEORGE, M
	LASH, ROY, E
	MASTRIANI, WILLIAM, J
	MCCLAIN, MALCOLM, A (Looks like unsub Amer who worked at Eastman Kodak
	NOVIKOFF, ALEX, B
	RICE, ED
	RIVERS, CHARLES
	SHELDRICK, GEORGE
	STANKO, WALTER
	ZEPETELLO, NATE

65-4307-1-B-6(13)

Henry Gold Exp R

PHILA, FI # 65-~~4318~~ 4307

ALBANY PHOTOGRAPHS Albany ... 65-7646

Received 5-29-50

DOYER, PHILLIP					
ELLIS, RUDOLP					
GREEN, ROBERT, L					
INSLERMAN, FELIX, A					
JOHNSTON, ROBERT, C					
KATZ, GEORGE, M					
LASH, ROY, E					
MASTRIANI, WILLIAM, J					
MCCLAIN, MALCOLM, A					
NOVIKOFF, ALEX, B					
RICE, ED					
RIVERS, CHARLES					
SHELDRICK, GEORGE					
STANKO, WALTER					
ZEPETELLO, NATE					

GEO [illegible] NATE ZEPETELLO ED RICE

Albany file D-1299

George Sheldrick (speaking)
born Union City, New Jersey Jan 3, 1913
5 ft 11 inches
175
hair brown
eyes brown
has been in Syracuse as C.P. organizer since 1940, was
visited into Navy in 1944.
resided 111 Standard St, Syracuse in 1942

65-9307-1-B-6(19)

ROBERT CLARK JOHNSTON
Born 1/21/17, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
6'
195
Slender build
Medium Complexion
Blonde curly hair, worn combed back
Gray eyes (wears glasses)
B.S. in Chemistry from R.P.I., Troy, N.Y. - 1938
Employed Ansco, Binghamton, N.Y., 1/29/40 - 1/4/43, and 12/17/45 - 6/27/47
In U.S. Army, 1/4/43 - 12/17/45

ALBANY 100-5340-1B77

C5-4307-18-6(13)

1
3
8
0
0

ALEX B NOVIKOFF

PHOTO TAKEN 1937

born 2-28-1913 - Russia

5' 10"

170 lbs.

eye Brown

hair - Black

Beard dark, Heavy

build medium.

occ - professor - biology

resided Manhattan, N.Y. - in 1942 and 43.

100-11578-1a1 Albany

65-4307-18-6(13)

96

Charles Revers

Albany 100-9617-1A3

Born 8/20/05, Hunter, Colo. (not verified)

5' 11"

155

Slender build

Brown eyes

Black hair

Dark complexion

Jewish accent

Employed Bridgeport, Conn., [illegible] 1944, as U.S. organizer; by U.S. in Ag. [illegible] and [illegible] 1948 - date

ROBERT L. GREEN, WAS.

born 9-14-15, Pittsburgh Pa.

5' 9"

162 lbs

eyes Brown

hair Brown, Curly

Comp light

build medium

Chemist & Ceramics engineer

was at G. E. Schen. 1943 to 1947, whereabouts from '40 to '43 not indicated.

65-4307-18-6(13)

Albany 100-8582-1A1

12069

40244

Phillip Bayer
Am. Loco Co., Schny
taken prior to '48.
born May 5, 1919 Brooklyn N.Y.
5'10
165
eyes blue
hair brown
comp light
employed American Locomotive Co
Schen June 42 to Dec 48.
Was in Schenectady several
months prior to June 42 at
a Vocational school.

65-4307-1-B-6(13)

Albany 100-8585-1192

Walter Stanko

WALTER STANKO
Albany 100-~~9664~~ 6964

Stanka (6964)
born 3-30-13 - Czechoslovakia
5 ft 3
125
hair brown
eyes Gray
continuously employed at
Endicott Johnson corp.
Endicott N.Y., 1920 to present

65-[illegible]

Address YMCA, Schenectady, NY
Bor 3/26/22
Birthplace Lyndhurst, N.J.
Height 6' 1½"
Weight 207 lbs.
Complexion Ruddy
Nationality Jewish
Occupation Employed in
Electronics Dept. G.E.
Soc. Sec. No. 050-16-1194
File No. 100-9069

was engineer at G.E. Schenectady from June, 1942 to 12-46, at O.E. Syracuse from 12-46 to 5-47. Was in C.C. N.Y. 38 to 42.

Nov. 1948
Roy Cook
Altam 100-8539

Rudolph Ellis
photo taken Nov. 48
altam file 100-9469

65-4307-18-6(13)

WILLIAM JOHN MASTRIANI
Born 4/4/1907, Schenectady, N.Y.
White
5'6"
170 lbs.
Stocky build
Brown hair
Medium complexion
Slightly fat face
Employed G.E., Schenectady
1926-1932 and 8/1943 - date

37

65-4307-18-6(13)
AL. 100-8598-121

Roy Edward Lash.
born 8-13-04, Vermont
5-8
185 lbs
eyes blue
hair brown
comp ruddy
employed continuously
at G. E. Schenectady
since 1939 as Lathe
operator.

65-4307-1-B-6(13)

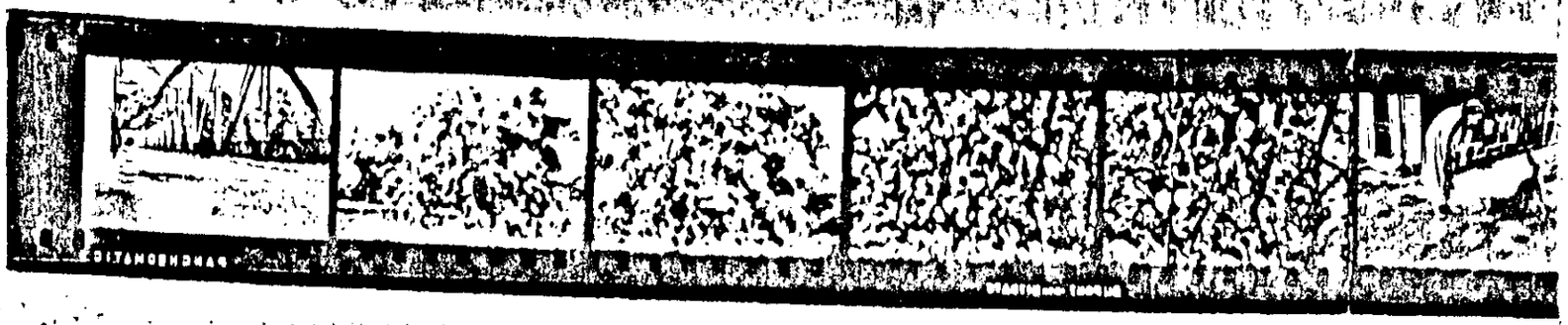
Rudolph Ellis
born 6-6-14, Trenton, N.J.
5'10"
162
eye brown
hair brown
comp light.
was machine operator,
G.E., Schenectady from
about 1942 to present. Prior
to that was in N.Y.C.

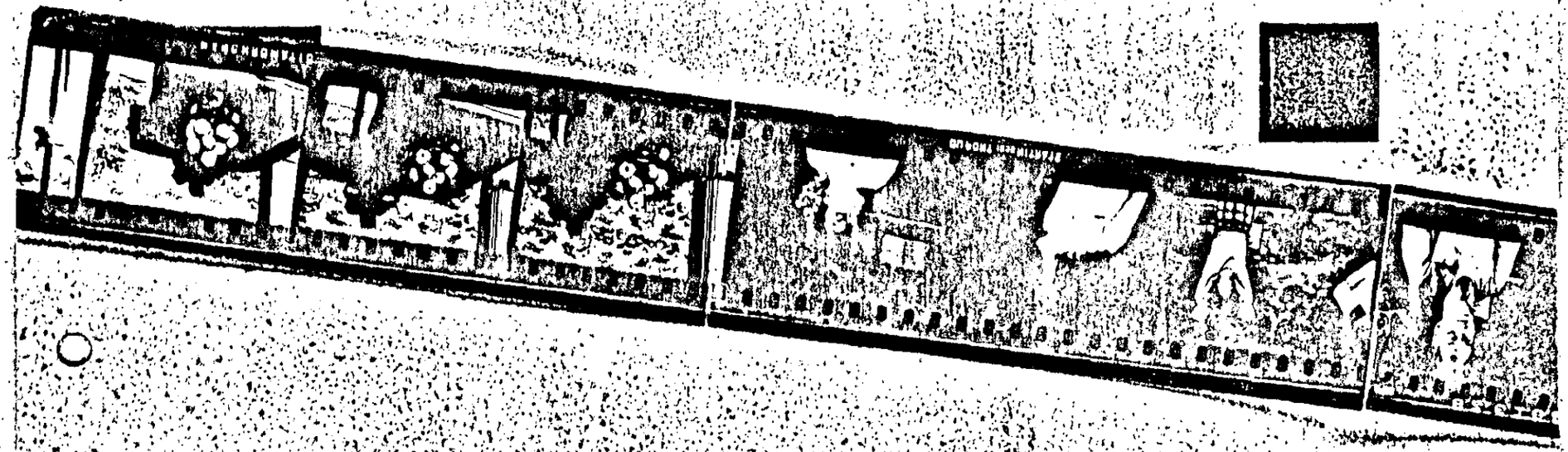
65-4307-1B-6(13)

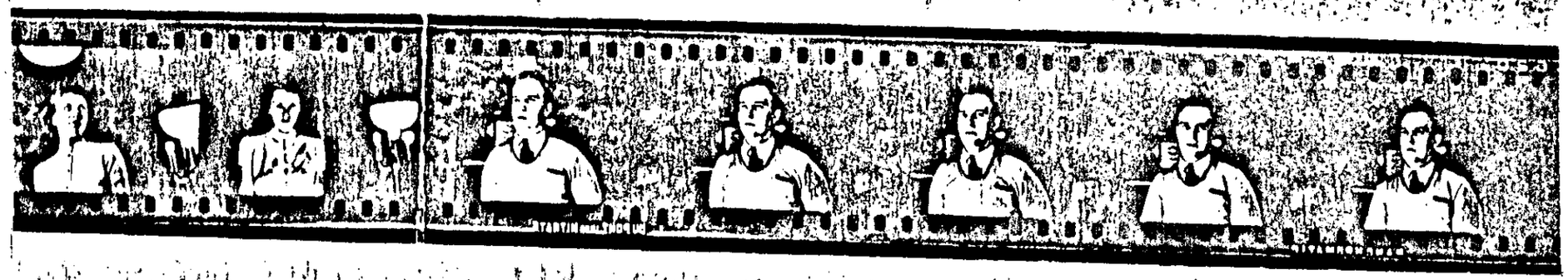
FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN
Born 7/11/1910, New York City
5'8"
165
Brown eyes
Brown hair
Light complexion
Medium build
Employed Glenn L. Martin Co.,
Baltimore, 1938-2/27/42
Employed Republic Aircraft
Corp., Farmingdale, L.I., 3/1942-
6/1946

65-4307-1B-1 (13)

ALBANY 100-11620







Date Received 6-6-58

From WFO.
(Name of Contributor)

(Address of Contributor)

By
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ( )
No ( )

Description:
One photo each of Olga Borisovna Pravdin and Vladimir Sergeevich Pravdin

File No. 65-4307-1-B-6(14)

NW 298

PRAVDINA, Olga
Borisovna

PRAVDIN, Vladimir
Sergeevich

65-4307-1-8-6(14)

WFO 65-5125

170

65-4307-1B-6(14)

~~WFO 65-5125~~

170

65-4307-1-B-6(14)

65-4307-1-B-6(15)

Date Received 6/6/50

From Director
(Name of Contributor)

(Address of Contributor)

By
(Name of Contributor Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ( ) No ( )

Description:
Photos of individual investigated in connection with the Cooby case

File No. 65-4307-1-B-6(15)

see serial 306

65-4307-1-B-6 (15)

DAVID GORDON LUNAN

CS-4307-1B-6 (10)

FRIEDA LINTON

CS-4307-1B-6 (15)

ELMA WOIKIN

CS-4307-1B-6 (15)

8776

one LAVRIENTIEV

65-V307-1B-6(15

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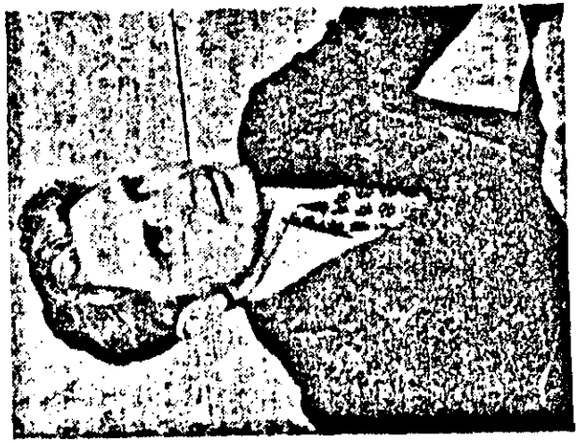

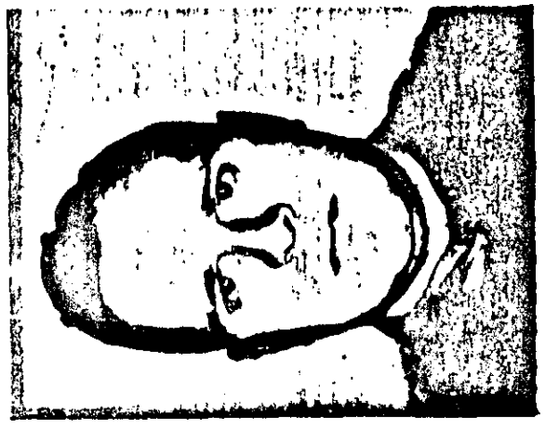

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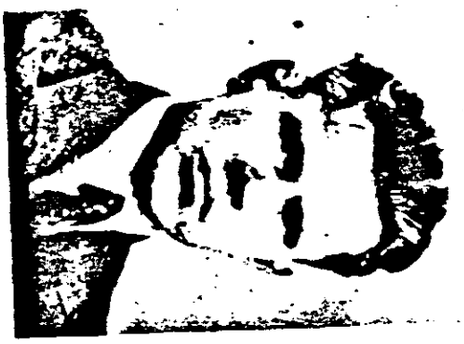

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ISRAEL HALPERIN

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BENJAMIN COHEN?

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ALEXANDRE FARAFONTOV

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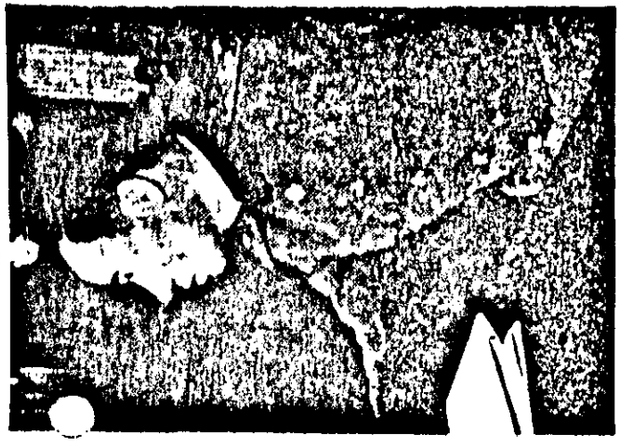

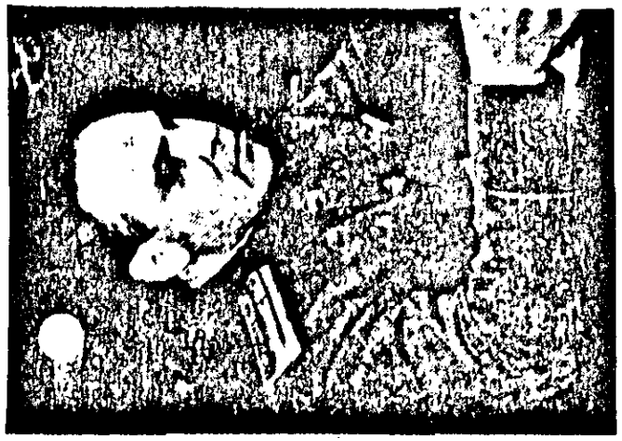

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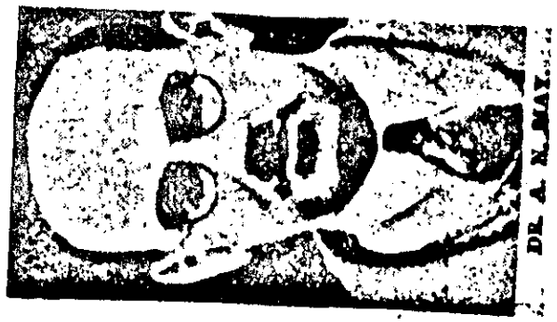

VASILY ROGOV

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PETR MOTINOV

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DR. ALLAN NUNN MAY

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W. M. PAPPIN

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PRASKOVIA. M. SORVIN

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BONIA WITCZAK

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MATT S. NIGHTINGALE

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KATHLEEN WILLSHER

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AGATHA CHAPMAN

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DORIS JURIST

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KATHLEEN WILLSHER

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SAM CARR

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ERIC GEORGE ADAMS

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NORMAN VEALL

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SERGEI M. KUDRIAVTSEV

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FRED ROSE

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GUARDSMAN JOSEPH LEVITT

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(PHILLIP) DUNFORD P. SMITH

65-4307-18-6(15)

Date Received June 7 1950

From Director
(Name of Contributor)

(Address of Contributor)

By
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ( )
No. (✓)

Description: Photostatic copy of 7 page signed statement by Julius Klaus Fuchs, May 26, 1950, London

File No. 65-4307-1-8-6 (12)

see serial 307

Wormwood Scrubs Prison
London, England

I, Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, a prisoner in Wormwood Scrubs, a penal institution in London, England, do hereby make this statement, freely and voluntarily, with no promises or threats having been made to me, and I have been specifically informed that I do not have to make any statement of any kind whatsoever.

This statement is made to Hugh H. Clegg, who has been identified to me as an Assistant Director, and to Robert J. Lamphere, who has been identified to me as a Special Agent, both being identified as officers of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice of Washington, District of Columbia, U.S.A. I am making this statement in the presence of the two aforesaid officers and William James Skardon, whom I know to be an officer of the Security Service of the United Kingdom.

I was born in Russelsheim, Germany, on December 29, 1911, and became a naturalized citizen of the United Kingdom on August 7, 1942. I came to England arriving on September 24, 1933. In May, 1941, I accepted employment at the University of Birmingham in England as a scientist on atomic energy research development. When I learned of the purpose of this research work, I decided and planned to furnish information concerning this work to and for the benefit of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, hereinafter referred to as the Soviet Union, and, in order to effectuate this plan, in early 1942 I personally contacted an individual in England, whom I knew to be active in communistic affairs and known to be favorable to the Soviet Union. I made known to him my availability and readiness to furnish confidential and classified information and my occupational affiliation which gave me access to such types of information relating to atomic energy research. The person so contacted arranged for me to meet another individual, also in England, whom I later personally met in 1942. On one occasion in 1942 I met this latter individual, known to me as Alexander, at the Soviet Embassy in London, England. During my meetings with Alexander, I furnished to him in 1942 information including written data concerning atomic energy research which I knew to be classified and confidential, and for the purpose of such information being furnished to the Soviet Union as an aid in promoting atomic energy research and

Klaus Fuchs

65-4309-1-B-6(16)

development in and for the Soviet Union. Through and at the instigation of Alexander, I established personal contact with a woman whose name I do not know and whom I met near Banbury in Oxfordshire, England, sometime in 1942. I delivered confidential and restricted information to this woman, for the continued benefit of the Soviet Union, from 1942 until near the end of 1943. My atomic energy research employment was under the auspices of the British Government.

When I learned in 1943 that I was being officially assigned to go to the United States as a part of an official British Mission to work with the Manhattan Engineer District on atomic energy research development, I informed my contact, the aforesaid woman, of this assignment and she subsequently informed me how to make contact in the United States with an individual for the purpose of continuing my activities of furnishing, for the benefit of the Soviet Union, additional confidential information relative to atomic energy research in the United States. Her instructions were to the effect that I should on a certain day at a specified place in New York City, New York, U. S. A., meet an individual who would be wearing gloves and would have an additional pair of gloves in his hands, while I would have a ball in my own hand. This meeting was, according to her instructions, to be made on a street in New York City at a stated time. If the meeting was not effected initially as planned, a further meeting would be attempted at a designated later date.

In keeping with instructions, I proceeded by ship to the United States with other members of the official Mission from England, arriving at Newport News, Virginia, on December 3, 1943. Within three or four days I arrived in New York City, taking up residence first at the Taft Hotel, later at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel, and later at an apartment at 128 West 77th Street. I took up employment as a scientific consultant as a part of the British Mission, assigned to the Manhattan Engineer District, and engaged in research development and activities relating to atomic energy.

As agreed upon during the meeting with the aforementioned woman in England, I went to the designated meeting place on the lower East Side,

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Manhattan, New York City, New York, where, to the best of my recollection, around Christmas 1943, I met an individual at the time and on the day previously agreed upon. He was wearing gloves and carried an additional pair of gloves in his hand and I had a tennis ball in my hand. We exchanged designated identification words and I gave my correct name and he used the name of Raymond in making initial introductions. Raymond expressed his pleasure at being chosen for such an important assignment. He suggested to me to make certain, in keeping future meeting assignments, that I was not being followed. During this or the next succeeding meeting with Raymond, atomic energy and the development of an atomic bomb were discussed by referring to these terms in a general way.

I was motivated in keeping this meeting by a desire to aid the Soviet Union. I considered Raymond's status as an agent intermediary, acting for and in behalf of the Soviet Union in keeping with the plans aforementioned, which were initiated in England.

At and during this first meeting with Raymond in New York City, we agreed upon an early subsequent meeting and the time and place for such meeting, in order that I could furnish to Raymond highly confidential and classified documents or information concerning atomic energy research and development under the control of the Manhattan Engineer District.

A subsequent meeting between Raymond and myself, in keeping with arrangements, was held in Manhattan, New York City, in the vicinity of the Queensboro Bridge approach as we walked under this bridge during this meeting, which was held after dark. This meeting occurred during the early part of 1944.

On another occasion during the first half of 1944, I met Raymond, by prearranged agreement between us, on the street near a subway station, possibly the "Museum" station on Central Park West in New York City. Raymond usually suggested the meeting places, but I believe I suggested this meeting place because it was near my place of residence on 77th Street.

Another time, by prearranged agreement, in 1944 I met Raymond in the Bronx, New York City. This meeting was near a cinema, I believe,

on Grand Concourse in the vicinity of 159th Street or 161st Street.

I believe I recall another personal contact between Raymond and myself in Queens, New York City, in 1944.

There were held about five or six meetings between Raymond and myself in New York City during the period from sometime shortly after my arrival there in December, 1943, to sometime prior to my departure in August, 1944, from New York City for Los Alamos, New Mexico, for official assignment on the atomic energy project there.

There was one other arrangement for my meeting with Raymond in 1944 in Brooklyn, New York, on a street location near some large buildings and where there was heavy traffic. This designated place may be on Eastern Parkway, but the meeting did not occur as I failed to see Raymond, although I was there.

At all the meetings between myself and Raymond no other person accompanied me and I observed no one who seemed to know Raymond. Most of these meetings between Raymond and myself were arranged by us to occur after dark.

Upon my official assignment with members of the British Mission, under the overall control of the Manhattan Engineer District in New York, I, with other scientists, was engaged in research in connection with the development of certain methods for the production of fissionable material. In connection with this, I prepared certain classified documents as part of the British Mission prior to my departure for Los Alamos, New Mexico, in August, 1944. I personally furnished all of the original drafts of these documents directly to Raymond, with the intent and purpose that he serve as an intermediary in the eventual transmittal of such documents to and for the benefit of the Soviet Union. These documents were delivered to Raymond by me in groups of one or more at most of the aforementioned prearranged meetings, which I had with Raymond in New York City during 1944.

In addition to the foregoing during my meetings with Raymond, as

Klaus Fuchs

above mentioned, I furnished to Raymond information which had come to my knowledge, by virtue of my official employment and work under the overall control of the Manhattan Engineer District. This information, which I furnished to Raymond, included the fact that a large production plant was to be built in the Southeastern part of the United States for the production of fissionable material, and that this plant was to use two different processes, which I named, in the production of fissionable material. I also orally advised Raymond of the identities of certain leading research personnel on atomic energy projects.

In keeping with official instructions received by me, I was transferred to Los Alamos, New Mexico, where I arrived on or about August 14, 1944, for work on the atomic energy project there under the control and overall supervision of the Manhattan Engineer District. At Los Alamos I was provided a place of residence on the United States Government restricted area in a dormitory and took up employment as a physicist in the Theoretical Division of the Laboratory. By virtue of my work, my associations in connection with my work and the availability of confidential and classified official documents, I developed, received and had access to confidential, classified information of an official character. I remained in such employment at Los Alamos until about June 16, 1946. During this period of official employment I made a visit to the home of my sister, Mrs. Kristel Heineman, and her husband, Robert Heineman, on Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts. I arrived at my sister's home on or about February 13, 1945, and remained there on a visit until about February 22, 1945.

Shortly after my arrival in Cambridge I was visited by Raymond, who asked me for additional information concerning my work at the Atomic Research Project at Los Alamos. I told him I would prepare in writing this material and made arrangements to meet him a few days later in Boston. At the agreed upon time I did meet Raymond in Boston, Massachusetts, at a place fairly near the Charles River and near a large public-type of building, reasonably close to what is known as North Station. I there delivered to Raymond a written report, which I had prepared in longhand consisting of about six or more pages, in which I had set forth confidential

These arrangements were made without the knowledge of my sister and her husband, who were not present during my discussion with Raymond and had no knowledge of it's purpose K.F.

Klaus Fuchs

and classified information and data which I had received in connection with my employment at Los Alamos. This dealt with the whole problem of making an atomic bomb from fissionable material as I then knew the problem. This document included information known to me regarding the method of detonating an atomic bomb and other highly secret and technical information regarding the construction of an atomic bomb. I wrote this statement in my own handwriting and in English, and I intended that it should be delivered by Raymond through channels so as to reach physicists in the Soviet Union who would understand the technical language of the report.

I again met Raymond in Santa Fe, New Mexico, in June of 1945, the arrangements for this meeting having been made at the Boston meeting, mentioned above. We met on Alameda Street, and I then got my car and we drove out a lane to a deserted spot where we continued our meeting. At this meeting I delivered to Raymond a written report, which I had personally prepared in longhand. This included a description of an atomic bomb, which was to be tested at Alamogordo, a sketch of the bomb and its components with important dimensions indicated, and a written description of the various important technical aspects of the bomb. I orally informed Raymond, while we were in the car, the types of explosive to be used in the detonating of the bomb, the fact that the Trinity test was to be made, with the approximate site indicated, and information as to the intensity of the explosion measured in relation to TNT explosive force.

By prearrangement I again met Raymond in Santa Fe a few months later, I believe possibly in September. At this meeting I delivered to Raymond another written report, which detailed information concerning the Trinity test, which had been held at Alamogordo. I also furnished in the report certain other technical information which I had obtained from my work on the Atomic Research Project at Los Alamos. I fully intended in transmitting this report to Raymond that he should, in turn, transmit it so as to reach the Soviet Union.

I returned to England in the summer of 1946 and took up employment at the Atomic Research Project at Harwell, England. After my return to England, I was again in contact with persons whose real identities I do not know, but whom I contacted with the intent of furnishing to the Soviet Union information concerning atomic research developments. To these persons I furnished additional information concerning atomic research, which I had

Klaus Fuchs

come in possession of, both in the United States and England, including certain research being made on the problem of detonating a hydrogen bomb. My last contact in this respect was in February of 1949.

I have examined photographs shown to me by Assistant Director Hugh H. Clegg and Special Agent Robert J. Lamphere, both of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and I have identified two of the photographs as the individual I knew under the name of Raymond. I have indicated my identification by signing my name and the date on the reverse sides of these two photographs.

I have personally and carefully read this statement consisting of seven single-spaced, typewritten pages and I do hereby state that all the above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed this the 26th day of May, 1950.

Klaus Fuchs

Witnesses:

Hugh H. Clegg

Hugh H. Clegg, Assistant Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Robert J. Lamphere

Robert J. Lamphere, Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation

William Skardon

William James Skardon, Officer
Security Service, United Kingdom

Date Received _____

From _____
(Name of Contributor)

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(Address of Contributor)

By _____
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ( )
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Description: Carbon copy of "United States of America vs. Harry Gold" held at Phila. May 31, 1950, June 1, 1950

File No. 65-4307-1-B-6 (17)

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

:

vs. :

:

HARRY GOLD :

Philadelphia, Pa., May 31, 1950
June 1, 1950

J. H. Nicholls
OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
ROOM 3054 - U. S. COURT HOUSE
PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

65-4307-1-B-6 (17)

65-4307-1B-6 (17)

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :
:
vs. :
:
HARRY GOLD :

Philadelphia, Pa., May 31, 1950.

Before HONORABLE JAMES P. McGRANERY, J.
(Sitting as United States Commissioner)

PRESENT: Harry Gold.

George Brodbeck,
Clerk of the District Court.

JOSEPH C. REING,
United States Marshal.

JOHN LEAHY,
Deputy United States Marshal.

(IN CHAMBERS)

THE COURT: Mr. Gold, I received a call from Dr. Baldi, from Holmesburg, and he said that you asked him if you could not come down and have a chat with me about, I think, the appointment of counsel for you.

MR. GOLD: That is right.

THE COURT: Is there something that you wanted to say to me confidentially, or is it all right, do you mind these other gentlemen hearing?

MR. GOLD: I believe these gentlemen can hear it.

I want to obtain an attorney, but the difficulty is that I do not have very much in the way of money. I believe I have somewhere in the neighborhood of about $170 in the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, and there are several hundred dollars in bonds, uncashed War Bonds. In addition to that, there is about $4,000 that is due me from my employer in New York, back salary. It has been over two years since I left there and practically the hopes for obtaining that are pretty dim, because the firm is not in very good shape, never was.

I understand that my family has been making efforts to obtain a lawyer for me,but I am very anxious not to cause them any further expense, or difficulty, or anything of that nature whatever. You see, something of this nature could easily wreck their finances.

I appreciate that they have been very loyal in standing by me, but I do not want to cause them any additional expense, at all, so I am in a sort of a quandary.

There is also one more matter, I do not know whether I should mention it now or not, and that is that if an attorney is appointed I would like him to understand very clearly that I must continue to give information to the F.B.I. freely, that he is to put no restrictions whatever on that, none whatever, regardless whether he thinks it is damaging to me or not.

Also I would very much like that he be a man, if possible, with no radical connections whatever, no leftist or pinkish background of any kind whatsoever.

The third thing is, and I do not know whether I am correct in making this statement here at all, he is to understand that I am pleading guilty; not, however, with respect to one particular matter. I did not honestly ever in my life mean any harm to the United States. Now I believe -- I don't recall the charge -- there was -- there is some phrase there which had to do with reference to intent to injure and harm the United States. Otherwise I intend to plead guilty.

And that covers it, Judge McGranery. Thank you.

THE COURT: In other words, to sum up what you

have said, it is to the effect that you would like me to appoint counsel, and you would like that counsel to be one whose patriotism itself would be above reproach --

MR. GOLD: Absolutely.

THE COURT: (Continuing) -- and who would have the regard and respect of both the Court and the bar, and the public?

MR. GOLD: Yes, sir. I don't want a man who will make a show. If he is to do anything for me I want him to do it on strictly legal ground.

THE COURT: Now, I think there is no question in my mind but what you are entitled to counsel, there is no question in my mind but what you are entitled to the very finest that we have to give you. You, however, will be tried, not in this District, but probably, from what I understand, in Brooklyn. I am not sure, however. That is part of what would appear right now, that information is in Brooklyn.

MR. GOLD: I see.

THE COURT: I will appoint counsel for you. I just want to think it over as to whom I should appoint, and I do not know what effect that would have on the court that would ultimately try your case, what effect that might have upon that court. It may be that that court would want other counsel. I should think that if we do appoint counsel now, and there is

no question in my mind but what you are entitled to counsel at least for the present, that probably would continue through. I do not know. I have no assurance to give you on that, but I would like in that case for you to meet with whatever counsel I should think would be one of real standing at our bar, and talk to him, and discuss your matter with him, and tell him what you told me. You two might be able to hit a basis for handling this matter.

Of course, the remuneration, the money end of it, would be out of the question, I think the man in your particular case would have to take it as a public duty.

MR. GOLD: Well, might it at least be possible, if I had the money, I would gladly pay him, but if he should take it, and he would be a Philadelphia attorney, that is, a man from this area, he would undoubtedly encounter expenses, the minimum of which would be travel to New York --

THE COURT: Well, we can find some way of handling that, but tell me this, did you have anybody yourself in mind, any particular counsel of your choice?

MR. GOLD: No, I did not. I know very little of attorneys at all, except what fragments would come in my mind through reading the newspapers, and I cannot offhand think of anyone.

THE COURT: I will speak to somebody --

MR. GOLD: I have been thinking, but I cannot think of anyone at all.

THE COURT: I will think of someone and give you the opportunity of talking to him tomorrow, perhaps.

Will it be all right to bring him down tomorrow afternoon, Mr. Reing?

MR. REING: Well, Your Hojor, we have a pretty heavy list tomorrow, we have a lot of arraignments.

Sure, we can bring him down.

We have sentences.

THE COURT: Yes, you can bring him down. It is important that he have counsel promptly.

How about three o'clock?

MR. REING: That will be all right.

THE COURT: Suppose we do that.

I will have somebody down here and I will be here myself, too, and see what sort of satisfactory arrangement we can make.

MR. GOLD: Yes, sir. Thank you very much.

THE COURT: You can be assured I will appoint him from what I consider to be among the most able we have in our bar here in Philadelphia.

MR. GOLD: Thank you very much, Judge McGranery. I appreciate it.

THE COURT: You are quite welcome.

And you say that in all likelihood you will be entering a plea of guilty, you think?

MR. GOLD: Yes, I shall.

THE COURT: Of course, you will have to wait for that indictment, too.

MR. GOLD: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And see what that looks like.

MR. GOLD: May I ask one more question: I am still confused about the legal procedure. I appear in your Court the 12th of June, is that correct?

THE COURT: Yes, and that may all be altered, I guess, after you have counsel and he talks to you. I prefer for him to say to you what your rights are.

I have told you now that your rights are that you do not have to talk to anybody, and you do not have to say anything to anyone, and the Marshal will not permit these newspaper men to interfere with you in one way or another.

MR. GOLD: That is fine.

THE COURT: Unless you want to make some statement.

MR. GOLD: No, I have no statement to make.

THE COURT: If you do not want to make any there will not be any made, other than what very brief statement

I will make in the public interest as to why you were here.

MR. GOLD: They are entitled to that.

THE COURT: There will be no misunderstanding about that. Otherwise there will be nothing said.

Tomorrow afternoon at three o'clock I will arrange for one of our lawyers to talk to you and see if he will represent you, and then from there in we will have to take care of that.

MR. GOLD: That is very fine. All right, sir. Thank you.

THE COURT: You are quite welcome.

(The hearing was closed.)

(The following statement was made to the members of the press:)

THE COURT: Well, gentlemen, Harry Gold came in. He wants the Court to appoint counsel for him. He wants the counsel to be one whose patriotism is unimpeachable, and who has the respect and the regard of the Court, the public, and the bar. He wants to have the right to continue to cooperate with the F.B.I., and that he will insist upon.

He said that he is destitute of funds excepting for a small account he has in one of the local banks and a very dubious claim for back wages with a company in New York.

He appreciates the loyal support he has

received from his father and his brother, but does not want to be any additional financial burden upon them.

While he will not be tried in this District, the charge which keeps him in custody is so grave in character that I feel it incumbent upon me to furnish him with counsel, with the most capable of counsel, and I have, therefore, told him that I would consider it during the balance of the day, consider the name of the person I would appoint and would have him speak with whomever I designate tomorrow afternoon, and if satisfactory I would make the official appointment.

That is about all.

MR. BRODBECK: You understand, gentlemen, that this call was made from him to the Judge.

MR. MESSARAS: From Dr. Baldi to you; is that right?

THE COURT: Yes.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

May 31, 1950

Court Reporter

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

vs. :

HARRY GOLD :

Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1950

Before HONORABLE JAMES P. McGRANERY, J.
(Sitting as United States Commissioner)

PRESENT: HARRY GOLD

JOHN D. M. HAMILTON, ESQ.

AUGUSTUS S. BALLARD, ESQ.

GEORGE BRODBECK, Clerk of the District Court.

JOSEPH C. FEINO, United States Marshal.

(IN CHAMBERS)

THE COURT: Mr. Gold, after you talked to me yesterday about your request for counsel to represent you, I have given it a great deal of thought. I said to you then that I was convinced beyond any doubt that you were entitled to the benefit of counsel, and that you were entitled to the benefit of the most able counsel we had to give you, because of the gravity of this situation. You told me then that you did not want anybody appointed as counsel who had any pinkish, or leftist or radical connections, and, in fact, you wanted someone whose patriotism was above reproach.

MR. GOLD: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: I also told you that after I came up with my recommendation to you I would give you the opportunity of meeting with the gentleman and talking with him, and, if satisfactory with you, I would make the official appointment.

I think that the man that fits into your pattern is Mr. Hamilton.

MR. GOLD: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: You probably have heard of him before.

MR. GOLD: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Mr. John D. M. Hamilton.

MR. GOLD: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Have you heard of him?

MR. GOLD: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Mr. Hamilton has already rendered service to his country, he has been the chairman of a great political party --

MR. GOLD: The convention.

THE COURT: -- not of my faith, but it is one of our great parties, and certainly his patriotism is above reproach. His standing at our bar is that of a partner to the dean of the Philadelphia bar, former Senator George Wharton Pepper. I can think of no higher type of man to give you as a lawyer or as one who would have the public confidence, and certainly not only the respect of this Court, but my grateful thanks for his accepting the appointment.

You may feel free to talk to Mr. Hamilton. Your lawyer will be your confidant. What you tell him, that relationship is one that need not be divulged to anyone. You may tell him whatever you want. If you tell him something with respect to your case the relationship between client and attorney is a very confidential one, and need not be and can not be imposed upon.

If you want, you can go over there and talk to him quietly.

I will appoint, together with Mr. Hamilton, with your approval, Mr. Ballard, who is going to be an assistant

for Mr. Hamilton, to do whatever leg work and research would be necessary in connection with the case.

So, if you will, I will ask the marshal to get out of earshot, so you can talk to them and tell Mr. Hamilton whatever you want.

MR. HAMILTON: May we have of record, if it is agreeable, that the client does accept the appointment, and that he has accepted it?

MR. GOLD: Yes, I am very glad to accept Mr. Hamilton as my attorney.

THE COURT: I feel very glad in my own conscience that I have given you the very finest of counsel. I feel that as a Judge whose duty it is to make the appointment, and I feel it with a great deal of pride that he has accepted as a lawyer who has some real respect for our laws.

With that you may go ahead and talk to him.

MR. GOLD: Thank you very much, Judge McGranery.

THE COURT: You are welcome, sir.

(Mr. Gold confers with Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Ballard.)

MR. HAMILTON: Am I right, there has been no formal indictment in this matter?

THE COURT: None whatever. There is an

information lodged, a copy of which you may have; I have it here for you, Mr. Hamilton.

(Mr. Gold resumed his conference with Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Ballard.)

(The hearing was closed.)

(The following statement was made to the members of the press:)

THE COURT: Yesterday I told you that I would think over the appointment of counsel, and I have given consideration to the appointment of counsel in the Harry Gold matter, and, as I said to you yesterday, it was the defendant's own request that the counsel I should appoint, to use his precise words -- and these are quotes from his statement, "That he did not want a lawyer who would make a show; that he have no radical connections whatever, no leftist or pinkish background whatsoever." That is the end of the quote.

Because of the gravity of the charge and its possible far-reaching international implications it behooves this Court to appoint a lawyer whose patriotism would be above reproach, who has the public confidence and the respect of the Court, and who would have a deep understanding of the Anglo-Saxon principle as stated in our Constitution of every defendant having the right to be represented by counsel of his choice.

With all of these factors in mind, the Court

feels that no one at the Philadelphia Bar more fittingly fits into that description than Mr. John D. M. Hamilton, who is a law partner of former Senator George Wharton Pepper, the dean of the Philadelphia Bar.

Mr. Hamilton has consulted with the defendant, Harry Gold, at my invitation, and has agreed to accept this appointment as official counsel for Gold in the public interest, and for which the Court is grateful to him.

Mr. Hamilton has suggested that I name together with him Mr. Augustus S. Ballard as associate counsel.

Mr. Ballard likewise has the confidence of this Court, he is able, young, and certainly patriotic, and I am glad to comply with this suggestion.

I formally name both Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Ballard as counsel for the defendant.

So any other statement will come from Mr. Hamilton.

MR. BUCKLEY: Was there any other counsel requested?

THE COURT: No other counsel requested.

MR. MESSARAS: In other words, the visit of Colonel Rhoads was not in connection with this?

THE COURT: I have no comment to make on that.

MR. BUCKLEY: Judge McGranery, may I ask a

question?

MISS WHEELOCK: May I ask whether Mr. Ballard is in the George Wharton Pepper firm?

THE COURT: Yes, he is in the same office.

MISS WHEELOCK: May I ask why the F.B.I., Your Honor, was here, Mr. Cornelius?

THE COURT: Yes, I brought Mr. Cornelius here to have him freely meet with Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Ballard.

MR. MESSARAS: Nothing more than that, just to meet?

THE COURT: That is all.

MR. MESSARAS: Is this all (indicating prepared statement)?

THE COURT: I did add to that about Mr. Ballard.

MR. RYAN: Judge McCranery, will these gentlemen be paid for their services by the Government?

THE COURT: A grateful Government always gives its reward for services rendered some way or another.

You mean seriously, will they get anything for it? No, they will not.

MR. RYAN: Is there any method by which the Government can pay them?

THE COURT: No, it will be in the interest of

the public service.

MR. RYAN: Mr. Hamilton and his associate represent Gold --

THE COURT: That is right.

MR. RYAN: -- in New York where he is tried?

THE COURT: Wherever a defendant is tried the defendant is entitled to be represented by counsel of his choice, not the choice of the Court. You can put emphasis on that. There seems to be some misunderstanding of what the principle of law is.

MR. RYAN: We wondered whether your appointment was for the proceeding in this District.

THE COURT: No, Mr. Gold is theone to determine that now, the relationship between him and Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Ballard.

MR. RYAN: Is the hearing for June 12 still on?

THE COURT: As far as I know.

MR. RYAN: Has he indicated whether or not he will waive and go back?

THE COURT: I think you will have to get that from Mr. Hamilton.

Date Received May 22, 1950

From Harry Gold, was.
(Name of Contributor)

6823 Kendrick St. Phila. Pa.
(Address of Contributor)

By SA T. Scott Miller
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ( )
No (✓)

Description:
Copy of signed confession of Harry Gold made Grand Jury Exhibit #1

File No. 65-4307-1B-6 (18)

65-4307-1B-6 (18)

Grand Jury Exp. No. 1

Philadelphia, Penna.

May 22, 1950

(H-4)

I, Harry Gold, of 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, make the following voluntary statement to Richard E. Brennan and T. Scott Miller, Jr., who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. No threats or promises have been made me, and I realize that any statement I make may be used against me in a court of law. I have been advised that I may secure the services of an attorney.

In the summer of 1936 I made several inquiries concerning the Communist Party of the United States. At this time I was employed as a chemist by the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, of 1037 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

In the fall of 1936 I was visited at my home by a man who identified himself as Paul Smith. He said that he understood that I was a chemist, and he thought that possibly I might be interested in aiding in the procurement of industrial information for the Soviet Union. This began a period of industrial espionage on my part which lasted until 1943. My association with Smith was of relatively short duration, during which time I furnished him with some data concerning processes that were being worked on in the laboratory of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and subsidiaries. This data was as complete and factual as I could make it.

Smith, whose name was obviously false, was followed in succession by two men, one of whom identified themselves as Fred, who had a pronounced Russian accent.

In the early summer of 1938 the possibilities at Pennsylvania Sugar Company had pretty well petered out, and I was several times pressed to try and obtain other sources of information. By this I mean people who could furnish us with technical data. However, in my circle of friends there were none who were even the remotest likely candidate, and so I did nothing. This led to a break of over two years, during which time I attended college in Cincinnati. I graduated in 1940.

On my return to Philadelphia I was again contacted by the people with whom I had worked before. I was called on the phone in July, 1940, and I went down town to see this man, who turned out to be Jacob Golos.

T. S. Miller, Jr.
FBI - Gustav
5-22-50
Phila., Penn.

Richard E. Brennan
5-22-50

Harry Gold
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He again pressed me to continue the work which I had done previously, and I agreed. However, it was pretty sporadic in nature, and, with the exception of the one contact that he gave me, Abraham Brothman, nothing much came of it. I was supposed to get information of a technical nature from Brothman, but very little came of that, simply because he was extremely unreliable in getting material together. He gave me some data on mixing equipment which was practically all his design, and it seemed to me that practically everything he gave me at any time was his own invention or design. Brothman kept pressing me on several occasions, and wanted to know about the possibility of his doing consulting work for the Soviet Union on an open basis, as a private individual, and they acting as representatives of their government to this company, and whenever I mentioned it to the people with whom I was in touch they discounted the idea and wouldn't listen to it at all.

I never told Brothman of my association with the Soviet Union, but I think that he suspected it because of the way that I operated—I introduced myself by another name.

I knew Golos for a very brief time, and he was followed very shortly by a man called Sam about the end of 1940. It was with Sam that my association continued uninterruptedly as a contact. I used to meet Sam almost always in New York. Sometimes, very rarely, he would come to Philadelphia, but usually it was in New York, usually on a street corner that we met. Normally we went for a walk. Sometimes, but rarely, we had something to eat. Sam did not have a Russian accent, but I had an idea he was a Russian.

Shortly after I met Sam he told me that there was not much purpose to continuing this work in general, and that the best thing I could do would be to forget about it, and this state continued from late 1940 until the fall of 1941, after Russia was attacked by Germany. Then Sam called me up, I met him, and he told me that we had to begin an intensive campaign for obtaining information for the Soviet Union. This happened about a couple of months after Russia was attacked by Germany. At that time I made a half-dozen trips to upper New York state, namely, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo. I was to transmit information—I acted as a go-between.

What I did on each of these occasions was to obtain information from someone that I didn't know but who was, I'm pretty sure, an American, a native, and I gave it over to Sam, or sometimes not to Sam but to someone who I did not know by name or anything. I just got it and either I received material whose nature I did not know except that they were very bulky packets, and in a matter of hours, or sometimes even minutes, turned it over to a third person, sometimes Sam. There was one man that I saw twice in Rochester,

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R. L. Miller, Jr.
F.B.I. Justice
5-22-50 Phila., Penn.

Richard E. Penna
5-22-50

one man that I saw twice in Buffalo, and there were two others that I saw once, and I got the definite impression in each case that they were native Americans. Sometimes I travelled with the information from one city to the adjacent one, that is, say, from Rochester to Buffalo before turning it over.

In very early 1944 I was told by Sam that I was to undertake an extremely important effort. This was to be work of so critical a nature that I was to think twice and three times before I ever spoke a word concerning it to anyone, or before I made a move, before I spoke to anyone concerned in it. He didn't elaborate on what the nature of the work actually was but he gave me the details of an arrangement whereby I met Doctor Klaus Fuchs. This meeting took place on the east side of New York on a Saturday. As I recall, the arrangements for actual recognition included the fact that I was to carry a pair of gloves in one hand, plus a green-covered book, and Dr. Fuchs was to carry a hand ball in one hand. I cannot recall whether Sam gave me Dr. Fuchs' name, he may have. In any event, we met in, I believe, late February or early March of 1944. I introduced myself to him as Raymond. He never used the name. He knew it was a phony. He introduced himself to me as Klaus Fuchs.

We went for a brief walk and then took a cab uptown to a restaurant around 3d Avenue in the 50's, where we had dinner, but we did not speak much there. Afterwards we went for a walk, during which we completed arrangements for further meetings. Among these arrangements were:

1. We were to be extremely careful and never meet in a restaurant again.

2. We were only to meet for as brief a period as was necessary to complete whatever we had to do.

3. Each meeting included complete arrangements for further meetings and provisions were made for alternate dates and places, but we were never to meet in the same place twice.

He told me during the first and second meetings that he was with the British Mission working with the Manhattan Engineer Project. He also explained to me the manpower set-up of the British group as he knew it. He told me that they were working on the separation of isotopes, and it seems to me that there was at least ~~employed the~~ [illegible] eventual utilization of the energy produced by nuclear fission in the form of a weapon. One thing he told me on many occasions was that they worked in extremely tight compartments, and that one group did not know what the other group was doing. This I can verify by the fact that he told me that he thought that there was possibility

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J. B. I. Justice
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of a large-scale installation for isotype separation projected for future development somewhere, he thought, down in Georgia or Alabama. This, of course, later turned out to be Oak Ridge.

The second meeting with Fuchs consisted of an amplification of our arrangements for meeting and a description by Fuchs of the physical and personnel set-up of the Manhattan Engineer Project. This meeting was in New York.

During these first two meetings neither Dr. Fuchs nor I made any direct reference to his supplying me with information, but it was more or less mutually understood that he was to supply me with information from the work he was doing.

The second meeting took place with Fuchs a few weeks following the first one somewhere in Upper Manhattan. Successive meetings took place in a number of widely separated localities, including the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens. There were, in all, until the summer of 1944, a total of in the neighborhood of five meetings, on at least two of which occasions I obtained (from Dr. Fuchs) information. This consisted of a number of folded sheets of paper containing (during one brief glance that I took on one occasion) mathematical equations which seemed to concern mathematical derivations. This data I turned over to, I believe, Sam's successor, John.

I would like to add that Sam was succeeded by a man named John shortly after I met Dr. Fuchs. I do not believe that I ever turned any information over to Sam.

On the occasions when I turned over information which I had obtained from Dr. Fuchs, the time interval involved was very short; by short I mean a half-hour at the most.

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

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

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T. S. Miller Jr.
F.B.I. Justice
5-22-50 Phila. Penn.

5. Richard E. Freeman
5-22-50

which Fuchs had given me at this time.

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

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

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G. L. Miller, Jr.
F.B.I. Justice
5-22-50 Phila, Penn.

Richard E. Brennan
5-22-50

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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G. B. J. Justice
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Richard E. Brenner
5-22-50

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

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

Sometimes I was struck by doubts, twofold in nature;

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

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

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

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

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

G. S. Miller, Jr.
F.B.I. - Justice
5-22-50 Phila, Pa.

8.

Richard E. Brennan
5-22-50

5-22-50
Harry Gold

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

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

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

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

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

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

Witnessed:
R. S. Miller, Jr.
Special Agent
F.B.I. Justice
5-22-50, Phila, Pa.

Richard E. Freeman
Special Agent,
F.B.I. Justice

Harry Gold
5-22-50
Philadelphia, Penna.

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

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

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

Harry Gold
5-22-50
Philadelphia, Penn

Richard E. Neuman
Special Agent, FBI Justice
5-22-50, Philadelphia, Pa.

T. Scott Miller, Jr.
F.B.I. Justice
5-22-50, Phila. Penn.

Date Received: 5/22, 23, /1950

From: _____
(Name of Contributor)

_____
(Address of Contributor)

By: SA. T. Scott Miller
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned: Yes ( )
No (✓)

Description:

Interview log of Harry Gold May 22, 23, 1950

File No. 65-4307-1B-6 (19)

NY 100-37158-1B 558
MP

65 4307-1B-6 (19)

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE THIS SLIP FROM EXHIBIT
NY100-37158-1B 558

Henry Gold
6820 Kendrick St.
Phila, Pa.
May 22, 1950

10:15 AM — Gold advised Agents R.E. Brennan and T.S. Miller "I am the man you want. Klaus Fuchs gave me info." — th

10:20 AM — Gold began to get dressed — th

10:35 AM — Agents and Gold downstairs — th

10:37 AM — Gold had glass of orange juice — th

10:40 AM — Out of house in FBI car driven by S.A. Dudley — th

10:50 AM — Arrive FBI office, Widener Bldg, Phila. — th

11:25 AM — Advised he need not say anything, anything he does say could be used against him & he could call a lawyer — th

11:26 AM — Gold started his confession — th

11:40 — Coffee — Gold drank black coffee — th

12:20 PM — Miller out — th

12:25 PM — " in — th

12:35 PM — Steno McGinnis in — th

12:36 PM — Gold began dictating statement — th

1:20 PM — Miller out — th

1:33 PM McGinnis out — RHB

1:36 PM — Miller in — th

1:37 pm Miss Luchins in — RHB

1:45 pm Gold asked for telephone to call brother after while — RHB

2:00 pm Miller out — RHB

2:10 pm Miller in — RHB

2:18 Luchins out — RHB

2:15 Carlen in — th

2:30 Jenson in with sandwiches & coffee — th

2:50 McGinnis in & out — th

2:59 Luchins in & out — th

Page 2

3:04 PM	Carlin out - statement (dictation) completed	TBM
3:20 PM	Begin reading completed part of statement	TBM
3:35 PM	Miller out	TBM
3:40 PM	Miller in	TBM
4:05 PM	Statement signed by Gold	TBM
4:07 PM	Out to toilet	TBM
4:20 PM	Back to Room 517 - Miller out	TBM
6:30 PM	Miller in	TBM
6:32 PM	Gold called brother	TBM
7:25 PM	Sufler brought in	TBM
7:26 PM	Miller out	TBM
7:40 pm	Moved to next room, 515, - dirty dishes	RKB
7:47 pm	Steno in, - dictated receipt for items rec'd from Gold	RKB
7:58 pm	Steno out	RKB
8:18 pm	Miller in, - receipt signed by Gold, latter given copy	RKB
8:24 pm	Brother, Joseph Gold in	RKB
8:35 pm	Harry told facts to Joseph	RKB
8:46 pm	Harry told Joseph he could have had lawyer but did not want to call one because of distress	RKB
8:54 pm	Emotional outbreak by Harry, said he had botched up everything for family	RKB
8:55 pm	Mr Cornelius in	RKB
9:01 pm	Harry asked Bro not to discuss case outside	RKB
9:05 pm	Mr Cornelius out	RKB
9:10 pm	Gold told Brother he was not being mistreated in any way shape or fashion	RKB
9:10 pm	Harry Gold told Brother he was deeply involved in Fuch's case & was a "Shmuck"	RKB
9:45 pm	Jensen out	RKB
10:00 pm	Jensen in	RKB
10:04 pm	Jos. Gold & Jensen out	RKB
10:20 pm	Jos. Gold, Jensen, Cornelius in, - Brennan out	RKB
10:24 pm	Brennan in - Jos. Gold, Jensen & Cornelius out	RKB
10:35 pm	Brennan out	RKB
10:36 pm	Brennan in	RKB
10:37 pm	Jensen & Miller out	RKB

10:42 P.M. - Jensen in — RGJ
10:52 - Miller in. - requested permission to bring Heineman in of Harry Gold - permission granted. — RGJ
10:55 - Miller out. — RGJ
10:58 - Miller in - asked Gold if he would be willing to ask Heineman a few questions. — RGJ
10:59 - Miller out. — RGJ
11:17 - Brennan out — RGJ
11:20 - Brennan in — RGJ
11:22 - Miller in with Mr Gordon - Gold is quite sure he has seen him before. Mr Gordon not quite sure. — RGJ
11:24 - Miller out with Mr Gordon — RGJ
11:54 - Herzenstein in — RGJ
11:56 " out — RGJ
12:05 A.M. Miller in - — RGJ
12:06 A.M. Miller, Brennan, Gold & Jensen out. — RGJ
12:20 Arr Hotel Ben F. — JBM
12:25 - Reg. permit to call Hook AM 2/23/50 — JBM
12:27 - Reg. to shave & have tooth brush & paste for AM 2/23/50 — JBM
12:30 - Welte, Pierce & M.B. Davis in — JBM
12:31 - Miller & Brennan out — WSW
12:35 Granted permission to take shower — WSW
12:52 In bed reading Evening Bulletin. — WSW
1:00 A.M. M.B. Davis out — WSW
2:00 MB Davis in, Welte out, Brennan & Miller in — WSW
3:10 Welte in — WSW
3:45 Pierce out. — MBD
4:45 Pierce in — MBD
4:45 Davis, M.B. out. — WSW
5:45 Welte out, Davis in — WSW
6:45 Welte in, Pierce out — WSW
7:30 M.B. Davis out — WSW
7:50 MB Davis in

Page 4

7:50	Pierce in	WW
8:00	awake-shave	[illegible]
8:25	Finished dressing, reading morning Juger in living room	[illegible]
9:00	Given breakfast — orange juice, 2 soft boiled eggs, roll & black coffee	[illegible]
9:35 am	Left Hotel with agents & proceeded to office	RGB
9:55 am	Arrived Office	
9:59 AM	In room next to 517	TSM
10:30 AM	Miller out	TSM
10:55 AM	Miller in	TSM
11:45 AM	Jensen in	RGJ
11:50 AM	Jensen out	RGJ
11:50 AM	Miller in	TSM
11:53 AM	Brennan out	TSM
12:04 PM	Brennan [illegible] in	TSM
2:00 PM	Gold in — Gold had coffee & ham sandwich	TSM
2:10 PM	Mr Cornelius in — Jos. Gold outside	TSM
2:11 PM	" " out	TSM
2:15 PM	Joseph Gold in	TSM
2:50 AM	Joseph Gold called Mr. Daugherty — not in	TSM
3:03 PM	Mr. Cornelius in	TSM
3:15 PM	Jensen in	TSM
3:16 PM	Miller out, Cornelius out	RGJ
3:37 PM	Jos Gold & Jensen out	RGB
3:42 PM	Jensen in	RGJ
3:55 PM	Mr Cornelius in	RGJ
3:57 PM	Miller in	RGJ
4:00 PM	Mr Cornelius out	RGJ
4:08 PM	Joseph Gold & Mr Cornelius in	RGJ
4:12 PM	Mr Cornelius out	TSM
4:15 PM	Brennan & Jensen out	TSM
4:16 PM	Brennan in	TSM
4:22 PM	Jos. Gold out	TSM

Page 5

4:28 pm Jensen in — RHB

4:50 pm Miller out — RHB

4:57 pm Miller in — RHB

5:30 pm Brennan, Miller, Jensen & Gold out — RHB

5:37 pm Brennan, Miller & Gold leave building — RHB

5:50 pm Brennan, Miller & Gold in room 1458, Benjamin Franklin Hotel — RHB

5:53 pm Leonard & Howard in — RHB

7:20 pm Dinner served — RHB

7:48 pm Brennan, Miller, Gold, Leonard & Howard leave Benj. Franklin Hotel — RHB

8:00 pm Miller, Brennan & Gold in Office — RHB

8:30 pm Miller, Brennan & Gold to Toilet — RHB

8:40 pm Brennan, Miller & Gill pet. room 515 — RHB

8:47 pm Jos. Gold, Samuel Gold (Father) in — RHB

9:15 pm Miller out — RHB

9:26 pm Jos Gold, Samuel Gold out — RHB

10:28 pm Arrest made — RHB

10:30 pm Brennan, Gold, Miller out - 2 U.S. Post Office Bldg. 10th & Chestnut Sts. — RHB

10:40 pm In Judge McGranery's chambers — RHB

11:05 pm Hearing over, - Gold turned over to custody of U.S. Deputy Marshall John D. Leahy — RHB

11:10 pm Gold, Miller, Brennan & Leahy driven by FBI car to Moyamensing Prison 10th & Reed Sts — RHB

11:25 pm Leahy turns Gold over to jailer — RHB

Richard E. Brennan
5-23-50

R. Scott Miller, Jr.
5-23-50

Date Received June 13, 1950

From Cincinnati
(Name of Contributor)

(Address of Contributor)

By
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ( )
No ( )

Description: Two photostatic copies and of subject's signature card and ledger card of subject's checking account at Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co, Cincinnati.

File No. 65-4307-1-8-6 (20)

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURES
FOR THE PROVIDENT SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO. CHECKING FUND

It is understood and agreed between the undersigned and The Provident Savings Bank & Trust Company, that all moneys now or hereafter on deposit on this account in said Bank and the interest thereon are the property of the undersigned, and payable to either, or to the survivor of them.
It is further understood and agreed that all deposits are received subject to the terms and provisions printed in depositor's pass book, and any modifications thereof.

SIGNATURE Harry Gold

SIGNATURE

BUSINESS — BUSINESS ADDRESS

14 Tenkate St

HOME ADDRESS Cincinnati Ohio — HOME TELEPHONE

INTRODUCED BY Xavier University — ADDRESS

OTHER REFERENCES J Reinke — ADDRESS

DATE OPENED SEP 24 1938 — DATE TERMINATED 6-5-40 — WITH Leavenstown

NAME Gold, Harry — TELEPHONE — IMPORTANT! SEE CHECK BOOK

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FOR THE PROVIDENT SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO. CHECKING FUND

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DATE OPENED SEP 24 1938 — DATE TERMINATED 6-5-40 — WITH Leavenstown

NAME Gold, Harry — TELEPHONE — IMPORTANT! SEE CHECK BOOK

65-4307-1-B-6 (20)

C 9

SHEET NO

NAME HARRY GOLD

ADDRESS ~~CINTI. CLUB~~
49 GLENDALE ST.

PHONE

OLD BALANCE	CHECKS IN DETAIL			DATE	DEPOSITS	DATE	NEW BALANCE
		BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD		SEP 24 '58	270.00	SEP 24 '58	270.00
270.00				OCT 15 '58	77.00	OCT 15 '58	347.00
347.00	50.00		.01	OCT 22 '58		OCT 22 '58	297.00
297.00	78.28		.01	OCT 25 '58		OCT 25 '58	218.72
218.72	12.50		.01	NOV 7 '58		NOV 7 '58	206.22
206.22	35.00		.01	NOV 9 '58		NOV 9 '58	171.22
171.22	40.00		.01	NOV 12 '58		NOV 12 '58	131.22
131.22	35.00		.01	NOV 16 '58		NOV 16 '58	96.22
96.22	20.00		.01			NOV 19 '58	76.22
76.22	35.00		.01			DEC 5 '58	41.22
41.22	.15					DEC 15 '58	41.07
41.07	40.00		.01			DEC 21 '58	1.07
1.07				JAN 7 '59	150.00	JAN 7 '59	151.07
151.07	3.00		.01			JAN 12 '59	148.07
148.07	60.00		.01	JAN 14 '59	115.85	JAN 14 '59	203.90
203.90	20.00		.01			JAN 17 '59	183.90
183.90	1.00			JAN 17 '59		JAN 17 '59	182.90
182.90	20.00		.01			JAN 24 '59	BAL [illegible]
162.90	35.00		.01			JAN 27 '59	127.90
127.90	30.00		.01			JAN 28 '59	97.90
97.90	2.50	42.50	.02			FEB 1 '59	52.90
52.90	8.25		.01			FEB 2 '59	44.65
44.65	2.00		.01			FEB 4 '59	42.65
42.65	38.00		.01			FEB 4 '59	4.65
4.65				FEB 8 '59	40.00	FEB 8 '59	44.65
44.65	3.00		.01			FEB 11 '59	41.65
41.65	15.00		.01			FEB 11 '59	26.65
26.65	25.00		.01			FEB 13 '59	1.65
1.65				FEB 15 '59	79.75	FEB 15 '59	81.40
81.40	.21					FEB 16 '59	81.19
81.19	40.00		.01			FEB 18 '59	41.19
41.19	10.00		.01			FEB 28 '59	31.19
31.19	20.00		.01			MAR 1 '59	11.19
11.19	10.00		.01			MAR 2 '59	1.19
1.19				MAR 10 '59	120.00	MAR 10 '59	BAL 121.19
121.19	35.00		.01			MAR 15 '59	86.19
86.19	1.00					MAR 16 '59	85.19
85.19	25.00		.01			MAR 18 '59	60.19
60.19	25.00		.01			MAR 28 '59	35.19
35.19	20.00		.01			APR 1 '59	15.19
15.19				APR 5 '59	34.41	APR 5 '59	49.60
49.60	40.00		.01			APR 10 '59	9.60
9.60	8.00		.01			APR 15 '59	1.60
1.60	1.00					APR 17 '59	.60
.60				APR 22 '59	150.00	APR 22 '59	150.60
150.60	52.50		.01			APR 26 '59	98.10
98.10	35.00		.01			APR 27 '59	63.10
63.10	40.00		.01			MAY 6 '59	23.10
23.10	20.00		.01			MAY 10 '59	3.10
3.10	1.00					MAY 15 '59	2.10
2.10				MAY 23 '59	50.00	MAY 23 '59	52.10
52.10	25.00					JUN 1 '59	197.80
197.80	178.70					JUN 1 '59	27.10
	26.00			JUN 6 '59		JUN 6 '59	1.10

THE PROVIDENT SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO.
CINCINNATI, OHIO

C 9

NAME HARRY GOLD PHONE NO.

ADDRESS ~~[illegible] CLUB~~
49 GLENDALE ST.

OLD BALANCE	CHECKS IN DETAIL	DATE	DEPOSITS	DATE	NEW BALANCE
	BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD				
1.10	1.00	JUN 15 '39		JUN 15 '39	1.10
1.10		JUN 20 '39	70.00	JUN 20 '39	70.10
[illegible]	25.00			JUL 1 '39	45.10
[illegible]	5.00			JUL 6 '39	40.10
40.10	20.00			JUL 10 '39	20.10
[illegible]	1.00			JUL 17 '39	19.10
[illegible]	20.00			JUL 18 '39	[illegible]
[illegible]		AUG 7 '39	50.00	AUG 7 '39	49.10
[illegible]	47.00			AUG 14 '39	2.10
[illegible]	1.00			AUG 16 '39	1.10
[illegible]		SEP 9 '39	100.00	SEP 9 '39	101.10
[illegible]	1.00			SEP 15 '39	100.10
[illegible]		SEP 16 '39	50.00	SEP 16 '39	150.10
[illegible]	60.50			SEP 19 '39	89.60
[illegible]	30.00			OCT 10 '39	59.60
59.60	45.00			OCT 13 '39	14.60
14.60	14.00			OCT 17 '39	.60
.60		NOV 1 '39	75.00	NOV 1 '39	75.60
75.60		NOV 4 '39	40.00	NOV 4 '39	115.60
115.60	1.00			NOV 15 '39	[illegible]
114.60	1.00			NOV 16 '39	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			NOV 17 '39	[illegible]
[illegible]	25.00			NOV 18 '39	[illegible]
25.10	1.00			DEC 15 '39	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	FEB 10 '40	20.00	FEB 10 '40	[illegible]
17.90				FEB 20 '40	[illegible]
[illegible]	1.00	FEB 27 '40	70.00	FEB 27 '40	[illegible]
[illegible]	30.00			[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	35.00			[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1.00	MAR 16 '40	230.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2.40			[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	32.00	APR 30 '40	145.00	APR 30 '40	145.70
[illegible]				MAY 9 '40	100.70
145.70	45.00			MAY 11 '40	40.70
100.70	60.00			MAY 16 '40	39.70
[illegible]	1.00			[illegible]	9.70
[illegible]	30.00			[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	40.00	MAY 31 '40	40.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	30.00			[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	9.70			[illegible]	[illegible]
1.00	1.00			JUN 5 '40	.00

Leaving Town

THE PROVIDENT SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO.
CINCINNATI, OHIO

NAME HARRY GOLD PHONE NO.

ADDRESS ~~[illegible] CLUB~~
49 GLENDALE ST.

BALANCE	CHECKS IN DETAIL	DATE	DEPOSITS	DATE	NEW BALANCE
	BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD				
[illegible]	[illegible]	JAN 15 [illegible]		JAN 15 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		JAN 20 '39	700.00	JAN 20 '39	701.10
[illegible]	250.00			JAN 13 [illegible]	451.10
[illegible]	20.00			JAN 6 '39	401.10
[illegible]	200.00			JAN 10 '39	201.10
[illegible]	10.00			JAN 17 [illegible]	191.10
[illegible]	200.00			JAN 18 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		MAR 7 '39	300.00	MAR 7 '39	491.10
[illegible]	470.00			MAR 14 '39	21.10
[illegible]	10.00			MAR 16 [illegible]	11.10
[illegible]		SEP 9 '39	1000.00	SEP 9 '39	1011.10
[illegible]	10.00			SEP 15 [illegible]	1001.10
[illegible]		SEP 16 '39	500.00	SEP 16 '39	1501.10
[illegible]	605.00			SEP 19 '39	896.10
[illegible]	300.00			OCT 10 '39	596.10
[illegible]	450.00			OCT 13 '39	146.10
[illegible]	140.00			OCT 17 '39	[illegible]
[illegible]		NOV 1 '39	750.00	NOV 1 '39	756.10
750.10		NOV 4 '39	40.00	NOV 4 '39	[illegible]
1156.10	10.00			NOV 13 [illegible]	[illegible]
1146.10	10.00			NOV 14 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			NOV 17 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	250.00			NOV 16 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	10.00			NOV 15 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			DEC 1 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		FEB 10 '40	200.00	DEC 10 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	10.00	FEB 27 '40	700.00	DEC 20 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	300.00			DEC 27 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	300.00			JAN 1 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	10.00	MAR 16 '40	2300.00	JAN 2 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			JAN 3 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			JAN 4 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			JAN 5 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			JAN 6 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			JAN 7 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			JAN 8 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			JAN 9 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			JAN 10 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			JAN 11 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			JAN 12 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			JAN 13 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			JAN 14 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			JAN 15 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			JAN 16 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			JAN 17 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			JAN 18 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			JAN 19 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			JAN 20 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			JAN 21 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			JAN 22 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			JAN 23 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			JAN 24 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			JAN 25 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			JAN 26 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			JAN 27 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			JAN 28 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			JAN 29 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			JAN 30 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			JAN 31 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			FEB 1 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			FEB 2 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			FEB 3 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			FEB 4 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			FEB 5 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			FEB 6 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			FEB 7 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			FEB 8 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			FEB 9 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			FEB 10 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			FEB 11 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			FEB 12 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			FEB 13 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			FEB 14 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			FEB 15 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			FEB 16 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			FEB 17 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			FEB 18 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			FEB 19 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			FEB 20 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			FEB 21 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			FEB 22 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			FEB 23 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			FEB 24 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			FEB 25 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			FEB 26 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			FEB 27 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			FEB 28 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			FEB 29 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			MAR 1 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			MAR 2 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			MAR 3 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			MAR 4 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			MAR 5 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			MAR 6 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			MAR 7 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			MAR 8 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			MAR 9 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			MAR 10 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			MAR 11 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			MAR 12 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			MAR 13 [illegible]	[illegible]
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[illegible]	[illegible]			DEC 23 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			DEC 24 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			DEC 25 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			DEC 26 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			DEC 27 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			DEC 28 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			DEC 29 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			DEC 30 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			DEC 31 [illegible]	[illegible]

Leaving Town

THE PROVIDENT SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO.
CINCINNATI, OHIO

C 9

SHEET NO

NAME HARRY GOLD

ADDRESS ~~[illegible]~~
49 GLENDALE ST.

PHONE

OLD BALANCE	CHECKS IN DETAIL			DATE	DEPOSITS	DATE	NEW BALANCE
			BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	SEP 26 58	27.00	SEP 26 58	27.00
27.00				OCT 15 58	77.00	OCT 15 58	347.00
347.00	50.00 -		.01	OCT 22 58		OCT 22 58	297.00
297.00	78.28 -		.01	OCT 25 58		OCT 25 58	218.72
218.72	12.50 -		.01	NOV 7 58		NOV 7 58	206.22
206.22	35.00 -		.01	NOV 9 58		NOV 9 58	171.22
171.22	40.00 -		.01	NOV 12 58		NOV 12 58	131.22
131.22	35.00 -		.01	NOV 16 58		NOV 16 58	96.22
96.22	20.00 -		.01			NOV 19 58	76.22
76.22	35.00 -		.01			DEC 5 58	41.22
41.22	.15 -					DEC 15 58	41.07
41.07	40.00 -		.01			DEC 21 58	1.07
1.07				JAN 7 59	150.00	JAN 7 59	151.07
151.07	3.00 -		.01			JAN 12 59	148.07
148.07	60.00 -		.01	JAN 14 59	115.83	JAN 14 59	203.90
203.90	20.00 -		.01			JAN 17 59	183.90
183.90	1.00 -			JAN 17 59		JAN 17 59	182.90
182.90	20.00 -		.01			JAN 24 59	BAL 162.90
162.90	35.00 -		.01			JAN 27 59	127.90
127.90	30.00 -		.01			JAN 28 59	97.90
97.90	2.50 -	42.50 -	.02			FEB 1 59	52.90
52.90	8.25 -		.01			FEB 2 59	44.65
44.65	2.00 -		.01			FEB 4 59	42.65
42.65	38.00 -		.01			FEB 4 59	4.65
4.65				FEB 6 59	40.00	FEB 8 59	44.65
44.65	3.00 -		.01			FEB 11 59	41.65
41.65	15.00 -		.01			FEB 11 59	26.65
26.65	25.00 -		.01			FEB 13 59	1.65
1.65				FEB 15 59	79.75	FEB 15 59	81.40
81.40	.21 -					FEB 16 58	81.19
81.19	60.00 -		.01			FEB 18 59	41.19
41.19	10.00 -		.01			FEB 28 59	31.19
31.19	20.00 -		.01			MAR 1 59	11.19
11.19	10.00 -		.01			MAR 2 59	1.19
1.19				MAR 10 59	120.00	MAR 10 59	121.19
121.19	35.00 -		.01			MAR 15 59	86.19
86.19	1.00 -					MAR 16 58	85.19
85.19	25.00 -		.01			MAR 18 59	60.19
60.19	25.00 -		.01			MAR 28 59	35.19
35.19	20.00 -		.01			APR 1 59	15.19
15.19				APR 5 59	34.41	APR 5 59	49.60
49.60	40.00 -		.01			APR 10 59	9.60
9.60	8.00 -		.01			APR 15 59	1.60
1.60	1.00 -					APR 17 58	.60
.60				APR 22 59	150.00	APR 22 59	150.60
150.60	52.50 -		.01			APR 26 59	98.10
98.10	35.00 -		.01			APR 27 59	63.10
63.10	40.00 -		.01			MAY 6 59	23.10
23.10	20.00 -		.01			MAY 10 59	3.10
3.10	1.00 -					MAY 15 58	2.10
2.10				MAY 23 59	50.00	MAY 23 59	52.10
52.10	25.00 -					JUN 1 59	197.10
197.10	170.00 -			JUN 6 59		JUN 6 59	27.10
							1.10

THE PROVIDENT SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO.
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Date Received June 14, 1950

From New York
(Name of Contributor)

(Address of Contributor)

By
Name (Special Agent)

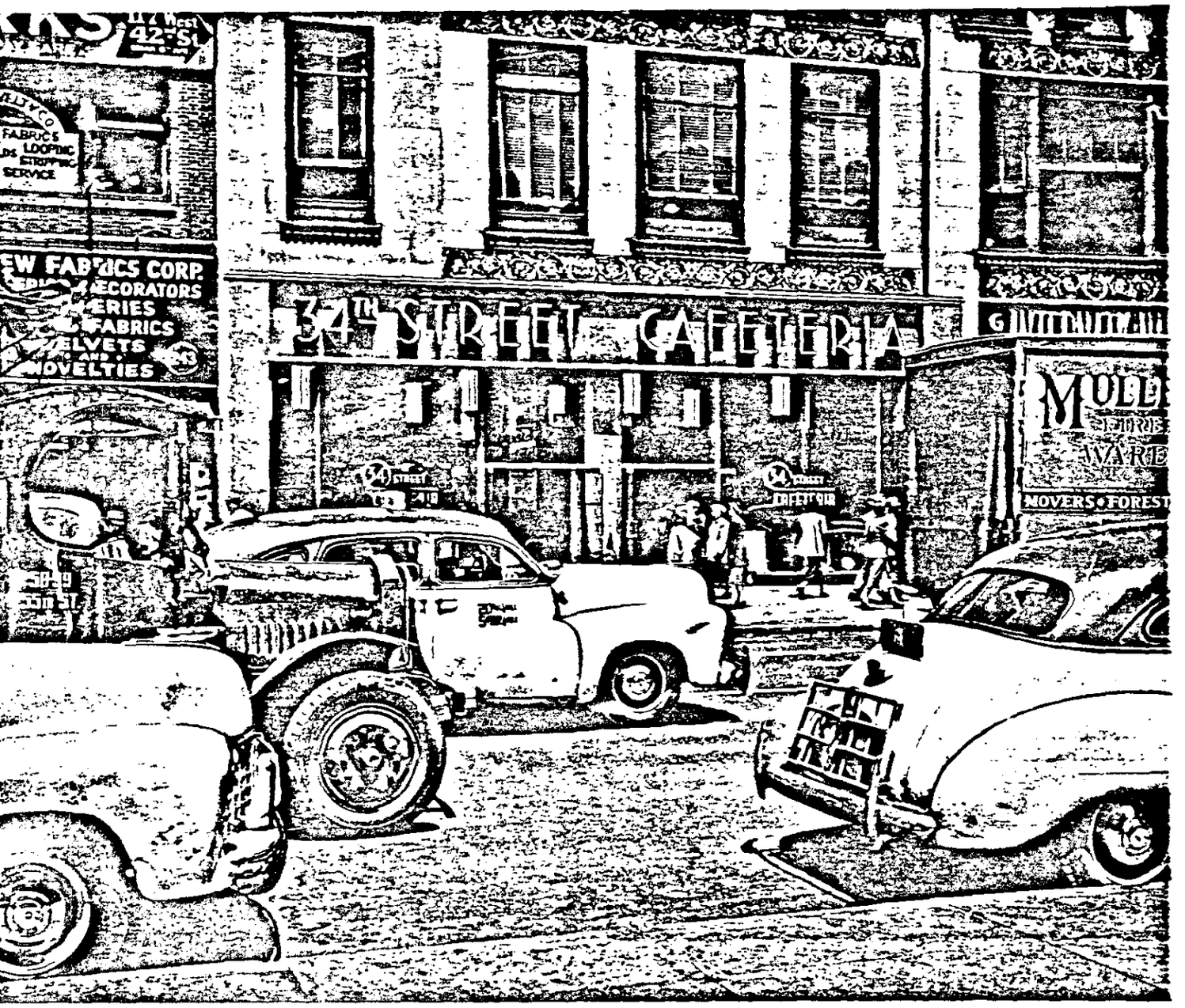
To Be Returned Yes ( )
No ( )

Description: 42 photos of 8 places in N.Y. City where Gold had meetings with Fuchs and/or Sam & John

File No. 65-4307-1B-6(21)

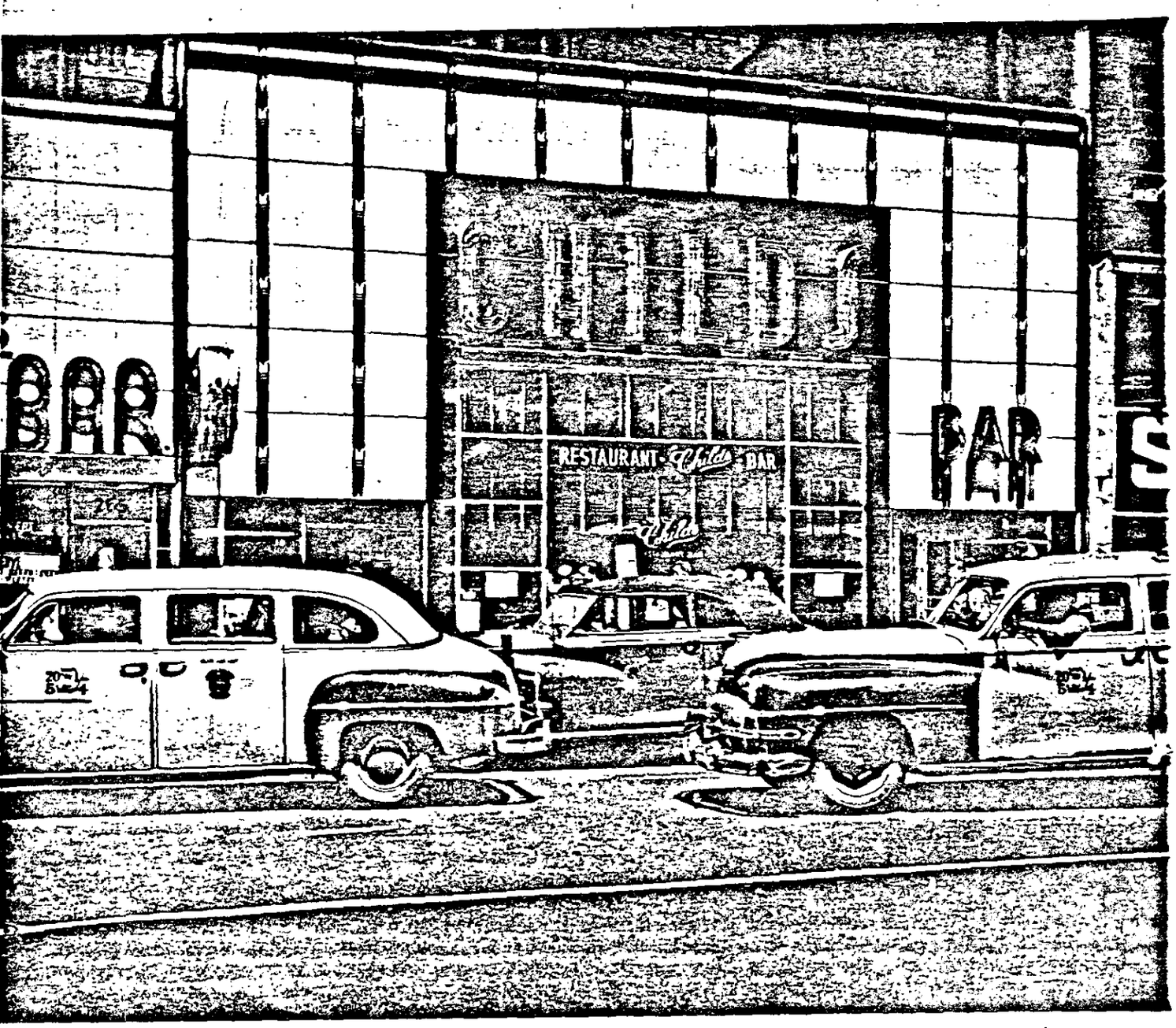
65-4307-1-B-6
(21)

(see serial 370)

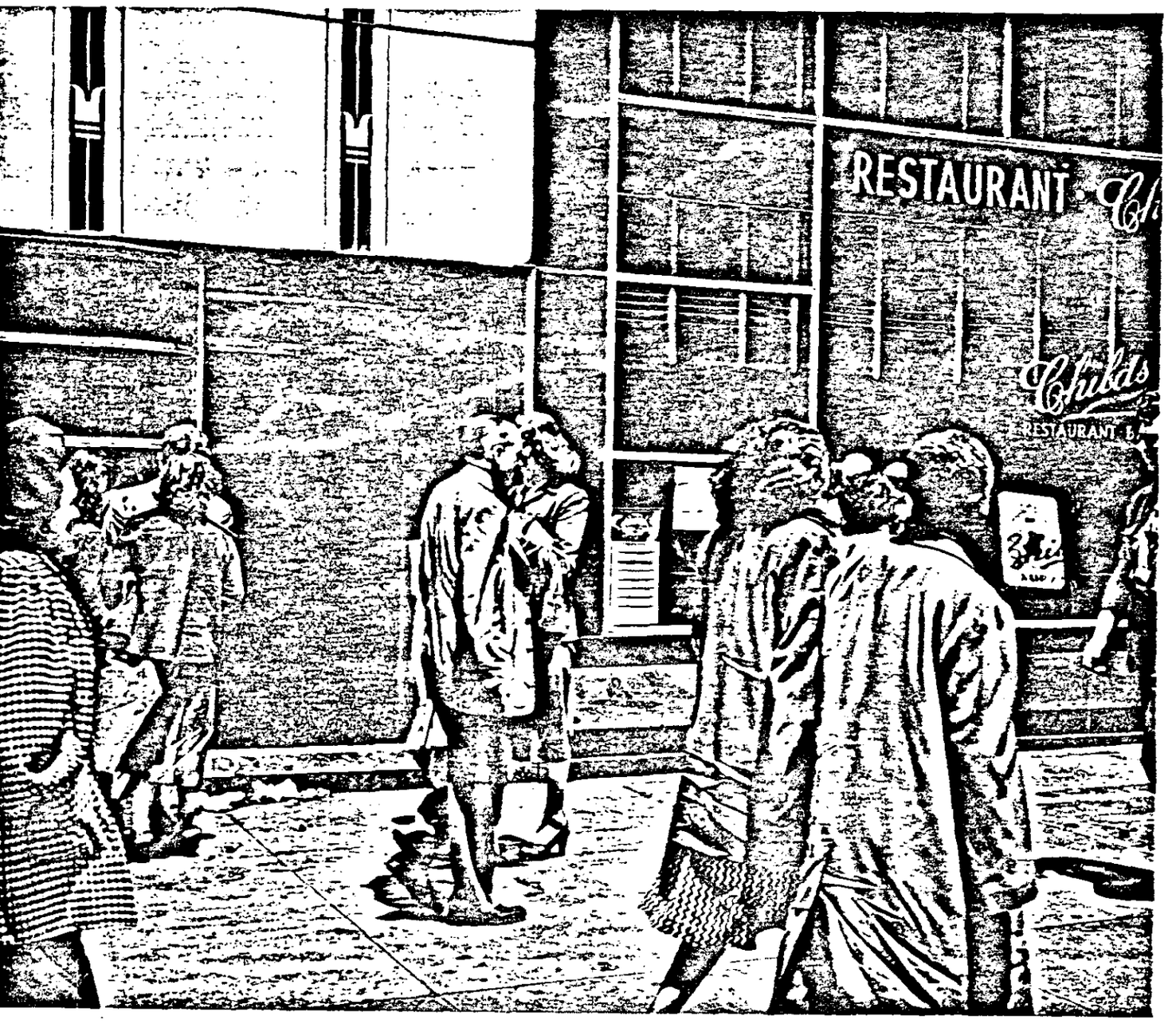


"34th Street Cafeteria" on north side of 34th opposite Greyhound Bus terminal taken from in front of terminal. Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schweitzer, accompanied by SA M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.

65-4307-HB-6(21)



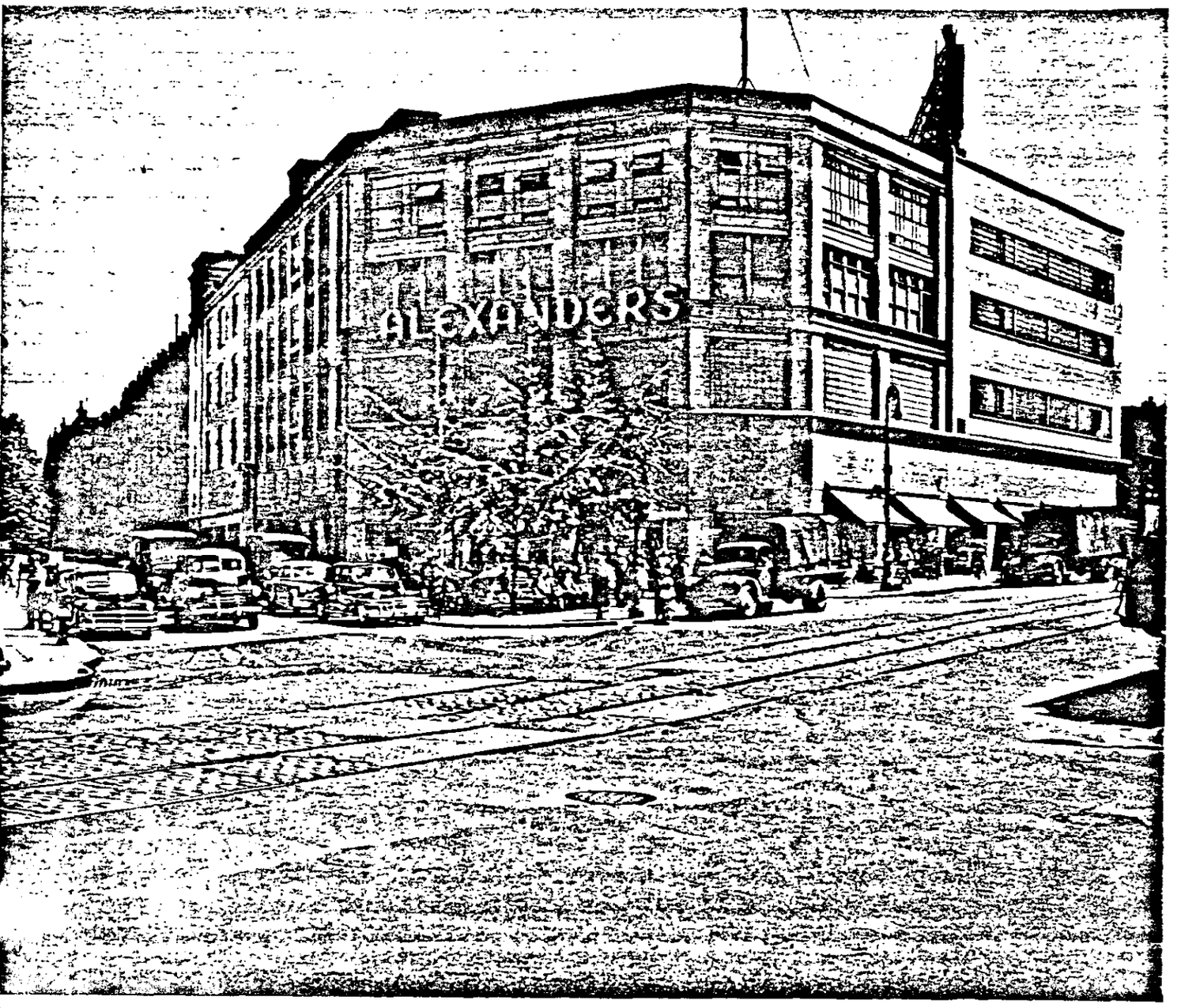
Child's Restaurant at 261 West 34th from South side of 34th. Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schwaiser, accompanied by SA M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.



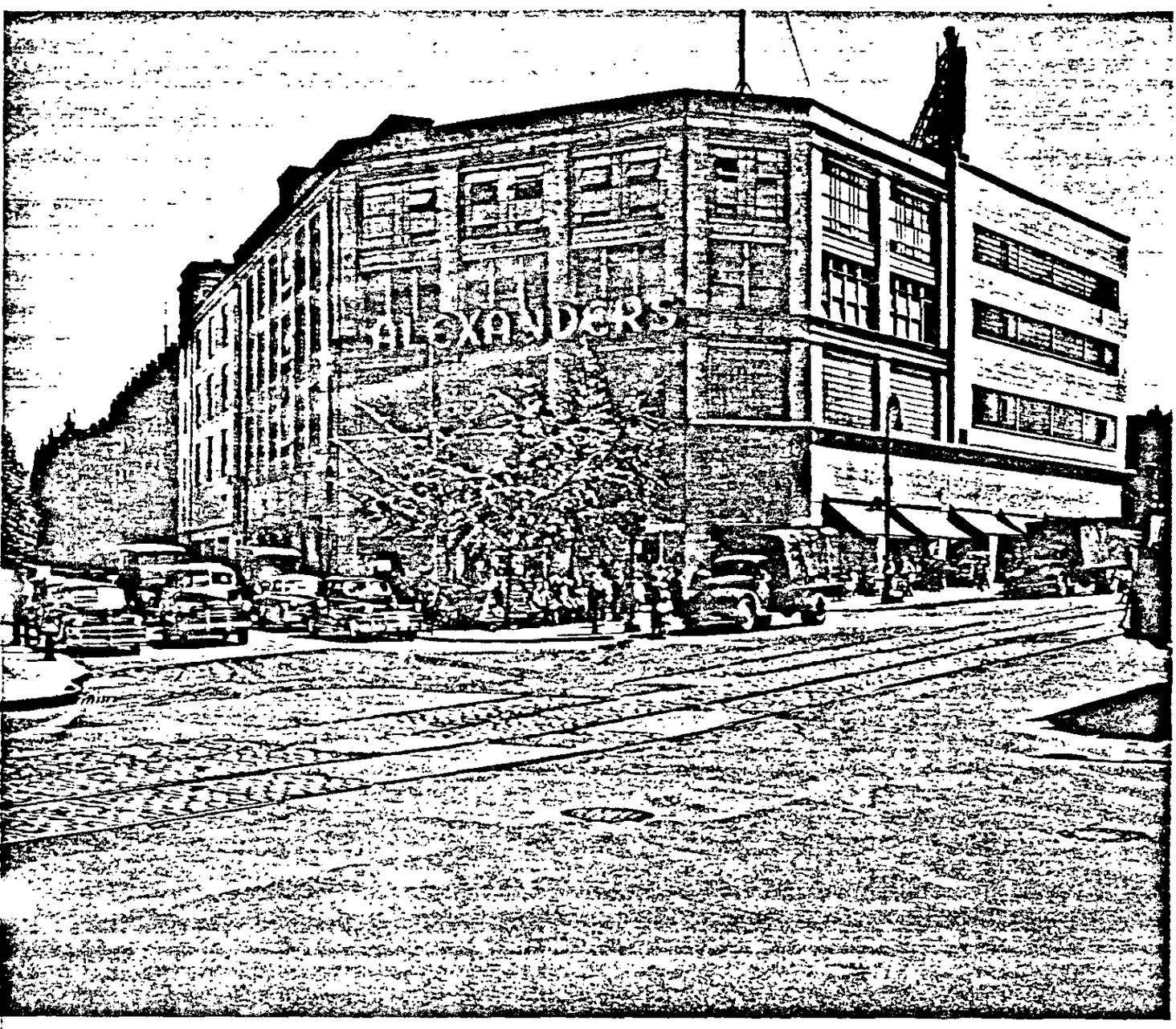
Child's Restaurant at 261 West 34th from SW angle. Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schweitzer, accompanied by SA M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.

Child's Restaurant at 261 West 34th from SW angle. Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schweitzer, accompanied by SA M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.

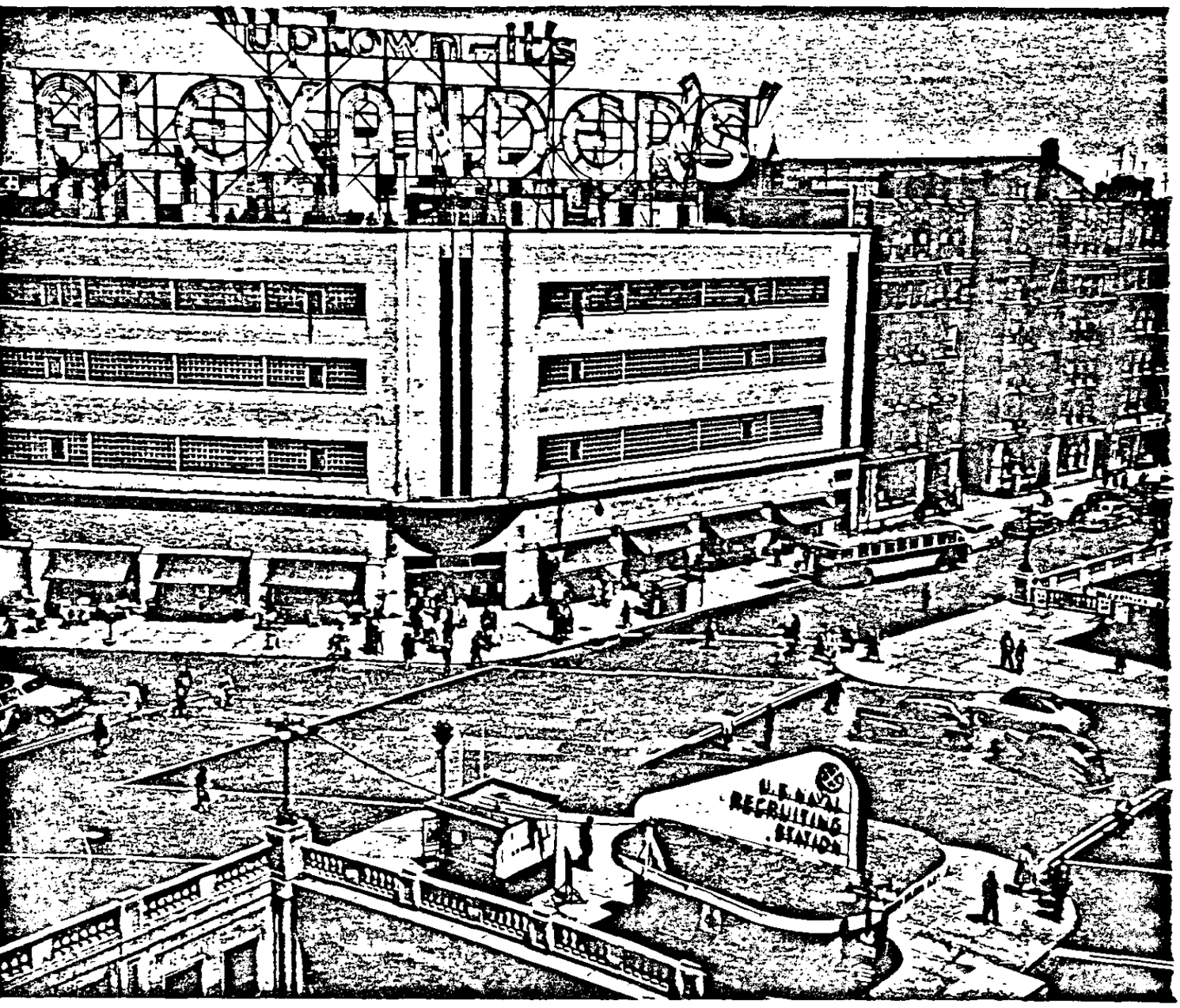
North Side Fordham Road at East 190th Street, facing door in Alexander's Store, which used to be Rosenhain's Restaurant. Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schmeiteer accompanied by Al M. J. McDonagh on June 2, 1950.



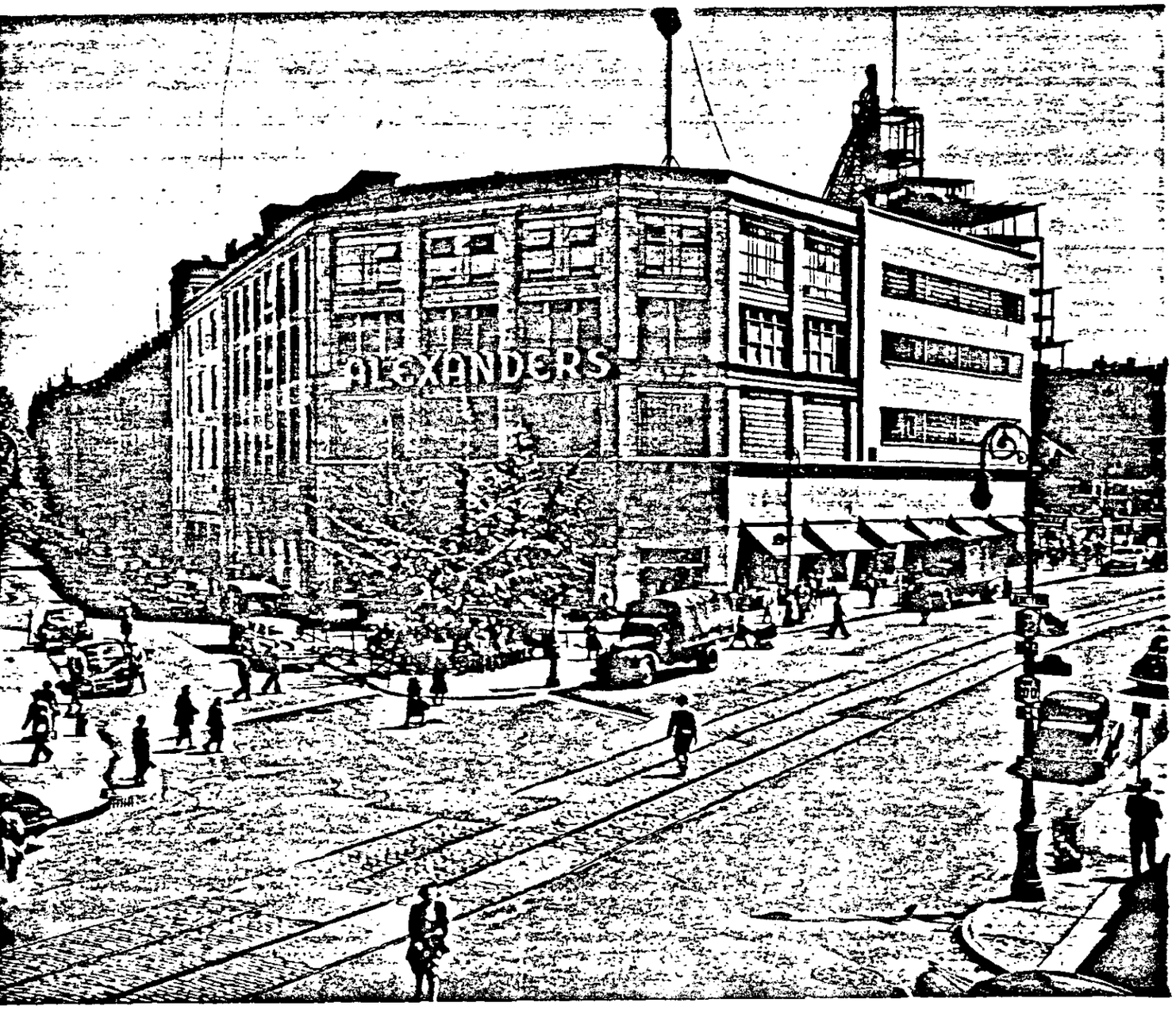
S.W. Corner of Creston Avenue and Fordham Road, looking diagonally across Fordham Road to Rosenhain's former location (taken at street level). Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schweitzer, accompanied by SA M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.



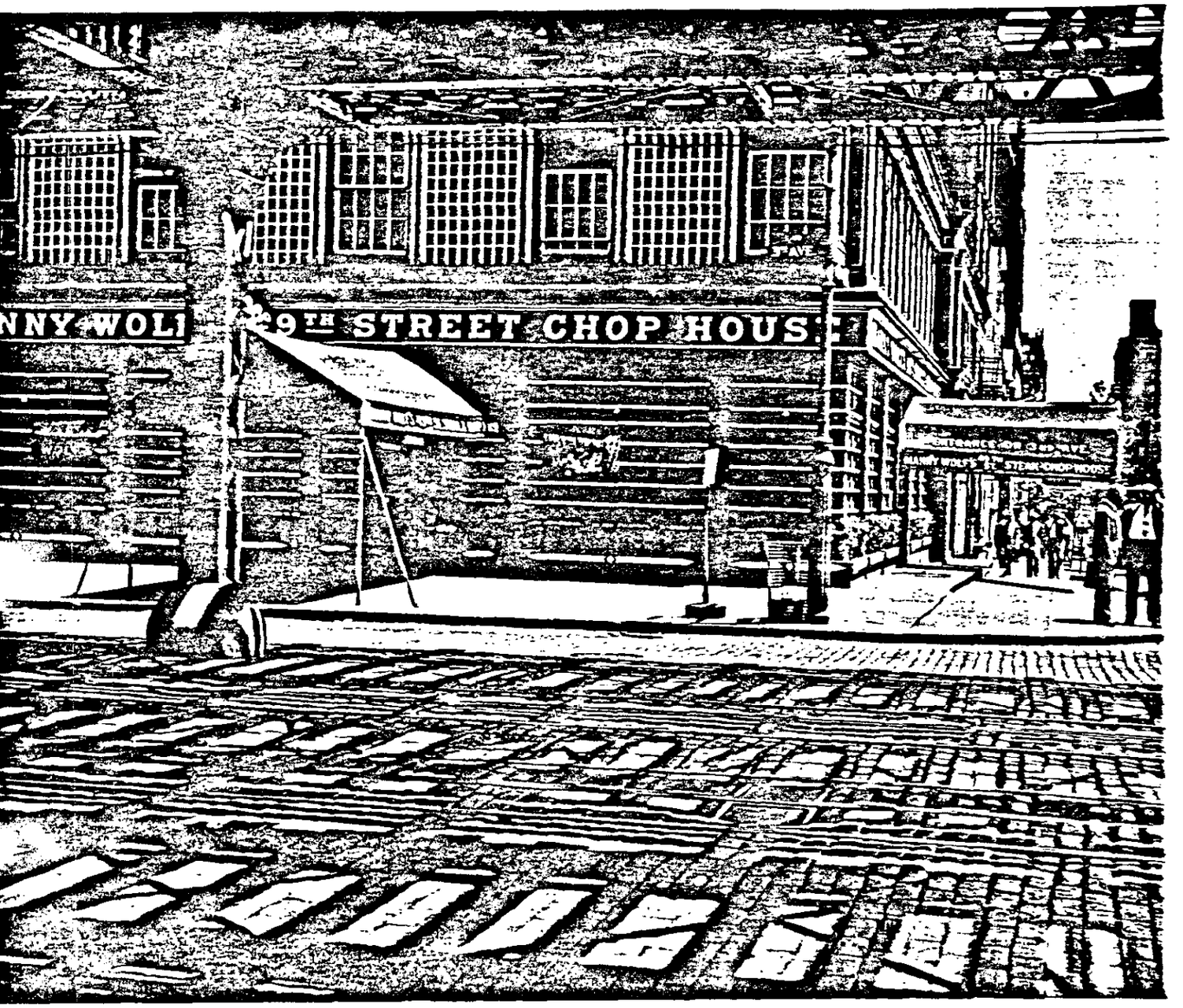
S.W. Corner of Creston Avenue and Fordham Road, looking diagonally across Fordham Road to Rosenhain's former location (taken at street level). Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schweitzer, accompanied by Sr M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.



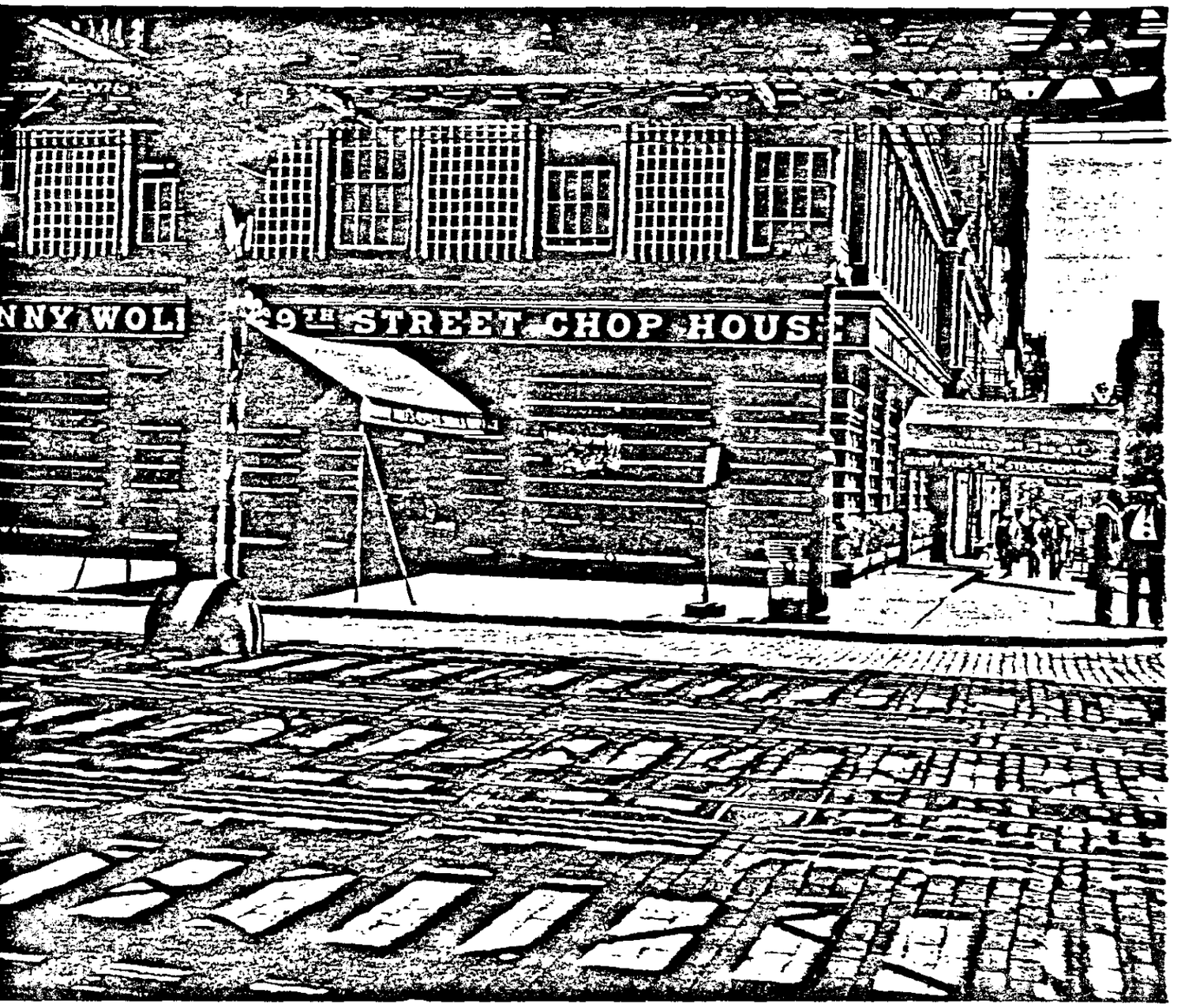
Grand Concourse and Fordham Road intersection looking north on the Concourse, taken from roof of the Wagner Building at 2488 Grand Concourse. Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schweitzer, accompanied by SA M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.



From SW corner of Creston Avenue and Fordham Road, looking diagonally across Fordham Road to Rosenhain's former location (taken from second floor in office of Dr. A. H. Saks, Dentist). Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schweitzer, accompanied by Sl M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.



Manny Wolf's from west side of 3rd Avenue. Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schweitzer, accompanied by SA M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.



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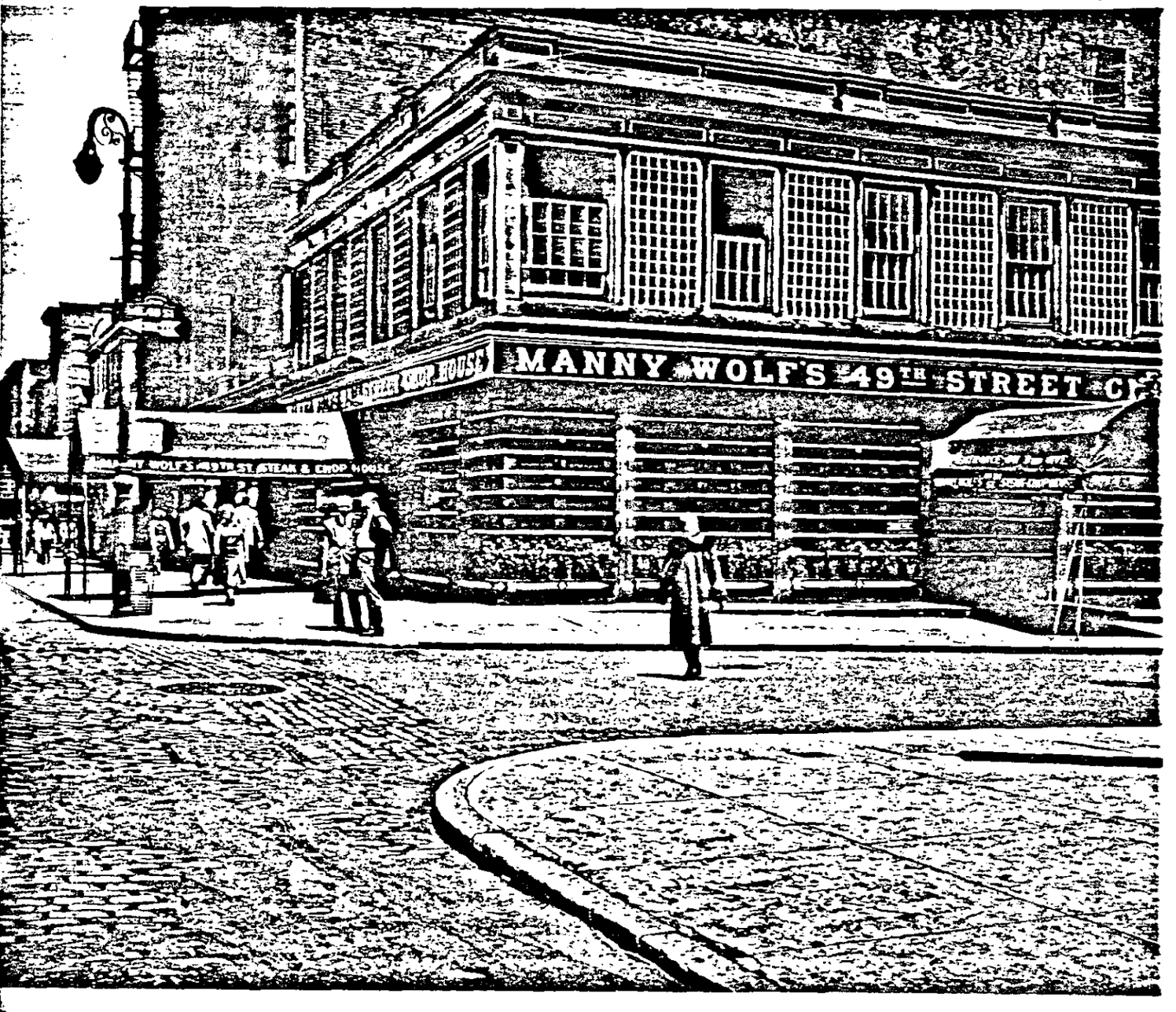
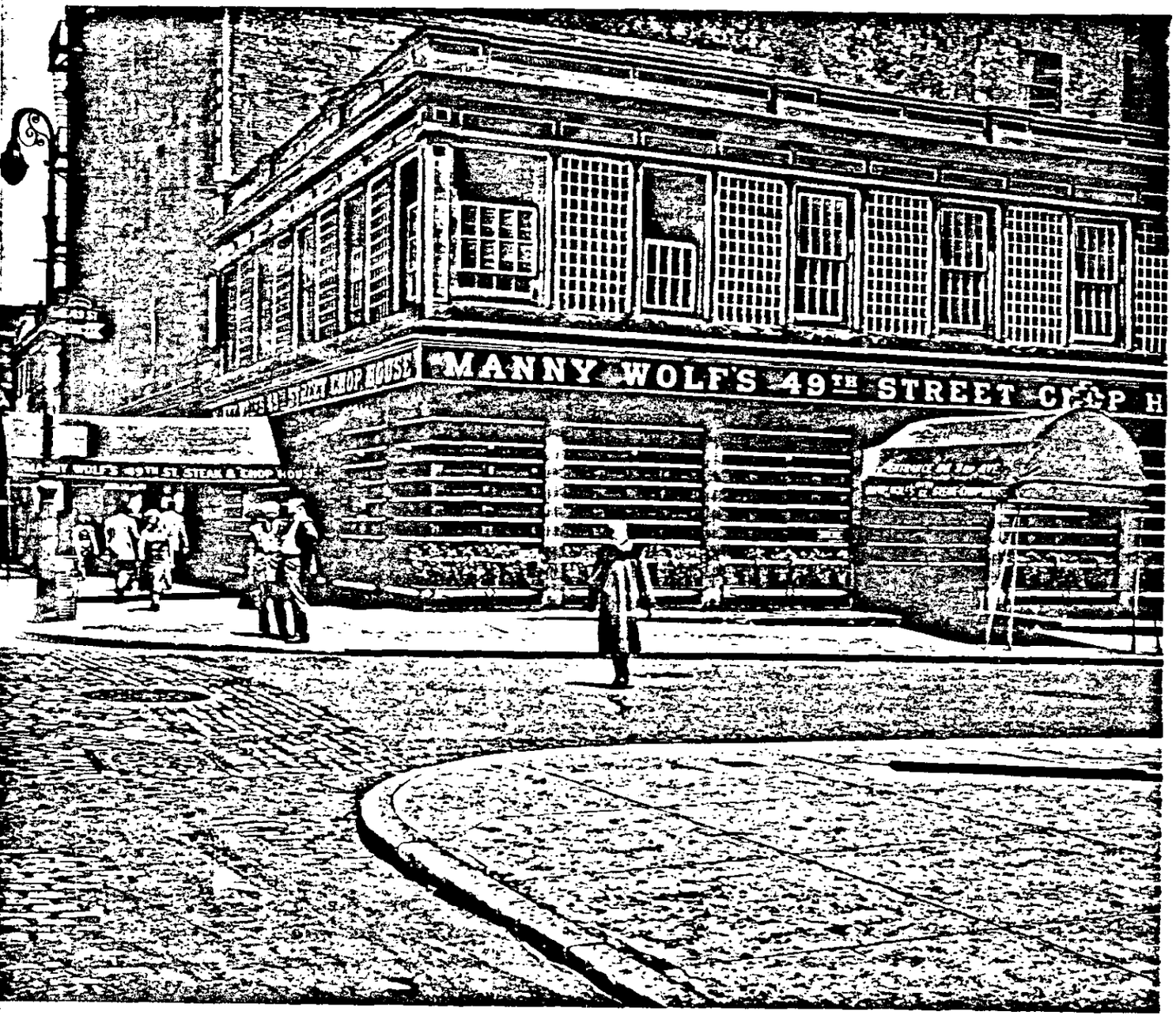
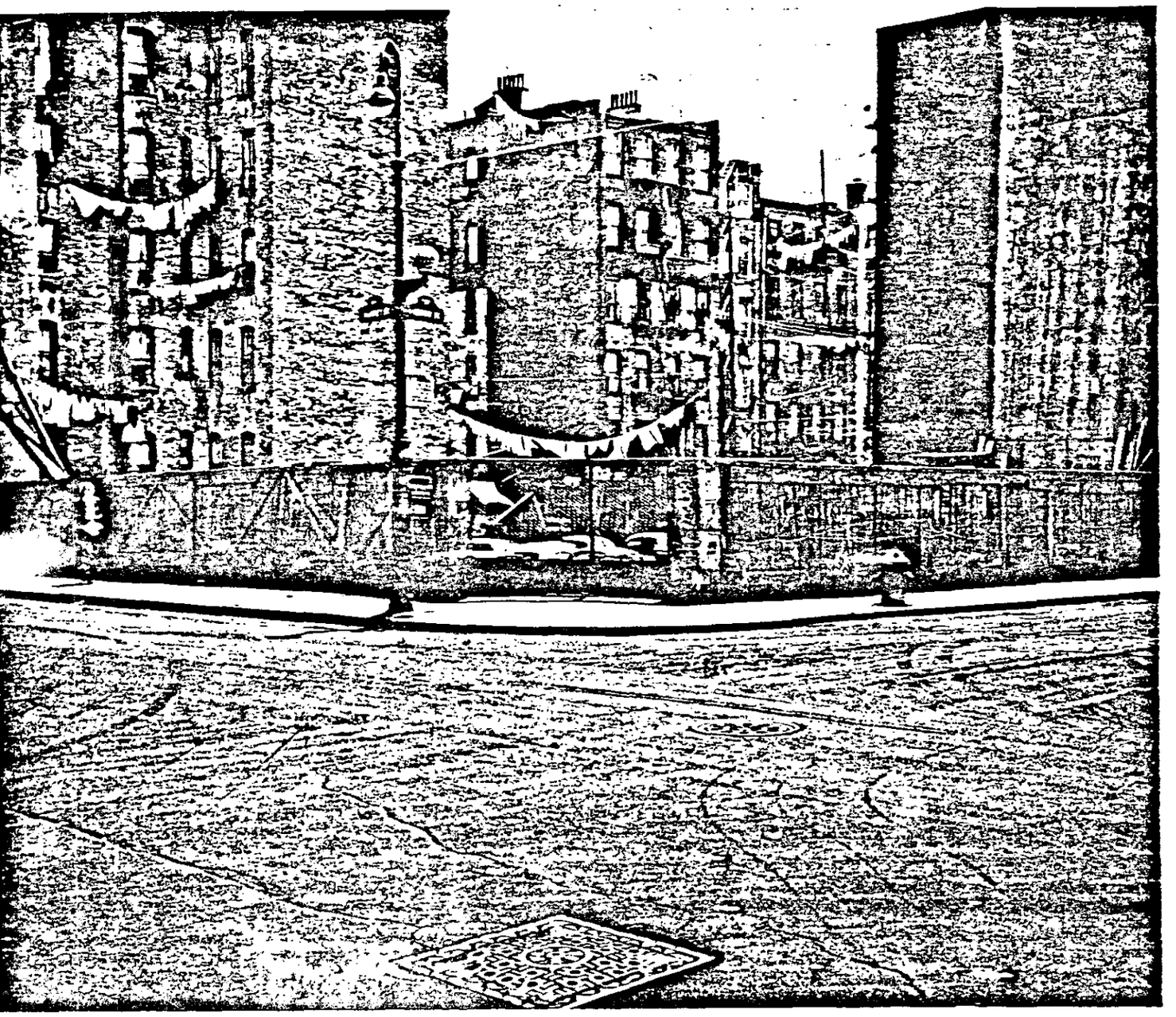


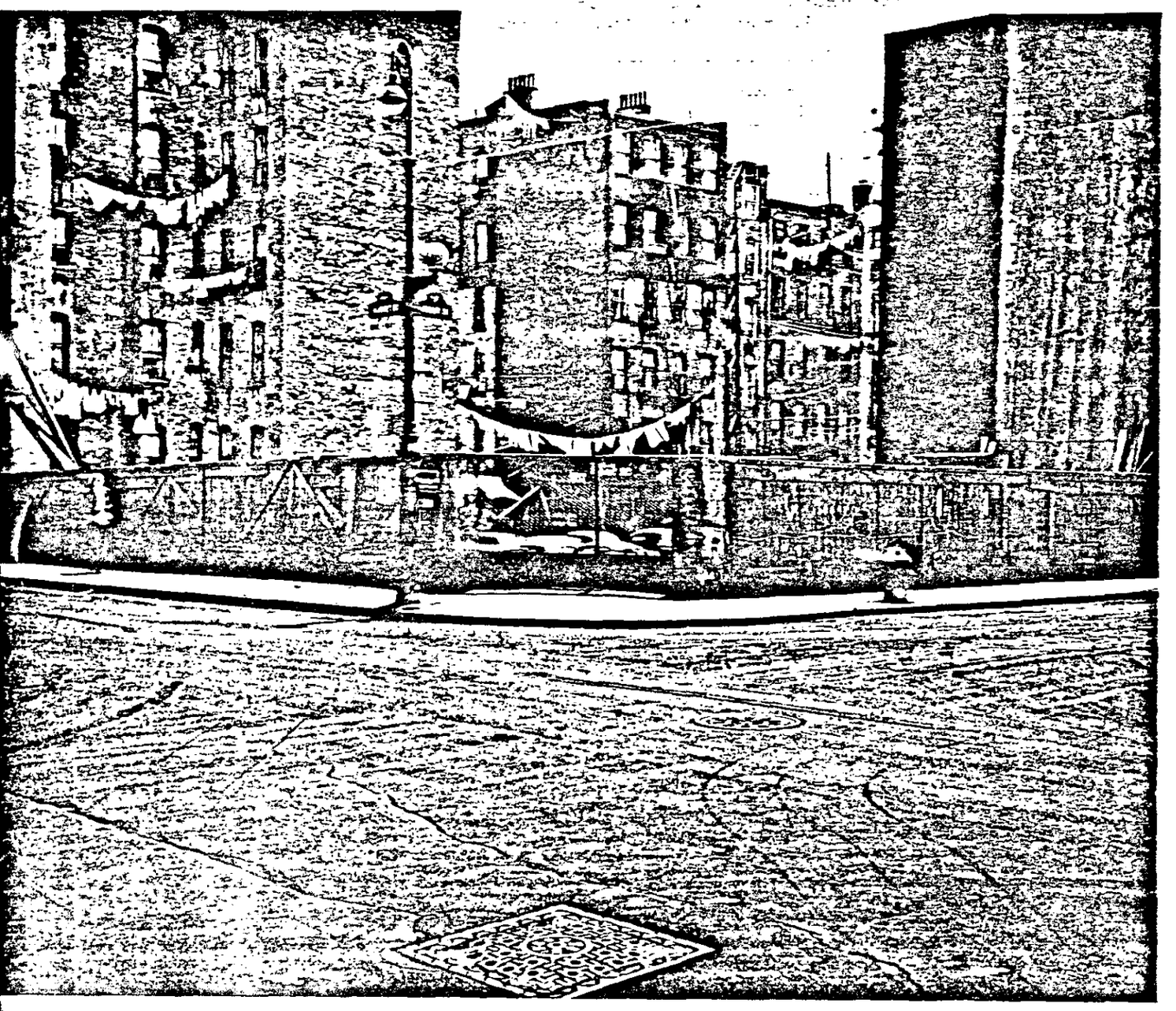
Looking at Manny Wolf's from S.W. direction. Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schweitzer, accompanied by SA M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.



Looking at Manny Wolf's from S.W. direction. Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schweitzer, accompanied by SA M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.



Intersection of Market and Henry Streets from the SE. Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schweitzer, accompanied by SA M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.

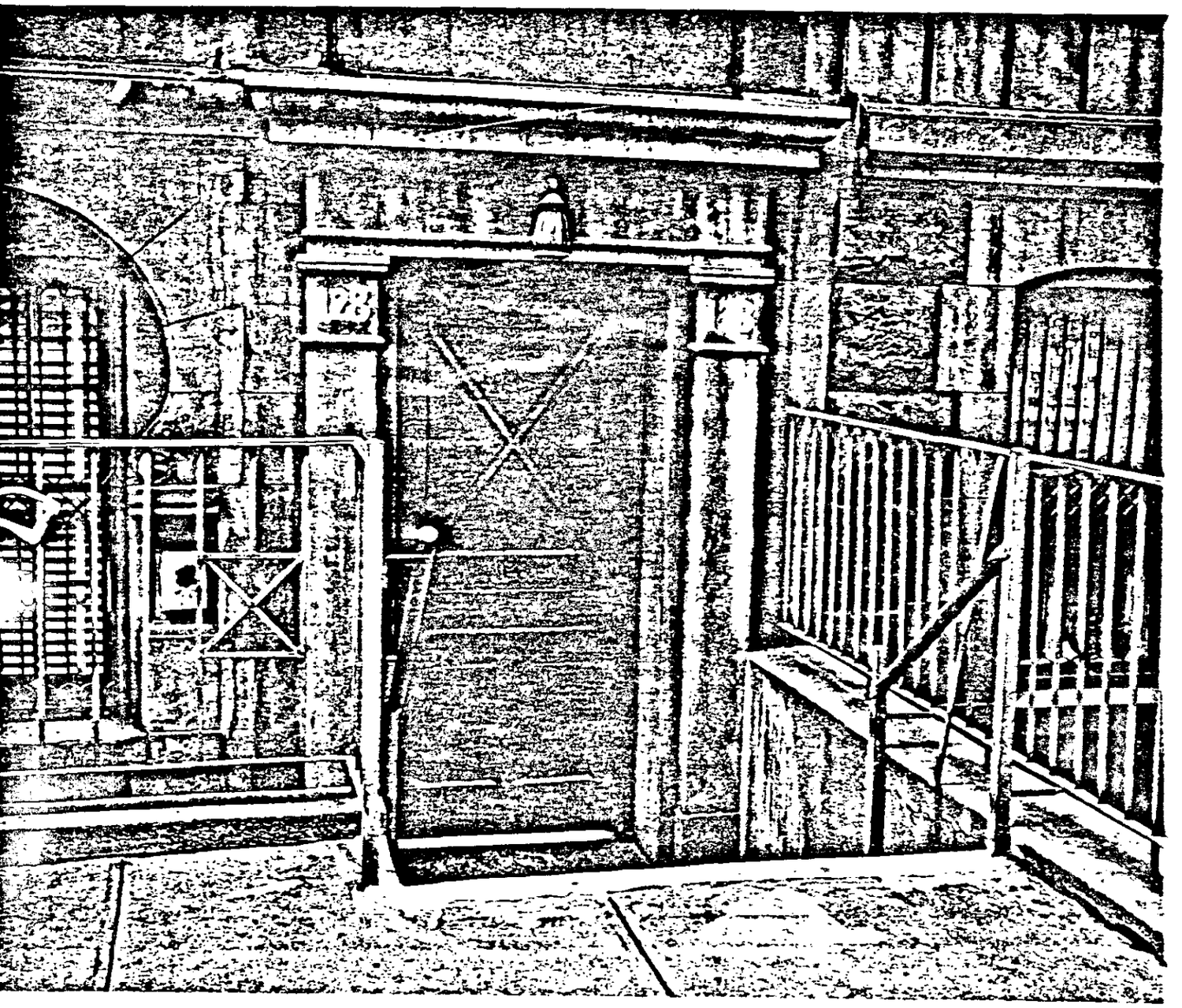


Intersection of Market and Henry Streets from the SE. Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schweitzer, accompanied by SA M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.

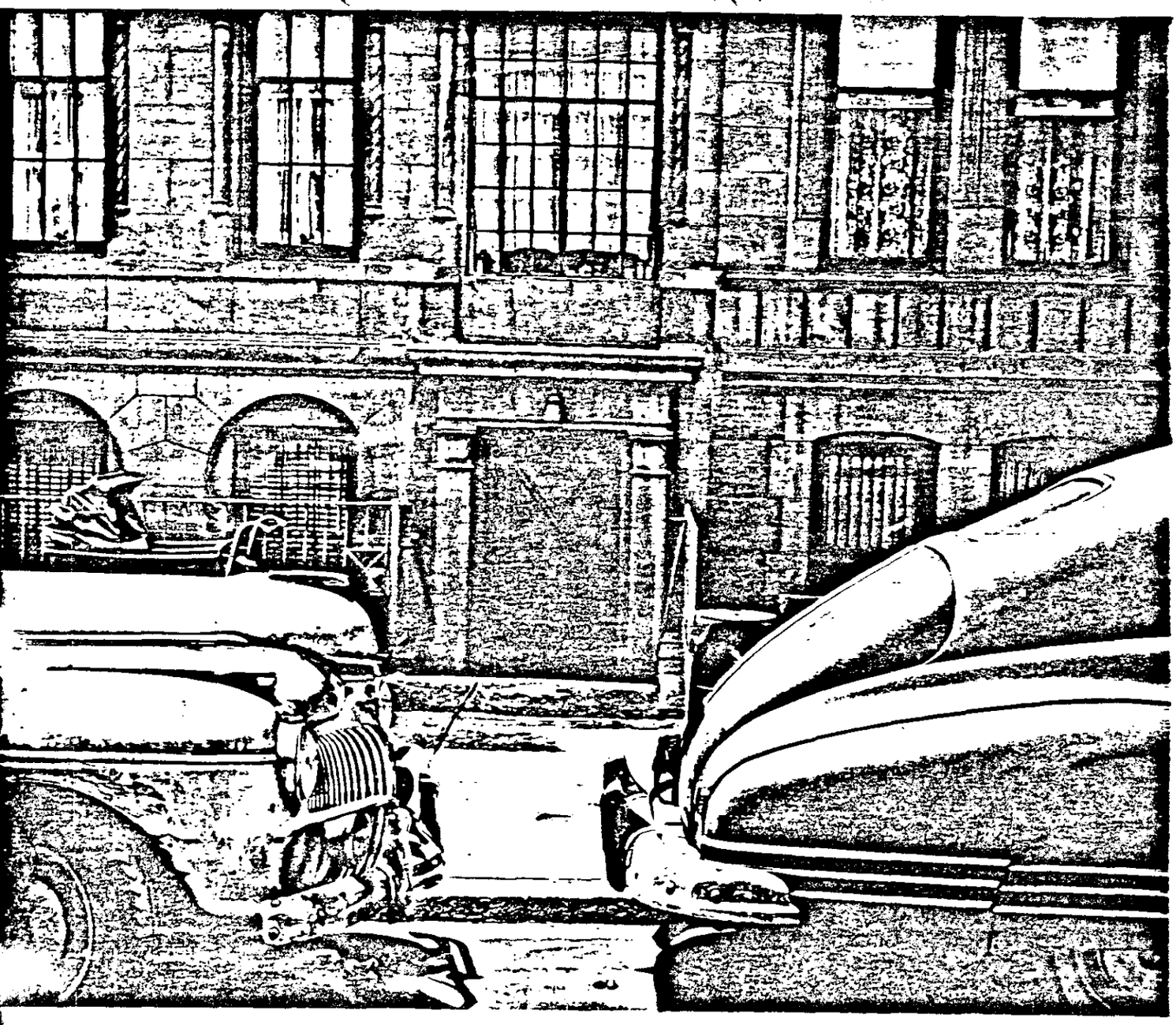
Child's Restaurant at 261 West 34th from SE angle. Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schweitzer, accompanied by SA M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.

Child's Restaurant at 261 West 34th from SE angle. Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schweitzer, accompanied by SA M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.

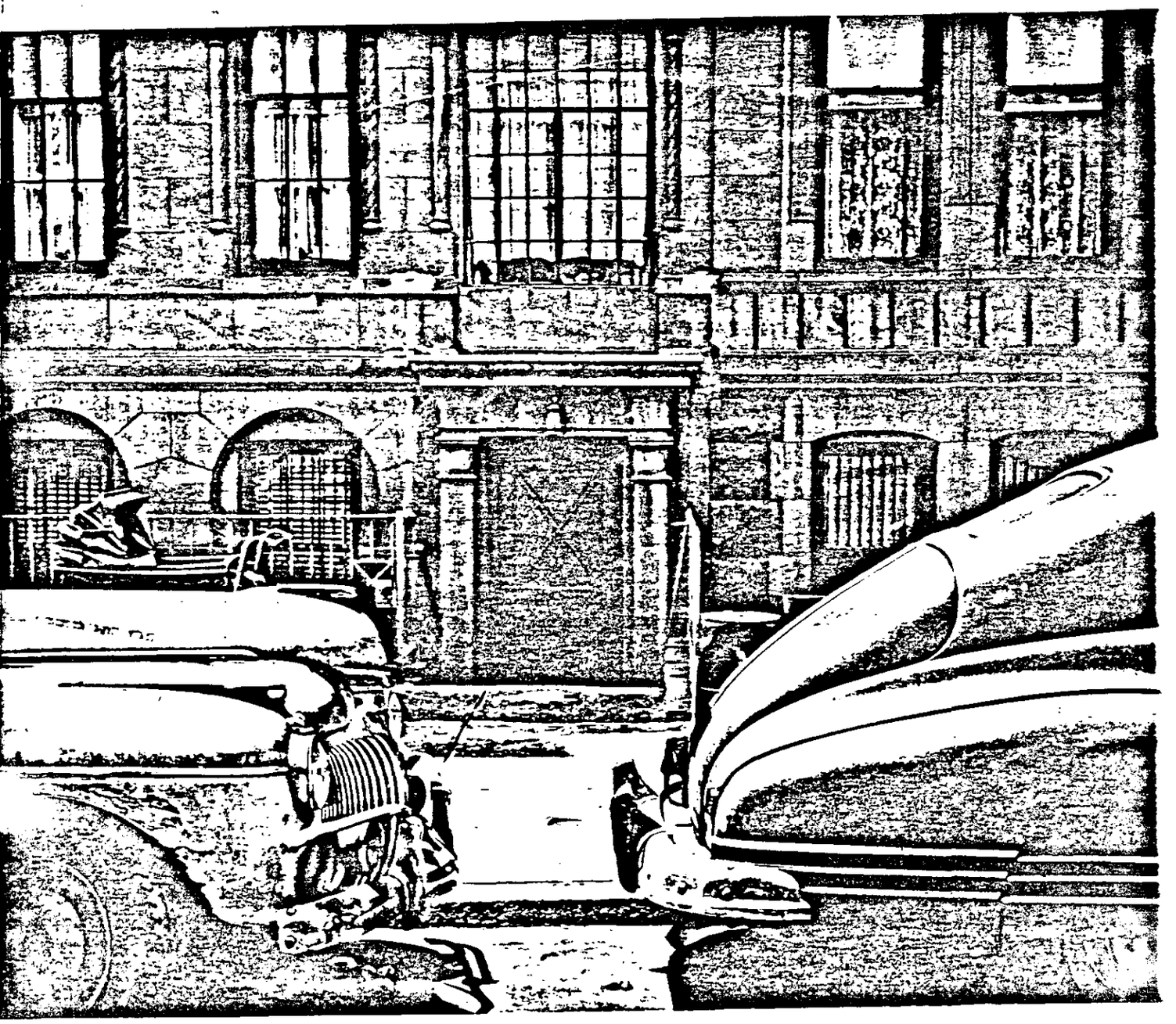
Closeup of doorway at 128 West 77th Street, New York City. Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schneitzer, accompanied by Sd M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.



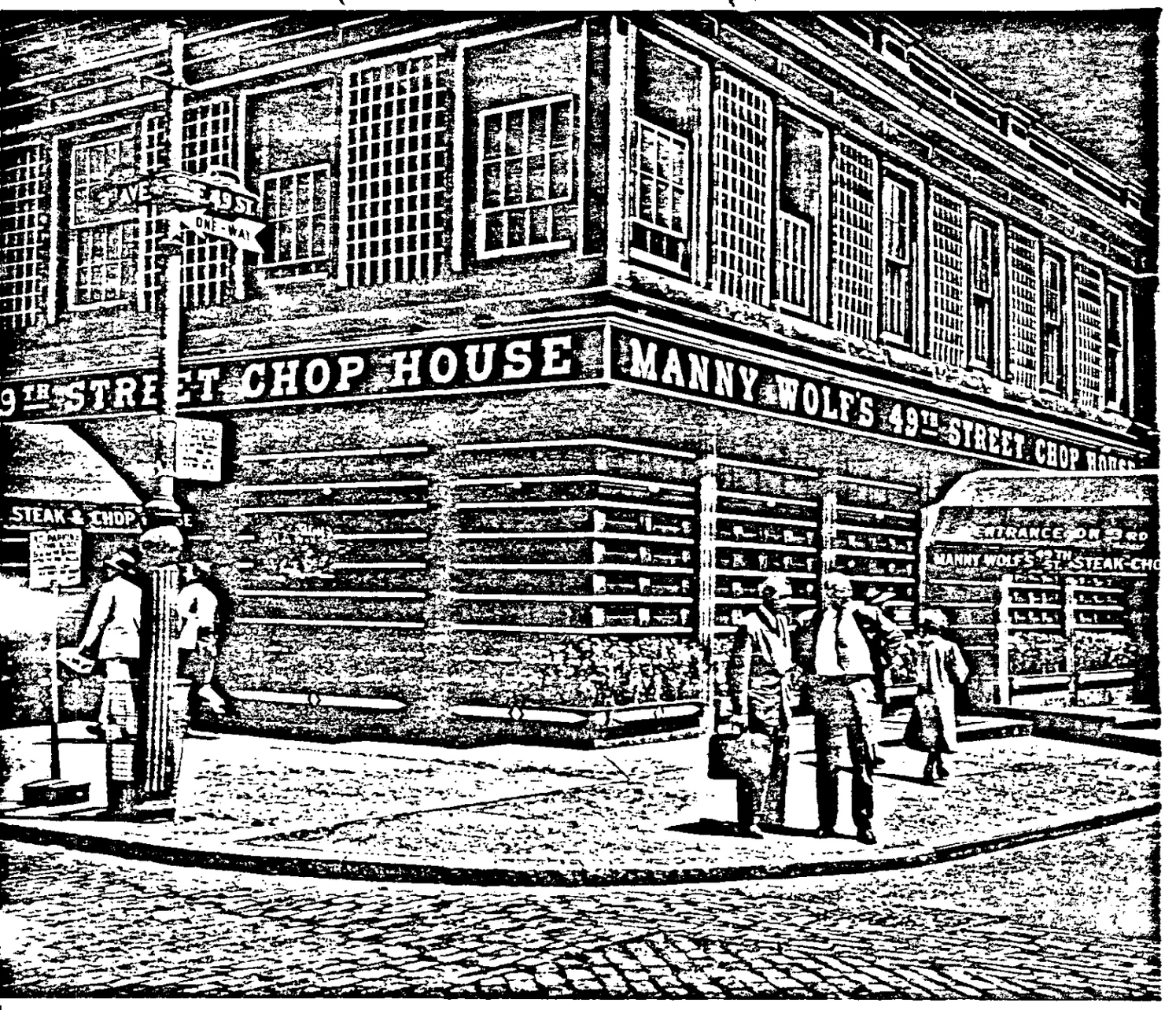
Closeup of doorway at 128 West 77th Street, New York City. Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schweitzer, accompanied by SA M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.



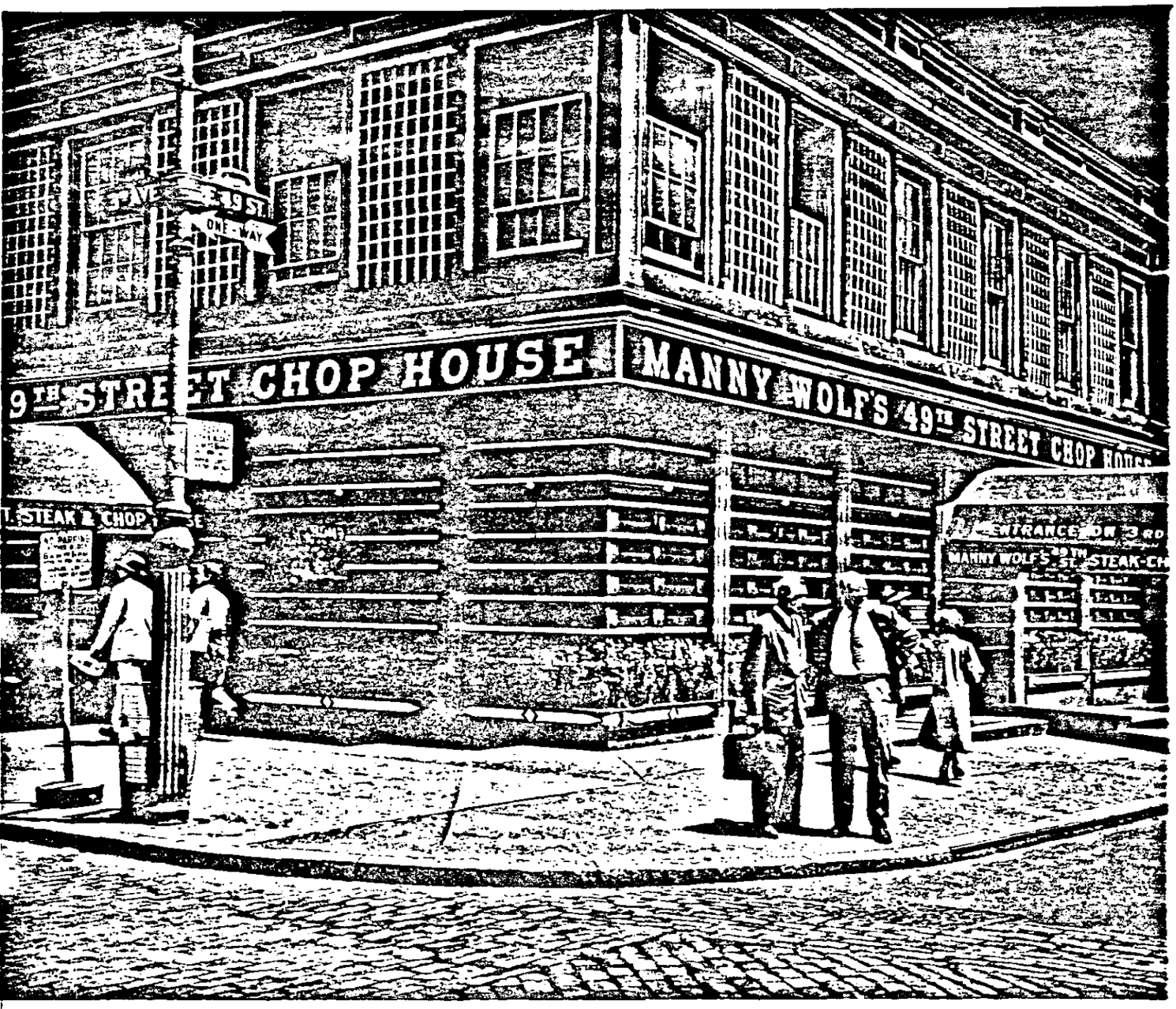
Looking into 126 West 77th Street from north side of 77th Street, New York City. Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schweitzer, accompanied by Lt M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.



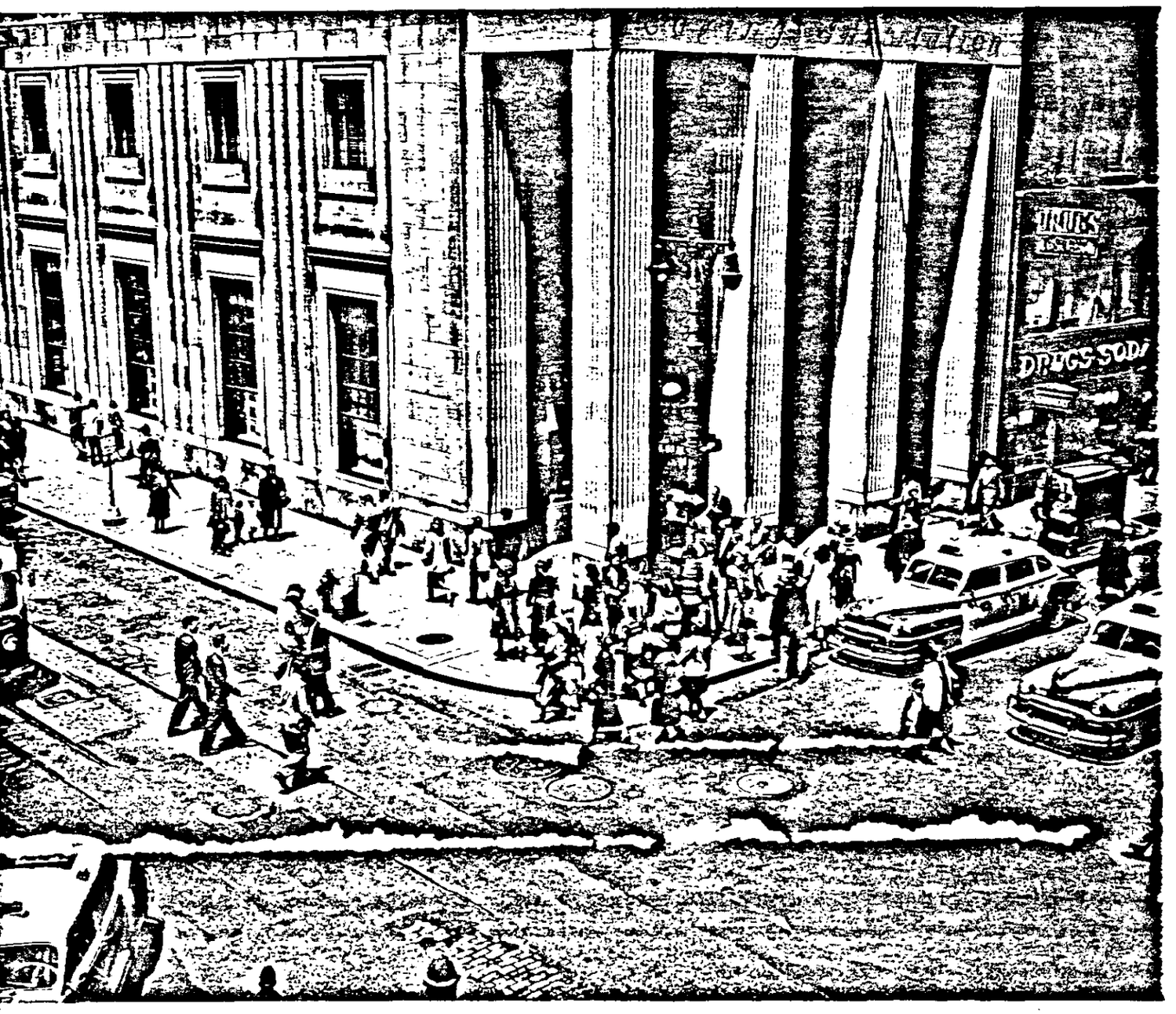
Looking into 128 West 77th Street from north side of 77th Street, New York City. Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schweitzer, accompanied by Sa M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.



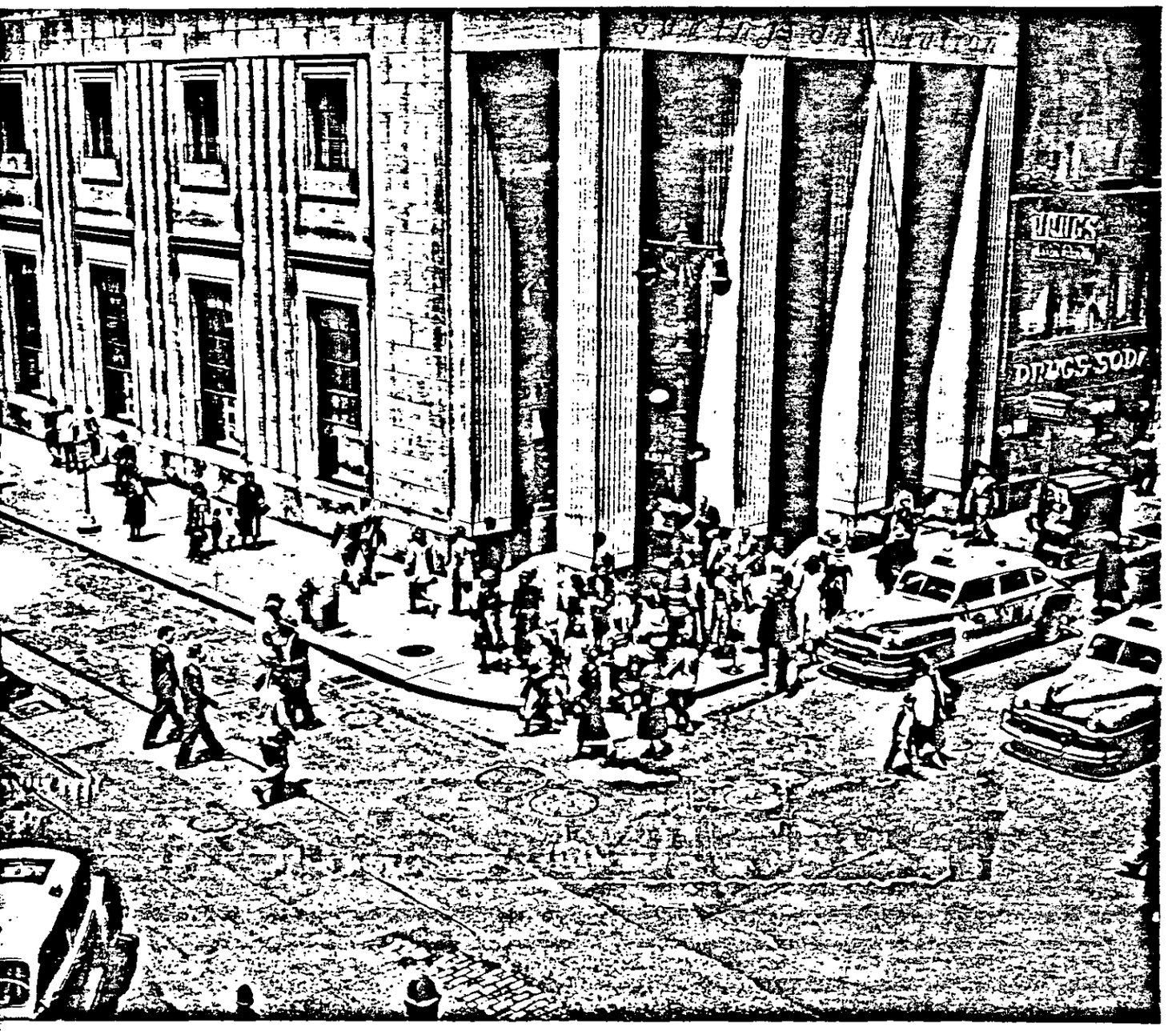
Looking at Manny Wolf's from S.W. direction, approximately 50 ft. distance. Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schweitzer, accompanied by Sa M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.



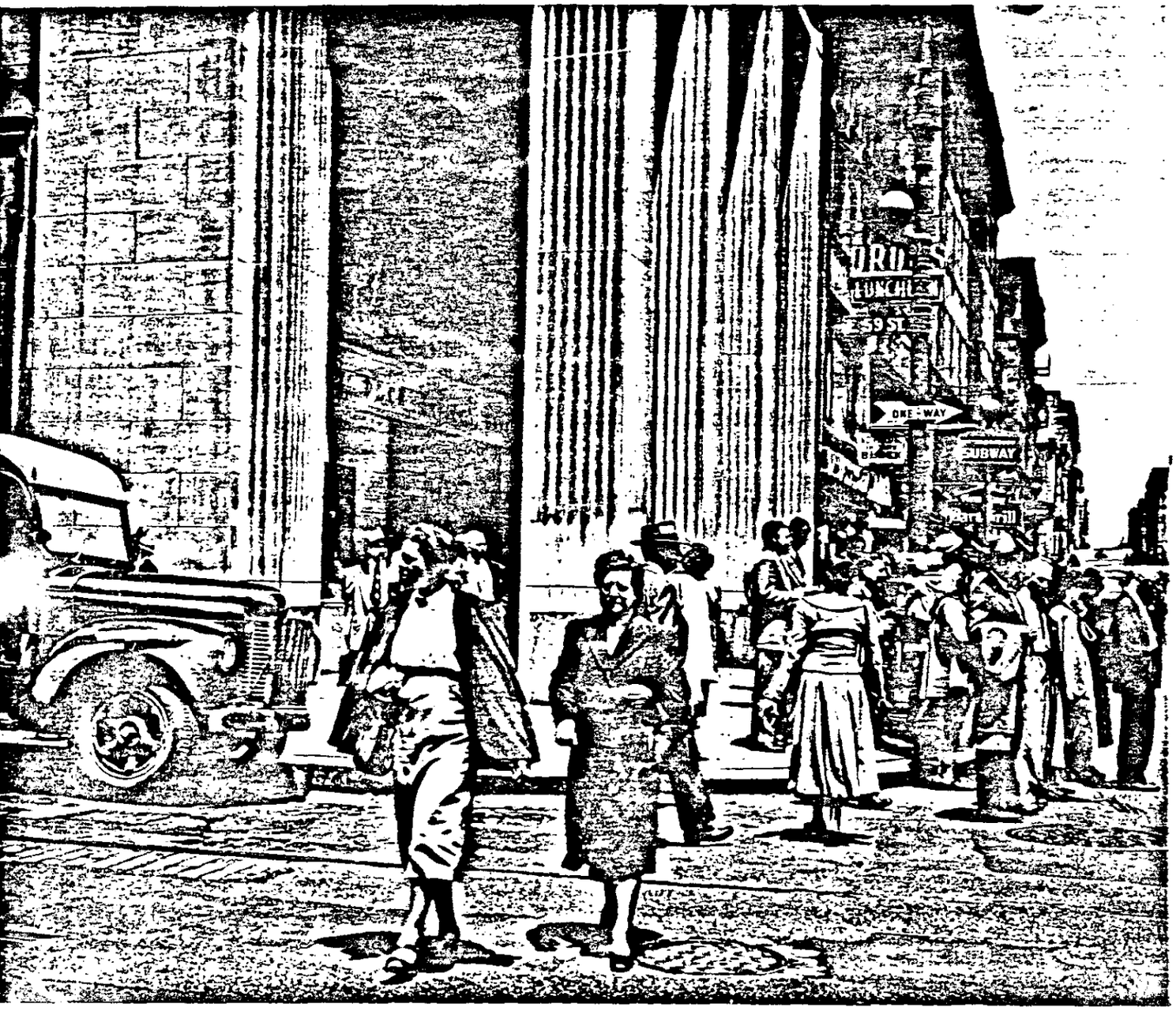
Looking at Manny Wolf's from S.W. direction, approximately 50 ft. distance. Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schweitzer, accompanied by SA M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.



Looking N.W. from S.E. corner of East 59th and Lexington Avenue, taken from second floor (Don Martini's Dancing School). Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schweitzer, accompanied by SA M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.

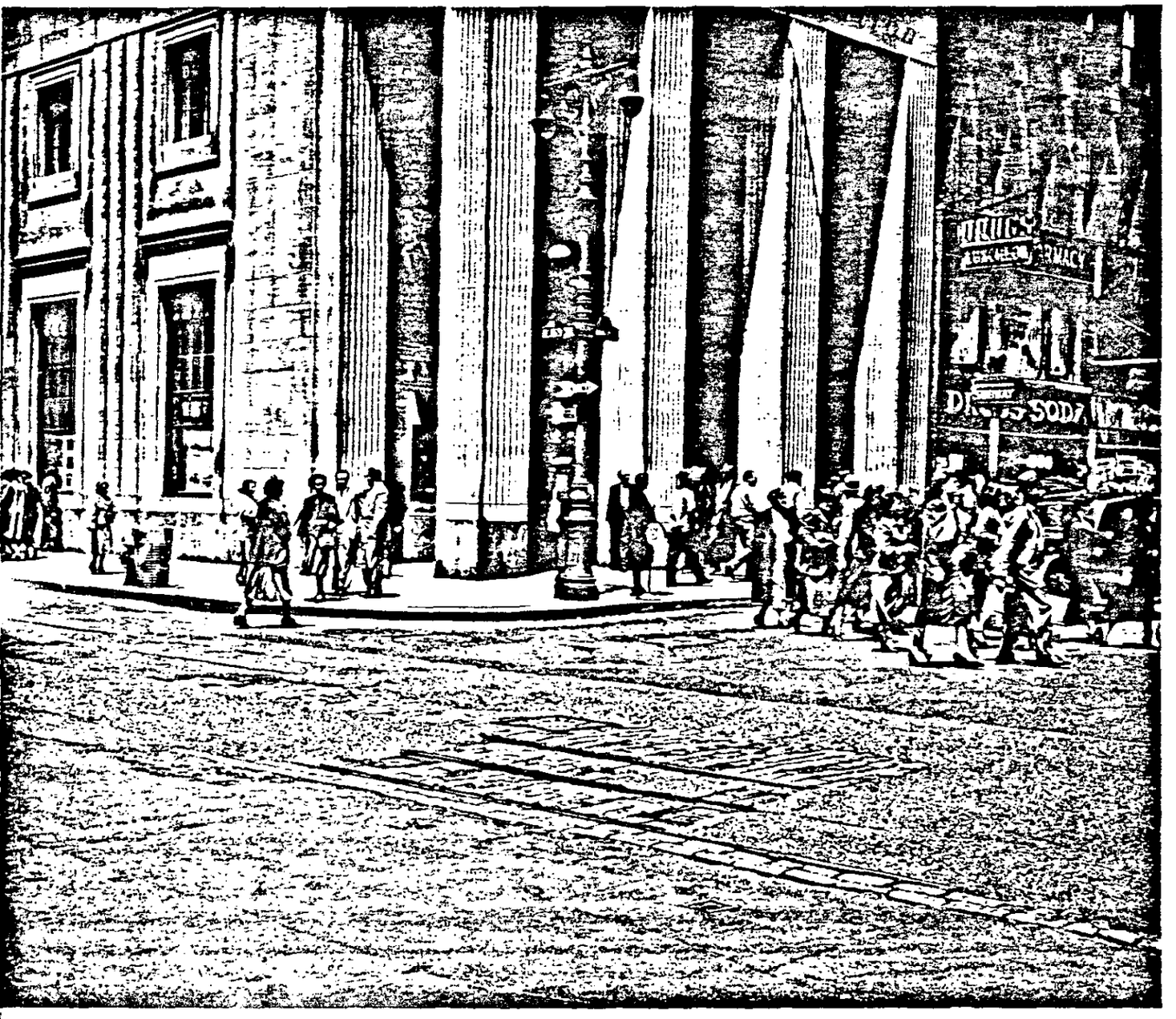


Looking N.W. from S.E. corner of East 59th and Lexington Avenue, taken from second floor (Don Martini's Dancing School). Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schweitzer, accompanied by SA M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.

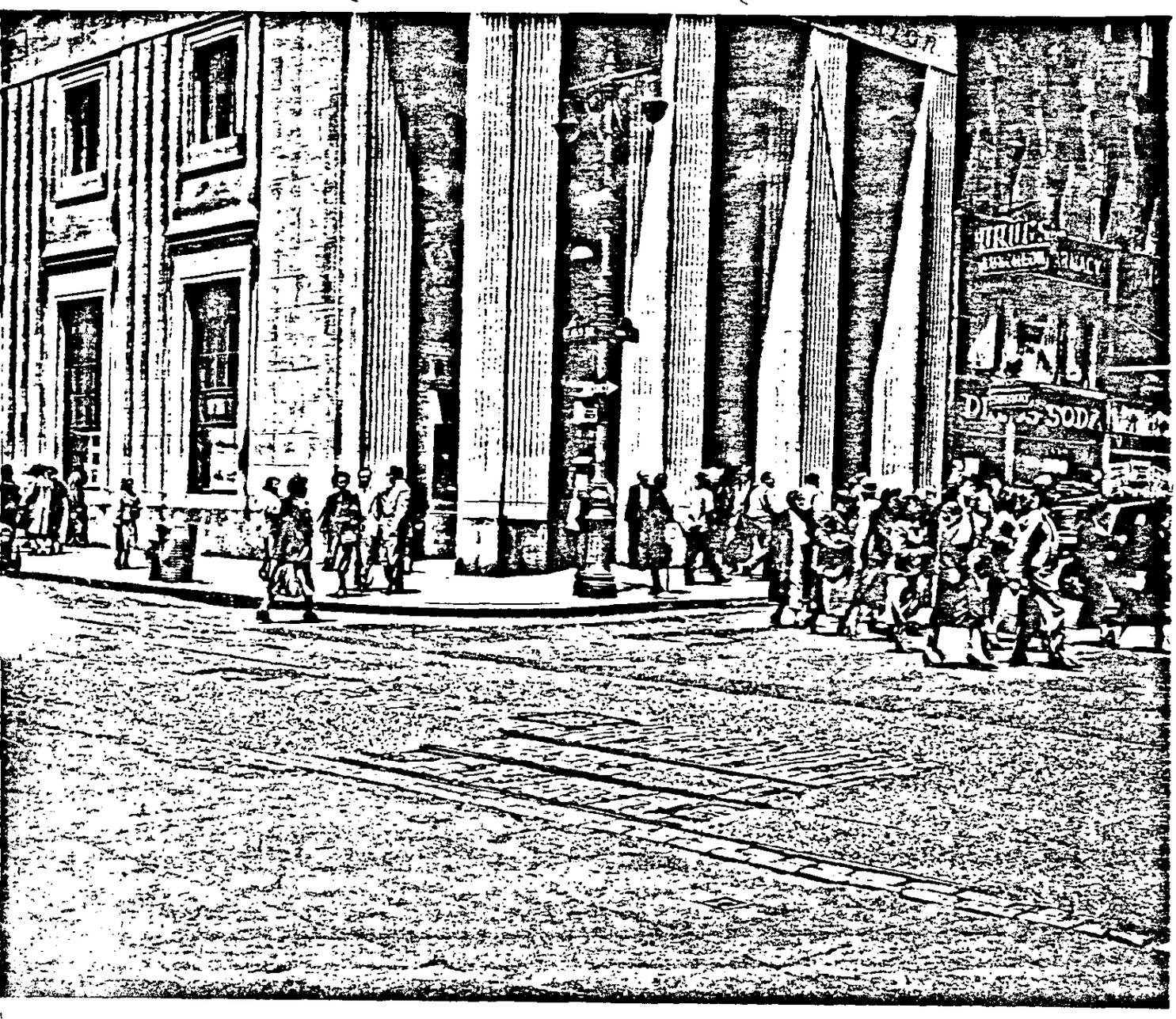


Looking north from S.W. Corner of East 59th and Lexington Avenue at street level. Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schweitzer, accompanied by SA M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.

Looking north from S.W. Corner of East 59th and Lexington Avenue at street level. Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schreitser, accompanied by Sd M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.



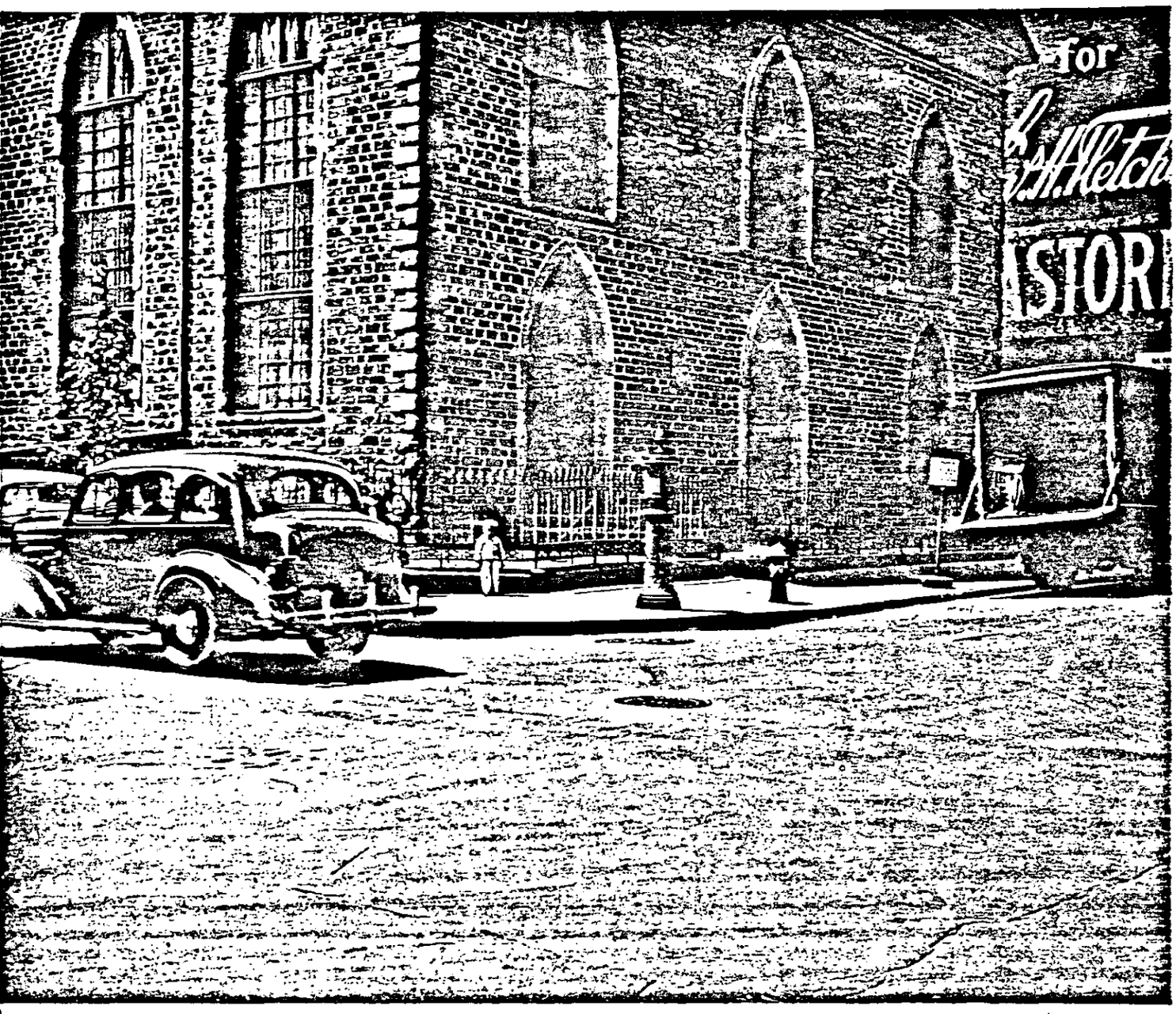
Looking N.W. from S.E. corner of East 59th and Lexington Avenue at street level. Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schweitzer, accompanied by SA M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.



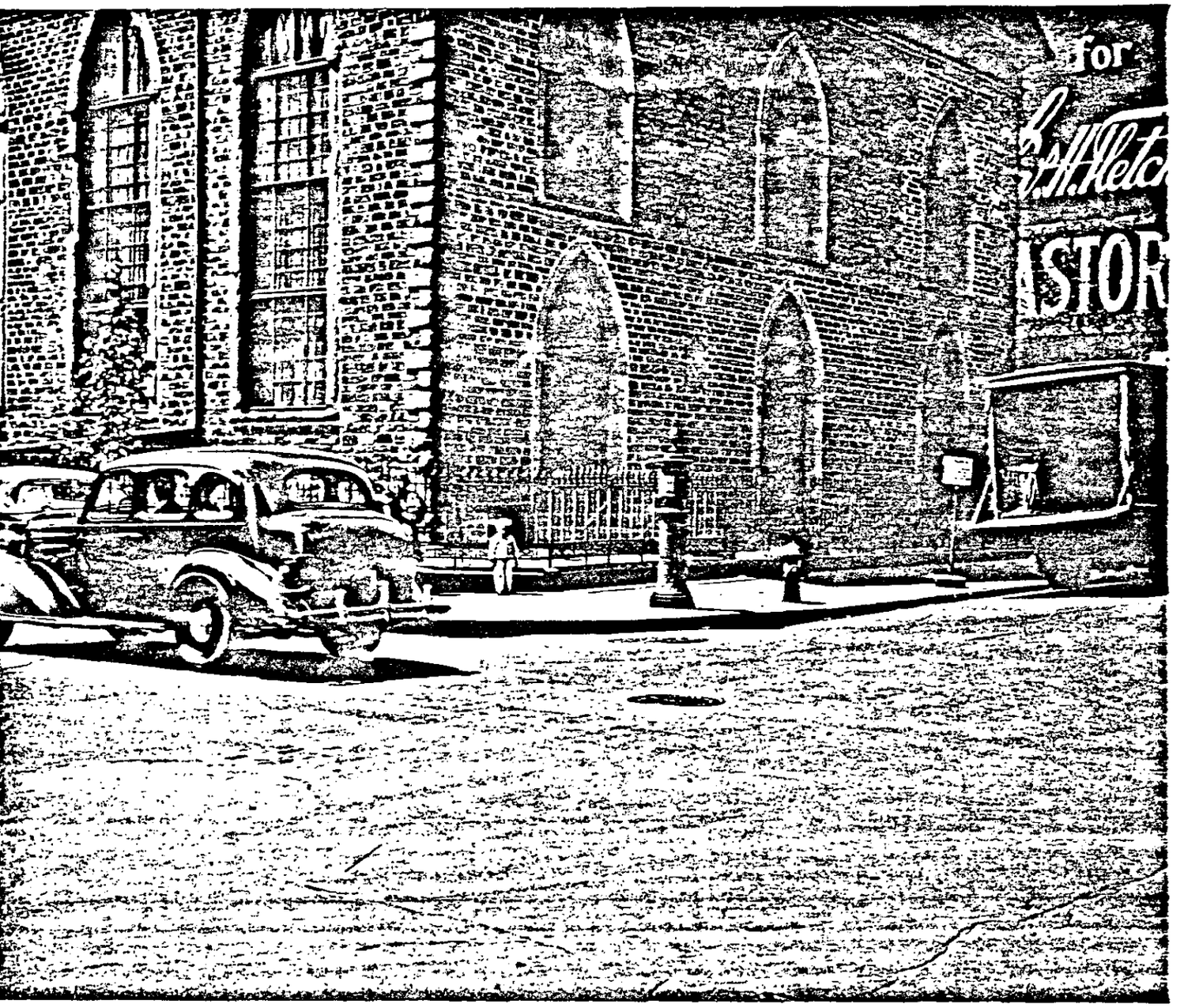
Looking N.W. from S.E. corner of East 59th and Lexington Avenue at street level. Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schweitaer, accompanied by SA M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.

Intersection of Market and Henry Streets from the NW. Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schweitzer, accompanied by Si M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.

Intersection of Market and Henry Streets from the NW. Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schweitzer, accompanied by SA M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.



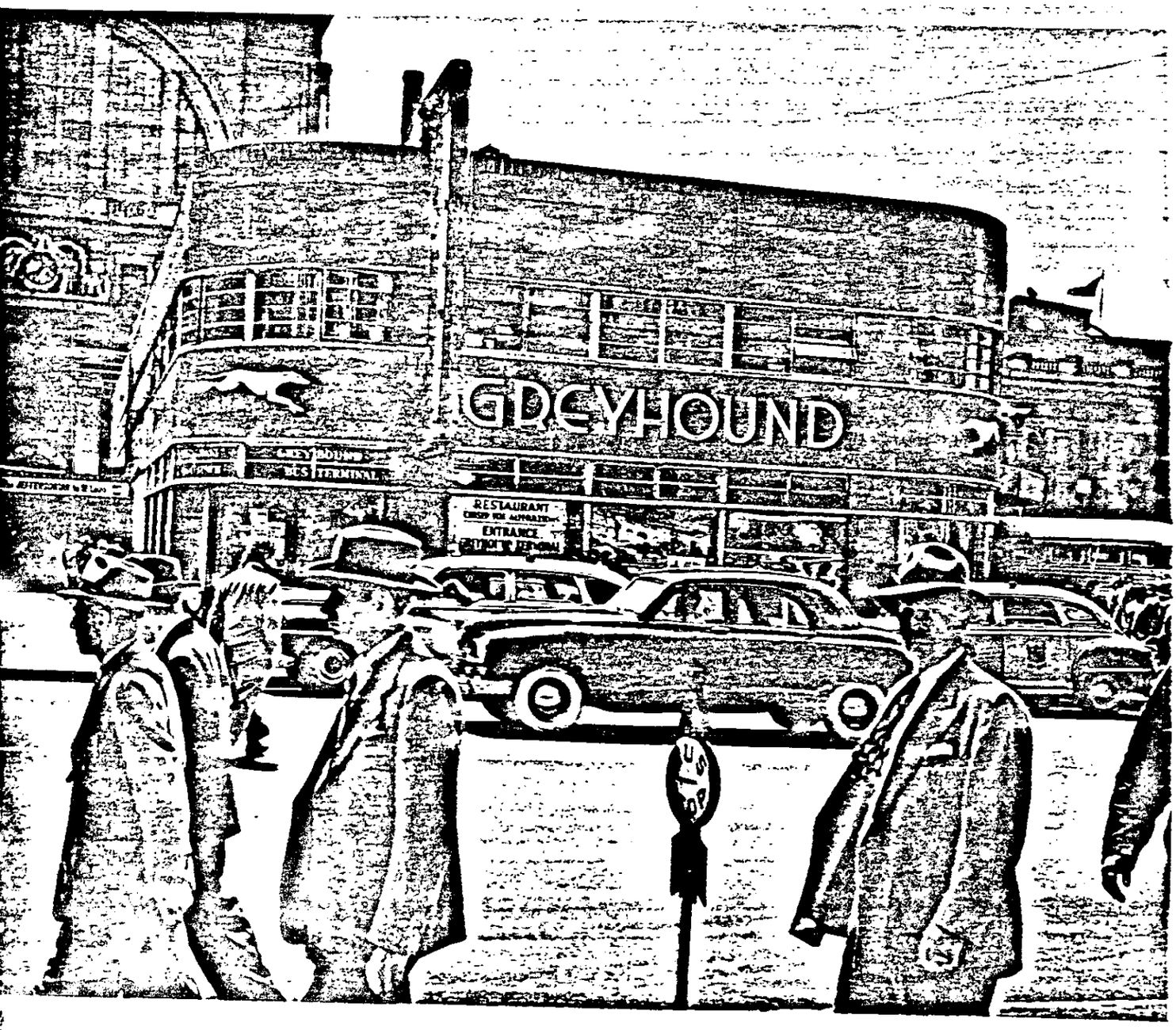
Intersection of Market and Henry Streets from the NE. Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schweitzer, accompanied by SA M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.



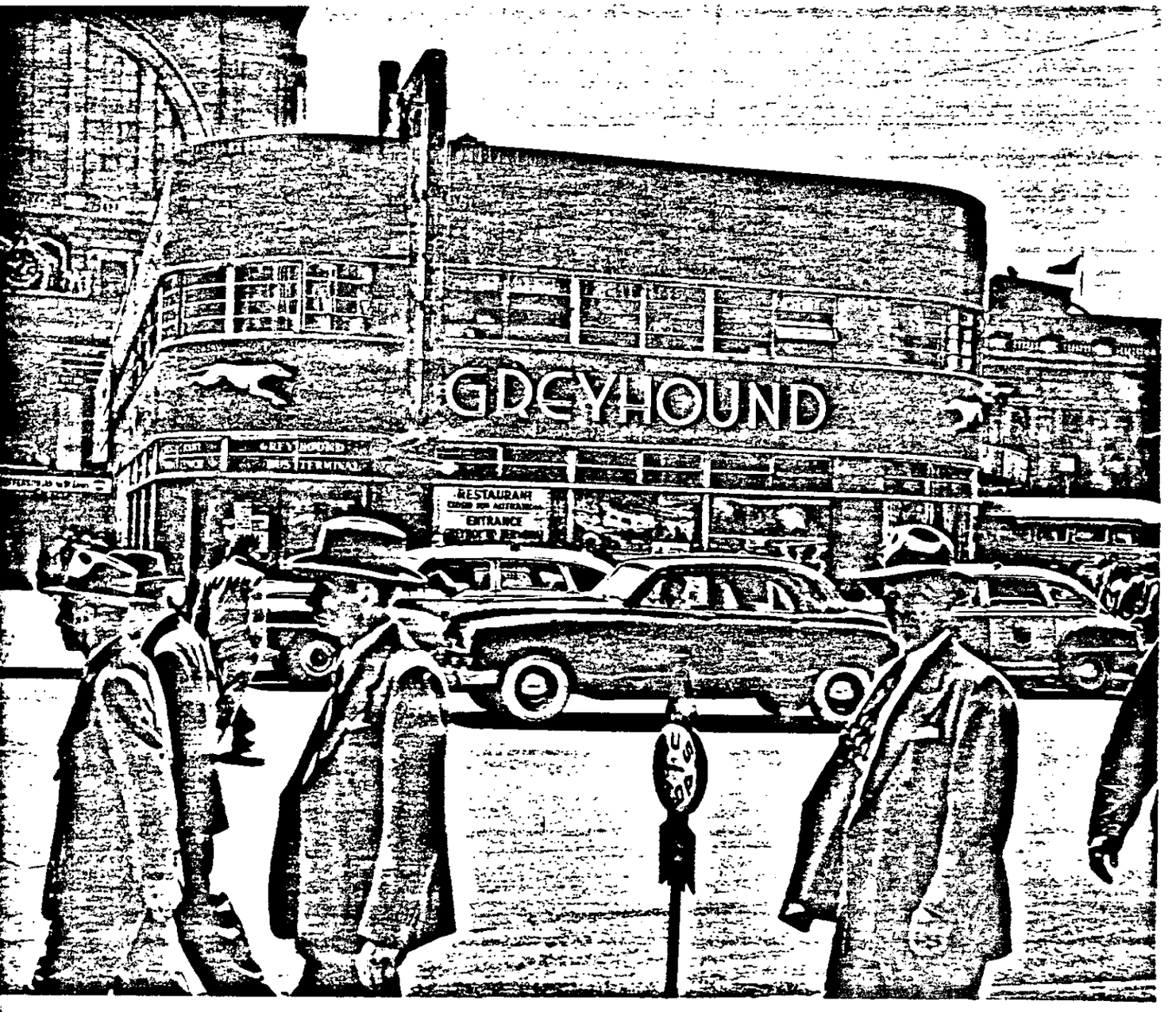
Intersection of Market and Henry Streets from the NE. Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schweitzer, accompanied by SA M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.

Intersection of Market and Henry Streets from the SW. Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schweitzer, accompanied by Sa M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.

Intersection of Market and Henry Streets from the SW. Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schweitzer, accompanied by SA M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.



Greyhound terminal on south side of 34th taken from directly in front of "34th Street Cafeteria." Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schweitzer, accompanied by Sa M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.



Greyhound terminal on south side of 34th taken from directly in front of "34th Street Cafeteria." Pictures taken by Photographer Frank Schweitzer, accompanied by SA M. J. McDonagh, on June 2, 1950.