FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT HARRY GOLD

FILE NO. 65-15324

VOLUME NO. SUB FILE A

SERIALS 1

THRU

132

NOTICE

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Inventory Worksheet
FD-302 (2-16-77)

VOLUME Sub File H NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY NLS

File No: 65-15324 Re: Rosenberg Date: 1-16-78 (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)
NR 1	5-24-50	NY Post Article 5-24-50	3	3	
NR 2	5-24-50	NY News Article 5-24-50	1	1	
NR 3	5-24-50	NY Compass article 5-24-50	1	1	
NR 4	5-24-50	NY Journal American article 5-24-50	1	1	
NR 5	5-24-50	NY World Telegram + Sun article	1	1	
NR 6	5-24-50	NY Journal American article	3	3	
NR 7	5-24-50	NY Journal American article	2	2	
NR 8	5-24-50	NY News article	1	1	
NR 9	5-24-50	NY Journal American article	1	1	
NR 10	5-24-50	NY Journal American article	1	1	
NR 11	5-24-50	NY Brooklyn Eagle Article	4	4	
NR 12	5-24-50	NY World Telegram + Sun article	2	2	

FD-302

Inventory Worksheet
FD-603 (3-18-77)

NEW YORK FILES

VOLUME Sub File A

REVIEWED BY

File No: 65-55324

Re:

Date: 4-16-75 (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)
NR 13	5-24-50	N.Y. Post + Home News	3	4		
NR 14	5-24-50	NY Journal American	1	1		
NR 15	5-24-50	NY News article	1	1		
NR 16	5-24-50	NY World Telegram + Sun article	5	5		
NR 17	5-24-50	N.Y. Journal American article	7	7		
NR 18	5-24-50	NY Times Article	2	2		
NR 19	5-24-50	NY Herald Tribune Article	2	2		
NR 20	5-24-50	NY News Article	3	3		
NR 21	5-24-50	N.Y. Mirror Article	2	2		
NR 22	5-25-50	N.Y. Brooklyn Eagle Article	2	2		
NR 23	5-25-50	N.Y. Herald Tribune Article	4	4		
NR 24	5-25-50	N.Y. Herald Tribune Article	2	2		

*Designated to or from Bureau and/or Albuquerque. New York

1 pages

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (3-18-77)

NEW YORK FILES

VOLUME _____ REVIEWED BY _____

File No: _____ Re: _____ 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)
NR 25	5-25-50	N.Y. Post + Home News Article	1	1		
NR 26	5-25-50	N.Y. Journal American Article	3	3		
NR 27	5-25-50	N.Y. Compass Article	1	1		
NR 28	5-25-50	N.Y. News Article	3	3		
NR 29	5-25-50	N.Y. News Article	1	1		
NR 30	5-25-50	N.Y. Post + Home News Article	3	3		
NR 31	5-25-50	N.Y. Mirror Article	2	4		
NR 32	5-25-50	N.Y. Times Article	2	2		
NR 33	5-25-50	N.Y. Journal American Article	1	1		
NR 34	5-25-50	N.Y. Times Article	1	1		
NP 35	5-25-50	N.Y. Herald Tribune Article	1	1		
NP 36	5-25-50	N.Y. Herald Tribune	1	1		

*Designated to or from Bureau and/or Albuquerque. New York

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

VOLUME Sub File A NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY NGS

File No: 65-15324 Re: Rosenberg - Harry Gold Date: 1-78 (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)
NR 37	5-26-50	NY Post + Home News art.	1	1	
NR 38	5-26-50	NY World Telegram + Sun article	1	1	
NR 39	5-26-50	NY Journal American art.	1	1	
NR 40	5-26-50	NY Compass art.	1	1	
NR 41	5-26-50	NY Herald Tribune art.	1	1	
NR 42	5-27-50	NY World Telegram + Sun art	1	1	
NR 43	5-29-50	NY Compass article	2	2	
NR 44	6-1-50	NY World Telegram + Sun art	1	1	
NR 45	6-1-50	NY Compass article	1	1	
NR 46	6-1-50	NY News article	1	1	
NR 47	6-1-50	NY Post + Home News article	1	1	
NR 48	6-1-50	NY Times article	3	3	

FBI/DOJ

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

VOLUME Sub File A NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY NLS [illegible]

File No: 65-15324 Re: Rosenberg - Harry Gold Date: 1-78 (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)
NR 49	6-1-50	NY Herald Tribune art.	2	2	
NR 50	6-1-50	NY Journal American art.	1	1	
NR 51	6-2-50	NY Compass art.	1	1	
NR 52	6-2-50	NY Herald Tribune art.	1	1	
NR 53	6-2-50	NY Journal American art.	1	1	
NR 54	6-2-50	NY Times article	1	1	
NR 55	6-8-50	NY Post + Home News art.	2	4	
NR 56	6-9-50	NY Journal American art.	1	1	
NR 57	6-9-50	NY World Telegram + Sun art.	2	2	
NR 58	6-9-50	NY Post + Home News article	3	3	
NR 59	6-10-50	NY Times articles	2	2	
NR 60	6-10-50	NY News article	2	2	
NR 61	6-10-50	NY Herald Tribune	1	1	

FD-503

Inventory Worksheet
FD-50J (2-18-77)

VOLUME Sub File A NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY NJS

File No: 65-15324 Re: Rosenberg - Harry Gold Date: 1-78 (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)
NR 62	6-10-50	NY Brooklyn Eagle article	1	1	
NR 63	6-11-50	NY Post + Home News article	2	2	
NR 64	6-11-50	NY Compass article	1	1	
NR 65	6-11-50	NY News article	1	1	
NR 66	6-12-50	NY Post + Home News article	1	1	
NR 67	6-12-50	NY World Telegram + Sun art	1	1	
NR 68	6-12-50	NY World Telegram + Sun art	1	1	
NR 69	6-12-50	NY Brooklyn Eagle art.	1	1	
NR 70	6-12-50	NY Brooklyn Eagle art.	3	3	
NR 71	6-12-50	NY Journal American art	1	1	
NR 72	6-12-50	NY Journal American art.	1	1	
NR 73	6-13-50	NY News article	1	1	

FBI/DOJ

Inventory Worksheet
FD-56a (2-10-77)

VOLUME Sub File A NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY NLS

File No: 65-15324 Re: Rosenberg - Harry Gold Date: 1-78 (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)
NR 76	6-13-50	NY Herald Tribune art	1	1	
NR 76	6-13-50	NY Times article	1	1	
NR 76	6-30-50	NY Times article	1	1	
NR 77	7-1-50	NY Times article	1	1	
NR 78	7-14-50	NY Journal American art	1	2	
NR 79	7-14-50	NY Post + Home News art	1	1	
NR 80	7-21-50	NY Herald Tribune art	1	1	
NR 81	7-21-50	NY Times article	1	1	
NR 82	7-21-50	NY News article	1	2	
NR 83	7-21-50	NY Mirror article	1	1	
NR 84	7-21-50	NY Compass article	1	1	
NR 85	8-1-50	NY Herald Tribune article	3	3	

FD-56a

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

VOLUME Sub-File A NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY NLS [illegible]

File No: 65-15324 Re: Rosenberg-Harry Gold Date: 1-78 (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)
NR 86	8-17-50	NY Herald Trib. article	1	1	
NR 87	10-10-50	NY World Telegraph + Sun article	1	1	
NR 88	10-19-50	NY Post + Home News article	1	1	
NR 89	10-29-50	NY Journal American article	1	1	
NR 90	10-30-50	NY Journal American article	1	1	
NR 91	11-8-50	NY News article	1	1	
NR 92	11-8-50	NY News article	1	1	
NR 93	11-8-50	NY Mirror article	1	1	
NR 94	11-8-50	NY Post + Home News article	1	1	
NR 95	11-8-50	NY Herald Tribune article	1	1	
NR 96	11-21-50	NY Herald Tribune article	1	2	
NR 97	11-22-50	NY Post + Home News article	1	1	

FD/60

Inventory Worksheet
FD-302 (2-16-77)

VOLUME Sub-File A NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY NLS

File No: 65-15324 Re: Rosenberg-Harry Gold Date: 1-28 (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)
NR 98	11-24-50	NY Post + Home News article	1	1	
NR 99	11-26-50	NY Times article	6	6	
NR 109	12-4-50	NY Mirror article	1	1	
NR 101	12-4-50	NY Post + Home News article	1	1	
NR 107	12-7-50	NY Journal American article	1	1	
NR 103	12-7-50	NY Post + Home News article	1	1	
NR 104	12-8-50	NY News article	1	1	
NR 105	12-8-50	NY Times article	1	1	
NR 106	12-8-50	NY World Telegram + Sun article	1	1	
NR 107	12-8-50	NY Compass article	1	1	
NR 108	12-8-50	NY Herald Tribune article	1	1	
NR 109	12-10-50	NY Brooklyn Eagle article	2	2	

FD-302

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

VOLUME Sub-File A NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY NLS [illegible]

File No: 6515324 Re: Rosenberg - Harry Gold Date: 1-78 (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)
NR 110	12-10-50	NY Times article	3	3	
NR 111	12-10-50	NY Mirror article	1	1	
NR 112	12-10-50	NY News art.	1	1	
NR 113	12-10-50	NY Journal American article	1	1	
NR 114	12-10-50	NY Herald Tribune article	2	2	
NR 115	12-10-50	NY Journal American article	2	3	
NR 116	12-12-50	NY World Telegram+Sun article	1	1	
NR 117	12-13-50	NY Post+Home News article	1	1	
NR 118	12-16-50	NY Times article	1	1	
NR 119	1-6-51	NY World Telegram+Sun article	1	1	
NR 120	1-6-51	NY Times article	1	1	
NR 121	1-15-51	NY Journal American	1	2	

FD/DOJ

Inventory Worksheet
FD-302 (2-16-77)

VOLUME Sub-file A | NEW YORK FILES | REVIEWED BY NLS

File No: 65-15324 Re: Rosenberg - Harry Gold | Date: 1-78 (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)
NR 121	11-1-51	NY Times - article	2	2	
NR 123	3-16-51	NY Journal American article	2	2	
NR 124	5-15-51	NY Brooklyn Eagle article	1	1	
NR 125	12-14-51	NY Journal American article	2	3	
NR 126	12-13-51	NY Journal American article	2	3	
NR 127	12-15-51	NY Journal American article	1	1	
NR 128	12-16-51	NY Journal American article	1	2	
NR 129	12-19-51	NY Journal American article	2	2	
NR 130	7-21-52	NY Mirror article	1	1	
NR 131	2-14-74	NY Post article	3	3	
NR 132	2-14-74	NY Daily News	1	1	
			203	276	

FBI/DOJ

uchs' Spy Contact Admits He
1' Data to Reds, Faces Death Pe

Philadelphia, May 24 (UP)–A mild appearing research chemist, arreste tish scientist Dr. Klaus E. J. Fuchs give A-Bomb secrets to Russia, today bec ierican to face the death penalty for atomic spying.

FBI agents, who arrested Swiss-born Harry Gold, 39, Monday, said he itted helping pass A-Bomb information to the Communists to help "a na- whose final aims I approved along the road to industrial strength."

ngressional sources be- l this was only the first eries of arrests of Amer- associates of the British ist who was sentenced years in prison in Lon- ast Mar. 1 for being a an atomic spy. Two gents now are question- Fuchs in his London n.

was arraigned last night Federal Judge McGranery. isoner was held in $100,000 fe will get another hearing rt June 12.

chemist—a flabby, swarthy rely more than five feet ade no effort to raise bail, is lodged in Moyamensing here.

made no statement at the ment except to ask court sion to call a lawyer.

ASAC
ASAC 2
SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
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SEC. 8
SEC. 9

65-15304-A (1)

F. B. I.
MAY 26 1950
N. Y. C.
RD TO F.

Post & Home News
MAY 2 4 1950
RED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Family Is Shocked

The arrest came as a shock to Gold's brother, Joseph, 33, a civilian Navy employe with whom he made his home, and to his 70-year-old, Russian-born father.

"To my knowledge my brother was never a Communist," said Joseph Gold. "My father was never a Communist, and I myself hate Communism."

But the arrested man, according to FBI Director Hoover, "admited his contacts with Fuchs, and has given a detailed account of his activities."

Gold was arrested on the basis of an information filed in Brooklyn, N. Y. The warrant accused him of conspiring with "John Doe" to obtain atomic information from Fuchs while the latter was in this country in 1944 and 1945. That was before the world knew the U. S. was perfecting the deadly weapon.

In Washington, FBI Director Hoover gave no indication whether "John Doe" was known by FBI agents or within their reach.

Faces Death Penalty

Gold, the first American arrestin for atomic spying, was accused of violating the Espionage Act in wartime. It makes him subject to the death penalty.

"I was only helping the Soviet Union attain certain information that I thought it was entitled to," Hoover quoted Gold as saying.

Gold explained he "thought I would be helping a nation whose final aims I approved along the road to industrial strength," Hoover said.

"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 U. S."

Names Soviet Russia

The complaint charged that Fuchs, Gold and Doe in wartime did conspire to obtain from Fuchs "documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the national defense and, with intent and reason to believe that it

Continued on Page 24

'uchs' Atom Spy Aide Admits Giving Data to R

ntinued from Page 1

: to be used to the injury of United States and to the ad- ntage of a foreign nation, to . the Union of Soviet Socialist ublics . . ."

old, born in Switzerland Dec. 1910, and brought to this coun- in 1914 by his Russian-born nts, obtained secrets of the nic bomb from Fuchs and in , gave the data to "Doe," who vered them to Russia, accord- to Hoover.

uchs had access to atomic se- s when, as one of a group of ish scientists working on nic research, he was sent to Alamos, N. M., where the atomic bomb was assembled.

e British scientist confessed he gave atom-bomb secrets Russia's use to an unidenti- contact in this country. This ably was Gold.

over said Gold and Fuchs first met in early 1944 on New York's East Side, and met on later occasions in Brooklyn, The Bronx, Manhattan and Queens.

At a later meeting in Cambridge, Mass., the Priladelphian received both "writen and oral information which Fuchs provided as a result of his work at Los Alamos," Hoover said.

Gold received more information from Fuchs in Santa Fe, N. M., in 1945, and their last meeting was in September, 1945, Hoover said.

Gold was taken in custody by the FBI at his Philadelphia home, and held for two days before formal charges were made.

A macheior, Gold was senior biochemist during the past two years on a heart-research project at the Philadelphia General Hospital. He lived with his brother, Joseph, and father, Samuel, whose original name was Golodnitsky.

Was Good Student

He attended night school at Drexel Institute, the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University while employed in a Philadelphia laboratory.

He received a bachelor of science degree summa cum laude in 1940 from Xavier University at Cincinnati, and was associated with a New York laboratory from 1946 until 1948.

Gold senior said his entire family was naturalized in Philadelphia about 1920. The naturalization papers are in a safe deposit box and he can't remember the exact date, the father said.

Capital Atomic Experts Expect Wide Roundup of Spies

Washington, May 24 (UP) — Congressional atomic experts, hailnig the arrest of Harry Gold, looked forward today to a roundup of other U. S. associates of the British Communist spy, Dr. K. E. J. Fuchs.

Rep. Van Zandt (R-Pa.), a member of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, said Gold's capture "probably is the first of a series of arrests."

"We know definitely that there are others involved," Van Zandt said. "It's just a question of the FBI getting him. They've been working on this for months.

"I think the arrest of Gold will take us further in this espionage effort and maybe allow us to determine just how much information was turned over to the Russians."

Chairman McMahon (D-Conn.), said the committee had been tipped off in advance about Gold's

Introducing Harry Gold

Here's Harry Gold:

He was born in Switzerland. His parents were natives of Russia. He came to the U. S. in 1914 at the age of 4. As a result of the naturalization of his parents here, he claims derivative citizenship in the U. S. The family name of Golodnitsky was changed to Gold when the parents were naturalized.

Gold attended night school at Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, and the University of Pennsylvania while working for a Philadelphia laboratory. He attended Xavier University, Cincinnati, receiving a Bachelor of Science degree summa cum laude in 1940. Classified as 4F he did not serve in World War II.

After spending most of his time in New York City following graduation, he was associated from 1946 to 1948 with the Toni Home Permanent Wave labortories and lived in Elmhurst, L. I. At the time of his arrest, he was engaged in chemical research in connection with heart ailments in a Philadelphia Hospital. He is a bachelor.

He moved from New York to Philadelphia two years ago. A little later his mother died. His younger brother, Joseph, an Army veteran who served in the Pacific, is employed at the Naval Air Supply depot in Philadelphia. His father, Sam, is a cabinet maker.

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ASAC 2
SEC. 1
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SEC. 10

65-15324-a (2)

F. B. I.
MAY 26 1950
N. Y. C.
INDEXED TO F.

TITLE
CLASS
From
NY Nlwa
DATED MAY 2 4 1950
~~FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION~~

Washington, May 23 (AP)—Attorney General McGrath tonight announced the arrest of a Philadelphian, Harry Gold, 39, on espionage charges. McGrath said the charges were based on information supplied by Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the imprisoned British atomic scientist.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said, in a joint announcement with McGrath, that Fuchs had turned over secrets about the atomic bomb to Gold in this country.

Gold was arraigned in a whirlwind hearing tonight before U. S. District Judge James P. McGranery who put bail at $100,000 and set June 12 for further hearing.

The charge against Gold alleges his espionage offense occurred in 1944 and 1945—during wartime. As such, under the law, it is punishable by death or imprisonment up to 30 years.

The formal complaint filed in the case alleged that Gold turned over atomic secrets to one "John Doe," described as "a representative, officer, agent or employe of a foreign government, to wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics." The agent was not otherwise identified in the formal complaint.

Gold, a chemical researcher in a Philadelphia hospital, was described as an intermediary used by the Soviet intelligence service to make important contacts in this country. The announcement said Gold "has admitted his contacts with Dr. Fuchs and has given a detailed account of his activities."

Fuchs was arrested in England the first week in February and confessed to passing atomic secrets to the Russians. He was sentenced to 14 years in prison after being relieved of his job as a top atomic researcher for the British government.

In London, it was diclosed that two FBI agents questioned Fuchs last Saturday and again today.

The FBI said it had learned that Gold first met Fuchs in New York early in 1944, and that they had other subsequent contacts in Brooklyn, The Bronx, Manhattan and Queens.

The announcement asserted:

"Gold later met Fuchs in Cambridge, Mass., at which time he received both written and oral information which Fuchs provided as a result of his work at Los Alamos. In 1945, Gold again met Fuchs in Santa Fe, N. M., and Fuchs turned over information to Gold. The last meeting Gold had with Fuchs occurred in September, 1945."

The FBI, which indicated that it has long been watching Gold, quoted him as having told FBI agents who took him into custody at Philadelphia:

"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."

Gold was also quoted as saying he "felt that as an ally I was only helping the Soviet Union obtain certain information that I thought it was entitled to."

The Justice Dept. declined to say exactly where in Philadelphia Gold was arrested. He was described as having been born in Switzerland of parents who both were natives of Russia.

Gold came to the U. S. in 1914 when he was four years old and claims derivative citizenship in this country as a result of the naturalization of his parents here. Their family name of Goldodnitsky was changed to Gold when they were naturalized, the department said.

SAC
ASAC1
ASAC2
SE 1
SE 2
SE 3

65-15324-a-3

TITLE
CLASS
From NY Compass
DATED MAY 24 1950
~~FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION~~

F. B. I.
MAY 26 1950
N. Y. C.
DIRECTOR

Arrest Shocks Hospital Chief

By TONY ZECCA
International News Service Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Associates of Harry Gold, 39, expressed shocked surprise today at the arrest of the quiet stooped research chemist on atomic espionage charges.

Dr. Pascal P. Lucchesi, superintendent of Philadelphia's General Hospital where Gold was employed in cardiac research, said:

"I was terribly shocked. I had no idea that anything like this was in the making. We all thought of him as a hard-working conscientious chemist who was well thought of by all the personnel.

"As a matter of fact, we used to comment among ourselves when he worked long after regular hours, sometimes until 11 o'clock at night."

Gold, he said, had been absent from work "for several days."

Dr. Lucchesi said Gold was working on biochemical research involving heart ailments, to determine "what happens when certain elements like calcium and sodium enter the body."

Gold's fingerprints were sent in to the Philadelphia police, as are all of our employes' fingerprints, and apparently he passed that test," he added.

"You wouldn't really think to take a second look at Gold," the doctor mused. "He's only about five feet four inches tall, has stooped shoulders and, as far as we were concerned, he minded his own business."

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65-15324-a-4 (4)

F. B. I.
MAY 26 1950
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO | FILE

TITLE
CLASS
From
NY Journal American
DATED MAY 2 4 1950
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Washington Elated Over Gold Capture

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Congressional atomic experts, hailing the arrest of Harry Gold, looked forward today to an FBI roundup of other U.S. associates of the British Communist spy, Dr. Klaus Fuchs.

Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R., Pa.), a member of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, said Gold's capture "probably is the first of a series of arrests that may take place" as the result of the FBI's investigation of Fuchs' international espionage ring.

Others Involved.

"We know definitely that there are others involved," Mr. Van Zandt said. "It's just a question of the FBI getting them. They've been working on this for months.

"I think the arrest of Gold will take us further in this espionage effort and maybe allow us to determine just how much information was turned over to the Russians."

Seized in Philadelphia.

Gold was arrested by FBI agents in Philadelphia last night on charges that he and "John Doe" conspired with Fuchs to slip A-bomb secrets to Russia during the war. There was no indication whether "Doe" is now within reach of the FBI.

Some members of the Atomic Energy Committee, including Sens. Edwin C. Johnson (D., Colo.), William F. Knowland (R., Calif.) and Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.), anticipated an early committee meeting at which additional details about the Gold case may be made public.

SAC
ASAC 1
ASAC 2
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MAY 26 1950
N. Y. C.
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TITLE
CLASS
From
BY World Telegram & Sun
DATED MAY 2 4 1950
~~FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION~~

Expect Early Arrests Of Others in Soviet Ring

(Other Stories on Pages 17 and 18)

By JAMES LEE
International News Service Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Information available to the Government today establishes that Harry Gold, confessed confederate of atomic spy Klaus Fuchs, became a Russian espionage agent in 1940, when he was "recruited" by the mysterious Jacob Golos.

This was learned as Rep. Elston (R.-O.), a member of the Joint Congressional Atomic Committee, predicted Gold's arrest in Philadelphia by FBI agents will be followed by seizure of "other spies."

Gold, it has been ascertained, appeared in 1947 before a blue ribbon New York Federal grand jury investigating espionage. Presumably he has been under surveillance ever since.

The grand jury before which Gold appeared was the panel which returned indictments against the 11 Communist leaders convicted of conspiring to overthrow the Government and against Alger Hiss. The inquisitors sat from June 15, 1947, to Dec. 15, 1948.

Soviet Agent Spirited from U. S.

It is learned that Gold's connection with atomic espionage first became known through testimony of Elizabeth Bentley, admitted former Communist spy courier and one-time sweetheart of Golos, a high-ranking Russian agent who died in 1943.

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There are indications that Gold's activities as an A-bomb spy may have ceased in 1945, at about the time the Canadian spy case was bared.

It also was learned the "John Doe" described by the FBI as the Soviet agent to whom the Swiss-born Gold turned over atomic secrets given to him by Fuchs, has left the United States.

Officials assume that under established Soviet spy methods, "John Doe" was sped out of the country by his Communist bosses in anticipation of U.S. discovery of the Red spy ring.

Secret testimony given by Miss Bentley to the New York grand jury and to the House Un-American Activities Committee bared the workings of the Russian espionage apparatus.

Expect Revelation of Methods

The former spy courier described in detail the intricate espionage machinery set up by the late Golos, who was sent to the United States to mastermind Russian attempts to gain access to American military secrets.

The Government is expected to reveal at the appropriate time the methods through which Gold was placed in contact

Continued on Page 18, Column 3.

Atom Spy Signed Up As Red Agent in 1940

Continued from First Page

with Fuchs, British scientist who was cleared for secret work on the wartime Manhattan Atomic Project.

As other members of the Congressional Atomic Committee praised the FBI and called for continued intensive effort, Elston declared:

"I believe other spies will be turned up in connection with the Fuchs case. It is obvious that these two men would have had to have assistance."

Elston said he was confident the FBI will turn up the spies if the British Government cooperates. He pointed out such cooperation was "regrettably" withheld for a considerable time.

Elston said he doubted the Justice Department would ask the death penalty for Gold, since Russia was not an enemy at the time of the alleged espionage conspiracy.

Sen. McMahon (D.-Conn.), chairman of the joint atomic energy committee said:

"I am glad they got him (Gold). We of the committee have been informed of the continuing progress in the case."

PRAISE FOR FBI

Other comment:

Sen. Millikin (R.-Colo.) — "I am glad the FBI is looking into the ramifications of the case. Fuchs must have worked with several conspirators in what he did."

Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D.-Colo.) — "I anticipated they would find some confederates of Fuchs in the United States. It is a splendid thing that they are exploring the case to find the roots in America. I think there may be other roots in our country."

Sen. Bricker (R.-O.) — "The FBI is doing a good job since it finally got the tipoff. I hope it runs down the case to the finish. The damage has been done, but a warning should be given to any others in our midst."

Sen. Knowland (R.-Calif.) — "The FBI is doing its usual good job."

'Aiding FBI Quiz,' Says Kin of Suspect

PHILADELPHIA, May 24 (UP). Residents of the suburban neighborhood where Harry Gold lived a colorless bachelor existence said today they never expected "to find a spy on this street."

"If we've got them here, they could have them anywhere," said one of the biochemist's neighbors after Gold was arrested on charges of handing atomic secrets over to Russia.

To most of the neighborhood, Gold was just a plump, short fellow who said "hello" and sometimes commented on the weather. He kept house with his brother and aged father in a two-story stone and brick dwelling identical in design to others on the narrow Oxford Circle street.

KEPT TO HIMSELF.

"He kept pretty much to himself," said one of Gold's acquaintances. "We thought he was a straight guy. It shows you never can tell."

Another neighbor said he thought Gold "ought to be strung up" if he is convicted of espionage.

Gold's brother, Joseph, 33, a veteran who is employed as a Navy supply clerk, said he was "stunned, surprised and shocked" by his brother's admissions.

"Harry was never active politically and had no time for social activities," Joseph said. "To my knowledge, he never was a Communist.

"We are cooperating fully with the FBI investigation. My father was never a Communist and I myself hate communism. All three of us are naturalized citizens."

Gold's father, Samuel, said his son never gave any indication that he might have been involved in espionage activity. He said Gold seemed to be genuinely disappointed when he was rejected for

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DATED MAY 24 1950
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Army service during the war because of high blood pressure.

"He kept saying 'I don't like it, not a bit. I'd like to go over there and fight'," the Russian-born cabinet maker said.

The family said Gold was always cheerful and never moody. They said he worked twice as long at his $4,340-a-year job at Philadelphia General Hospital than he was supposed to.

FATHER BADLY HURT.

A family friend said the Golds were in such moderate circumstances that they would be unable to raise money enough to hire a defense attorney. He said Gold had only $200 or $300 in his bank account. The home is owned by Joseph.

Most of the neighbors expressed sympathy for the family, especially for the father. They said he "folded up pretty bad" when his wife died suddenly three years ago.

"This will about finish the old man," the neighbors said.

See Other Arrests in Atom Ring

Washington, D. C., May 23 (U.P.).—Members of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee indicated that the arrest tonight of atom spy suspect Harry Gold could lead to the seizure of other figures in an international espionage ring.

They also revealed they had been tipped off some time ago that the FBI was closing in on Gold.

The First of a Series."

Represenative James E. Van Zandt (R-Pa.) said Gold's arrest "probably is the first of a series. There are others involved—it's just a question of the FBI getting them."

The arrest, he added, "will take us further in this espionage effort and maybe allow us to determine just how much information was turned over to the Russians."

Senator Tom Connally (D-Tex.) termed the case "an important development . . . the spy ring of Fuchs may go further."

"We have been kept informed as the investigation was proceeding," said Chairman Brien McMahon (D-Conn.). "The Whole matter (atom espionage) is being, and has been, and will continue to be thoroughly investigated."

Senator Richard B. Russell (D-Calif.) said he hoped the FBI "rounds up everyone in the country who has helped Russia in any way in this matter."

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Data for Arrest Given by Fuchs

LONDON, May 21 (INS). — American security officials in London said today the Philadelphia arrest of Harry Gold on charges of giving Russia atomic secrets was made on evidence obtained some time ago from British spy Dr. Klaus Fuchs.

These authorities said seizure of Gold had been planned prior to yesterday's visit by GBI men to the Wormwood Scrubs prison cell of Fuchs.

The Americans said evidence against Gold was obtained by British security agents who questioned Fuchs, some of the questions having been formulated by American security officials.

The Americans said the interview of the FBI men with Fuchs yesterday was "satisfactory" and confirmed this will be followed by other visits. He was interviewed again today.

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From NY Journal American
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J C Walsh

FBI Trailing More Aides

WASHINGTON, May 24 (UP). — Congressional atomic experts, hailing the arrest of Harry Gold, looked forward today to an FBI roundup of other U. S. Associates of the British Communist spy, Dr. Klaus Fuchs.

Rep. Van Zandt (R.-Pa.), a member of the joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, said Gold's capture "probably is the first of a series of arrests that may take place" as the result of the FBI's investigation of Fuchs' international espionage ring.

OTHERS INVOLVED.

"We know definitely that there are other involved," Van Zandt said. "It's just a question of the FBI getting them. They've been working on this for months.

"I think the arrest of Gold will take us further in this espionage effort and maybe allow us to determine just how much information was turned over to the Russians."

Gold was arrested on charges that he and an unidentified "John Doe" conspired with Fuchs to slip A-Bomb secrets to Russia during the war. There was no indication whether "Doe" is now within reach of the FBI.

PROBE HAILED.

Members of the Atomic Energy Committee praised the FBI's efficiency in its inquiry. Chairman McMahon, (D.-Conn.), indicated they were tipped off in advance about Gold's arrest.

"Have been kept informed as the investigation was proceeding," the Senator said. "The whole matter is being, and has been, and will continue to be thoroughly investigated."

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FROM
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DATED MAY 24 1950
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ADMITS ROLE IN WARTIME ATOM SPYING

Can Be Sentenced To Death for Acting As Red 'Go-Between'

Philadelphia, May 24 (UP)—A mild appearing research chemist, arrested for helping Dr. Klaus E. J. Fuchs, British scientist, give A-bomb secrets to Russia, became the first American today to face the death penalty for atomic spying.

FBI agents, who arrested Swiss-born Harry Gold, 39, said he admitted helping pass the vital A-bomb information to the Communists to help "a nation whose final aims I approved along the road to industrial strength."

Congressional sources believed this wah only the first in a series of arrests of American associates of the British scientist who was sentenced to 14 years in prison in London March 1 for being a Russian atomic spy. Two FBI agenuts now are questioning Fuchs in his London prison cell.

Held in $100,000 Bail

Gold was arraigned last night before Federal Judge James P. McGranery, who set bail at $100,000. The judge set a further hearing for June 12.

The chemist, a flabby swarthy man, barely five feet tall, made no effort to raise the bail money and was taken to Moyamensing Prison here under guard of six FBI agents.

Gold made no statement at the arraignment except to ask court permission to call a lawyer.

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From NY Bklyn Eagle
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He will remain in Moyamensing Prison until the hearing next month unless bail is raised or he expresses willingness to return to Brooklyn, where the Justice Department charge was filed.

Gold will be tried in Brooklyn Federal Court.

The arrest came as a shock

Continued on Page 2

ADMITS ROLE IN GIVING SECRET DATA TO REDS

Continued from Page 1

to Gold's brother, Joseph, 33, a civilian Navy employe, with whom he made his home, and to his Russian-born father, 70.

Information Filed Here

"To my knowledge my brother was never a Communist," said Joseph Gold. "My father was never a Communist. And I myself hate Communism."

But the arrested man, according to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, "admitted his contacts with Fuchs and has given a detailed account of his activities."

Gold was arrested on the basis of an information filed in Brooklyn. The warrant with which he was arrested accused him of conspiring with an unnamed "John Doe" to obtain atomic information from Fuchs while he was in this country in 1944 and 1945. That was before the world knew the United States was perfecting the deadly weapon.

Subject to Death Penalty

In Washington, Hoover gave no indication whether the "John Doe" go-between in the Fuchs leak of atomic information was known by FBI agents and within their reach.

Gold, the first American arrested for atomic spying, was accused of violating the espionage act in wartime. It makes him subject to a maximum penalty of death.

"I was only helping the Soviet Union attain certain information that I thought it was entitled to," Hoover quoted Gold.

Gold explained he "thought I would be helping a nation whose final aims I approved along the road to industrial strength," Hoover said.

Quotes From Statement

"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," the FBI chief quoted him.

The complaint charged specifically that Gold acted on behalf of Russia.

It charged that Fuchs and Gold and one "John Doe," in wartime did conspire to obtain from Fuchs "documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the national defense and, with intent and reason to believe that it was to be used to the injury of the United States and to the advantage of a foreign nation, to wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . ."

Data Delivered to Russia

Gold obtained secrets of the atomic bomb from Fuchs and in turn, gave the data to "John Doe" who delivered them to Russia, according to Hoover.

Fuchs had access to atomic secrets when, as part of a group of British scientists working on atomic research, he was sent to Los Alamos, N. M., where the first atomic bomb was assembled.

The British scientist confessed after his arrest Feb. 2 on information supplied to the British by the FBI that he gave atom bomb secrets for Russia's use to an unidentified contact in this country. This presumably was Gold.

Met in Brooklyn

Hoover said Gold and Fuchs first met in early 1944 on New York's East Side and met on later occasions in Brooklyn, Bronx, Manhattan and Queens.

At a later meeting in Cambridge, Mass., the Philadelphian received both "written and oral information which Fuchs provided as a result of his work at Los Alamos," Hoover said.

Gold received more information from Fuchs in Santa Fe, N. M., in 1945 and their last meeting was in September, 1945, Hoover said.

Gold was taken in custody by the FBI at his Philadelphia home and held for two days before formal charges were made.

Gold Neighbors Stunned At 'Spy on This Street'

By the United Press.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—The residents of the suburban neighborhood where Harry Gold lived a colorless bachelor existence said today they never expected "to find a spy on this street."

"If we've got them here they could have them anywhere," said one of the biochemist's neighbors after Gold was arrested on charges of handing atomic secrets over to Russia.

To most of the neighborhood Gold was just a plump, short fellow who said "hello" and sometimes commented on the weather. He kept house with his brother and aged father in a two-story stone and brick dwelling identical in design to others on the narrow Oxford Circle street.

Kept to Himself.

"He kept pretty much to himself," said one of Gold's acquaintances. "We thought he was a straight guy. It shows you never can tell."

Another neighbor said he thought Gold "ought to be strung up" if he is convicted of espionage.

Gold's 33-year-old brother Joseph, a veteran who is employed as a Navy supply clerk, said he was "stunned, surprised and shocked" by his brother's admissions.

"Harry was never active politically and had not time for social activities," Joseph said. "To my knowledge he never was a Communist."

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From
NY World Telegram & Sun
DATED MAY 2 4 1950
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Disappointed at Army Ban.

Gold's father, Samuel, said his son never gave any indication that he might have been involved in espionage activity. He said Gold seemed to be genuinely disappointed when he was rejected for Army service during the war because of high blood pressure.

"He kept saying 'I don't like it, not a bit. I'd like to go over there and fight'," the 70-year-old Russian-born cabinetmaker said.

The family said Gold was always cheerful and never moody. They said he worked twice as long at his $4340-a-year job at Philadelphia General Hospital than he was supposed to.

Not in Secret Work.

Dr. Herbert Baganz, resident physician at the hospital, described Gold as a hard worker who "attended to his business." Dr. Baganz said Gold was a civil service employee of the city and conducted experiments in the field of heart research.

"There is no secrecy concerning Gold's work at the hospital," Dr. Baganz said. "There are no secret projects there—nothing that has to do with atomic energy, radium or anything in that line."

A family friend said the Golds were in such moderate circumstances that they would be unable to raise money enough to hire a defense attorney. The friend said Gold had only $200 or $300 in his bank account. The home is owned by Joseph.

[illegible] father [illegible] of us are naturalized citizens."

Most of the neighbors expressed sympathy for the family. Especially for the father. They said he "folded up pretty bad" when his wife died suddenly three years ago.

"This will about finish the old man," the neighbors said.

FBI Trails 2d Fuchs A
A-Plotting Began Here

By ROBERT WILLIAMS

FBI agents were believed closing in today on a Russian agent identi
to whom a mild-mannered Philadelphia chemist allegedly passed wartin
the accused courier for the traitorous British scientist, Dr. Klaus E. J. Fuch

The Kremlin operative was the missing link in the triangle of conspiracy unfolded with the arrest of Harry Gold, 39-year-old heart researcher, being held in $100,000 bail in Philadelphia.

A complaint issued last night by U. S. Commissioner Epstein named Jackson Heights as the scene in September, 1945, of the last of a long series of furtive rendezvous that took place in various out-of-the-way places in Manhattan, The Bronx and Queens.

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From NY Post + Home News

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The complaint, filed by FBI Special Agent John M. Collins, set the stage for the formal arrest of the Swiss-born chemist and his admission that he aided Russia with A-Bomb information to help "a nation whose final aims I approve along the road to industrial strength."

The charge made Gold the

Harry Gold's arrest as atom spy stuns neighbors. Story on Page 54.

first American to face the death penalty for atomic spying.

Gold had been under questioning since Monday, presumably on information gleaned from Fuchs by two special FBI agents in his cell in Wormwood Prison in London, where he is serving 14 years as a spy.

FBI Report Jails Gold

The agents quizzed Fuchs for 2 hours yesterday, and transmitted a special report to FBI Chief Hoover. Collins went before Epstein with the complaint at 10:30 p. m., and Gold was arrested shortly thereafter and taken before Federal Judge McGranery in the Quaker City.

After bail was fixed, the swarthy, short-statured suspect was taken to a cell in Moyamensing Prison, there to await a further hearing June 12.

There was a possibility that the defendant might be brought to Brooklyn for prosecution inasmuch as the complaint was based on a crime committed within the Eastern Federal Judicial District of New York.

Depends on Attorney

U. S. Atty. Keogh said it was not known yet whether the trial would revert here. "It depends upon the advice Gold gets from his attorney," he said.

The arrest came as a shock to Gold's 70-year-old father, Samuel, a Russian-born cabinet maker, and his brother, Joseph, 33, a civilian Naval employe, with whom he shared a brick-and-stone home in suburban Oxford Circle.

"To my knowledge, my brother was never a Communist," said Joseph "My father was never a Communist, and I myself hate Communists"

But Hoover, in a statement, said that the chemist had "admitted his contacts with Fuchs and has given a detailed account of his activities."

Hoover quoted him as saying:

"As an ally, I was only helping the Soviet Union obtain certain information that I thought it was entitled to. I thought I would be helping a nation whose final aims I approve 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 U.S."

Hoover said Gold first met Fuchs in 1944, when the latter, as an official British scientist, was using his access to activities of the Manhattan Project. Then the existence of atomic research was not yet publicly known.

He said the first rendezvous took place on Manhattan's East Side and others followed in various secluded sections of New York during the reminder of 1944 and 1945.

One meeting, said Hoover, took place in Cambrdige, Mass., where

Continued on Page 58

FBI Closing Net on 2d Fuchs Aide, Traces A-Plot Here

Continued from Page 1

Gold allegedly received "written and oral information" dealing with the Fuchs' work at Los Alamos, where the first atomic bomb was assembled.

"Gold again met Fuchs in Santa Fe, N. Mex., and Fuchs turned over information to Gold," Hoover's statement said. "The last meeting Gold had with Fuchs occurred in Sept., 1945."

Where and how Gold allegedly engaged in espionage with the Kremlin agent was not specified beyond the information contained in the complaint.

The complaint accused Gold and "John Doe" of conspiring to obtain from Fuchs and transmit to Russia "documents, writings, sketches, notes and informations relating to the national defense and with intent and reason to believe that it was to be used to the injury of the U.S. and to the advantage of a foreign nation, to wit, the U.S.R.R.

In Washington, Congressional and atomic experts hailed Gold's arrest as the first step in a round-up of U. S. associates of the Communist-minded Fuchs.

Rep. Van Zandt (R-Pa.), a member of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, said Gold's capture "probably is the first of a series of arrests."

"We know definitely that there are others involved," Van Zandt said. "It's just a question of the FBI getting them. They've been working on this for months.

"I think the arrest of Gold will take us further in this espionage effort and maybe allow us to determine just how much information was turned over to the Russians."

Chairman McMahon (D-Conn.), said the committee had been tipped off in advance about Gold's arrest.

"We have been kept informed as the investigation was proceeding," he said. "The whole matter is being, and has been, and will continue to be thoroughly investigated."

Groves Hints A-Spy Tie to Red Embassy

Lt. Gen. Leslie Groves today indicated the Klaus Fuchs spy ring, to which Harry Gold reportedly gave information, might have functioned through the Russian Embassy.

Groves, wartime director of the Manhattan Project, said:

"It is possible Gold might have been connected at one time with the project."

He added he had no personal recollection of the mysterious new FBI prisoner, who until two years ago lived in Elmhurst, Queens.

Reached at Darien, Conn., Groves declared Gold's seizure points up the serious effects of the espionage ringe that tried to funnel A-bomb secrets to Moscow.

The N. Y. Journal-American learned, according to a scientist who worked on the Los Angeles project, that Gold was employed in the chemistry department there.

NOT KEY WORKER.

Gold was not a "big figure," however, the informant said.

The scientist explained the reason he knew Gold was not a key chemist at Los Alamos was because:

"I saw a couple of his reports go through."

Adding mystery to the new arrest was a statement from Charles Coryell, wartime head of the Los Alamos chemistry department, that he recalled no such person as Gold.

His inability to recall Gold was typical of the reaction from other scientists to worked on the A-bomb program and from several authorities on espionage within the U. S.

However, this much is known about the shadowy chemist's background:

PARENTS WERE RUSSIAN.

Born in Switzerland of Russian parents, he came to this country in 1914 when he was 4.

When the parents were naturalized, the family name was changed from Golodnitsky.

After graduating from Xavier University in Cincinnati, with a Bachelor of Science degree summa cum laude, Gold spent most of his time in this city.

From 1946 to 1948 he was associated with the Toni Home Permanent Wave laboratories here, while living in Elmhurst, it was reported.

Although Gold's arrest was effected on the basis of a complaint filed in Brooklyn, J. Vincent Keogh, U. S. Attorney for the eastern district of New York, was noncommital when contacted today in Brooklyn.

"Any statement will have to come from Philadelphia," he said.

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From
NY Journal American
DATED MAY 2 6 1950
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Fuchs OKd Quiz by FBI

(Special to The News)

Washington, D. C., May 23.—The arrest of Harry Gold on charges of collaborating with Dr. Klaus Fuchs in passing A-bomb secrets to Russia recalled tonight that the British permitted the FBI to question the imprisoned Fuchs only with his permission.

The State Department's request that the FBI interrogate Fuchs in a North London prison set off an uproar in Commons.

Criticism that permission for foreign questioning would be a distasteful departure from British custom. Home Secretary J. Chuter Ede retorted that Fuchs' activities were also "exceedingly distasteful."

Fuchs is a willing talker. Two FBI agents have been in London a week.

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From NY News
DATED MAY 2 4 1950

FBI Closing In On All U.S. Aids Of Englishman

Philadelphian Faces Death Penalty; Secret Wartime Meetings Bared

The arrest of a 39-year-old Philadelphia research chemist for helping Dr. Klaus Fuchs give atomic bomb secrets to Russia touched off predictions both here and in Washington today that a roundup of all American associates of the convicted British spy was under way.

The seizure in Philadelphia of Harry Gold, charged with receiving secrets from Dr. Fuchs during a series of clandestine rendevous in New York City during 1944 and 1945 and turning them over to Russia, was announced last night in Washington by Attorney General J. Howard McGrath and FBI director J. Edgar Hoover.

Courts the Death Penalty

Gold thus became the first American to face the death penalty for atomic spying. Because of his alleged violation of the Espionage Act during wartime he could be sentenced to death on conviction.

* * *

Gold was arrested on a complaint filed in the Eastern District of New York, Brooklyn.

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From NY World Telegram & Sun
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The joint statement by the Justice Department and Mr. Hoover said Gold admitted first meeting Dr. Fuchs, now serving 14 years for his part in passing atomic secrets to Russia, on Manhattan's East Side early in 1944.

There followed, according to the warrent, a series of secret meetings in various out-of-the-way places in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx during the remainder of that year and well into the next.

This was before the world knew that the United States was perfecting the deadly weapon.

A tone meeting, in Cambridge, Mass., Gold received from Dr. Fuchs, according to the statement, "written and oral information" dealing with the British scientist's work at Los Alamos, where the first atomic bomb was assembled.

Met in New Mexico.

"Gold again met Fuchs in Santa Fe, N. Mex., and Fuchs turned over information to Gold," the statement added. "The last meeting Gold had with Fuchs occurred in September, 1945."

The short, pudgy Gold—barely more than five feet tall—was given a 15-minute hearing last night in the Philadelphia chambers of Federal Judge James P. McCranery.

$100,000 Bail Set.

The judge fixed bail at $100,000 and set a further hearing for June 12. Gold was then hustled off to jail in lieu of bail. He will remain there until the hearing next month unless bail is raised or he expresses willingness to return to Brooklyn.

The complaint charged specifically that Fuchs, Gold and one "John Doe" conspired in wartime to obtain from Fuchs "documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the national defense and, with intent and reason to believe that it would be used to the injury of the United States and to the advantage of a

(Continued on Page Two.)

A-Spy Arrest Heralds Fuchs Ring Roundup

FBI Closing In on All U.S. Aids of Briton

(Continued From Page One.)

foreign nation, to wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. . . ."

In Washington Mr. Hoover would not say whether "John Doe" was known by FBI agents and within their reach.

"I was only helping the Soviet Union attain certain information that I thought it was entitled to," Gold was quoted as saying.

Gold then explained that he "thought I would be helping a nation whose final aims I approved along the road to industrial stregth.

"Particularly was I taken with the idea that whatever I did would go to help make living conditions more advanced along the road as we know them here in the United States," Mr. Hoover quoted him.

Fuchs Gave Tip.

Gold was arrested on information supplied by Dr. Fuchs, who admitted after his arrest on Feb. 2 that he gave atom bomb secrets for Russia's use to an unidentified contact in the United States.

The British scientist was questioned last Saturday and again yesterday by two FBI agents in his London prison.

There was speculation that Gold's arrest was only the first in a roundup of American associates of Dr. Fuchs.

A Heart Researcher.

Gold was senior bio-chemist since 1948 on a heart research project at the Philadelphia General Hospital. Itwas directed by the National Heart Institute of the United States Public Health Service and was aimed particularly at investigation of rheumatic fever.

Dr. Herbert Begans, resident physician at the hospital, declared there "was no secrecy connected with the work at the hospital. There are no secret projects here and nothing that has to do with atomic energy radium or anything in that line."

Gold's Background.

The statement announcing the arrest gave the following background on Gold:

A bachelor, Gold was born in Switzerland. His parents were natives of Russia. He came to the U.S. in 1914 and claims derivative citizenship from the naturalization of his parents. The family name of Golodnitsky was changed to Gold.

He attended night school at Drexel Institute, the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University. He later went to Xavier University in Cincinnati, where he received a B.S. summa cum laude degree in 1940. He spent most of his time after graduation in New York City and was associated with a laboratory here from 1946 to 1948.

Intermediary Under Guard

Acme Telephoto

Harry Gold on his way to jail in Philadelphia flanked by a pair of FBI agents.

Suspect, Held in Phila. Jail, Faces Brooklyn Hearing

(Other Stories on Pages 17 and 18)

By TOM BRISLIN
International News Service Staff Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—A stooped, retiring chemist was held in $100,000 bail today on charges of transmitting to the Russians vital atomic secrets obtained in furtive meetings wit hconvicted British spy Dr. Klaus Fuchs.

Harry Gold, 39, was lodged in Philadelphia's Moyamensing Prison pending a second hearing on June 12 or until he raises the bail set late last night in a hearing before Federal Judge James P. McGranery. He was closely guarded by six FBI agents at the secret hearing.

Say Suspect Admits Spying

FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover announced late last night the arrest of the Swiss-born Gold and said he had turned over America's most zealously guarded military secrets to a "John Do,e" described as "a representative, officer, agent and employe of a foreign government, to wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

It was understood the FBI knew the identity of the "John Doe."

Hoover added that Gold has confessed his atomic spy activities in association with the German-born Fuchs. He will be turned over to the Eastern District of New York, in Brooklyn, where the original charges were filed against him.

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SEC. 1
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OMIT
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

65-15324

TITLE
CLASS
From
NY Journal American
DATED MAY 24 1950
~~FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION~~

F. B. I.
MAY 26 1950
N. Y. C.
ED TO F.

The FBI placed most of the Fuchs-Gold meetings in New York City.

If convicted, Gold faces a maximum penalty of death, since his offense was in wartime.

It was learned Gold will be taken to Brooklyn before June 12 if he agrees to the transfer.

Motives Similar to Fuchs'

There was a striking similarity in the backgrounds and explanations for spying given by Gold and Fuchs.

The FBI quoted Gold as saying:

"I thought that I would be helping a nation whose final aims I approve 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."

Gold also was quoted as saying he believed "that as an ally I was only helping the Soviet Union obtain information I thought it was entitled to."

Attorney General McGrath said information obtained from Fuchs, one of Britain's top theoretical physicists now serving a 14-year jail term, led to the arrest of Gold. It was thefirst arrest of an American in connection with the Fuchscase.

Yesterday FBI men Hugh Clegg and Robert Lamphere talked for two and a half hours with Fuchs

Continued on Page 16, Column 3.

Fuchs Spy Aide Held in $100,000

Continued from First Page

in Wormwood Prison and then cabled a preliminary report to J. Edgar Hoover.

They are to continue their questioning of Fuchs who like Gold, turned against his adopted country a professed sympathy for the Soviet system.

Also, as in the case of the 38-year-old Fuchs, Gold's neighbors expressed shock that the quiet man they had observed for years had been meeting with Soviet agents to give them Amreica's most precious military secrets. Gold, a bachelor, lived with his brother and father, a cabinet-maker. His mother died two years ago.

The Justice Department said that Gold, who was born in Switzerland in 1910 of Russian parents and brought by them to the United States in 1914, was used over a period of time "by the Soviet intelligence service as an intermediary to make important contacts."

The entire family was said to have been naturalized about 30 years ago.

Pair First Met in New York

The FBI said Gold first met Dr. Fuchs "on the East Side of New York" in 1944 and later held meetings with him in Brooklyn, Bronx, Manhattan and Queens.

Hoover added Gold later met Fuchs in Cambridge, Mass., "at which time he received both written and oral information which Fuchs provided as a result of his work at Los Alamos, N. M." The atom bombs which were dropped on Japan were developed at Los Alamos.

In a complaint filed in the Eastern District of New York, the Government charged a conspiracy in which Gold obtained "writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the national defense" from Fuchs and turned it over to the Russians:

"With intent and reason to believe that it was to be used to the injury of the United States and to the advantage of a foreign nation—to wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

The FIB said the last meeting of Fuchs with Gold occurred in September, 1945, in Santa Fe, N. M., "and Fuchs turned over information to Gold."

At his hearing last night Judge McGranery told Gold he could obtain a lawyer but he asked merely for permission to telephone his brother, Joseph, a navy civilian employe in Philadelphia. This was granted.

Gold a civil service biochemist engaged in research "in connection with serious cardiac cases" at Philadelphia General Hospital. The project was federaly-financed and directed by the National Heart Institute of the U. S. Public Health Service.

Gold had studied at Drexel Institute in Phylidelphia, the University of Pennsylvania, Columbia University and Xavier University in Cincinnati where

obtained a bachelor of science degree in 1946.

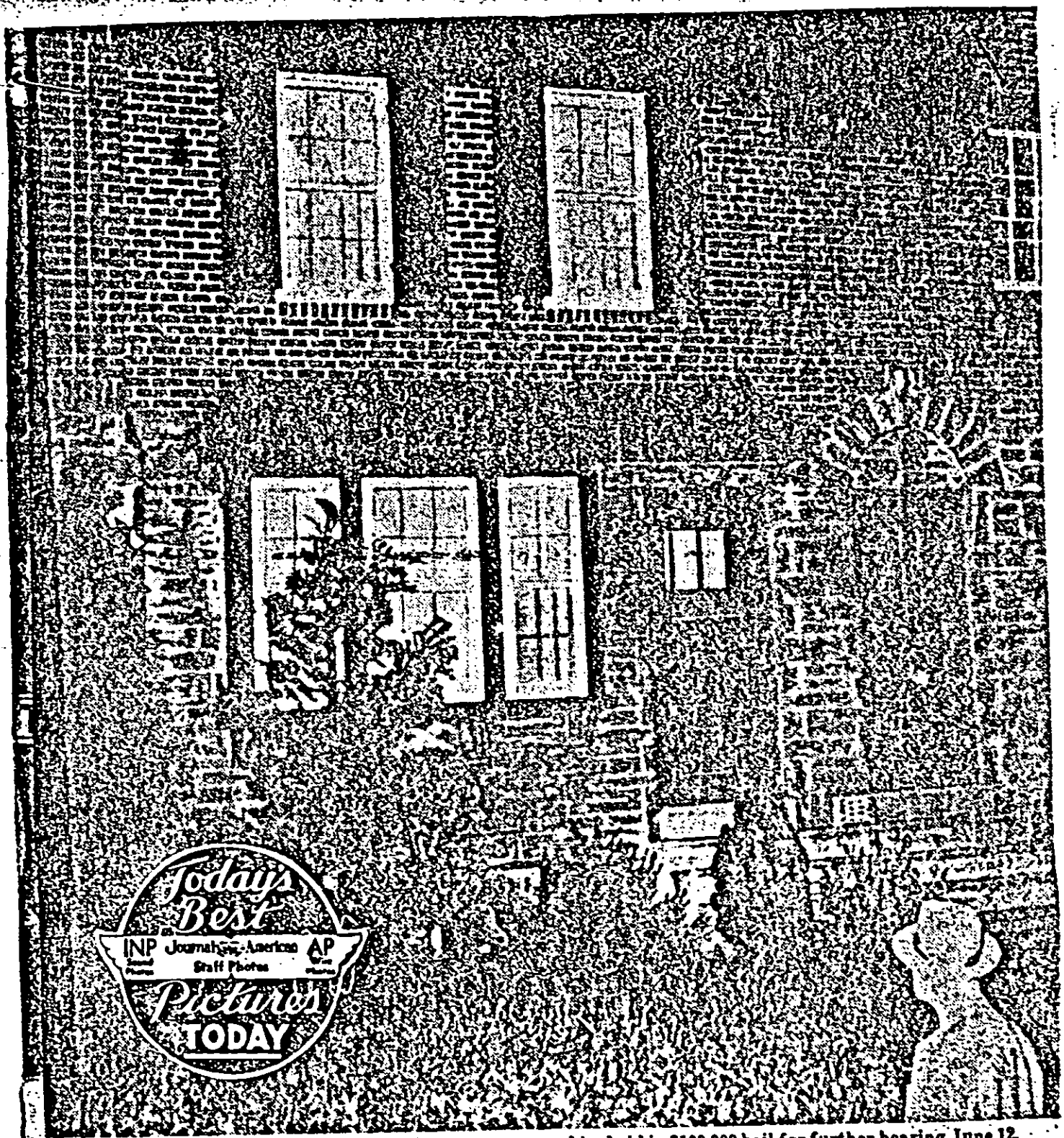
Between 1946 and 1949 he worked for a chemical laboratory in New York City.

After his arrest in England last Feb. 2 Fuchs confessed he had turned over atomic bomb secrets for Russia's use to an unidentified contact in the United States.

SPLIT PERSONALITY.

Fuchs in his lengthy confession said he had led a "Dr. Jekyll-Mr. Hyde" existence, splitting his mind in two to function as a respected important government servant while spying for Russia.

Fuchs had been cleared, on the basis of British recommendations, for work at Los Alamos on the atom bomb project and made several visits to the United States.



SPY SLEPT HERE... This respectable house in Philadelphia sheltered Harry Gold during the last two years while he was engaged in heart disease research at the General Hospital of that city. It is the home of the bachelor Gold's brother. In a speedy arraignment that followed Gold's arrest, Federal Judge James McGranery ordered him held in $100,000 bail for further hearing June 12. Chief G-man J. Edgar Hoover declared the Soviet intelligence service used Gold as an intermediary *"to make important contacts."* He added that Fuchs *"turned over secrets of the atom bomb to Gold in the United States."* The arrest was based on a complaint filed in Brooklyn.

SEIZED BY FBI . . . Biochemist HARRY GOLD is shown as he posed for identification photos in the Federal Bureau of Investigation offices at Philadelphia following his seizure as a Soviet espionage agent and American contact man for Dr. Klaus Fuchs, Red atomic spy now imprisoned in England. Gold, Switzerland born of Russian parents, is reported to have confessed.

Philadelphian Seized as Spy On Basis of Data From Fuchs

F.B.I. Questioning of Atom Expert in British Prison Brings About Arrest

By The Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23—A 39-year-old Philadelphia man was arrested on espionage charges tonight, accused of "dealing" with British spy Dr. Klaus Fuchs. The new prisoner, Harry Gold, was held in $100,000 bail and put in Moyamensing Prison.

Gold was arraigned before Federal District Judge James P. McGranery, who set a further hearing for 10 A. M. June 12.

The hearing was a whirlwind affair, called shortly before 10 P. M. in the Federal Building in downtown Philadelphia. A few moments earlier the Government had announced in Washington that Gold had been arrested on espionage charges based on information supplied by Dr. Fuchs.

Judge McGranery told Gold at the hearing that he did not have to speak without benefit of counsel. Gold spoke only twice. He admitted that he was Gold and requested permission to telephone his brother in Philadelphia to get him a lawyer.

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath said in a joint statement

Continued on Page 31, Column 4

Harry Gold
Associated Press Wirephoto

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65-15324-C (18)

F. B. I.
MAY 26 1950
N. Y. C.
RECEIVED

TITLE
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From NY Times
DATED MAY 24 1950
~~FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION~~

SPY ARREST MADE ON DATA BY FUCHS

Continued From Page 1

at Washington that Dr. Fuchs had turned over secrets about the atomic bomb to Gold.

Gold was described in the announcement as an intermediary used by the Soviet intelligence service to make important contacts in this country.

The announcement said that Gold "has admitted his contacts with Dr. Fuchs and has given a detailed account of his activities."

Dr. Fuchs was arrested in England the first week in February and confessed to passing atomic secrets to the Russians. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to fourteen years in prison after being relieved of his job as a top atomic researcher for the British Government.

In London it was disclosed that two F. B. I. agents questioned Dr. Fuchs Saturday and again today.

As a British research worker, Dr. Fuchs frequently visited the United States during the war and in the post-war period. As an official British Government visitor he had access to important atomic laboratory work at Los Alamos, N. M., and elsewhere.

The F. B. I. said it had learned that Gold first met Dr. Fuchs in New York's East Side early in 1944 and that they had subsequent contacts in Brooklyn, the Bronx, Manhattan and Queens.

The announcement asserted:

"Gold later met Fuchs in Cambridge, Mass., at which time he received both written and oral information which Fuchs provided as a result of his work at Los Alamos. In 1944 Gold again met Fuchs in Santa Fe, N. M., and Fuchs turned over information to Gold. The last meeting Gold had with Fuchs occurred in September, 1945."

The F. B. I., which indicated that it had long been watching Gold, quoted him as having told F. B. I. agents who took him into custody at Philadelphia:

"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."

Gold was also quoted as saying he "felt that as an ally I was only helping the Soviet Union obtain certain information that I thought it was entitled to."

He was described as having been born in Switzerland of parents who both were natives of Russia. He was brought to the United States in 1914 when he was 4 years old and claims derivative citizenship in this country as a result of the naturalization of his parents here. Their family name of Golodnitsky was changed to Gold when the parents were naturalized, the department said.

The announcement by Mr. McGrath and Mr. Hoover said that at the time of his arrest Gold was engaged in chemical research in connection with heart ailments, this work being at a Philadelphia hospital which the department did not identify.

Gold is single and lives at 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia.

Biographical Background

The announcement gave this brief biographical background:

Harry Gold attended night school at the Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University in New York while working for a laboratory in Philadelphia. He later went to Xavier University in Cincinnati and there received a bachelor of science degree in 1940 summa cum laude. He was associated with a New York laboratory from 1946 to 1948 after spending most of his time after graduation in New York City.

Details of Complaint

WASHINGTON, May 23 (UP)—The arrest tonight of Harry Gold was on the basis of a complaint filed with the United States Commissioner at Brooklyn.

The complaint charged that Fuchs and Gold, together with one "John" Doe, in wartime did conspire to obtain from Fuchs "documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the national defense and, with intent and reason to believe that it was to be used to the injury of the United States and to the advantage of a foreign nation, to wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics * * *."

The complaint charged further that Gold was to turn these over to the "John" Doe, an agent of Soviet Russia, and to "divers other persons" unknown.

The statute Gold is accused of violating provides a maximum penalty of death.

Congress Group Hails Arrest

WASHINGTON, May 23 (UP)—Members of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee hailed the arrest tonight of Harry Gold and indicated it could lead to the seizure of other figures in an international espionage ring.

Most of the members said the committee had been tipped off some time ago that the F. B. I. was closing in on the prisoner.

"We have been kept informed as the investigation was proceeding," said the chairman, Senator Brien McMahon, Democrat of Connecticut. "The whole matter is being, and has been, and will continue to be thoroughly investigated."

Representative James E. Van Bandt, Republican of Pennsylvania, said the capture of Gold "probably is the first of a series of arrests that may take place.

"We know definitely that there are others involved," he added. "It's just a question of the F. B. I. getting them. They've been working on this for months."

U. S. Arrests Go-Between For Soviets in Fuchs Case

Philadelphian Admits He Got Atomic Data From Briton to Help Russia

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Attorney General J. Howard McGrath tonight announced the arrest of a Philadelphian on espionage charges which he said were based on information supplied by Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the imprisoned British atomic scientist. The man under arrest was named as Harry Gold, thirty-nine.

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said, in a joint announcement with Mr. McGrath, that Dr. Fuchs had turned over secrets about the atomic bomb to Gold in this country.

Gold was described in the announcement as an intermediary used by the Soviet intelligence service to make important contacts in this country. The announcement said that Gold "has admitted his contacts with Dr.

(Continued on page 16, column 5)

Associated Press wirephoto
Harry Gold

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F. B. I.
MAY 26 1950
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO J. C. Walsh FILE

TITLE
CLASS
From NY Herald Tribune
DATED MAY 2 4 1950
~~FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION~~

Soviet Spy

(Continued from page one)

Fuchs and has given a detailed account of his activities."

Dr. Fuchs was arrested in England the first week in February and confessed to passing atomic secrets to the Russians. He was sentenced to fourteen years in prison after being relieved of his job as top atomic researcher for the British government.

In London it was disclosed that two F. B. I. agents questioned Dr. Fuchs Saturday and again today.

As a British research worker, Fuchs frequently visited the United States during the war and post-war period. As an official British government visitor he had access to important atomic laboratory work at Los Alamos, N. M., and elsewhere.

The F. B. I. said it had learned that Gold first met Fuchs on New York's East Side early in 1944, and that they had other subsequent contacts in Brooklyn, the Bronx, Manhattan and Queens.

Met During 1944 and '45

The announcement continued:

"Gold later met Fuchs in Cambridge, Mass., at which time he received both written and oral information which Fuchs provided as a result of his work at Los Alamos. In 1945, Gold again met Fuchs in Santa Fe, N. M., and Fuchs turned over information to Gold. The last meeting Gold had with Fuchs occurred in Sept., 1945."

The F. B. I., which indicated that it has long been watching Gold, quoted him as having told F. B. I. agents who took him into custody at Philadelphia:

"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."

Gold was also quoted as saying he "felt that as an ally I was only helping the Soviet Union obtain certain information that I thought it was entitled to."

The Justice Department declined to say exactly where in Philadelphia Gold was arrested.

At Philadelphia, Gold was held in $100,000 bail after a hearing before United States Commissioner Martin Epstein. He was arraigned before United States District Judge James P. McGranery, who set a further hearing for 10 a. m. June 12.

He was described as having been born in Switzerland of parents who both were natives of Russia. Gold came to the United States in 1914 when he was four years old and claims derivative citizenship in this country as a result of the naturalization of his parents here. Their family name of Golodnitsky was changed to Gold when they were naturalized, the department said.

Spy Plot is Charged

WASHINGTON, May 23 (UP) — The arrest of Gold was on the basis of a complaint filed with the United States Commissioner at Brooklyn. The complaint charged that Fuchs and Gold, together with one "John Doe, in war-time did conspire" to obtain from Fuchs "documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the national defense and, with intent and reason to believe that it was to be used to the injury of the United States and to the advantage of a foreign nation, to wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics." . . .

The complaint charged further that Gold was to turn these over to the "John Doe," an agent of the Soviet Union, and to "divers other persons" unknown. This, the complaint said, not only violated the espionage act but also was "against the peace and dignity of the United States". The statute provides for a maximum penalty of death or up to thirty years imprisonment.

Gold is single and his residence was given as 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia. He has been engaged in chemical research in cardiac cases at a Philadelphia hospital.

He attended night school at Drexel Institute, the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University while employed in a Philadelphia laboratory. In 1938 he entered Xavier University at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he received a B. S. degree summa cum laude in June, 1940. He was associated with a New York laboratory from 19[illegible] until 1948.

Data Taken for Reds, FBI Says He Admits

Philadelphia, May 23 (U.P.).—Harry Gold of Philadelphia was seized by the FBI here tonight on espionage charges and accused of dealing with Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British atomic researcher who is serving 14 years in an English prison for passing atom-bomb secrets to the Russians.

Fuchs confessed after his arrest in England on Feb. 2 that he turned over atom bomb secrets for Russia's use to an unidentified contact in the U. S.

Two FBI agents have been in Britain questioning Fuchs.

The 39-year-old Gold, arraigned here tonight and held in $100,000 bail for hearing June 12, has "admitted his contacts with Fuchs and has given a detailed account of his activities," FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover announced earlier in Washington.

"Gold was used over a period of time by the Soviet intelligence service as an intermediary to make important contacts," Hoover said, and added:

". . . Fuchs turned over secrets of the atom bomb to Harry Gold in the U. S."

Hoover said that Gold, a $4,340 a year biochemist at a Philadelphia hospital, first met Fuchs in early 1944 on New York's East Side, and subsequent meetings were held in Brooklyn, Bronx, Manhattan and Queens.

The arrest of Gold, Swiss-born son of Russian parents, was on the basis of a complaint filed with a U. S. Commissioner at Brooklyn.

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DATED MAY 2 4 1950
~~FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION~~

F. B. I.
MAY 26 1950
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After the New York meeting, Hoover said, Fuchs and Gold met in Cambridge, Mass., and on this occasion the Philadelphian received both "written and oral" information which Fuchs provided as a result of his work at Los Alamos, N. Mex., Fuchs had been cleared by the U. S. for work on the atom project as a British assistant.

It was at Los Alamos that the atom bomb first was assembled and tested.

More information was turned over to Gold by Fuchs at a meeting in Santa Fe, N. Mex., in 1945, Hoover said. Their last meeting was in September of that year.

Approved Soviet Aims.

Explaining his activities, the FBI said Gold told its agents:

"I thought 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."

The complaint charged that Fuchs and Gold, together with one "John Doe," in wartime did conspire to obtain from Fuchs "documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the national defense and, with intent and reason to believe that it was to be used to the injury of the United States and to the advantage of a foreign nation, to wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . ."

"Diverse Other Persons."

The complaint charged further that Gold was to turn these over to the "John Doe," an agent of So-

(Continued on page 50, col. 2)

Yank Seized By FBI as Spy Aid to Fuchs

(Continued from page 8)

viet Russia, and to "diverse other persons" unknown.

This, the complaint said, not only violated the Espionage Act but also was "against the peace and dignity of the United States."

(Other picture on page 1)

Espionage Trials Postwar Rarities

Washington, D. C., May 23 (AP).—There have been few prosecutions in the postwar years on espionage charges such as that set in motion tonight with the arrest in Philadelphia of Harry Gold.

The most-publicized postwar espionage case was that of Judith Coplon, 28-year-old former government worker, and Valentin A. Gubitchev, a Russian engineer.

They were convicted in New York of conspiracy to commit espionage. Both were sentenced to 15 years, but Gubitchev was allowed to return to Russia rather than serve his sentence. Miss Coplon has appealed the conviction, as well as one in Washington on charges of taking secret government papers.

Lt. Nicolai G. Redin, a young Soviet naval officer, was charged with espionage but acquitted at Seattle in July, 1946. He had been charged with attempting to obtain plans of a new navy ship.

Nab Atomic Spy Aide of Fuchs In Philadelphia

WASHINGTON, May 23 (INS).—The United States tonight arrested Harry Gold, 39, of Philadelphia, and charged him with assisting convicted spy Dr. Klaus Fuchs in handing over vital atomic secrets to Russia.

In Philadelphia Federal Judge McGranery immediately held Gold in $100,000 bail for removal to the Eastern District of New York. Another hearing was set for June 12.

If convicted, Gold faces a maximum sentence of death or imprisonment for up to 30 years, since this was a wartime offense.

The arrest was announced jointly by FBI Director Hoover and Attorney General McGrath in a unique statement shortly before midnight. They said Gold was used over a period of time by the Soviet intelligence service as an intermediary to make important contacts.

Gold, according to Hoover, got the vital information from Fuchs and gave it to a "John Doe," described as a "representative, officer, agent and employe of a foreign government, to wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

Admits Contact

Hoover said Gold has admitted his contact with Fuchs "and has given a detailed account of his activities."

McGrath said that information obtained from Fuchs, brilliant German-born British scientist, now serving a 14-year jail term in London, led to Gold's arrest. Fuchs was questioned today in Wormswood Scrubs Prison by FBI agents Hugh Clegg and Robert Lamphere, who immediately cabled a report to Hoover. Fuchs was reported "cooperating" with the FBI questioners.

Gold is the first American apprehended in connection with the Fuchs case. At the time Fuchs was convicted, it was understood the FBI was tracking down his associates.

In Dayton, Ohio, Gen Leslie Groves, wartime atom bomb director, said he had no recollection of Harry Gold in the project. Groves indicated the spy ring may have operated through the Russian Embassy.

This was further borne out by the reference to "John Doe," identified as "an officer" of the USSR. It was understood the Justice Department knows the identity of "John Doe," but is

Continued on Page 30

ATOMIC SPY RING CONTACT

HARRY GOLD
Admits "cooperating."
(International SOUND, Acme)

DR. EMIL FUCHS
Implicated Gold.

F.B.I.
MAY 26 1950
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Nab Atomic Spy Aide of Fuchs

Continued from Page 3

not yet ready to make it public.

The FBI said Gold first met Dr. Fuchs "on the East Side of New York" in 1944 and later held meetings with him in Brooklyn, Bronx, Manhattan and Queens.

Hoover said Gold later met Fuchs in Cambridge, Mass., "at which time he received both written and oral information which Fuchs provided as a result of his work at Los Alamos, N. M."

In a complaint filed in the Eastern District of New York, the government charged a conspiracy in which Gold obtained and received "writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the national defense" from Fuchs and turned it over to "John Doe."

"With intent and reason to believe that it was to be used to the injury of the United States and to the advantage of a foreign nation—to wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

The FBI said the last meeting Gold had with Fuchs occurred in September, 1945, in Santa Fe, N. M. "and Fuchs turned over information to Gold." The FBI said Gold, as an explanation for his activities, said:

"I thought that I would be helping a nation whose final aims I approve 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."

Gold, according to the FBI, also said he "felt that as an ally I was only helping the Soviet Union obtain certain information that I thought it was entitled to."

The Justice Department said Gold was born in Switzerland of Russian parents named Golodnitsky who changed it to Gold after their naturalization in 1914.

At the time of his arrest, the government said, he was engaged in chemical research "in connection with serious cardiac cases in a Philadelphia hospital."

RED RUNNERS OF SPY DATA FLED IN '45

Gold's Soviet Aides Recalled to U. S. S. R. After He Met Fuchs

Washington, May 25 (U.P.)—The Russian agents to whom Harry Gold gave the atomic secrets he obtained from Dr. K. E. J. Fuchs have fled the country, it was learned today.

Informed sources said the Soviet Union suddenly recalled them in the Winter of 1945-46, following the last meeting between Gold and Fuchs in September, 1945. They said the identities of these Russian spies probably never will be divulged.

[In London, informed sources said, American G-men have shown photographs of new U. S. spy suspects to Dr. Fuchs and further arrests are expected in the United States.

[Fuchs, sentenced to 14 years for providing Russia with Anglo-American atomic secrets, was believed to have identified more than one Communist agent from the photographs shown him.

[Fuchs is being questioned almost daily in Wormwood Scrubbs prison by FBI Assistant Director Hugh Clegg and Special Agent Robert Lamphere in the presence of a British security officer.]

Gold, a 39-year-old biochem-

Continued on Page 2

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65-15324-a (22)

F. B. I.
MAY 29 1950
N. Y. C.
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TITLE
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From Bklyn Eagle
NY
DATED MAY 25 1950
...RPED BY N. Y. DIVIS...

Red Runners Fled in '45

Continued from Page 1

ist, was arrested in Philadelphia Tuesday on charges that he conspired with Fuchs to deliver atomic secrets to Russia. He was held in $100,000 bond at Holmesburg, Pa., prison.

Makes Full Statement

According to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, the Swiss-born bachelor made a full statement of his operations.

In the complaint filed against Gold in Brooklyn, the Government referred to Gold's contacts only as "John Doe" and divers other persons." This led to some speculation that more arrests were imminent.

But informed sources said Russia reshuffled the personnel of its spy ring in this country soon after Fuchs left the United States for England. The Russian move, they said, was a security measure.

At the time, the Canadian Government was just beginning its investigation into a Soviet spy ring there, and the FBI was engaged in running down the leads given to it by Elizabeth Bentley, former Communist espionage courier.

Confession Led to Gold

It was Miss Bentley's confession that led the FBI to Gold. Although she did not name or know him, the FBI's investigation of her charges disclosed that, like Miss Bentley, Gold was recruited as a Soviet agent in 1940 by Jacob Golos, Soviet touring director in New York.

At the time of the FBI's investigation, it was believed Golos furnished the Russians merely with industrial information of a general nature. Nevertheless, he was subpenaed to testify in 1947 before the grand jury which investigation the Golos ring.

Golos died in 1943, and it was not until a year later that Gold began his atomic espionage activities in co-operation with Fuchs. But when the British scientist gave a full description of his U. S. contact during the past year, the fact that Gold has been a member of the Golos ring led the FBI to put him on its list of 1,200 suspects.

Key Red Atom Spy Being Hunted Here; Got Gold's Secrets

2 Were in Contact In Queens in 1945

Second Go-Between May Have Been Here Lately; Is Known Only as John

By Robert S. Bird

Federal agents are centering in the New York City area a search for a Soviet espionage agent, identified by them only as "John," who is described as the key go-between in transmitting to Russia the atomic secrets passed on to him by Harry Gold.

Fragmentary disclosures by Federal authorities in the newest atomic espionage case yesterday reveal that Gold, the studious and self-effacing Philadelphia biochemist who was arrested in that city Tuesday night, was meeting the Soviet agent in Jackson Heights, Queens, in September, 1945, and giving to this agent the atomic secrets received by Gold from Dr. Klaus Fuchs, German-born British atomic scientist now serving a fourteen-year term in England for espionage.

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FROM N. Y. Herald Tribune
DATE MAY 25 1950
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

F. B. I.
MAY 29 1950
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Intensive Search

Whether "John" is an American or a Russian is not being divulged by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Federal sources here indicate that his identity is at least partly known to them and that a search of the first magnitude is being pressed for him in this vicinity. The nature and intensity of the search hints that the F. B. I. has reason to believe that the agent may have been frequenting New York City recently.

The barest outlines of the atomic plot that was partly hatched in Queens is unfolded in an information signed in Brooklyn Federal Court Tuesday night by United States Commissioner Martin C. Epstein. The F. B. I. authorized its disclosure yesterday. It says that Gold obtained from Dr. Fuchs "documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the national defense," and transmitted this data to the agent described as "John Doe." Federal officials said that John is the man's real first name, and Doe is the fictional name used in legal parlance.

May Be Tried Here

The information relates that "John Doe" is "a representative, officer, agent and employee of a foreign government, to wit, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics." In pursuance of the plot, the affidavit continues, Gold and John met during the month of September, 1945, "in the vicinity of Jackson Heights, Long Island, contrary to the form of the statutes in such cases made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America."

With this much of the espionage conspiracy placed in New York City, local Federal authorities expect Gold to be brought to Brooklyn for indictment and trial in the Federal Court's Eastern District, where the information against

(Continued on page 6, column 2)

Key Soviet Spy

(Continued from page one)

Gold and the unidentified agent was signed. The final decision rests with the Department of Justice in Washington.

The mild-mannered, thirty-nine-year-old scientist, Gold, was confined last night under heavy guard in the County Prison at Holmesburg, Pa., under $100,000 bail as the first American to face possible death for atomic espionage.

Technically, he is awaiting a hearing in United States District Court in Philadelphia on June 12, but officials said he might waive the hearing and ask for an immediate jury trial on the theory that any defense he may have to offer might be revealed at the preliminary hearing.

A consignment of secret documents bearing on his case arrived in London by plane from New York yesterday, consigned to Hugh Clegg, F. B. I. assistant director, and Robert Hamphere, special agent, who have been questioning Dr. Fuchs in his British prison during the last few days on the new ramification of the atomic spy plot. This news bolstered reports in New York that the Pederal authorities have by no means uncovered yet the full conspiracy linking Dr. Fuchs, Gold and the Soviet agent John.

Surprise to Neighbors

Gold's arrest came as a great surprise to his associates, neighbors and—according to their story—his family. Though Gold is said to have confessed his participation in the spy conspiracy, justifying it on the ground he thought he was "helping a nation, whose final aims I approved, along the road to industrial strength," all who knew him insisted that he appeared to them to be a pleasant, ordinary person who was perhaps unusually devoted to his science.

Gold was in charge of biological research in the heart station of the Philadelphia General Hospital, working on a Federal-financed project directed by the National Heart Institute of the United States Public Health Service. He was mainly concerned with cardiac ailments resulting from rheumatic fever. Dr. Herbert Beganz, a resident physician and hospital associate of Gold, said he was "a hard worker, who often stayed late at night."

Gold's father, Samuel, a cabinet maker, and his brother, Joseph, a World War II veteran of the Pacific Theater, who now works at the Naval Air Supply Depot in Philadelphia, appeared to be astounded. Gold lived with them in a two-story stone and brick house in the quiet Oxford Circle Street residential section in the northern part of the city. The mother died two years ago, and the father and two sons had been housekeeping for themselves. The elder Gold, who is seventy, said his accused son was put in the 4-F classification during the war because of high blood pressure, and he seemed than to be bitterly disappointed because he could not fight for his country. He said his son worked harder than he needed to on his $4,340-a-year job.

Defended by Brother

The brother, Joseph, blurted out to reporters, "Harry was never a Communist to my knowledge; he never had time for social or political activities, and we are stunned, surprised and shocked." Neighbors said they would never dream that the man who used to nod pleasantly on the street was an atomic espionage agent.

The family said that Gold was born in Berne, Switzerland, and came here with his parents, who were natives of Russia, when he

was four. He claims American citizenship by virtue of the naturalization of his parents. The elder Gold said this was in 1920.

Gold was a brilliant student, according to the records of the educational institutions he attended. He got his early education at the South Philadelphia High School for Boys, and attended the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University between 1930 and 1932. Then he took a job in a laboratory and continued his courses at night at the Drexel Institute of Technology, where he studied from 1933 through 1936.

During the next two years he worked for a large Philadelphia sugar refinery, apparently saving money for further education, and in 1938 he enrolled in Xavier University, a Roman Catholic institution, in Cincinnati, Ohio, receiving his bachelor of science degree from there in 1940. He was graduated summa cum laude, and is remembered there as an especially brilliant, hard-working and unusually mature, according to university officials. During his years at Xavier University he lived in a rooming house, never participating in any outside activities as far as his classmates knew, but always appearing cheerful and friendly.

Although Gold had been questioned for eight days by the F. B. I. before he was arrested, unusually elaborate arrangements were made for the actual arrest. The formal information was presented at 10:30 p. m. Tuesday before Commissioner Epstein by United States Attorney J. Vincent Keogh of Brooklyn and his deputy in charge of the criminal division, Assistant United States Attorney Frank J. Parker. Every precaution was taken that no leak occurred. Federal agents had a telephone wire open to Washington, and the Washington offices had a separate wire open to the Philadelphia branch of the bureau. The moment Commissioner Epstein signed the information, word was flashed to Washington, then relayed to Philadelphia. The arrest occurred within minutes, according to Mr. Keough.

How F. B. I. Found Gold; Miss Bentley Gave Leads

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Harry Gold, Philadelphia chemist, served a Russian spy ring for ten years before he was tracked down by the Federal Bureau of Investigation partly on the basis of leads furnished by former Communist, Elizabeth Bentley, it was disclosed today.

Informed sources said that Gold, arrested in Philadelphia Tuesday night on atomic espionage charges, was "recruited" in 1940 by the late Soviet spymaster Jacob Golos.

Golos, who died in 1943, was the head of the espionage ring for which Miss Bentley has admitted acting as a courier. Her disclosures, made publicly before Congressional committees and secretly to the F. B. I., first brought Gold to the attention of Federal anti-subversive agents. By 1947, he was sufficiently well-known to the F. B. I. as a pro-Communist to be summoned before the special Federal Grand Jury in New York which later indicted eleven Red leaders on charges of conspiring to overthrow the government.

Even then, however, there was no evidence linking the mild-mannered research scientist to the Russian attempt to steal atomic secrets. The break which led to Gold's arrest came early this year when Scotland Yard, acting on a tip from the F. B. I., seized British scientist Klaus E. J. Fuchs.

Fuchs confessed betraying atomic bomb secrets but he could not supply the name of the contact man who relayed his information to Russian agents. What Fuchs could and did give was the following physical description of the contact man:

A man about forty years old, five feet eight inches tall; weight 180 pounds, stocky build, Slavic appearance, receding forehead and a round face.

At the outset, the F. B. I. was certain that the man it wanted was a chemist, engineer or bac-

(Continued on page 6, column 5)

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teriologist—some one of superior intelligence and familiar with the complexities of atomic science. The F. B. I. also knew that Fuchs had been in Santa Fe, N. M.; Boston, Cambridge, Mass., and New York at certain times. It also proceeded on the theory that the go-between for Moscow and Fuchs was some one connected with a laboratory.

Worked Back From '45

Furthermore, the F. B. I. set 1945 as the target year—the last year that Fuchs was in this country, the pattern being to start with the latest date and work back. On that premise and with such clews as it had, the F. B. I. went to work. The first step was to go to New York City Hall and find the names of companies which had received permits to buy chemical materials. There are several thousand such firms.

It was known where Fuchs had lived in New York. So all tenants of the building were interviewed to determine if any one knew of Fuchs's contacts. Then the F. B. I. worked back. It learned that Fuchs had left New York in the summer of 1944 for the Los Alamos, N. M., laboratory where the first atomic bomb was being assembled. F. B. I. agents went to Santa Fe and checked bus lines, airports, travel agencies, hotels and garages. Other agents reviewed F. B. I. files. They came up with a list of about 1,200 suspects.

Field Is Narrowed Down

One by one the field was narrowed down—to several hundred, then to scores, then to twelve, to six, to three and finally to one—Harry Gold, of Philadelphia.

About eight days ago F. B. I. agents started questioning Gold. He seemed to fit Fuchs's description: Short (5 feet 6 inches tall); stocky (163 pounds); receding forehead; round face; a scientist (biochemist); foreign origin (Gold's parents were born in Russia).

F. B. I. agents asked him to explain his activities over the years—where he had been; what he had done. This information was cross-checked by other agents throughout the country. They found inconsistencies in Gold's story.

Then came the clincher:

Gold denied ever having been west of the Mississippi River. But when agents pointed out that he seemed to know a lot about Santa Fe, Gold broke. He told the agents he was their man.

Father Defends Gold

Philadelphia, May 25 (UP)—A "deep sympathy for poor people" led Harry Gold, 39-year-old Swiss-born chemist, to become involved in the theft of A-bomb secrets, his father said today.

"He may have wanted to help the Russians, but he would not hurt this country, his own father and brother," Samuel Gold, 70, a cabinet-maker said. "If he did anything, he was only trying to help Russia to become strong like America."

The elder Gold, a native of Russia, pointed out that at the time of the atomic spying, the U. S. and Russia were allies.

"My son had a deep sympathy for the poor people of that nation where I was born," he said. "When the Russians started to move away from the world in 1946, he had nothing to do with them."

The father, who originally was named Golodnitsky, said that when his children were young they had little money and "my family would share milk with the poor children of the neighborhood."

"My son was brought up to help the poor and he always brought stray cats and dogs into the house to be fed," he said. "At the hospital, he worked 60 to 70 hours a week instead of 40 and said he wanted to do it to help the suffering people."

Another son, Joseph, 33, a clerk at the Naval aviation supply depot here, said that "if Harry is in trouble it is through the goodness of his heart and not through any disloyalty to this country."

The father was near collapse over the incident.

"They won't hang him, will they?" he asked. "It all happened so fast and I want to see him and help him. He is of my flesh and blood."

The attempts of the father and brother to get an attorney to defend the suspect have failed so far.

"We hope to get an attorney to defend him," Joseph said, "but I don't know where we are going to get the money. One thing is certain. We want nothing to do with any lawyer with the slightest Red tinge."

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From
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DATED MAY 25 1950
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Identifies Aides From FBI Photos

LONDON, May 25 (UP) — G-men have shown photographs of new U. S. spy suspects to Dr. Fuchs and further arrests are expected in the United States, informed sources said today. Fuchs was believed to have identified more than one Communist agent from the photographs shown him in prison.

By JAMES LEE
International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, May 25. — The arrest of confessed spy Harry Gold may unveil a Soviet espionage conspiracy in the United States linked with the Canadian atomic spy ring.

Some Washington sources believe the two rings were, in fact, branches of the same operation.

This development came as:

New espionage arrests were reported imminent as a result of the continued "singing" to FBI agents in London by convicted atomic spy Dr. Klaus Fuchs.

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3D SPY ESCAPED.

The FBI said Gold was one of more than 1,200 suspects "screened" in the search for men who collaborated with Fuchs.

A top source said today that a third confederate, a Russian agent described as "John Doe" has made his escape from the United States and is believed safe behind the Iron Curtain.

The Congressional atomic "watch dog" committee scheduled a closed door meeting on Atomic Energy Commission security measures. The arrest of Gold was certain to be a subject of discussion.

It was disclosed that the FBI has had Gold under surveillance since shortly after Fuchs' arrest last February.

Fuchs, described as "most cooperative and willing to tell all," is serving a 14-year term for giving Gold atomic secrets that Fuchs

Continued on Page 14, Column 4.

More Spy Arrests Seen Near

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picked up while working at Los Alamos, N. M.

Gold, an inconspicuous 29-year-old biochemist, confessed that he turned the material over to "John Doe" in meetings which took place in the vicinity of Jackson Heights.

Government information links Gold and Fuchs with Soviet spy master Jacob Golos and indicates that, in fact, it was Golos who recruited Gold in 1940.

Golos, who died in 1943, was, in turn, linked with the Canadian spy apparatus.

QUIT SPYING IN '45.

Additionally, it was pointed out that Gold, acting under Soviet orders, ceased functioning as an atomic spy at about the same time the Canadian ring was uncovered in 1946.

Reports in official circles are that Gold made his initial espionage contacts through Golos, one-time lover of ex-Communist courier Elizabeth Bentley.

The "John Doe" to whom Gold delivered Fuchs' data was described by the FBI as "a representative, officer, agent and employe" of Russia.

In Brooklyn, U. S. Attorney Keogh intimated that "John Doe," with whom Gold carried on espionage activities from Jan. 1, 1944, to Sept., 1945, may actually have had the first name of "John."

Rep. Shafer (R.-Mich.), a member of the House Armed Services Committee, declared that further arrests "may lead to persons now or formerly in the government." Shafer did not divulge the basis for his statement.

Chairman McMahon (D.-Conn.) said the Gold case undoubtedly would come up for informal discussion in today's meeting of the Congressional Atomic Committee.

However, he emphasized the committee meeting was called to hear a report from a panel headed by Ford Motor Co., Vice-President John S. Bugas which made a study of the AEC security system.

McMahon, who receives official reports on matters affecting atomic energy, disclaimed any knowledge as to whether any other person may be "under surveillance."

He said he is convinced that the FBI and Scotland Yard now are in "thorough-going and complete cooperation."

It was recalled that at the time of Fuchs' arrest clews were given as to the methods under which he operated as a paid agent following his clearance for secret work in the U. S. wartime atom bomb project.

Fuchs, while working at Los Alamos as a member of a British team of scientists, made extensive trips to cities in the U. S. and Mexico. Fuchs also worked on the atomic project in New York City.

He made his contacts with Gold and presumably with other confederates during his excursions in such crowded spots as restaurants and street corners where it was unlikely he would be observed.

From the known methods of Soviet espionage, informed sources said, there would appear to be more than an even chance that others are involved in the Fuchs-Gold-John Doe operation.

There was hope, therefore, that if Gold talks fully he may disclose other sources of the information he gathered and handed over to the Russians.

FBI Hunting 2d Fuchs Aide

With Harry Gold under heavy guard at Holmesburg County Prison, near Philadelphia, charged with being the go-between through whom Dr. Klaus Fuchs delivered some of America's atom bomb secrets to Russia in 1944 and 1945, FBI agents yesterday pressed their hunt for the supposed Kremlin employe named in the same warrant on which Gold was arrested. In Washington, Congressmen predicted more arrests soon.

Along with Gold, the warrant named "John" Doe. The fact that "John" was in quotes led some to believe the FBI knows that is the real first name of the suspect.

The government's first information on Gold, it developed yesterday, was supplied by Elizabeth Bentley, avowed ex-courier for a spy ring. Two years ago, she described the workings of a purported Soviet spy network in Washington for two Congressional committees.

Before that, she had told her story to the FBI, and ever since then Gold had been listed in FBI files as a suspect in counter-espionage work.

The 39-year-old, unmarried, stoop-shouldered Philadelphia bioscientist, held in default of $100,000 bail, was said by the FBI yesterday to have admitted his guilt. The agents quoted him as saying:

"I thought I was helping a nation, whose final aims I approved, along the road to industrial strength."

Gold's arrest stunned his father, brother, research colleagues and neighbors.

"Harry was always a good boy," cried 70-year-old Samuel Gold, U. S.-naturalized native of Kiev, Russia.

"All I know is that my brother is not a Communist and has never been a Communist," said Joseph Gold, 33, an Army veteran of the Pacific. Joseph said Harry was rejected in the draft, for high blood pressure.

At Philadelphia General Hospital, where Gold had a $4,600-a-year job in biological research, Superintendent Paschal F. Lucchesi said he knew him only as "quiet, hard-working, conscientious and deeply interested in his work."

Gold lived with his father and brother in a quiet residential neighborhood of northeast Philadelphia, where he was known as a mild-mannered, pleasant chap who never discussed politics.

HARRY GOLD
Associated Press Photo

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FBI Trails 10 More Of Fuchs' Atom Spies

By JERRY GREENE
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., May 24.—FBI agents today were reported on the trail of at least 10 more members of the Dr. Klaus Fuchs spy ring in the U. S which stole and delivered atomic secrets to Soviet Russia.

Mild-manner, stoop-shouldered biochemist Harry Gold, 39, arrested for espionage last night in Philadelphia, is believed to have been but one of the go-betweens British atomic scientist Fuchs used for passing along hush-hush atomic data to the Kremlin.

Fuchs, now serving a 14-year prison term in Britain for his admitted part in an espionage plot to aid Russia, gave the FBI the names of 164 Americans with whom he had contacts of one sort or another.

May Be 12 Involved.

Of these, 10 or 12 were reported to be involved in the espionage network.

One of Gold's go-betweens, a Russian named John, to whom the biochemist passed atomic information from Fuchs in Jackson Heights, Queens, in September, 1945, is being sought in the New York area.

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From NY News
DATED MAY 25 1950
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

The stolen data included "documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to national defense," the FBI said.

The FBI had known about Gold at least since 1947—but apparently they couldn't get the goods on him before, even though he testified before a New York grand jury.

He was recruited in 1940 as a member of the Soviet spy ring by the late Jacob Golos, informed sources said.

Golos was the boss of Elizabeth Bentley, confessed Communist courier. He ran a "Soviet tourist bureau" in New York before he died in 1943.

Miss Bentley named numerous persons. Some of them apparently were linked with Gold.

As a result of Miss Bentley's information, Gold was called before the special federal grand jury in New York in 1947 which indicted 11 Communist party leaders on charges of conspiring to overthrow the Government.

Didn't Know of Fuchs.

At that time, however, there was no knowledge of Dr. Fuchs' atomic spying. That case didn't break until last February. Gold was not then tied up with the

(Continued on page 50, col. 4)

FBI Trails 10 More Of Fuchs' Atom Spies

(Continued from page 2)

theft or disclosure of atomic secrets.

Gold, a courier like Miss Bentley and Whittaker Chambers, is said to have obtained from Fuchs both oral and written information on the atom bomb in meetings in New York, Cambridge, Mass., and Los Alamos, N. M., where Dr. Fuchs worked.

The revelation that Gold made one of his contacts in Jackson Heights, in 1948, where he passed along the Klaus-stolen secrets to a top Russian, came from information filed in Brooklyn Federal Court Wednesday night by U. S. Commissioner Martin Epstein.

The FBI authorized the disclosure, and U. S. Attorney J. Vincent Keogh in Brooklyn said that while this person—[illegible] as "John Doe" in the Gold indictment, he was certain the man's actual first name was John.

Although the search for him was intensified, it was believed the Russians had whisked him safely behind the Iron Curtain after the Fuchs case broke.

Held under heavy guard at Holmesburg County prison in Philadelphia in lieu of $100,000 bail, Gold is quoted by the FBI as saying: "I thought I was helping a nation, whose final aims I approved, along the road to industrial strength."

Shown to Fuchs

When the Fuchs case broke, G-men took to London photographs of all employes of the Los Alamos laboratory and photos of other persons with whom the scientist might have had connections.

Fuchs was shown the photo file, one picture at a time, and asked to identify his confederates.

Assistant FBI Director Hugh H. Clegg and Special Agent Robert J. Lamphere went to London last week to take over the interrogation of Fuchs from six FBI agents who had been working on the scientist since February.

To nail the case against Gold, the FBI had to investigate more than 1,200 persons.

Fuchs did not know Gold by name. FBI agents got from the scientist, however, a description of him: A man about 40 years old, 5 feet, 7 inches tall, weight 180 pounds, stocky build. Slavic appearance, receding forehead, round face.

Then the FBI went to work, interviewing hundreds of tenants of buildings where Fuchs stayed while in New York and other parts of the U. S., and personnel of travel agencies, hotels, garages, airports.

One by one the field of 1,200 was narrowed down to 12.

Then they came up with Harry Gold of Philadelphia.

Eight days ago the FBI began questioning him.

The FBI asked him to explain where he had been, what he had done over the years. What Gold said was checked and rechecked. Inconsistencies appeared in his story.

Gold denied ever having been west of the Mississippi. But when the FBI pointed out that he seemed to know a lot about Los Alamos for a fellow who hadn't been there, he broke and blurted out a confession. Now he is the first American to face the death penalty for atomic spying.

The Soviet embassy here was known to have been the center of the atomic espionage ring. What the FBI has been after for a long while, it was learned, is the network of couriers, like Gold, who obtained the bomb data from scientists and carried the information to the Russians.

In Congress today, several members of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee predicted further arrests in the spy hunt.

Senator Joseph C. Mathy (R-Wis.), who set off a fuse for [illegible] more in the State Department, said the time to drag in a [illegible] Attorney General J. Howard McGrath [illegible] in the Government [illegible]

(Associated Press Photo)

Harry Gold

His arrest opens Red hunt.

Hush Papers Arrive

London, May 24 (UP).—A consignment of "secret documents" arrived by plane today for FBI agents now questioning Klaus Emil Fuchs, British atomic spy.

A Quiet Little Guy to Neighbors

(Special to The News)

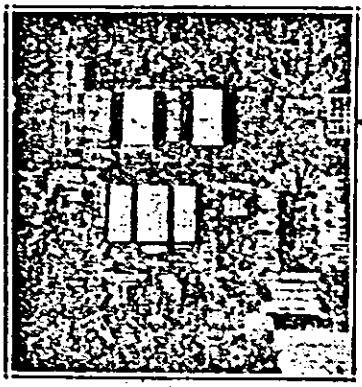
Philadelphia, May 24.—The neighbors who knew biochemist Harry Gold as a colorless little bachelor were shocked today to learn he was a confessed spy who gave atom bomb secrets to Russia.

"We thought he was a straight guy," one neighbor said. "But it shows you never can tell."

Father Anti-Communist.

"Harry was always a good boy," sobbed Gold's father, Samuel, 70, a cabinet maker. He was born in K[illegible] Russia and i[illegible] a naturalized citizen.

The elder Gold, proud of his citizenship, muttered over and over, "I don't like it a bit. I'd like to go over there and fight." The



(Associated Press foto)
Harry Gold's Philadephia home.

father, friends say, is an outspoken anti-Communist.

Harry's brother, Joseph, 33, an Army veteran of the Pacific, said, "My brother is not a Communist and never has been a Communist." Joseph said Harry never had been active politically and had no time for social activities.

Gold has lived with his father and brother in a quiet northeast residential neighborhood for five years.

Neighbors could never recall him discussing politics or Communism.

Sometimes Gold said "hello" to his neighbors or commented about the weather as he went to and from the two-story stone and brick house in a quiet street off Oxford Circle.

"He kept pretty much to himself," said one acquaintance. "You'd never think we'd find a spy on our street."

Gold's family pictured him as always cheerful.

He had a $4,340-a-year civil service job as a biochemist at Philadelphia General Hospital, conducting experiments in heart research.

Gold didn't serve in the war, having been classified 4F, because of high blood pressure.

Dr. Herbert Baganz, resident physician at Philadelphia General, said Gold was a hard worker, and often stayed late at night, "attending to business."

Minded Own Business.

Dr. Paschal F. Lucchesi, superintendent of the hospital, said Gold was "quiet, hard-working and conscientious in his work."

"He's only about five feet four inches tall," said Dr. Lucchesi. "You wouldn't really take a second look at him. He always seemed to mind his own business."

Gold went to work for the hospital two years ago. At the time he was charged with passing secrets to the Russians, he was working as an obscure chemist for the Pennsylvania division of the National Sugar Refining Co.

No Secret Work.

He was originally employed by that firm from 1929 until he resigned in 1938, and then was rehired as an assistant chemist in 1940, and continued in that job until he was furloughed in 1946 when the Philadelphia plant closed.

The plant manufactured rum and alcohol. A spokesman for the company said today Gold "at no time was engaged in atomic research or any other work of a secret nature."

Associates of Gold said he had a "brilliant mind," and that he was genuinely disappointed when the Army turned him down.

Gold, who was born in Switzerland and brought to the U. S. at the age of 4, attended Drexel Institute, the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University, and in 1940 was graduated from Xavier University in Cincinnati summa cum laude.

The Rev. Frederick Miller, head of the chemistry department at Xavier, said Gold, although not a Catholic, got along well with his fellow students.

"He read the classics and was more mature than other students," Miller recalled. "He was an exceptional student, very friendly and had little time for outside activities."

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From
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DATED MAY 2 5 1950
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NEW YORK POST, THURS.

Gold's Spy Contacts Fled From U.S. in '46

Washington, May 25 (UP)—The Russian agents to whom Harry Gold gave the atomic secrets he obtained from Dr. E. J. Fuchs have fled the country, it was learned today.

Informed sources said the Soviet Union suddenly recalled them in the winter of 1945-46, following the last meeting between Gold and Fuchs in September, 1945. They said the identities of these Russian spies probably never will be divulged.

Gold, a 39-year-old biochemist, was arrested in Philadelphia Tuesday night on charges that he conspired with Fuchs to deliver atomic secrets to Russia. He was held in $100,000 bond at Holmesburg, Pa., prison.

Made Full Confession

According to FBI director Hoover, the Swiss-born bachelor made a full statement of his operations.

In the complaint filed against Gold in Brooklyn, the government referred to Gold's contacts only as "John Doe" and "divers other persons." This led to some speculation that more arrests were imminent.

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FROM
BY Post & Home News
DATED MAY 25 1950
~~REGARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION~~

But informed sources said Russia reshuffled the personnel of its spy ring in this country soon after Fuchs left the U. S. for England. The Russian move, they said, was a security move.

At the time, the Canadian government was just beginning its investigation into a Soviet spy ring there and the FBI was engaged in running down the leads given to it by the former Communist espionage courier Elizabeth Bentley.

Linked to Golos

It was Miss Bentley's confession that led the FBI to Gold. Although she did not name or know him, the FBI's investigation of her charges disclosed that, like Miss Bentley, Gold was recruited as a Soviet agent in 1940 by Jacob Golos, Soviet touring director in New York.

At the time of the FBI's investigation, it was believed that Golos furnished the Russians only with industrial information of a general nature. Nevertheless, Gold was subpoenaed to testify in

Continued on Page 36

F. B. I.
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Gold's Spy Aides Fled in '46

Continued from Page 2

1947 before the grand jury which investigated the Golos ring.

Golos died in 1943, and it was not until a year later that Gold began his atomic espionage with Fuchs. But when the British scientist gave a full description of his U. S. contact during the last year, the fact that Gold had been a member of the Golos ring led the FBI to put him on its list of 1,200 suspects.

The FBI gradually narrowed down the suspects until only Gold was left. After eight days of intensive questioning, he finally broke down and confessed.

Two FBI men, assistant director Hugh H. Clegg and agent Robert Lamphere, now are in England questioning Fuchs in hopes of obtaining new leads about other associates in this country. It was the FBI who first tipped off the British about the scientist's spy activities.

Chairman McMahon, (D-Conn.) said his Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee has been trying to persuade the British to give their full co-operation to the FBI. He said he is against any leniency toward Gold.

"Fuchs was the greatest traitor in the world, and his accomplice should be treated accordingly," McMahon said.

Confessed Fuchs Aide Linked to Top Red Spy

By JAMES LEE

WASHINGTON, May 24 (INS).—Government information today linked Harry Gold, confessed accomplice of atom-spy Klaus Fuchs, with the late Soviet spymaster Jacob Golos and other Russian agents as new espionage arrests were reported imminent. Rep. Shafer (R.-Mich.), on the House Armed Services Committee, declared that further arrests "may lead to persons now or formerly in the Government." He did not elaborate..

Fuchs, British scientist convicted in England of stealing U. S. atom secrets for Russia, is reported "singing his heart out" to FBI agents at Britain's Wormwood Scrubs Prison. He was questioned again today.

New information from him is expected to give U. S. officials leads they need to crack open the wartime espionage conspiracy.

Gold, 39, a research chemist, was arrested by G-men in Philadelphia Tuesday night and is being held under $100,000 bail pending a hearing June 12 on the charge that he transmitted atomic secrets to Russia after getting them from Fuchs.

The FBI said more than 1,200

HARRY GOLD
Held in $100,000 bail.
(International Photo)

suspected confederates of Fuchs were "screened" before it was determined that Gold was the man

ACCUSED MAN'S FAMILY HORRIFIED BY FBI CHARGES

Joseph Gold, younger brother of Harry Gold, tries to comfort distraught father, Samuel, 70, in Philadelphia. (AP WIREphoto)

onetime sweetheart of ex-Communist courier Elizabeth Bentley. Golos died in 1943.

Gold appeared in 1947 before the New York Federal Grand Jury to which Miss Bentley first unfolded her astonishing story of Red spy operations in the U. S. during World War II.

In New York, Miss Bentley said she can make no comment

Elizabeth Bentley

Judge McGranery

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(International Photo)

suspected confederate of Fuchs were "screened" before it was determined that Gold was the man who collaborated with the British atomic spy.

Congressional Atomic Energy committeemen here predicted a swift roundup of other U. S. confederates of Fuchs. They said the FBI has been painstakingly closing in on suspects ever since Fuchs' arrest Feb. 3 by Scotland Yard on information from FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover.

It was learned that Gold became a Russian spy in 1940, having been recruited by Golos,

DR. M. D. PHELPS
Worked with Gold in Philadelphia General Hospital.
(International SOUNDphoto)

on the arrest of Gold. She indicated that the government has placed her "under wraps."

To all questions concerning the case, she answered "No comment." Asked when she might be able to talk about it she said, "I don't know."

Though the FBI has clamped a tight lid on most aspects of the espionage case, it was indicated that Gold, acting under Soviet orders, ceased functioning as an atomic spy in 1945, the time the Canadian A-spy ring was exposed.

The grand jury which heard

Elizabeth Bentley **Judge McGranery**

Bentley and Gold is the panel that indicted the 11 Communist leaders convicted of conspiring to overthrow the government. The same grand jury later indicted former State Department official Alger Hiss on perjury charges.

It was learned that the "John Doe" described by the FBI as the Russian agent to whom Gold turned over the vital atomic secrets obtained through Fuchs has left the country and presumably is safe behind the Iron Curtain.

Officials believe that, follow-

Continued on Page 53

Link Fuchs Accomplice To Golos, Red Espionage Ace

Continued from Page 3

ing their established procedure, the Soviet superiors of "Doe" whisked him overseas in anticipation that U. S. authorities would discover the spy ring.

Some members of Congress complained against the delay in Gold's arrest. Rep. Velde (R.-Ill.) a former FBI agent, pointed out in a House speech that Gold's was the first peacetime arrest in the U. S. for atomic espionage.

Velde asserted:

"We have been operating under a red herring policy too long."

Rep. Elston (R.-O.), an Atomic Committee member, predicted new arrests, but criticized Britain for the delay in permitting FBI agents to question Fuchs, who was sentenced last February to 14 years.

Informed London sources said Fuchs, bitter and disillusioned, was ready to "tell all" to the two FBI agents questioning him.

It was recalled that at the time of Fuchs' arrest, clews were given to his methods of work as a paid Soviet agent. He had been cleared for secret work on the U. S. atom bomb project.

Fuchs, who worked at Los Alamos, N. M., while the first A-bomb was being perfected there, made a number of trips to cities in the U. S. and Mexico. The British scientist also worked on the atomic project in New York City.

He made contacts with Gold and presumably with other confederates during these excursions.

The FBI indicated, by a ring that Gold has made a "full confession," that he has [illegible]

his son was a Communist and wept as he asked newsmen:

"They won't hang, him will they?"

He said that if his son "did anything, he was only trying to help Russia to become strong like America." Then he sobbed:

"Harry was always a good boy. But he had hard luck all his life. He saved about $1,500 for his college education—then gave it to the family during the depression so we could buy food."

Gold's younger brother, Joseph, 33, a World War Army veteran who served in the Pacific, now is a Navy civilian employe. He said he is "too shocked just now" to have thought out "this whole business."

"But," he added, "we're going to help him."

Gold lived with his father, a Russian immigrant and retired cabinet maker, and his brother. The family's home is a two-story, six-room modern house in a pleasant section of Northeast Philadelphia.

Neighbors said the Golds bought the house about eight years ago when Harry's mother was alive. She died about two years ago, they said.

The neighborhood was stunned today when word of Gold's arrest and the charges against him made the rounds.

"Him!" exclaimed one elderly woman. "I don't believe it."

"Harry Gold?" responded a neighborhood merchant. "[illegible] fantastic [illegible] of."

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[illegible] lowing [illegible] ight.

[illegible] Philadelphia, Dr. Frederick [illegible] Pennsylvania Superin[illegible] Prisons, announced [illegible] Gold has been [illegible] Moyamensing [illegible] Holmes-

[illegible] Brooklyn [illegible] Keogh, who probably [illegible] prosecution of the mild-appearing chemist, disclosed that a warrant charging Gold and the as-yet unidentified "John Doe" with espionage was issued by U. S. Commissioner Epstein two days ago [illegible] complaint was signed by [illegible] John M. Collins. [illegible] to newsmen [illegible] first name is [illegible] give any [illegible]

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The FBI [illegible] that Gold has made a "full confession," that he has supplied missing links in the chain of evidence needed to enmesh [illegible] Soviet A-spies. He was [illegible]tioned for eight days before his arrest.

The original charges against Gold were filed under strictest secrecy in Brooklyn, N. Y., and he is expected to be taken there before the June 12 hearing.

Federal District Judge James P. McGranery, frequently mentioned as a leading contender for a post on the U. S. Supreme Court, ordered Gold held in the $100,000 bail for the second hearing following his arrest Wednesday night.

In Philadelphia, Dr. Frederick S. Baldi, Pennsylvania Superintendent of Prisons, announced this afternoon that Gold has been transferred from Moyamensing to the County Prison at Holmesburg.

Death Sentence

Since the offense with which he is charged occurred in time of war, he faces a possible death sentence.

The FBI said that meetings between Fuchs and Gold began in [illegible] on the East Side of New [illegible] and continued in Brooklyn, [illegible] Queens and [illegible] Cambridge, Mass.

Gold was a man, his neighbors and associates said, who might [illegible] be called "faceless." His [illegible] was so nondescript, he [illegible] noticed.

[illegible] F. Lucchesi, super[illegible] Philadelphia's Gen[illegible] where the accused [illegible]

were too upset to give [illegible] tailed statements to newsmen. But Joseph, despite his brother's announced confession that he wanted to help the Soviet Union, insisted:

"To my knowledge, my brother never was a Communist, neither was my father, neither am I. I hate communism!"

Gold and 'John Doe' Operated In Queens

Research chemist Harry Gold and a mysterious "John Doe" actually carried on their A-bomb espionage activities in Jackson Heights, Queens, from Jan. 1, 1944, to September, 1945, U. S. Attorney Keogh revealed in Brooklyn yesterday.

Keogh, who probably will direct prosecution of the mild-appearing chemist, disclosed that a warrant charging Gold and the as-yet unidentified "John Doe" with espionage was issued by U. S. Commissioner Epstein two days ago after a complaint was signed by FBI Agent John M. Collins.

Keogh intimated to newsmen the second suspect's first name is "John," but refused to give [illegible] further information [illegible] when Gold [illegible]

The complaint [illegible] where Gold and "John Doe" [illegible] with other alleged conspirators to receive A-bomb data from Dr. Klaus Fuchs except to say the meetings took place "in the vicinity of Jackson Heights."

The complaint charged the group planned to use the data "[illegible] the injury of the U. S." and [illegible] advantage of the [illegible]

TRICK QUESTION LED TO SPY CONFESSION

Gold Was Trapped by Denial He Ever Had Been Out West —Evidence Refuted Him

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 24—New arrests in the Anglo-American atomic spy case were predicted on Capitol Hill today as officials disclosed that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had sifted a list of 1,200 persons to bring about the arrest of Harry Gold.

It was also disclosed that a "trick question" by F. B. I. agents had trapped Gold and led to his reported confession of having served as a go-between in a Russian espionage ring.

Gold, 39 years old, a $4,600-a-year hospital biochemist, is being held under heavy guard in Philadelphia in default of $100,000 bail. Officials said the question that broke down Gold's stubborn denials of wrongdoing came when F. B. I. agents casually asked him whether he had ever been in the western part of the United States.

When he replied "no," they confronted him with evidence showing he had met Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the convicted British atomic scientist, in New Mexico five years ago. Gold thereupon allegedly admitted he had passed on United States atomic secrets from Fuchs to Russian agents.

Officials said the trail from Fuchs to Gold led F. B. I. agents through a long, painstaking quest in which persons who might have been in close contact with the British scientist were checked.

Eventually, the hunt narrowed down to a small group of chemists in the New York-Philadelphia area.

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

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FROM
BY Times
DATED MAY 25 1950
~~FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION~~

TRICK QUESTION LED TO SPY CONFESSION

Continued From Page 1

and finally to Gold's arrest. While the F. B. I. kept silent on the possibility of new arrests, other officials made it clear that the Fuchs case was by no means closed with the arrest of Gold.

In London, F. B. I. agents sought to jog the memory of Fuchs for further clues to an international spy ring. Two agents questioned Fuchs at Old Wormwood Scrubs Prison for the third time since Saturday. Fuchs is serving a fourteen-year term.

In Washington, Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Democrat of Colorado, and Representative Charles E. Elston, Republican of Ohio, both members of the Joint Senate-House Atomic Committee, said they believed there must have been others involved in the Fuchs-Gold conspiracy and that additional arrests would be forthcoming.

Among other things, it is known the F. B. I. would like to find out whether Gold originally was lined up for his courier job by Jacob Golos, alleged top Russian agent who died of a heart attack in this country in 1943.

It is understood that Fuchs, when he was first questioned by British officials and by the F. B. I., said he did not remember the name of the American to whom he had handed over atomic secrets to be delivered to the Russians. However, he is understood to have described the American as a biological chemist, and recently to have identified Gold from photographs shown him by the F. B. I.

Gold presumably passed the secrets to a Soviet official who is now believed to be back in his home country.

FBI Combs City In Red Spy Hunt

A full-scale Soviet spy hunt was on in New York today.

FBI agents combed the city for a Russian espionage agent who received America's atomic bomb secrets allegedly from chemist Harry Gold.

Conflicting reports circulated as to the Soviet agent's possible whereabouts.

One report said the man, identified only as "John Doe," had been in eNw York recently.

Another said he already may have skipped behind the Iron Curtain in Europe since the arrest of British atomic scientist Dr. Klaus Fuchs.

It was the arrest, confession and conviction of Dr. Fuchs that finally led FBI agents to nab Gold, a soft-mannered, reticent chemist.

The FBI alleged that Gold obtained atomic-bomb secrets from Fuchs and relayed them to the Soviet agent, "John," now sought in the city-wide search.

To the shock of his family and friends in Philadelphia, where he was arrested, Gold confessed his spy activities, according to FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover.

Federal authorities here said it was expected Gold would be returned to Brooklyn for indictment and trial in the Federal Court, Eastern District.

UNDER HEAVY GUARD

The 39-year-old scientist, under $100,000 bail, was held under heavy guard at country prison in Holmesburg, Pa., pending a hearing June 12 in U. S. District Court at Philadelphia.

However, authorities explained he could waive the preliminary hearing and demand an immediate trial by jury.

FBI agents said Gold was known to them since 1947. They alleged that in 1940 he became a member of the Soviet spy ring headed by the late Jacob Golos, who ran a "Soviet tourist bureau" here.

On information by Elizabeth Bentley, admitted member of the Golos spy ring, Gold in 1947 went before the special Federal grand jury here that indicted 11 Communist Party leaders for conspiring to overthrow the U. S. Government.

In Philadelphia, Gold's 70-year-old father, Samuel Gold, Russian-born cabinet maker, was staggered by his son's arrest and on the verge of collapse. He sobbed:

"He was a golden boy. He wouldn't hurt this country. He may have wanted to help the Russians, but he would not hurt this country, his own father and brother."

Tears streaming down his aged cheeks the old man added:

"They won't hang him? They won't hang him, will they?"

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From Journal American
NY

DATED MAY 25 1950

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Gold Transferred to Jail

Special to The New York Times

PHILADELPHIA, May 24—Harry Gold was transferred this afternoon from Moyamensing Prison in South Philadelphia to the county jail in the Holmesburg sector.

Dr. Frederick S. Baldi, superintendent of prisons, explained that the move had been made to give authorities better supervision over Gold than "is possible at overcrowded Moyamensing."

The transfer was not made, he emphasized, because of any trouble with the "self possessed prisoner." In fact, he added, "we had no trouble with him at all." Gold has been under constant watch since his arrest last night.

Officials said Gold's first meeting with Fuchs was in 1944, when Gold was an assistant chemist for the Pennsylvania Alcohol and Chemical Corporation, a former subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company.

Employed in Hospital

Since 1948, he has been employed at the Philadelphia General Hospital as a senior biochemist. Dr. Pascal F. Lucchesi, superintendent of the hospital, and Dr. Herbert Baganz, resident physician, reported there was nothing secret about Gold's research work here.

"He wasn't working on anything remotely affecting atomic research here," Dr. Lucchesi said. "His research involved heart ailments."

His arrest came as a shock to relatives, neighbors and fellow workers at the hospital, where the short, pudgy, reticent suspect was known as quiet and studious.

An F. B. I. agent quoted Gold as having said he had entered the espionage ring because "I thought I would be helping a nation whose final aims I approve along the road to industrial strength."

In elaborating on his reasons for wanting to help Russia, Gold told them, F. B. I. agents said, that he was particularly "taken with the idea that whatever I did would go to help make living conditions (in Russia) far more advanced along the road as we know them here in the United States."

Gold also was quoted as having said that he "felt that as an ally I was helping the Soviet Union obtain certain information that I thought it was entitled to."

The suspect's arrest "flabbergasted" his father, Samuel, who is 62 years old, and his brother, Joseph, 33, the latter an employe of the Naval Aviation Supply Depot here. Harry Gold, a bachelor, who was rejected as a 4-F during the war, lived with his father and brother.

Denies He Was Communist

"All I know is my brother is not a Communist," Joseph Gold said, adding: "He never has been a Communist. My father is not a Communist and neither am I."

Gold's father, a Russian-born cabinet maker, was employed at the R. C. A. Victor plant in Camden, N. J., until he retired five years ago. Since then he has been working at the Seyher Manufacturing Company here.

"Harry was always a good boy," insisted the father, between sobs as he paced the living room of his home.

Teachers under whom Harry Gold received his education remember him as "exceptionally bright" in his studies. "He was very mild and quite a little introverted, but he had top marks," said Matthias H. Richards, principal of South Philadelphia High School for Boys.

Dr. Oscar Wesley, Professor of Psychology at Drexel Institute of Technology recalled:

"I don't remember the man personally, but I do know from the course he took with me—the scholarship course—that he must have been an exceptional student."

Gold's grades were excellent at Drexel. He got mostly "A's," the top mark, in the chemistry course, which included such subjects as quantitative analysis, organic and physical chemistry.

Gold was arraigned last night before Federal District Court Judge James P. McGranery, who set bail and remanded him.

United States Attorney J. Vincent Keogh explained yesterday that Harry Gold had been arrested on a warrant signed in Brooklyn because Gold was charged with committing an overt act against the Federal Government in Jackson Heights, Queens, [illegible] Dr. Keogh said [illegible] [illegible] to Brooklyn for trial. He [illegible] prepared to [illegible] Brooklyn.

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BY Time
DATED MAY 25 1950
PREPARED BY [illegible]

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F. B. I.
MAY 29 1950
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Hold Your Opinion

THE ARREST OF HARRY GOLD may make you wonder about your neighbor, or even about your own son.

Here was a quiet, peaceful fellow who seemed to mind his own business; yet he was part of an espionage ring that stole our atomic secrets.

Don't start looking under your beds!

Most Americans are decent people who have nothing to do with spying, communism, atom bombs or anything of the sort.

We know certain things to be true, however. Let us state them:

1—Beginning as far back as 1942, all the work that was being done in this country in connection with atomic fission was being stolen by a Soviet spy ring. We know one of the spying thieves was Dr. Klaus Fuchs. We know Arthur Adams and J. Peters were involved and that they escaped. We know the Russian espionage was successful.

We ask, why?

2—We know that in 1934 the Harold Ware espionage cell was organized in Washington to infiltrate the highest ranks of government. The names of the persons in that group, including such figures as Alger Hiss and Harry Dexter White, were given to the State Department and the Department of Justice in 1939. We know that members of this group between 1939 and 1949 were in high places in our government and were protected from attack.

We ask, why?

3—We know that in the offices of the "Amerasia" magazine were found, during two raids, some 1,700 documents, of various degrees of secrecy, from the State Department, Army, Navy, OSS and OWI. We know that the Department of Justice let most of the persons involved get away.

We ask, why?

4—We know that the experts in the Far Eastern Division of the State Department were pushed around and moved about and a new gang got in, many of whom are known to be or are suspected of being Communists, Marxists or otherwise reprehensible.

For instance, take a story like this one. We cannot vouch for its truth, because we do not have the power of subpoena. Only a Congressional committee can have that.

The story goes that while the war was still on and the Chinese were running short of supplies in their mighty war against Japan, they made arrangements with the joint chiefs of staff to send them a huge consignment of arms captured from the Germans. Everything went through and was o. k.

Suddenly the shipment was stopped in transit. Inquiries were made and, so far as can be learned, a curt note on White House stationery, signed by a secretary, stopped the shipment. There was no real authority to stop it; nothing went through channels.

How much else that has damaged this country was stopped that way—or ordered done that way?

In a word, we citizens cannot go about suspecting our neighbors. At the same time, we have a right to know who lost the victory—and why!

And we do not need to be sorry about what the British think of us. If they do not like us, they don't have to take our money.

So, hold your horses and reserve judgment. There are a lot of good folks and a lot of wrong ones in this land—and in due course the record will show which is which.

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F. B. I.
MAY 31 1950
N. Y. C.

The Hidden Treason

The small, stocky figure of Harry Gold, propelled suddenly from a colorless anonymity into world notoriety, is a portent of a deeply disturbing kind. There was nothing about Mr. Gold to distinguish him from hundreds of thousands of other Americans in minor technical or professional jobs. Of comparatively recent immigrant stock, in modest circumstances, with a good mind which had made excellent use of the great educational opportunities offered to all in this country, he was a hospital bio-chemist living in a quiet obscurity and apparently absorbed in his work. To find him at all the Federal Bureau of Investigation had to dredge painstakingly through a list of some 1,200 names. But once found, he has been arrested, charged with being the intermediary in the Soviet espionage system through whom the British Dr. Klaus Fuchs passed to the Kremlin the most precious and the most elaborately guarded secrets in history.

It is his utter obscurity, his completely protective coloration, which is frightening. His own family and associates never remotely suspected, they declare, that he had any Communist leanings or connections. He received his science degree from a Catholic university. He was not a rebel or a fighter; he was not a victim of persecution; there was nothing to mark him as even a possible member of the vast Communist conspiracy against our Western civilization. Yet if the F. B. I. is to be believed, that conspiracy somehow managed to reach out, to pluck him from the countless thousands of his fellows and convert him into a singularly dangerous agent for the subversion of the society whose privileges he so quietly enjoyed.

Proof, of course, remains to be established. But whatever the judgment as to Mr. Gold himself, no one can doubt—certainly not after the Canadian cases, the Fuchs case, the Hiss case, the many other similar evidences of recent years—that this is the insidious way in which Soviet Russian conspiracy, infiltration and treason operate in our society. The lengths to which the F. B. I. had to go to make this arrest are instructive, and disturbing, in themselves. We are often accused of an anti-Communist "hysteria," and the excesses of McCarthyism give too much ground for the charge. But there is a reason behind even the excesses, and before the portentous figure of the obscure Mr. Gold, no one can deny that it exists.

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From NY Herald Tribune
DATED MAY 26 1950
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Fuchs Picks A-Suspects From Photos

Photographs of atomic spy suspects flown to England by the FBI have been identified by Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted British traitor, it was learned today.

Fuchs, serving a 14-year term in Wormwood Scrubs Prison outside London, went over the photographs with FBI agents Hugh Clegg and Robert Lampher.

The photographs — and documents as well—were reported to bear on Harry Gold, the biochemist who was arrested in Philadelphia Tuesday night and accused of accepting atomic secrets from Fuchs in 1945 and passing them on to "John Doe" for transmission to Russia.

The FBI was maintaining silence on the "John Doe" aspect of the case. High government sources have said that the mysterious agent probably was recalled to Russia long ago, but Federal officials said a warrant had been issued for him a week ago.

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From NY Post & Hon News
DATED MAY 2 6 1950
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Another FBI Triumph.

Those Congressmen and Justice Department politicos who lend a hand to the Amerasia cover-up by charging the FBI with clumsy investigations should read the story of how the FBI tracked down Harry Gold.

It was exciting stuff, and a convincing demonstration of efficiency.

The FBI had one meager clue, a brief physical description that would have fit thousands of people—"short . . . stocky build . . . round face." That was how Klaus Fuchs described the nameless man who served him as a go-between in the Russian atom-spy ring.

With that, and the assumption that the man might be a chemist or scientist, the FBI went to work. First laborious step was to scan the thousands of companies which had been issued permits to buy chemical materials.

Then Fuchs' own movements in this country were retraced. Tenants of the house where he lived in New York were questioned about his contacts. Looking into his trip to Los Alamos, FBI agents checked bus lines, airports, travel agencies, hotels and garages.

Their painstaking quest finally netted a formidable list of 1200 suspects. From that they were to pick one man—seemingly their work had just begun. How many man-hours were put in can only be guessed. But slowly and carefully they sifted the list down, to several hundred, to scores, then to a dozen, to six, to three, and finally to one —Harry Gold.

His answer to a trick question—whether he had ever been in the Western part of the United States—trapped him. He said he hadn't, and the FBI showed him evidence that he had met Fuchs in New Mexico five years ago. Gold's alleged confession followed quickly.

If that's the kind of bungling the FBI does, the country can use a lot more of it—with no higher-up fixes to nullify the good work.

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TITLE
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From NY
DATED: MAY 26 1950
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Spy Disclosures Speed A-Security

By JAMES LEE

International News Service Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Atomic energy security is being thoroughly overhauled today while the FBI tightens its grips on the Gold-Fuchs Russian spy ring.

An AEC spokesman reported that the commission already has adopted some changes as a result of its failure to protect America's atomic bomb secrets.

WAIT ARRESTS.

Congress confidently awaited new arrests as Harry Gold, 39-year-old Philadelphia biochemist, and Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted atom spy, continued to give the FBI details on their wartime espionage activities for Russia.

Both men, it was reported, are going through mounds of photographs supplied by the FBI to identify their accomplices.

Gold is being held under $100,000 bond at Holmesburg, Pa., for another hearing June 12. Fuchs is telling his story to FBI agents in London, where he is serving a 14-year term for giving Russia secrets he learned while connected with the U. S. atomic project.

The congressional atomic watch dog committee, meanwhile, heard these recommendations made for tightening security around today's U. S. atomic projects:

1—Creation of an AEC post of assistant general manager in charge of security, responsible for all safeguards against further thefts of atomic-hydrogen information.

2—Establishment of a special security inspection force.

3—Authority for the AEC security chief to bypass the general manager and got directly to the commission itself on matters of importance.

The recommendations were made by a panel headed by John S. Bugas, Ford Motor Co. vice president, following an intensive four-month survey set off by congressional criticism of the AEC security setup.

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From
NY Journal American
DATED MAY 26 1950
~~FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION~~

Seek Lawyer For Accused Spy

Philadelphia, May 25 (AP)—Harry Gold, 39-year-old chemist accused of delivering American atomic secrets to Russia in 1945 remained in jail today while members of his family sought a lawyer to represent him.

His brother, Joseph, 33, told newsmen that the lawyer's first action—after he's hired—will be to bring habeas corpus proceedings in an attempt to reduce the $100,000 bail set for Harry.

Harry, under constant guard, is accused of delivering to Soviet agents atomic secrets given to him by Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted British spy.

In London FBI men worked over a sheaf of secret documents flown there last night.

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From
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DATED MAY 26 1950
REPORTED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Fuchs Identifies Photos of More Spy Suspects

F.B.I. Officials Are Silent on Their Search Here for Harry Gold's Confederate

New espionage leads were being gleaned in England yesterday to help link up the atomic secrets spy investigation centered here, according to reports from London. But Federal authorities remained close-mouthed concerning their search in the New York vicinity for the Soviet agent they have designated as "John Doe," the confederate of Harry Gold, who is under arrest in Philadelphia.

British sources said that Hugh Clegg and Robert Lampher, Federal Bureau of Investigation agents who went to England last week to question Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted British atomic scientist, had obtained from him yesterday identification of photographs of suspected persons that had been forwarded to London by plane on Wednesday. Dr. Fuchs, German-born British subject, is serving a fourteen-year term for espionage and is reported to be in a "co-operative" mood.

American officials said that the two F. B. I. agents are "continuing their work" in questioning Dr. Fuchs at Wormwood Scrubs Prison, outside of London, and that the extensive file of documents sent to them—presumably bearing on the Harry Gold aspect of the inquiry—was providing the basis for the protracted interrogation of the British scientist.

Gold remained in the Holmesburg County Prison in Pennsylvania under $100,000 bail on charges of having accepted atomic secrets from Fuchs in 1945 and passed them on to the mysterious agent, "John Doe," for transmission to Russia. Members of Gold's family said they were trying to get a lawyer for him and would attempt to obtain a reduction of his bail.

In New York Federal officials disclosed that a warrant for the arrest of the missing confederate had been issued in Brooklyn Federal Court a week ago, and they indicated that they were not working on an altogether "cold" trail in their search. This warrant was issued, according to officials, at the same time another was signed for the arrest of Gold, a Philadelphia biochemist, who was taken into custody Tuesday night in that city.

Gold's family continued to defend him yesterday, but said they were not trying to justify his alleged acts. The arrested man's father, Samuel, a seventy-year-old Philadelphia cabinetmaker, said, "My son is not a Communist, and if he did anything he was only trying to help Russia to become strong like America."

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From NY Herald Tribune
DATE MAY 26 1950
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Weeping Kin See Accused A-Spy

By the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—Harry Gold, 39-year-old chemist accused of giving Russia America's atom bomb secrets, finally saw his family after spending nearly 72 hours in solitary confinement with no one to talk to except FBI agents and guards.

Gold, held under $100,000 bail, is in Holmesburg County prison where officials keep him in solitary confinement "for his own protection." He exercises by himself because the FBI said they fear other prisoners would harm Gold if he was allowed to mingle among them.

The man accused of being the contact man for convicted British scientist-spy, Dr. Klaus Fuchs, spent 15 minutes with his father and brother yesterday.

Both the father, Samuel Gold, 70, and brother, Joseph, 30, wept during the brief reunion. Harry Gold paled but appeared to have control over himself.

The family is still seeking an attorney to defend Gold in the espionage charges that could mean a maximum penalty of death, if he is convicted.

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FROM World Telegram & Sun
DATE: MAY 27 1950
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Jennings Perry Says

Punishment Fit the Crime

PERRY

I suppose President Truman will have to appoint a commission to consider what we can do with our atom spy in case conviction follows the confession the FBI says it already has. Obviously for such an extraordinary crime no ordinary punishment would do. The British have their man, Dr. Fuchs, in for 14 years, a sentence that shocked us and still heats our indignation. If we are to do better, however, much thinking will be required.

In the old days under the Law West of Pecos when a man stole a horse he was hanged out of hand. The vengance of the community was satisfied. But what is for a man mixed up in letting out the Secret of the Age, the "greatest discovery since fire," for whom hanging plainly is too good? We must apply ourselves.

Our man, Mr. Gold, is listed as a go-between who got the secret from Dr. Fuchs to pass on to John Doe, yet to be apprehended. It is noteworthy that the FBI worked its way to him painstakingly, by the usual police methods, not by intuition nor by other methods of detection latterly more popular.

• • •

It should be noted as a caution, lest our guilt-by-association experts even yet attempt to rush in where the FBI has left off. It merely happens that Mr. Gold is a Philadelphian; we can't for just that put all Philadelphians under suspicion. There may be, as the headlines tell us, many atomic spies among us, and these may indeed conform to a type. It does not necessarily follow from the arrest that has been made that all men five feet tall who love classical music are to be regarded as possessing the distinguishing characteristics of an atom spy.

We are due a certain sense of gratification, no doubt, at the thought that we have actually found one. It helps explain how the Russians managed to come up with their atomic explosion. It supplies the comeuppance to our garrulous scientists who all along have insisted there could be no such thing as an atomic "secret." It is a piece of proof that the Russians have only what they stole from us.

This does not, assuredly, lock our stable in time; but it does tend to confirm our claim to invention and establish our brand on the bombs the Russians are making. Our pride in our "know how" is vindicated again.

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From
NY Compass
DATED MAY 29 1950
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Now what to do with Mr. Gold if we convict him is a problem complicated by our ready appreciation of the enormity of the crime with which he is charged. It is not like stealing a horse. It is one man "betraying the secret that belonged to 160,000,000 people" — a thing so appalling that we grope in our minds for some understanding of the depravity of the culprit who has been "nurtured in our institutions" and has "shared our freedom." Why should a man whose brother served in our armed forces and who himself sought to join the Colors enter a fantastic plot to turn over the blueprints of our atom-splitting machinery to these people on the other side of the world?

Mr. Gold is no schizophrenic. The FBI quotes him as feeling he "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." Perhaps in this naive confession we have a helpful clue not only to the nature of the act of which the Philadelphian was guilty but to the retribution that would be proper in the circumstances.

On the evidence, the only evidence we have, Mr. Gold is a victim of the Prometheus complex. Like the old Titan his intentions were good: he would steal the secret of Olympus and bring fire down to the mortals and teach them how to use it. The mortals had no fire and it seemed to Prometheus a shame that their living conditions should be so poor when heaven went warm. In the seventh grade we were taught that Prometheus was a rather respectable citizen.

This is no excuse for Mr. Gold, naturally, but there is enough of analogy here to suggest a plan for our justice. Our prisons, nooses and firing squads are simply inadequate. Prometheus was chained on a mountain and a vulture was detailed to peck at his liver for all the rest of time . . .

That was the old-fashioned way, which might not satisfy us now. But that is what the other gods did do.

Court to Appoint Lawyer for Gold

By the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—A federal judge will appoint counsel, perhaps today, for Harry Gold, who said yesterday he will plead guilty to being a courier in Soviet Russia's atom spy network.

Gold is held in prison in default of bail. He is scheduled for further hearing June 12, probably in New York, where the warrant for his arrest was issued.

The stubby 39-year-old research chemist asked U.S. District Judge E. McGranery to find an attorney who would back him in denying that he is guilty of intending to harm the United States. Gold said he wants a lawyer who will let him co-operate with the FBI.

Looking worried, Gold was brought yesterday under heavy guard to the chambers of Judge McGranery. It was Judge McGranery who placed Gold under $100,000 bond on May 23, when FBI agents arrested him as the link between the convicted British atomic spy, Klaus Fuchs, and Soviet operatives.

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From NY World Telegram
DATED JUN 1 1950
~~FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION~~

Gold 'Didn't Intend to Hurt U. S.'

Philadelphia, May 31 (AP)—Harry Gold, 39-year-old biochemist accused of divulging atom bomb secrets to Russia, told a Federal judge today he intended to plead guilty — but "not to the charge of meaning to hurt the United States."

U. S. District Judge McGranery disclosed that Gold told him he would plead guilty instead to acting as a courier for a Russian atom bomb spy ring.

"I said that before," the Judge quoted him as saying, "and I'm sticking to it. I had no intention of hurting my country."

Judge McGranery said Gold made the statement to him in a brief conference during which the defendant asked the court to appoint counsel for him "whose patriotism is unimpeachable, with the respect of the Court, the public and the bar."

"Gold said he wants the right to continue to co-operate with the FBI and that he will insist upon that right," the Judge said.

The defendant, who had been brought to the city from outlying Holmsburg Prison, waited for nearly two hours in the marshal's cellroom for the interview he himself requested. He is being held in default of $100,000 bail.

Judge McGrannery said Gold told him he is destitute.

"While he will not be tried in this district," the Judge said, "the charge that keeps him in custody is of so grave a nature that I feel it incumbent upon me to furnish him with counsel most capable." Gold is expected to be tried in New York.

The Judge said he would nominate a man by tomorrow afternoon, arrange for him to consult with Gold and, if agreeable all around, appoint that man Gold's counsel.

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From
NY Compass
DATED JUN 1 1950
~~FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION~~

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Gold Would Plead Guilty as Atom Spy

Philadelphia, May 31 (U.P.).—Harry Gold, 39, accused of transmitting stolen atomic data to a Russian spy ring, said today that he probably would plead guilty.

He made the disclosure at a private conference with Federal Judge James P. McGranery, whose aid he asked in procuring defense counsel.

Meant No Harm.

The mild-appearing chemist told the judge that he "never meant to harm the United States" and that he wanted a defense attorney who would not prevent him from "cooperating with the FBI" by telling

Harry Gold
He's willing to cooperate.

all he knows about the Soviet spy ring of which he was a member.

"Ultimately, I think I will plead guilty," he said.

Gold was arrested May 23 by the FBI from among 1,200 suspects as one of those who took stolen atomic data from convicted British traitor Dr. Klaus Fuchs for relay to Russia.

He is the first American to face the possible death penalty for atomic spying.

Under $100,000 Bail.

Gold was brought to Judge McGranery's chambers from Holesburg Prison, where he is being held under $100,000 bond.

The judge said he would choose an attorney by tomorrow afternoon and that if his choice is satisfactory to Gold, he would then make the appointment official.

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From NY
DATED JUN 1 1950
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

U.S. Judge to Appoint Lawyer for Gold; Will Plead Guilty as Spy

Philadelphia, June 1 (AP)—A Federal judge will appoint counsel, perhaps today, for Harry Gold, who said yesterday he will plead guilty to being a courier in Soviet Russia's atom spy network.

The small, chubby research chemist, 39, asked the judge to find an attorney who would back him in denying that he is guilty of intending to harm the U. S. Gold said he wants a lawyer who will let him co-operate with the FBI.

Looking worried and with his head held low, Gold was brought yesterday under heavy guard to the chambers of Federal Judge McGranery, who had placed him under $100,000 bond on May 23 after Gold's arrest as the link between the convicted British atomic spy, Klaus Fuchs, and Soviet operatives.

The judge disclosed that Gold told him he would plead guilty "to acting as a courier for a Russian atom spy ring." McGranery quoted Gold as saying, however, "he is not guilty of that part of the charge which says he intended to harm the U. S. Government."

Gold is held in prison in default of bail. He is scheduled for further hearing June 12, probably in New York, where the warrant for his arrest was issued.

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From
NY Post & Home News
DATED JUN 1 1950
~~FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION~~

Gold Is Seen Ready to Plead Guilty To Being a Courier for Spy Ring

Harry Gold, center, accused of delivering atomic bomb secrets to the Soviet Union, with United States Deputy Marshals Thomas Hasson, left, and Edward Conway on way to Philadelphia court.

Associated Press Wirephoto

By WILLIAM G. WEART

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31—Federal Judge James P. McGranery asserted today that Harry Gold was ready to plead guilty to acting as a courier for a Russian atomic bomb spy ring.

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From NY Times

DATED JUN 1 1950

~~FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION~~

However, the jurist said, the 39-year-old Philadelphia research chemist insisted that he would not plead guilty to trying deliberately to harm the United States when he allegedly served as go-between for Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted British atomic scientist, and the Soviet espionage agents.

"I had no intention of hurting my country," Judge McGranery quoted Gold as saying during their ten-minute private session in the Federal Building here.

Reporters were barred from the meeting, at which the suspect asked Judge McGranery to appoint counsel for him and to permit him to "continue to cooperate with the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

Gold was brought from Holmesburg Prison after he told Dr. Frederick S. Baldi, Superintendent of County Prisons, that he wanted to see Judge McGranery. The latter held him in $100,000 bail last week when he was arrested by F. B. I. agents. After the meeting, Judge McGranery told newspaper men:

"Harry Gold came here this

afternoon to ask the court to appoint counsel, which he insists be counsel whose patriotism is unimpeachable, with the entire respect of the court, public and bar.

"He also wants the right to continue to cooperate with the F. B. I. He said he is destitute of funds except a small account in a local bank and a dubious claim of back wages from a company for whom he worked in New York.

"He said he appreciates the loyal support of his brother and father and does not wish to place any additional burden upon them.

"While he will not be tried in this district, the charge that keeps him in custody is so grave in character that I feel it incumbent upon me to furnish him with counsel most capable. I, therefore, have told him that I would consider the balance of the day the name of the person I have in mind and have him (Gold) speak to whomever I designate tomorrow."

At a further hearing on June 12, Gold is expected to announce whether he will waive extradition to New York, where the warrant against him was issued.

After the session with Judge McGranery, the prisoner was returned to jail by deputies from the Federal marshal's office.

Gold Planning To Plead Guilty As Atomic Spy

Asks Judge for a Lawyer Who Will Permit Him to Co-operate With F. B. I.

By The United Press

PHILADELPHIA, May 31. — Harry Gold, thirty-nine-year-old chemist accused of transmitting stolen atomic data to a Russian spy ring, said today he probably will plead guilty when tried.

He made the disclosure at a private conference with Federal Judge James P. McGranery, whose aid he asked in obtaining defense counsel. He told the judge he "never meant to harm the United States", and that he wanted a defense attorney who would not prevent him from "co-operating with the F. B. I." "Ultimately, I think I will plead guilty," he said.

Gold was arrested May 23 after a painstaking eight-month search by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which snared him from among 1,200 suspects as one of those who took stolen atomic data from Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British traitor, for relay to Russia. Fuchs is now being questioned by F. B. I. agents in a London prison, where he is serving a fourteen-year sentence for atomic espionage.

Gold, the first American to face the death penalty for atomic spying, was brought to Judge McGranery's chambers from Holmesburg Prison, where he is being held under $100,000 bond. Seven guards escorted him and another prisoner, a convicted murderer, to the Federal Court building.

At his fifteen-minute conference with the judge, Gold asked him to

(Continued on page 13, column 1)

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From NY Herald Tribune
DATED JUN 1 1950
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Gold Pleads

(Continued from page one)

appoint an attorney "whose patriotism is unimpeachable and who has respect for the court, the public and the bar."

Judge McGranery said that Gold also "insisted" on the right to co-operate with the F. B. I. by telling all he knows about the Soviet spy ring of which he was a member.

Gold said he was "destitute" and had only $100 deposited in Philadelphia banks.

"He said he appreciated the loyal support of his father and brother, but does not want to be an additional burden to them" Judge McGranery said.

The judge said Gold would not be tried in this Federal district, but that he felt the charge against him was "so grave in character" that he would furnish the prisoner with "most capable" counsel.

The judge said he would choose an attorney by tomorrow afternoon, and that if his choice were satisfactory to Gold, he would then make the appointment official.

After the conference with the judge, Gold was returned to Holmesburg prison.

Court to Appoint Counsel for Gold

PHILADELPHIA, June 1 (INS).—The Federal Court is expected to appoint counsel today for Harry Gold, chemist charged with turning over atomic secrets to Russia.

Gold has indicated he will plead guilty to receiving secrets from Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted British spy, and passing them on to a Moscow agent.

Gold made a surprise trip to Federal Court late yesterday and asked Judge McGranery to appoint a lawyer for him because he is without funds.

He said he intended to plead guilty, but was quoted as saying he is not guilty of intending to harm the United States government.

He is scheduled for a further hearing June 12, probably in New York.

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From NY Journal American
DATED JUN 1 1950
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Landon's Top Aide To Defend Gold

Philadelphia, June 1 (AP)—The man who planned and directed Alfred M. Landon's campaign for the Presidency 14 years ago was named today to defend Harry Gold, accused of atomic espionage for Russia.

Appointment of John D. M. Hamilton was announced by U. S. District Judge James P. McGranery, who disclosed yesterday that Gold had told him he will plead guilty to the charge of espionage but will deny any "intent to harm" the United States.

He specified, the Judge said, his counsel should be a man who "had no radical connections, no leftist or pinkish background whatsoever."

"The court could think of no one of the Philadelphia bar who more fittingly merits that description than Mr. John D. M. Hamilton," Judge McGranery said.

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FORWARDED BY N. Y. OFFICE

Court Appoints Hamilton for Gold's Defense

Ex-Republican National Chairman To Be Counsel at Atomic Spying Trial

PHILADELPHIA, June 1 (UP).—John D. M. Hamilton, former chairman of the Republican National Committee, who managed Alf Landon's 1936 campaign for the Presidency, was appointed today to defend Harry Gold, accused of slipping atomic secrets to a Russian spy ring.

Federal Judge James P. McGranery announced the appointment of Mr. Hamilton to defend Gold after a two-and-one-half-hour conference attended by Mr. Hamilton, Gold and Arthur Cornelius jr., agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation office here.

Judge McGranery chose Mr. Hamilton, a law partner of former Senator George Wharton Pepper, of Pennsylvania, at the request of Gold, who asked for an attorney "whose patriotism is unimpeachable." Associated with Mr. Hamilton will be Augustus S. Ballard, another member of the Pepper firm.

Gold, a thirty-nine-year-old Philadelphia chemist, is the first American to face the death penalty for atomic spying. He is accused of being a contact man for Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted British spy.

"Ultimately, I think I will plead guilty," Gold has said, "but I am not guilty of that part of the charge which says I intended to harm the United States government."

Gold said he wanted a lawyer who "has the regard of the court, the public and the bar" and insisted that his lawyer allow him to co-operate with the F. B. I. in uncovering details of the Soviet spy ring of which he was a member.

Gold was arrested May 23 after an eight-month search by the F. B. I. among 1,200 possible suspects for the man who took stolen atomic data from Dr. Fuchs and relayed it to Russian agents.

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Dupes to Testify At Trial of Gold

By DAVID SENTNER
N. Y. Journal-American Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—A Boston woman and a New York engineer, innocent dupes of Harry Gold, Soviet espionage agent, are expected to be used as Government witnesses at the forthcoming trial of the courier for Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British atomic spy, it was learned today.

The New York engineer, softened by negotiations from the Soviet purchasing commission for a possible contract, supplied Gold unwittingly with highly important industrial data.

Elizabeth Bentley mentioned the engineer's name in Senate committee testimony in 1948 as among the individuals she "milked" for the espionage apparatus bossed by the late Jake Golos.

The unidentified Boston woman became an unknowing accomplice in the transfer of atomic secrets from Dr. Fuchs to Gold during the period from 1944 to September 1945.

Golos, commissar of the Communist underground spy ring, recruited Gold for his espionage courier jobs.

"John Doe" — another person mentioned in the inductment in Philadelphia of Gold — eventually replaced J. Peters as Soviet head man in the American spy apparatus.

Peters was permitted to depart voluntarily to Hungary after a deportation order was issued.

The FBI is close on the trail of "Joe Doe," who has left the United States. He is pictured as the third part of the atomic spy triangle which included Fuchs and Gold.

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DATED JUN 2 1950

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John D. M. Hamilton Will Defend Gold on Soviet Atom Spy Charge

G. O. P. Ex-Chairman Accepts Appointment by Judge to Be Chief Counsel

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1—John D. M. Hamilton, former chairman of the Republican National Committee, accepted appointment this afternoon as chief defense counsel for Harry Gold, confessed courier for a Russian atom spy ring.

Mr. Hamilton took the post at the request of Judge James P. McGranery, United States District Court, who held Gold in $100,000 bail a week ago when he was arrested by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on information supplied by Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted British atomic scientist.

Augustus S. Ballard, a member of Mr. Hamilton's law firm, was named as associate counsel. Both lawyers, Judge McGranery said, will serve without pay and have agreed to handle the case of the 39-year-old Philadelphia research chemist "through to a finish."

Gold, who reportedly has admitted serving as the intermediary through whom Dr. Fuchs passed atomic secrets to a Soviet agent in this country, approved the appointments at a conference in Judge McGranery's chambers.

Also present at the meeting, to which Gold was brought from Holmesburg County Prison, were Arthur Cornelius Jr., agent in charge of the Philadelphia office of the F. B. I., and an unidentified F. B. I. agent from New York, where the warrant for the go-between's arrest was obtained on May 23.

Mr. Hamilton, who managed Alf M. Landon's unsuccessful Presidential campaign in 1936, said he accepted the case because he felt "this is an opportunity to do a real public service."

In announcing the appointments, Judge McGranery said Gold had requested a defense attorney with "no radical connections whatever" and who would "not make a show."

John D. M. Hamilton

"Because of the gravity of the charge and its possible far-reaching international implications," the jurist's statement said, "it behooves the Court to appoint a lawyer whose patriotism would be above reproach, who has the public confidence and respect of the court, and 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."

At a hearing on June 12, Gold is to announce whether he will waive extradition to New York for trial.

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'My Son, My Son'

Grieving Father Bears the Shame Of Gold's Treason

SAMUEL GOLD
I can't stand anymore

By OLIVER PILAT
New York Post Correspondent

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Philadelphia, June 8—Samuel Gold, who celebrated his [illegible] birthday on Jan. 1, sat rigidly in a [illegible]ir in the livin[illegible]om of his home at 6823 Kindred St., i[illegible]e northeast [illegible]ctions of Philadelphia.

The old man's eyes were tight shut, and his arms were thrown out widely, as he muttered disjointed phrases:

"It all happened so fast . . . he is blood of my blood . . ."

The black fudging of fatigue ran like solid burnt-cork makeup down from his eyebrows deeply into his cheeks as the old man tried to make himself clear about his son Harry, who has admitted working with Russian atomic spies in 1944 and 1945.

"I cannot talk good English and I won't say nothing more," declared the old man, with sudden distinctness. His voice rose to a scream. "I can't stand any more. Make short, make short, make short!"

"Pop!" said his younger son Joseph, a plump, unshaven man of 33, talking sharply as though to a child. "Go upstairs, Pop!"

The old man lunged out of his chair, across the room. He shuffled up the stairs, and stopped at the top, gripping the handrail and listening. You could still see his lower legs, and hear his occasional wheezing, from the living room.

Joseph whispered. His father had had "several attacks" since the news came on the evening of May 23 that Harry had handed secrets of inestimable value to an unfriendly country. The father had a dangerously rapid pulse and high blood pressure. He had been unable to sleep at night, and if he did drop off, he woke up screaming from nightmare. He had been unable to go to work as usual.

He might never work again.

Somehow the tragedy-drenched living room suggested

Continued on Page 36

Grieving Father Bears the Shame of Gold

Continued from Page 4

the tidy apartment of the Coplons at 178 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn. There Samuel Coplon, a 70-year-old retired toy manufacturer, suffered a stroke after hearing of his daughter Judith's arrest on espionage charges on Mar. 29, 1949, and never regained consciousness. He was once known as the "Santa Claus of the Adirondacks" because of his generosity at Christmas to poor mountain kids.

Like Joseph, too, it was Bertram, Judith's brother, who bore the brunt of the family dishonor, tossing all his assets of money, time and courage into the legal defense.

Judith had worried mostly about her family, and particularly about her mother Rebecca, who also had a heart condition.

'Sorry for Shame' He Brought Them

"I didn't realize what my acts would mean to my father and brother," said Harry. "I'm sorry for the shame I have brought on them."

But that didn't alter conditions in the Kindred St. house.

The telephone had rung, and rung. In the two weeks since Harry admitted to the FBI that he was the middleman between Dr. Klaus Fuchs and a Soviet agent in the theft of technical processes involved in atomic bomb manufacture. Some of the calls were encouraging messages of confidence and sympathy from friends, but more were compounded of anonymous abuse and threats.

So the family discontinued the listed telephone number and got a new secret one, but the unpleasant messages continued to come by mail, scrawled in ink or pencil on odd sheets of paper. Wordlessly, Joseph Gold passed one over. It was violently anti-Semitic.

Glance Passes Over Picture of Harry

Joseph [illegible] the letter [illegible] to the FBI [illegible] the [illegible] he said.

At the left of the living room, under the stair rail, stood three radio or television cabinets, side by side. On top of one rested portraits of Samuel Gold and his late wife, Celia. On the right side of the room were two large ornamental book cases, apparently made of expensive wood.

"All Pop's work," said Joseph Gold. "He's a cabinet maker." His roving glance seemed to bypass a framed photo of round-faced Harry, in cap and gown, as he looked after winning a bachelor's degree at Xavier University in Cincinnati a decade ago.

Samuel was Samuel Golodnitsky when he fled with his wife from Kiev, Russia, to Switzerland, in 1910. Harry was born on Dec. 11 of that year in Berne. Four years later the family moved across the Atlantic to America, and settled in South Philadelphia. Joseph was born there on Feb. 10, 1916.

The Golodnitsky's were naturalized in 1928, modifying their name to Gold, and obtaining alized in 1920, modifying their [illegible] In that same year Samuel [illegible] to work for the RCA Victor [illegible] in Camden, N.J. He worked [illegible] for a quarter of [illegible] [illegible]

Idleness disturbed Samuel, so he soon obtained a new job as a cabinet maker with the Zeyher Manufacturing Co., 482 N. 2d St., Philadelphia, closer to home. He earned $45 to $50 a week, exclusive of overtime. His last pay check, according to Howard G. Zeyher, president of the concern, was $[illegible], not bad for a man of 70.

"Nobody blames Samuel Gold for what happened," Zeyher told me, truculently. "He is a very good man, not a Commie at all. We are all sorry for him. If he gets well again, he ca[illegible] come back to a job her[illegible]

The neighbors on Ki[illegible] women like Marie Frig[illegible] door, and Rosalie Ro[illegible] houses down, said [illegible] thing. They were an[illegible] cautious in their com[illegible] Harry, but they had w[illegible] heartbreak in their vo[illegible] they spoke of his fath[illegible] hard worker and a goo[illegible] —a man who lived fo[illegible] ily.

Neighbors Join in Pr[illegible] Of Hard-Working D[illegible]

They remembered M[illegible] a small gentle woman [illegible] her house in good [illegible] fussed over her sons [illegible] band. During the las[illegible] was patriotic in a [illegible] way, refusing to ac[illegible] ration coupons from f[illegible] had more than the[illegible] things like that. She o[illegible] tutored youngsters f[illegible] family budget.

Mrs. Gold died sudd[illegible] heart attack on Sept. [illegible] That was within a few [illegible] the time when Harry, th[illegible] ing his mother because [illegible] home only weekends fr[illegible] York, where he had a [illegible] summoned to testify b[illegible] New York Grand Jury [illegible] gating Communist acti[illegible]

Joseph was horrified a[illegible] that Mrs. Gold's hea[illegible] might somehow have b[illegible] nected with the first [illegible] Harry's eventual exp[illegible] news of Harry's appea[illegible]

s Treason

fore the Grand Jury in 1947 did not reach the Philadelphia newspapers, he insisted. Harry never wrote or spoke to his mother about the matter, as far as he knew, though the two were close beyond the ordinary mother-and-son relationship.

Brother Explains How Mother Died

"I'll tell you just how it happened," said Joseph, in such a rush that the words tripped over each other. "Mom washed out some clothes in the morning. Then the day turned cold, and she thought of winter, and she ran upstairs, two flights of stairs, she ran up those stairs three times, getting the topcoats and overcoats to air them out in the yard. After the last trip, she collapsed in the yard, and she died in the arms of a neighbor."

"That's all there was to it," he said, as if any thought of additional family damage by Harry were unbearable. "She always had high blood pressure. That's absolutely all there was to it, I tell you!"

The loud talking had drawn Samuel Gold down the stairs, step by step, and suddenly he was in the living room again, talking incoherently.

Joseph Gold got himself under control. "Go upstairs, Pop," he ordered, almost wearily. He gave the old man a gentle push. "Go along now. This gentleman and I are going to take a little walk."

(TOMORROW: The Tragedy of Joseph Gold.)

U. S. Indicts Gold And 2 as A-Spies

Harry Gold, 39, Philadelphia bio-chemist, and two unidentified persons, were indicted today by a Brooklyn Federal grand jury, charged with conspiring with British physicist Klaus Fuchs to turn American atomic secrets over to Russia.

Fuchs, British atomic scientist, is serving a prison term for spying for Russia.

The indictment charges that the Gold-Fuchs conspiracy took place from about December, 1943, and possibly until Nov. 30, 1947, with the alleged acts occurring in Brooklyn, New York, Santa Fe, N. M.; Boston and Cambridge, Mass.

They conspired, the indictment charges, to obtain and transmit to Russia and to "aid and induce others" to deliver to Russia documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to atomic energy and nuclear fission.

The grand jury listed 11 overt acts which it charged to the three defendants.

Gold, arrested by the FBI in Philadelphia on May 23 after an intensive search, has indicated he will plead guilty.

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Gold Indicted In Brooklyn As Atom Spy

Two Others Accused; 11 Overt Acts Cited

Harry Gold, Philadelphia biochemist, and two unidentified men were indicted by a federal grand jury today on charges of atomic espionage.

The two-count indictment alleges 11 overt acts involving the alleged transmission of "highly vital secrets" concerning atomic energy to Russia.

Fuchs the Chief Source.

The greater part of the data allegedly sent to Russia was, according to the indictment, obtained from Dr. Emil Klaus Fuchs, convicted British spy.

Gold was arrested several weeks ago in Philadelphia and is now in Holmesburg Prison, unable to raise $100,000 bail.

Those indicted with Gold are identified only as John Doe, alias "John," and Richard Roe, Alias "Sam."

The indictment cites various meetings between Gold and Fuchs and Gold and one or the other of the unnamed defendants in such widely separated places as Manhattan, Queens, Cambridge, Mass. and Santa Fe, N. M. The alleged meetings occurred in 1944 and 1945.

The three indicted men, it is charged, "did communicate, deliver and transmit to a foreign government, to wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and representatives and agents thereof, directly and indirectly, documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the national defense of the United States, to wit, data on atomic energy and unclear fission."

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No Light on Other Two.

J. Vincent Koegh, U.S. Attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said he could not identify either "John" or "Sam" and that he did not know whether they are still in this country.

"I only know they have not been apprehended," he said.

Asked whether Gold would be brought from Pennsylvania to Brooklyn, he said that was for Gold's attorney to decide. He explained that Gold would be permitted to plead guilty in the Philadelphia District Federal Court, but that if he denies guilt and wishes to stand trial he will have to submit to trial in Brooklyn.

'My Brother's Keeper?'

Joseph's Dreams Blasted by Gold's Spy Confession

JOSEPH GOLD
"I never did a bad thing in my life."

By OLIVER PILAT
New York Post Correspondent

Philadelphia, June 9—Joseph Gold is an ordinary man. And he has an ordinary man's dreams of the future, a car and marriage.

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From NY Post & Home News
DATED JUN 9 1950
~~FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION~~

J C Walsh

But Joseph Gold may never realize his ordinary dreams, because his older brother Harry has confessed to serving as a former courier in a Soviet atomic spy ring.

Joseph reveals willingly enough that he had been putting money aside for marriage and a car, but he refuses to name the girl, or the make of the auto, lest one or both be subversive.

This was his only flash of humor in a depressing monologue, since Joseph, a plump, soft-spoken man of 33, realizes that the damage done to himself and to his father, 70-year-old Samuel, cannot be limited by specific minor hardships.

"Our lives have been ruined," Joseph said soberly, "though we can't realize it yet."

"I suppose I could call Harry a snake and a viper, the way some columnists have done, but then I'd feel like a viper myself. Harry has been a good brother to me."

You get a picture of Joseph as the solid man of the family. When the Golds bought the two-story house at 6823 Kindred St. in 1945 for $6,000, it was Joseph who assumed the formal obligation, because he could get better terms on a mortgage, as an ex-G.I., and because he was the one who usually accepted responsibility.

When Mrs. Celia Gold died of a heart attack in 1947, her husband Samuel and her older son Harry waived their rights so that Joseph could be sole administrator of the estate consisting of $1,200 in personal property.

Since 1947, Joseph has been chief cook, housekeeper and gardener at the Kindred St. home, his only major help coming from a girl who comes in Saturdays to do the heavy cleaning for $5.

In the same quiet way that he shoulders family responsibility, Joseph went to war in 1943. He enlisted in the Signal Corps that spring, because he had "always liked radio and thought I could do best there."

He served in New Guinea from Jan. 15, 1944, to Dec.

Continued on Page 52

'Our Lives Have Been Ruined,' Wails Gold's Brother

Continued from Page 4

17, 1945, getting three combat ribbons and a bad case of malaria before his discharge as a corporal on Jan. 17, 1946. He worked for the Veterans Administration for about a year, and then at the Quartermaster Depot in Philadelphia.

On Nov. 24, 1947, Joseph Gold went to work at the Naval Aviation Depot, at Oxford Av. and Martin's Mill Rd., about a mile from his home, and he worked there steadily until Harry's disgrace became known two weeks ago.

Since then he has been on leave, doing his best for his mother, and for his father, whose physical collapse has been complete.

Joseph earns $2,875 a year as a Grade 4 clerk at the depot. Nobody there thinks he is a Communist, and his job seems secure, but he plans to attend Harry's eventdal hearing in Brooklyn, and there will be other inevitable family emergencies requiring his absence from his desk.

To Commander O. Stafford, Purchase Officers at the depot, Joseph Gold is only one of 300 employes.

"He is a very unobtrusive fellow, and I know him only by sight, but he has a very good record," the Commander said. "There are no charges against him."

Counting Joseph's salary at about $55 a week, his father's at $60 or more and Harry's at $83 a week, the three men were taking in almost $200 a week before the tragedy of Harry's treason developed. Now none of them is earning anything, and only Joseph has any prospect of future earning power.

Joseph has $1,000 or more in one savings account. He was prepared to pledge it and some war bonds and any additional money that was required if the family could retain William Gray, a noted Philadelphia lawyer. Gray announced that he would take the case only if Harry co-operated fully with the FBI. Eventually, Federal Judge McGranery decided to appoint John P. M. Hamilton, former G.O.P. national committee chairman, as counsel.

Joseph Plagued By Minor Troubles

Minor troubles nag Joseph daily. When he goes down town, he wonders if any of the writers of scurrilous letters threatening to kill him and his father will recognize him from pictures which have appeared in the local papers. "Fortunately I'm not particularly handsome or ugly, and nobody seems to recognize me," he says.

He worries about painting of the woodwork on the front of the house. "I tried to do the job myself and got paint on doorknobs and so forth," he says, "but it needs a real painter. Where we will get the money for it now, I don't know."

Worst of all, Joseph is concerned lest the neighbors suspect him personally, despite his humdrum life, since Harry was one of the most negative men you could imagine.

"I water the flowers on the terrace every night," he says, "and I cut grass every two weeks. Mom bought two rosebushes from a local department store just before she died. One failed to survive, but I managed to nurse the other along. Maybe you noticed it."

Joseph's chief relaxation is following the Phillies and the Athletics by television. He defends the purchase of the television set as an economy — though nobody has attacked the purchase — since it avoids the necessity of paying $1.50 or so for a seat at the baseball games.

As the conversation continues, Joseph Gold seems determi to fill in every chink of his istence outside of his 8 to 4 trick at the depot.

"You can ask the old man drives me to work," he sa "and he will tell you I never w interested in politics of any ki He takes the front half of paper in the morning, and I t the back half, where I can r the comics and the sport pag

"I never did a bad g my life," he moan ceptionable at all. pose n I'll never get a car, or get m ried. The lives of Pop and m self are ruined, I guess, but wh can we do? We can't critic Harry, though we have no sy pathy for his views.

"Harry is Harry. He is in public fishbowl now, and wh he thought he was doing will come out at the public hearin

(TOMORROW: The fami looks at Harry Gold.)

3 LINKED TO FUCHS INDICTED AS SPIES

Philadelphia Chemist Named in Brooklyn With Aides for Transmitting Atomic Data

Charged with giving atomic secrets to Soviet Russia, three men were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in Brooklyn yesterday for conspiring to violate the National Espionage Act.

They were linked with Dr. Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, convicted British scientist, who recently has been interviewed by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Charged with eleven overt acts, those named in the indictment were Harry Gold, 39-year-old Philadelphia chemist now in custody; John Doe, alias "John," and Richard Roe, alias "Sam."

J. Vincent Keogh, United States Attorney for the Eastern District, said the aliases were their true first names, but explained that their whereabouts were unknown to the Federal authorities.

Gold had expressed a desire to talk when he was arrested on May 23 in Philadelphia by agents of the F. B. I. Frank Parker, chief assistant United States Attorney in Brooklyn, who presented the evidence to the grand jury, said that if Gold elected to stand trial he would be returned to Brooklyn.

The indictment, which was handed up to Judge Robert A. Inch, charged Gold and his two confederates with conspiring with Dr. Fuchs between December, 1943, and Nov. 30, 1947, in the Eastern

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3 LINKED TO FUCHS INDICTED AS SPIES

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District (Brooklyn and Long Island), Manhattan, Santa Fe, N. M., Boston and Cambridge, Mass.

They were alleged to have delivered and transmitted documents, writings, sketches, notes and information to the Soviet Union. This information, according to the indictment, related to nuclear fission and atomic energy and concerned the national defense of the United States.

The overt acts listed each of the conferences the conspirators were alleged to have held in the United States. Gold was the key figure, according to the indictment, because he was accused of being the intermediary of Dr. Fuchs in the transmission of the war secrets to his codefendants.

The Richard Roe mentioned in the indictment was alleged to have conferred with Gold in January, 1944. From then on, Gold was accused of conferring with Dr. Fuchs in various parts of this country.

Two of the conferences between Gold and Dr. Fuchs took place in Queens County, but the indictment does not specify the alleged meeting place. At one of these conferences, John Doe was reported to have received a large batch of data from Gold.

Jury Hears Five Witnesses

At a three-hour session of the June panel of the grand jury, of which Arthur L. Block is foreman, five witnesses testified, but their names were not made public.

Mr. Keogh and Mr. Parker have been in constant touch with the Attorney General's office in Washington since the apprehension of Gold, who is scheduled to have a hearing in the Federal Court in Philadelphia next Monday. John D. M. Hamilton, former chairman of the Republican National Committee, has been assigned as his counsel.

Gold, who said he was a native of Berne, Switzerland, when arrested, came to this country with his parents in 1914. At the time of his arrest, F. B. I. agents said they had traced him through information supplied by Dr. Fuchs. The British scientist is now in prison after admitting that he had given atomic secrets to Soviet spies.

At one time, Dr. Fuchs had access to the Los Alamos Atomic Bomb Project as a member of the British Government's official delegation. It was during his stay in this country that he conferred with Gold, according to the indictment.

Indict Gold, 2 as Spies; 'Sam' Thickens A-Plot

By KERMIT JAEDIKER

"Alias Sam"—a new, mysterious figure—was projected into the Fuchs spy case yesterday when a federal grand jury in Brooklyn indicted Harry Gold, 39-year-old Philadelphia bio-chemist, and two other men on charges of plotting to pass American atomic secrets to Russia.

The three, charged with violating the Espionage Act of 1917, were described as co-conspirators of Dr. Emil Klaus Fuchs, the British scientist now serving a 14-year stretch in England for slipping A-bomb information to the Reds.

Gold's co-defendants were identified only as "John Doe, alias John," and "Richard Roe, alias Sam." Sam had not been mentioned in the case before and efforts to establish his role in the plot were fruitless.

John, a Soviet Agent

John was a slightly less shadowy figure in the case. When Gold was arrested in Philadelphia May 23 the espionage information filed against him referred to a "John Doe," who was described as a Soviet agent. John allegedly received from Gold atom secrets passed on to the chemist by Dr. Fuchs.

Bench warrants were issued for John and Sam yesterday at the

(Continued on page 6, col. 1)

Harry Gold
Charge he met Fuchs here.

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Indict Gold, 2 as Spies; 'Sam' Thickens A-Plot

(Continued from page 2)

request of U. S. Attorney J. Vincent Keogh of the Eastern District.

The indictment charged 11 overt acts in connection with the plot. Sam cropped up in only one—the indictment said simply that he and Gold conferred in Manhattan in January, 1944.

They Met in Queens

The indictment told of a series of meetings between Gold and Fuchs in this country in 1944 and 1945. In July, 1944, it charged, Gold met Fuchs in Queens and obtained from him "certain documents, writings, sketches, notes and information."

A month later, it was charged, Gold met John—also in Queens—and gave him "certain documents, writings," etc. There was a meeting, too, in Brooklyn. Both Brooklyn and Queens are in the Eastern District. Because of all the conferences in that area, the charges were given to a Brooklyn grand jury.

Government officials said that if the case against Gold should go to trial, it will be heard in Brooklyn. But if Gold should plead guilty, it will be disposed of in Philadelphia, where he is scheduled for a hearing in Federal Court Monday.

Because wartime spying is involved, the death penalty is possible. A maximum jail sentence of 30 years also could be imposed.

U.S. Jury Indicts Gold, 2 Others, In Atomic Case

True Bill Does Not Name Accomplices Accused of Giving Data to Russia

By Don Irwin

Harry Gold, alleged link in a war-time Russian atomic spy ring, was indicted with two unknown persons yesterday by a Brooklyn Federal grand jury for conspiracy to violate the Espionage act of 1917.

The true bill charged eleven specific instances between January, 1944, and September, 1945, when Gold either passed on information to the two unknown agents or obtained information for transmission to Russia from Dr. Klaus Fuchs. The German-born Dr. Fuchs, a British atomic scientist, is now serving a fourteen-year ter min England for espionage.

Gold was arrested May 23 by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents in Philadelphia on a complaint issued by Martin C. Epstein, United States Commissioner for the Eastern District of New York (Brooklyn, Queens and Long Island.) Gold was held in default of $100,000 bail for hearing Monday in Philadelphia.

Yesterday's indictment injected a new character into the Gold case. At the time of Gold's arrest, it was disclosed that a search was on for a man identified as "John Doe, alias 'John.'" The indictment also charged a meeting with a "Richard Roe, alias 'Sam.'"

The only specific charge against "Sam" was recorded as the first overt act of the indictment, which held that he met with Gold in Manhattan in January, 1944.

The ten additional counts linked Gold in a web of conspiracy with "John"—apparently the contact man with Russia—and Dr. Fuchs. The trail led from Manhattan to Jackson Heights, Queens, to Cambridge, Mass., to Santa Fe, N. M., and back to Brooklyn.

Announced simultaneously by the Justice Department in Washington and by J. Vincent Keogh, United States Attorney for Brooklyn, the indictment was handed up by the June grand jury after a three-hour special session called by Mr. Keogh. Five persons were seen to enter the grand jury room in the Brooklyn Federal building, apparently to testify.

Mr. Keogh called the special session after a visit to Washington on Thursday by Frank J. Parker, Chief Assistant United States Attorney. Mr. Parker conferred in the capital with Peyton Ford, assistant to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, and James M. McInerney, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division.

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JUN 13 1950
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REPORT GOLD PLANS GUILTY PLEA AS SPY

Case Will Be Shifted To Philadelphia If He Does So

Although indicated here by a Federal grand jury on charges of conspiring to pass American atomic secrets to Russia, Harry Gold, 39-year-old Swiss - born scientist arrested in Philadelphia, may never come here for trial, it was indicated today.

Gold, picked up by the FBI on May 23 and indicted yesterday, has said he would plead guilty to charges that he obtained nuclear fission secrets of a "vital" nature from British scientist Dr. Klaus Fuchs—now in jail in England for spying for Russia—and passing them on to others to be sent to the Soviet Union.

Federal Attorney J. Vincent Keogh, who called the grand jury into session yesterday morning to get the indictment, said if Gold pleads guilty in Philadelphia the whole matter may be transferred there. If, however, he changes his mind and pleads innocent, he will be brought to Brooklyn to stand trial on the two-count indictment. Conviction could call for the death penalty.

Keogh said he had no knowledge of who the two un-named men indicted with Gold might be. He said he understood they were not even in the country. In the indictment they were identified as John Doe, alias "John," and Richard Roe, alias "Sam." Keogh said John and Sam were their true first names, but that was about all that was known. The two were alleged to have taken the secrets from Gold at various meetings in Jaskson Heights, Manhattan, Cambridge, Mass., and Santa Fe, N. M.

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DATED JUN 1 0 1950
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

What Hast Thou Done

Gold's Family Never Suspected His Dual Life

HARRY GOLD

By OLIVER PILAT
New York Post Correspondent

Philadelphia, June 10.—About a decade ago, there was a mental, physical or moral twist in the life of Harry Gold which led him eventually to betray his country by slipping the most important secrets of atomic warfare to a Soviet agent.

No matter how hard you press members of his family, you fail to uncover that kink in the experience of the money, 39-year-old chemist which enabled him to lead a double existence successfully until his exposure this year.

At best, you get tantalizing clues and hints as to what might have happened. At worst, you begin to suspect that the Gold family and the FBI are talking about two different individuals, bearing the same name.

"Harry had hard luck all his life," says his 70-year-old father, Samuel Gold, a hard-working cabinet maker who has gone to pieces since the family honor was tarnished.

"When I had malaria right after the war, a recurrence of the trouble I had in New Guinea," says Harry's younger brother, Joseph, a 33-year-old Navy clerk, "Harry stayed up with me all night on several occasions, taking my temperature from hour to hour and doing all he could."

"When the depression hit the family in 1939," says the father, "Harry had saved up more than $1,000 to go to college. He gave it to the rest of us for food. We actually ate up his savings. Those were hard times, you remember?"

Harry was born in Switzerland, a way station in the family flight from Russia to the U. S. He attended the George Sherwood Public School, 2d and Wolf Sts., in Philadelphia, and was graduated in 1929 from the South Philadelphia High School.

The flabby, moon-faced young Gold was something of a misfit in school, so far as social and athletic activity were

Continued on Page 11

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JUN 11 1950
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Gold's Family Never Suspected He Was Leading Dual Life

Continued from Page 4

concerned, but he cracked his books to such good effect that he finished the four-year high school course in three and a half years and stood in the top quarter of his class at graduation.

During his boyhood, the family lived in South Philadelphia, in rented quarters near 5th and Shunk, at 2540 S. Philip St., and then at 5032 N. Boudinot St. Harry was a sort of "momma's boy," who kept out of sight and out of trouble. Books interested him more than people.

"Harry was always a good boy," says his father. "When he and Joseph were young, we had very little money, but we would share milk with the poor kids of the neighborhood. Harry was brought up to help the poor, and he always brought stray cats and dogs into the house to be fed."

"Harry never played baseball, but he always knew the records of the players in the big leagues," says Joseph. "He has been a fan since boyhood."

In the fall of 1930, Harry Gold enrolled as a day student at the Towne School of English at the University of Pennsylvania. Lack of funds forced him to withdraw on March 12, 1932.

Still determined to get an education, Harry Gold started classes at Drexel Institute of Technology in the evenings in 1934. He earned As in quantitative analysis, organic and physical chemistry. Teachers recall him as "mild and introverted." Frequently he seemed tired and depressed, perhaps because he had a full-time job during the day with a sugar company.

Got Bachelor's Degree From Xavier at 30

It was not until 1940, at the age of 30, that Harry finally obtained his bachelor's degree as a chemist from Xavier University in Cincinnati. He was classified 4-F because of high blood pressure when the war broke out, and went to work as an assistant chemist for the Pennsylvania Alcohol and Chemical Corp., then a subsidiary of the National Sugar Refining Co., in Philadelphia.

"Harry kept saying: 'I don't like it a bit. I'd rather go over and fight,'" his father recalls.

Harry became a member of the American Chemical Society as soon as he qualified, and it was at one of the society meetings in New York in 1940 that he is supposed to have first met the late Jacob Golos, then head of a Soviet espionage web in this country.

Neither Samuel nor Joseph Gold ever heard of Golos until the stories about Harry broke in the papers last month.

"I'm sure Harry didn't take any money from anybody," Joseph says.

"Maybe they gave him 'drugs,' suggests his father.

During 1941 and 1945, Harry still working in Philadelphia, made frequent trips out of town "on business. Neither his father nor his brother thought there was anything strange about these trips, but the FBI says Gold went as far West as Santa Fe, N. M., to meet Dr. Fuchs and passed on documents in a series of rendezvous with a Soviet agent in Brooklyn, Queens and The Bronx.

In 1946, the sugar company subsidiary plant where Harry Gold was working closed down. "He wouldn't even apply for unemployment insurance," says his father. "He told me: 'Pop, I don't want it.'"

A Philadelphia firm was doling out scientific sub-contracts at the time on a process to enable women to fix up their hair at home.

Brothman Associates, at 85-03 57th Av., Elmhurst, Queens, was handling one phase of this work, and Harry Gold tended with them in May, 1946, as chief chemist, at $100 a week, the highest pay he ever received. In 1948, Harry Gold switched to the Peacock Royal Leaf Co. in Elmhurst, which used the same laboratory. His salary was only $85.

Joseph Gold says the change of jobs in Queens had nothing to do with Harry's appearance in 1947 before a New York Grand Jury investigating communism, but was a result of termination of a contract.

Told Girl Employes He Was Married

Girl employes of the two firms in Elmhurst say Harry told them he was married and had two children in Philadelphia. Joseph waves his hands helplessly over this news. "I guess Harry just didn't want them to bother him," he says. "He always came home weekends. Mostly he would lay around and watch baseball on television, or read mystery stories, but occasionally he would have dates. He never had any special girl, though, and he never got married."

Former fellow-employes of Harry Gold in Elmhurst recall him as a constant reader of the Daily Worker and an occasional advocate of Communist views. Neither his father nor his brother believe that.

"I know Harry is not a Communist and never was a Communist," says Joseph.

Harry himself made a statement when the FBI released his confessions: "I was only helping Soviet Russia, which was an ally during the war, obtain certain information I thought it was entitled to. I thought I would be helping a nation whose final aims I approve along the road to industrial strength. Particularly I was taken with the idea that whatever I did would go to help living conditions there far more advanced as we know them here in the U. S."

Samuel and Joseph both assert that Harry "had nothing to do" with the Communists "since Russia began to move away from the world in 1946." The FBI says his last espionage contact was in September, 1945, in Jackson Heights.

Worked at Hospital Before His Arrest

During the last year or so before his arrest, Harry Gold was doing experiments in heart research at the Philadelphia General Hospital, at $4,340 a year, and living in Northeast Philadelphia with his father and brother. Neither Samuel nor Joseph has any explanation of two reports from New York: that while working in Elmhurst he (a) gave as an address a New York roominghouse which didn't exist; and (b) borrowed money frequently from fellow workers, and sometimes failed to return it.

"As far as I know, Harry wasn't hard up," says Joseph. "As to the address maybe he didn't want to involve us in his troubles."

"He was a golden boy, who wouldn't hurt his family or his country," says the father. "He may have wanted to help the Russians but he wouldn't hurt the U. S., his own, father and brother."

"It's like a nightmare," adds Joseph.

63

Gold Is Indicted On Spy Charge

Harry Gold, 39-year-old Philadelphia chemist, was indicted here Friday with two unidentified persons, on charges of feeding atom-bomb secrets to the Russians.

Gold was accused by a Federal grand jury in Brooklyn of operating as an intermediary between Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted British scientist, and members of a wartime Soviet spy ring.

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

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

By naming "Richard Roe" as a defendant in the purported spy plot, the grand jury injected another mysterious figure into the alleged wartime traffic in secrets. There was no indication as to his real identity.

Gold, a native of Switzerland who came to this country with his parents in 1914, was arrested in Philadelphia last May 23. He could be put to death if convicted of wartime spying.

FBI agents said they traced him through leads supplied by Fuchs, now in a British prison. The indictment charged that Gold "met and conferred" with Fuchs during wartime visits the British scientist made to this country in behalf of the atomic program.

It listed seven such meetings, at some of which Fuchs allegedly passed "secret documents, sketches and information" to the obscure chemist. These meetings allegedly took place here and in Boston, Cambridge, Mass., and Santa Fe, N. Mex.

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From
NY Compass
DATED JUN 1 1950
~~FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION~~

65-15324-64

F. B. I.
JUN 14 1950
N. Y. C.
ED TO

Gold Awaiting Court's Ruling On Extradition

Philadelphia, June 10 (AP).—Harry Gold, 39-year-old research chemist accused of delivering stolen atom bomb secrets to Russia, goes before U. S. District Judge James P. McGranery Monday for a ruling on the Government's request that he be extradited to New York, where he is under indictment as a spy.

Judge McGranery on May 23 ordered Gold imprisoned in lieu of $100,000 bail on espionage charges.

U.S. Attorney Gerald A. Gleason said today that he does not expect Gold or his court-appointed attorney to object to removal proceedings. But a source close to Federal Court officials said the chemist "might pull a surprise and make a plea."

Permission Not Likely

Before Gold could make a plea—denying or admitting the spy charges—he'd first have to receive permission from the U. S. Attorney. This, too, is reported possible, but not probable. Should he plead guilty he could avoid a public trial. Judge McGranery then could impose immediate sentence. The maximum sentence under the wartime Espionage Act is death.

John D. M. Hamilton, prominent Philadelphian and former Republican national chairman, who is Gold's attorney, declined to discuss his client's position in advance of the hearing.

Gold was indicted by a federal grand jury in Brooklyn yesterday. It accused him of serving as an intermediary between Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted British scientist-traitor, and member of a wartime Soviet A-bomb spy ring.

Co-Conspirators Not Named.

Indicted at the same time were two unidentified co-conspirators—"John Doe, alias John" and "Richard Doe, alias Sam."

The indictment specifically accuses Gold of performing 11 missions for Russia's agents. On four of these, it is alleged, Gold collected information from Dr. Fuchs and turned it over to the Reds. Dr. Fuchs now is serving a 14-year prison term in England.

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From NY News
DATED JUN 11 1950
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Atom Spy Gold Won't Oppose Extradition

Philadelphia, June 12 (UP)—Atom spy Harry Gold, who says he "never meant to harm the U. S." by aiding Russia, was expected to welcome today an order extraditing him to New York for trial.

The Swiss-born biochemist, first American ever to face the death penalty for atomic spying, will go before Federal Judge McGranery at an extradition hearing.

His attorney, John D. M. Hamilton, refused to discuss Gold's position in advance, but the accused spy was believed ready to agree quickly to removal to Brooklyn to stand trial.

Gold, 39, who has admitted delivering American atomic bomb secrets to Russian agents in collaboration with convicted British spy Dr. Klaus Fuchs, has said he will plead guilty to all charges except intent to injure the U.S.

A Federal grand jury in Brooklyn indicted Gold Friday on charges that he performed 11 secret missions for Russia during the war years 1943 and 1944. He has been held in $100,000 bail at the Holmesburg, Pa., prison since his arrest.

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From NY Post & Home News
DATED JUN 12 1950

Atom Spy Suspect Faces U.S. Hearing

By the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—Harry Gold, accused of acting as the intermediary in the delivery of atomic secrets to Russia, will go before Federal District Judge James P. McGranery today.

The 39-year-old research chemisst may be brought into court merely as a step in his removal to Brooklyn to face charges punishable by death.

One source close to the proceedings said, however, that Gold may make a plea at the hearing. It is conceivable that if he does plead guilty, he could be sentenced immediately. This is considered unlikely.

Gold was indicted by a federal grand jury in Brokolyn on charges of wartime espionage. He is accused of aiding in the delivery of atomic bomb secrets to Russian agents.

Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted of espionage charges in England, identified Gold from motion pictures of hte go-between Fuchs and Soviet agents, the government said.

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From World Telegram & Sun
BY
DATED JUN 12 1950
~~FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION~~

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JUN 14 1950
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Gold's Shift To Brooklyn Is Postponed

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—Transfer of atomic spy suspect Harry Gold to Brooklyn was delayed today when his counsel asked for additional time to discuss the case with the 39-year-old chemist.

Federal Judge James P. McGranery granted the request of court—appointed Counsel John D. M. Hamilton, former Republican party national chairman, and continued Gold in $100,000 bail.

Indicted in Brooklyn.

Gold, indicted in Brooklyn Friday, had indicated he would not oppose the transfer.

Mr. Hamilton made his request that Gold be retained in Philadelphia at a brief hearing this morning.

The attorney, who accepted the defense post "in the public interest," told the court he had just been presented with a certified copy of the indictment. He requested additional time to confer with Gold, who was arrested last May 23.

Judge Agrees.

Judge McGranery said the request was reasonable and that unless the government objected, he would grant Mr. Hamilton the right for further time with the accused scientist.

No date was set for the issuance of the removal writ, and Gold was returned to the prison at Holmesburg. Gold is accused of dealing with Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted in England of spying for Russia.

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From NY World Telegram & Sun
DATED JUN 12 1950
~~FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION~~

Gold Seen Welcoming Extradition to Boro

Accused Atomic Spy Still Insists He Never Meant to Harm U. S.

Philadelphia, June 12 (U.P.)—Harry Gold, who says he "never meant to harm the United States" by aiding Russia, was expected to welcome today an order extraditing him to Brooklyn for trial.

The Swiss-born biochemist, 39, first American ever to face the death penalty for atomic spying, will go before Federal Judge James P. McGranery at an extradition hearing.

His attorney, John D. M. Hamilton, refused to discuss Gold's position in advance, but the accused spy was believed ready to agree quickly to removal to Brooklyn to stand trial.

Gold, who has admtited delivering American atomic bomb secrets to Russian agents in collaboration with Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted British spy, said he will plead guilty to all charges except intent to injure the United States.

Will Not Enter Plea

The pudgy, mild-looking defendant will be given no opportunity to plead at today's hearing. U. S. Attorney Gerald A.

Mrs. Maren Westling's
Original
DOLLS' HOME & HOSPITAL
Now at 1090 Rogers Ave.
(8 Years on Flatbush Ave.)
DOLL REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS

caught on three days after the TB patients began praying for his success.

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FROM Bklyn Eagle
JUN 12 1950

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JUN 14 1950
N. Y. C.
ED TO

Politics and People

By HAROLD H. HARRIS

Report State Official to Quit After Expose—

Santa Fe Street Map Tripped Up Spy Courier

ALBANY CRACKDOWN—A ranking State education official is reported ready to resign after recent disclosures that big-shot attorneys and lawyer-legislators received large fees on a contingent basis for representing medical and veterinary students in applying for State licenses. Dr. Irwin A. Conroe, Assistant State Commissioner for Professional Education, in whose offices most of the licenses were processed, already has been "relieved" of his duties.

MAKE FEES PUBLIC—All professional licenses, such as those for doctors, dentists, veterinarians, optometrists, etc., are granted by the all-powerful Board of Regents, which controls the State's sprawling educational system. Hearings are conducted before a three-man committee composed of Regents Jacob Holtzmann and Dr. Dominick Maurillo of Brooklyn and W. Kingsland Macy of Suffolk.

It is reported the Regents are preparing new regulations to make public all fees paid by applicants for assistance in obtaining licenses. The Regents are not opposed to attorneys earning a dollar. But they frown on the contingent arrangement. A Brooklyn State Senator is said to be one of the lawyer-legislators who represented several applicants for licenses.

Jacob Holtzmann

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JUN 14 1950
N. Y. C.
ED TO

DIDN'T DESTROY EVIDENCE—An innocent-appearing street map of Santa Fe, N. M., tripped up Harry Gold, Philadelphia chemist, as the spy ring courier for Dr. Klaus Fuchs, master atomic espionage agent.

When Gold was arrested by the FBI after an eight-month search he said he had never been west of the Mississippi and therefore could not have met Fuchs in Santa Fe. The G-Men, however, started a thorough check of Gold's personal belongings and came up with the giveaway Santa Fe street map. Gold was at loss for an explanation and readily confessed.

Dr. Dominick Maurillo

SHORT TAKES — District Attorney McDonald's hawk-eyes are said to be casing a downtown eatery where the waiters reportedly serve betting slips along with chopped liver . . . Brooklyn Lawyers Club honors its outgoing prexy, Sid Squire, June 19 in Union Temple . . . Joe Jaspan is new secretary of the State Young G. O. P. Clubs . . . Representative and Mrs. Abe Multer had a hectic weekend. Son graduated from Cornell and they're celebrating their 25th wedding anniversary . . . Bert Erit, former Attorney General aide, is readying an insurgent fight for the G. O. P. Assembly nomination in the 12th A. D. . . . Fred J. H. Kracke, former G. O. P. county leader, receiving congrats on behalf of his grandson, Fred Jr., who gets a sheepskin from Middlebury College this week.

"SLEEPER" IN HOPPER—Alert Brooklyn City Councilmen have sidetracked a dynamite-loaded "sleeper" in a bill which sets up License Commissioner Edward McCaffrey as virtual czar and censor over all theaters, performances and facilities licensed by the city . . . Governor Dewey's continued silence about running for a third term has many local G. O. P. district leaders putting up "dummies" on their nominating petitions who are to be substituted later with actual candidates. If Dewey goes again then the boys would like to be on the ticket, hoping for a sweep. Otherwise there isn't too much enthusiasm among the G. O. P. designees in Democratic strongholds, unless they can make a deal with the Liberal party.

LOOSE GUM-CHOPPIN'—If some promiscuous talk in one embattled district about payoffs for nominations ever reaches the sworn statement stage watch for some explosive action by the District Attorney . . . Federal buildings attaches were all upset about our item of an investigation of the U. S. Marshal's office . . . They contend that the inquiry is a routine, periodic examination of all Federal agencies.

CAPITAL CAPERS—Washington bulletin: "Eight Brooklyn Congressmen unite on eight identical bills calling for issuance of special postage stamp commemorating 175th anniversary of Battle of Brooklyn." What happened to the ninth Brooklyn Congressman, John J. Rooney of Red Hook, in this deal? Our capital spy reports Rooney was somewhat miffed at the procedure of his eight colleagues and made his own request for a special stamp to the Postmaster General.

Gold Faces Court For Extradition

PHILADELPHIA, June 12 (INS). — Mild-mannered Harry Gold, 39-year-old research chemist charged with delivering atom bomb secrets to Russia, faces extradition to Brooklyn today.

Gold has been imprisoned since May 23 in lieu of $100,000 bail.

If convicted, he can be given the death penalty. He was indicted in Brooklyn last Friday by a federal grand jury.

Gold's court-appointed counsel, former Republican National Chairman John D. M. Hamilton, is not expected to resist extradition.

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From Journal American
NY
DATE JUN 12 1950
~~FOLLOW-UP N. Y. DIVISION~~

Atom Spy Gold's Trip Here Put Off

PHILADELPHIA, June 12 (INS).—Federal Judge McGranery today postponed indefinitely the removal of self-confessed atomic spy Harry Gold to New York to answer charges of delivering highly secret information to Russia during World War II.

The jurist granted a request by Gold's court-appointed counsel, former Republican National Chairman John D M. Hamilton, for more time to confer with the stoop-shouldered, mild-mannered defendant.

Hamilton said he has not had "sufficient time" to prepare Gold's case. He said he had seen a copy of Gold's indictment in Brooklyn last Friday for the first time in court this morning.

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JUN 14 1950
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From NY Journal American
DATED JUN 12 1950
~~PERMISSION BY N. Y. DIVISION~~

Judge Grants Delay on Gold Transfer Here

Philadelphia, June 12 (U.P.)—A federal judge today granted a temporary delay in the transfer of atom spy suspect Harry Gold to Brooklyn, so the defense could have more time to study the case.

Attorney John D. M. Hamilton, former chairman of the Republican National Committee, appointed by the Government to defend the 30-year-old chemist against espionage charges, was granted the delay by Federal Judge James P. McGranery.

Won't Oppose Transfer

Gold, held in $100,000 bail since his arrest May 23, was indicted in Brooklyn Friday on a charge of having served as go-between for convicted British spy Klaus Fuchs in the transmission of wartime atom data to Russia.

Gold has indicated that he would not oppose transfer to Brooklyn for trial in the Federal Court of the Eastern District of New York.

Hamilton, who accepted the defense counsel post "in the public interest," made his request at a brief hearing this morning.

To Study Background

He said he had just received a certified copy of the indictment and wanted more time to confer with Gold, study his background, and consider the possibility of having his client tried in Philadelphia.

No date was set for Gold's removal to New York. He was returned to the Philadelphia county prison at Holmesburg.

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NY News
DATED JUN 13 1950
~~FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION~~

Gold's Attorney Wins Delay in Brooklyn Trial

Court Holds Up Transfer of Spy Suspect on Plea of Hamilton for More Time

PHILADELPHIA, June 12 (UP). A Federal judge today granted a temporary delay in the transfer of Harry Gold, atom spy suspect, to Brooklyn, so the defense attorney would have more time to study the case.

Attorney John D. M. Hamilton, former chairman of the Republican National Committee, appointed by the government to defend the thirty-nine-year-old chemist against espionage charges, was granted the delay by Federal Judge James P. McGranery.

Gold, held in $100,000 bail since his arrest May 23, was indicted in Brooklyn Friday on a charge of having served as go-between for Klaus Fuchs, convicted British spy, in the transmission of war-time atomic data to Russia.

Gold has indicated that he would not oppose transfer to Brooklyn for trial in the Federal Court of the Eastern District of New York.

Mr. Hamilton, who accepted the defense counsel post "in the public interest," made his request at a brief hearing this morning. He said he had just received a certified copy of the indictment and wanted more time to confer with Gold, study his background, and consider the possibility of having his client tried in Philadelphia.

Judge McGranery said the request was "a reasonable one" and that unless the government objected, he would grant Mr. Hamilton further time here with Gold. The judge also said it would be a handicap for Mr. Hamilton to shuttle back and forth between Philadelphia and Brooklyn.

No date was set for his removal to New York.

Gold in Court at Philadelphia

Associated Press wirephoto

Harry Gold, handcuffed, as he was brought before a Federal judge yesterday by United States Marshal Charles Schock

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JUN 14 1950
N. Y. C.
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Herald Tribune
DATED JUN 13 1950
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GOLD GETS A DELAY ON BROOKLYN SHIFT

Hamilton, Defense Lawyer, Tells Philadelphia Judge He Needs Time to Prepare Case

By WILLIAM G. WEART

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12—The Government's request for authority to transfer Harry Gold, Philadelphia chemist, to Brooklyn for arraignment on espionage charges was deferred indefinitely today by Federal Judge James P. McGranery.

The postponement was granted after John D M. Hamilton, court-appointed defense lawyer, said that he had not seen a copy of the indictment, which was offered in evidence at the hearing by Gerald A. Gleeson, Federal District Attorney.

Returned last Friday by a grand jury in Brooklyn, the indictment accuses the 36-year-old defendant of violating the National Espionage Act by serving as a courier between Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted British atomic scientist, and a Russian spy ring.

In asking for the delay Mr. Hamilton, a former chairman of the Republican National Committee, said that "we may enter a plea of guilty should it become advisable." He added, however, that he was "not prejudging the guilt or innocence of my client" since "I do not yet know his background" and "I am not familiar with all the facts in this case."

Lack of Funds Stressed

Mr. Hamilton told the court that he needed time to study the indictment, which "charges a reprehensible crime that exacts severe penalties." He also wanted to confer further with Gold and intended to investigate his background and character while he was in this area, the lawyer said, adding:

"The Court knows full well that there are no funds available for defense expenses in this case." Mr. Hamilton has agreed to defray all costs of the defense.

"You have, of course, made a reasonable request," Judge McGranery said. "I would certainly give you the opportunity to examine the indictment and to have further conferences with the defendant if the Government does not strenuously object.

"It would greatly handicap you if you were required to shuttle back and forth from Brooklyn to Philadelphia."

Mr. Gleeson asked the Court to indicate the length of the postponement, but Judge McGranery refused, because "that would be putting a brake on Mr. Hamilton, and I don't wish to do that."

Gold's $100,000 bail was continued, and he was returned to Helmsburg County Prison, where he will be available for questioning by Mr. Hamilton and agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Gold Booed by Crowd

During the hearing, Mr. Gleeson said that if Gold decided to plead guilty here, Gold must first obtain his consent and that of J. Vincent Keogh, Federal District Attorney in Brooklyn.

"I cannot speak for Mr. Keogh," he said, "and it would be premature to state my position at this time."

Mr. Gleeson then called T. Scott Miller Jr., an F. B. I. agent who testified before the grand jury that indicted Gold. He identified the defendant and was excused when Mr. Hamilton said that he did not wish to cross-examine him "since no question of identification is involved."

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From
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GOLD TO PLEAD GUILTY IN ATOMIC SPY CASE

Harry Gold, the 39-year-old Philadelphia chemist who was indicted in Brooklyn on June 9 on a charge of feding atomic secrets to the Soviet Government, has agreed to plead guilty to the indictment in Philadelphia, according to papers filed yesterday in the United States District Court in Brooklyn.

Gold, who was accused of being an intermediary between Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted British scientist, and members of a Soviet spy ring, was arrested in Philadelphia on May 23 by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. When he failed to raise $100,000 in bail, he was remanded to jail.

A certificate of consent for his plea in Philadelphia was sent to Brooklyn yesterday by United States Attorney Gerald Gleeson. Accompanying it was an affidavit signed by Gold indicating the guilty plea. A certified copy of the indictment returned by a Brooklyn Federal Grand Jury was sent to Philadelphia.

"Harry Gold has availed himself of his rights under the Federal rules of our criminal procedure," United States Attorney J. Vincent Keogh said in Brooklyn. "He has indicated that he will plead guilty to the indictment brought here in Brooklyn. He has consented to have his case disposed of in Philadelphia. This has met with the approval of Gerald Gleeson, United State Attorney of the Eastern Disrtict of Pennsylvania and myself."

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GOLD GUILTY PLEA ADVISED

Lawyer for Indicted Chemist Awaits Word on Trial

PHILADELPHIA, June 30 (UP)—John D. M. Hamilton, court-appointed attorney for Harry Gold, the Philadelphia chemist indicted on a charge of delivering atomic secrets to Russia, said today he had advised his client to plead guilty.

"On my advice," he declared, "Harry Gold filed a written statement of his intention to plead guilty and asked that the case be transferred to the Eastern District of Pennsylvania for plea and sentence."

He had not received official notification, the lawyer said, that the case would be transferred from New York, as announced there by the office of United States Attorney J. Vincent Keogh. Therefore, he added, he could go no further in making comment.

Under Federal criminal rules a defendant held in one district but indicted in another may enter plea and be sentenced in either, provided the United States attorneys of both districts agree.

The 39-year-old Gold is accused of being a liaison man between Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted British scientist, and members of a Russian spy ring.

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As Sokolsky Sees:

THESE DAYS

Pre-Trial Examination Helps 'Terror by Law'

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

GEORGE N. CRAIG, National Commander of the American Legion, in an article entitled "Terror by Law," recounts how in a suburb of New York a real American arose to speak. Let George Craig tell it:

"He got up at a town meeting and declared,

"'This town is under the thumb of a gang of Pinks and Reds and it's time that the real Americans here did something about it.'

"Minutes later, this old-timer was approached by two men of the Communist led faction whom he knew to be lawyers. One of them shoved his fist in his face.

"'You've just committed a vicious slander,' he said, 'and unless you retract it publicly, we're going to sue.'

"'Go ahead and sue,' he replied. 'What I said is true and you know it.'

"'Maybe so,' the lawyer said, 'but you'll still have to hire lawyers to defend you and before we're through with you, it'll cost you every cent you have.'"

GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

There is lots of that going on, particularly in the matter of libel suits, which, while they might be lost by the suer, prove expensive, embarrassing, and time-wasting for the suee.

The young McCulloughs had to give a year of their lives to defending themselves from the charge of libel that ordinarily would be regarded as a passing judgment upon a current and local problem.

THERE is a device that helps along the terrorization of patriotic citizens. It is the examination before trial. The theory of this process is that to save time and money, the lawyers and contestants get together and remove from the need for trial those issues upon which there can be common agreement.

So the formalities of the trial are eliminated. The judge and jury are not present. The hearing is held in one of the lawyers' offices. The rules of evidence are not adhered to. A careful record of the proceedings is kept and what is agreed upon goes into the trial by stipulation.

If honestly and conscientiously conducted, such a hearing before trial is a very valuable time and money saver. But if a foxy lawyer gets someone in his clutches, he asks all sorts of questions, which may or may not be related to the subject.

For instance, he might, in pursuit of malice, try to adduce psychological reactions in childhood to explain why a certain political position was taken. Also he could ask questions which would never be tolerated in a court of law or among gentlemen even in a bar-room.

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For instance, he might, in pursuit of his [illegible] psychological reactions in childhood to explain why a certain political position was taken. Also he could ask questions which would never be tolerated in a court of law or among gentlemen even in a bar-room.

It has been my experience as a newspaperman that when a lawyer objects to reporters being present at such a hearing, something unsavory is in the offing.

Often when a man sues and gets into one of these preliminary hearings, he, who thought himself to be the plaintiff, discovers that he has been made the defendant, even to the extent of explaining why, as a child, he played with his sister's dolls.

THE Communists are not the only ones who employ this form of terror. It is quite general and often results in a settlement where there should be none, which, of course, is the object.

For instance, if two nominal Catholics are fighting each other in the courts and the issue is unrelated to Jews, but one lawyer gets busy and works up a stew to show that his opponent's client knows half a dozen alleged or asserted anti-semites, what does it prove?

It proves that he knows them. It does not prove that he agrees with them, likes them, supports them, or that he hates Jews. Nevertheless, the lawyer can make quite a situation out of that, embarrassing his opponent's client, particularly if he has many Jewish friends.

Congressional committees go in for this sort of thing so much that it has become accepted practise. The extraneous questions and answers do not help the committee to draw up legislation, which is why they exist.

It is done to help one group smear another. It is an instrument of political and social purge. Yet, when Senator Hickenlooper made his charges against the Atomic Energy Commission and could not prove them without giving away national secrets, he was ridiculed.

Then Klaus Fuchs was arrested and confessed and Gold Slack and Greenglass were arrested. Hickenlooper was proved to be correct. Yet, it was Hickenlooper, not the spies, who were smeared.

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Gold Faces Spy Trial Thursday

Philadelphia, July 14 (AP)—Harry Gold, 39, the Philadelphia chemist, who admitted delivering America's atom bomb secrets to Russia's spies, will go on trial next Thursday on espionage charges.

But Gold's arraignment before U. S. District Judge McGranery will be mere formality.

U. S. Attorney Gerald A. Gleeson said Gold will plead either guilty or no defense. The mild-mannered chemist, accused of passing atom secrets to convicted British scientist-spy Dr. Klaus Fuchs, has agreed not to fight the charges.

Specifically, Gold is charged with violating the Federal Espionage Act and conducting himself "against the peace and dignity of the United States." Gold has been held in jail under $100,000 bond since his arrest May 23.

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From Post & Home News
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Gold Pleads Guilty as Atom Spy for Russia

Scientist, 39, Is Accused of Transmitting Data Given by Fuchs; Faces Death

PHILADELPHIA, July 20 (UP).—Harry Gold, thirty-nine-year-old scientists, pleaded quilty today to atomic spying for Russia, a charge that carries the death penalty.

Appearing before District Court Judge James P. McGranery, he answered "guilty" in a clear, firm voice to both counts of an indictment which charged that he was a go-between for Klaus Fuchs, convicted British spy. Fuchs allegedly gave information to Gold for transmission to Russia.

Sentencing of Gold probably will be deferred until after a presentence investigation by the Federal Probation Bureau. Its report will go to Judge McGranery, who probably will impose sentence.

Shows No Emotion

The Swiss-born Gold, dressed in a blue-striped suit, appeared thin and haggard as he walked into court. He howed no emotion as he stood before the court with his attorney, his hands hanging limply at his sides and his head tilted.

Gold appeared in court just three days after the Federal Bureau of Investigation announced the arrest in New York of Julius Rosenberg, thirty-two, as a confederate of Gold.

The F. B. I. earlier had arrested David Greenglass, a brother of Mrs. Rosenberg, and Alfred Dean Slack, forty-four, a Syracuse scientist, as members of the espionage ring.

Rosenberg, an engineer, recruited Greenglass to work with Gold in passing atomic secrets to Fuchs, the F. B. I. charged. Greenglass at the time was employed at the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic bomb laboratory.

Slack allegedly gave Gold information on a new explosive for transmission to the Russians. At the time, Slack was employed at the Holston Ordnance Works, in Kingsport, Tenn.

Accused of 11 Missions

Gold was indicated in Brooklyn June 9 on charges of performing eleven secret missions for Russia in 1943 and 1944. He had been arrested here on May 23 on a complaint issued by United States Attorney J. Vincent Keogh, of the Brooklyn District.

Gold, who was engaged in cardiac research at a Philadelphia hospital at the time of his arrest, has been held in Holmesburg Prison here under $100,000 bail.

He was brought to the Federal building secretly from the prison this morning to await his hearing. His father visited him in the detention room just before the arraignment and kissed his hands before leaving.

Gold was accompanied to the arraignment by his court-appointed attorney, John D. M. Hamilton, former Republican National Chairman.

After the indictment was read by a clerk, Gold was asked if he were ready to plead.

"Yes, I am," he replied.

United States Attorney Gerald A. Gleeson then offered to withdraw a motion he previously made for having the case transferred to the Eastern District of New York.

To "Whole Indictment"

After a discussion among the judge, Mr. Gleeson and Mr. Hamilton over whether the case could be disposed of here, Gold was then asked how he pleaded to the charges.

"I plead guilty to the whole indictment," he said.

Judge McGranery announced that imposition of the sentence would be postponed until after the Federal investigation. It was believed that it would not be completed before September.

Mr. Gleeson was asked by the court to prepare a recommendation for a sentence the government felt was justified in the case. Mr. Gleeson refused, however, to say whether he would ask the death penalty for Gold. "I can't tell you what I will ask," Mr. Gleeson said.

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Herald Tribune
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GOLD ENTERS PLEA OF GUILTY AS SPY

Returned to Prison to Await Sentencing at Later Date —Death Penalty Doubted

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20 — Harry Gold, 39-year-old Philadelphia research chemist, pleaded guilty in United States District Court today to serving as an atomic spy for Russia.

In ordering Gold returned to Holmesburg County Prison, Judge James P. McGranery said he would hear testimony at a later date to give the defendant an opportunity to present any evidence in mitigation of the sentence. The penalty could be death, but court attaches believed that was unlikely.

The 30-minute arraignment opened with Gold standing impassive before the bar while Court Clerk Leo Lilly read the two-count indictment returned by a Federal Grand Jury in Brooklyn.

"How do you plead?" Mr. Lilly concluded.

Three times, in a clear and firm voice, heard throughout the courtroom, Gold repeated the word "guilty." His first answer was to the general charge of conspiracy to violate the Federal Espionage Act, his second to the eleven specific charges of spying and his third to a formal re-reading of the full indictment.

John D. M. Hamilton, former chairman of the Republican National Committee and court-appointed attorney for Gold, asked that it be noted in the record that counsel had explained the charges to the defendant, who also was aware "of the possibility of a maximum penalty."

Recommendation Expected

In deferring sentence, Judge McGranery told United States Attorney Gerald A. Gleeson that the Government would be expected to make a recommendation as to the penalty. The jurist also said he would hold a pre-sentencing hearing on a date mutually agreeable to the attorneys.

Gold, arrested in this city on May 23 by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has admitted being a go-between for Dr. Klaus Fuchs, now serving a fourteen-year prison term as a spy in England, and Soviet agents in this country. He was the first of four Americans arrested in connection with an atom spy ring in the last two months.

Canada Frees Spy From Jail

MONTREAL, July 20 (AP)—Canada has freed a confessed Russian spy from prison. He is Dr. Raymond Boyer, who had served nineteen months of a two-year sentence. Good behavior reduced his prison term.

Dr. Boyer, wealthy 41-year-old chemist and former McGill University scientist, admitted giving details of an explosive on which he had worked to Parliament Member Fred Rose, a Communist, to "help the Soviet Union." Rose, convicted in June, 1946, of conspiracy to violate the official secrets act, is serving a seven-year sentence.

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From NY Times
DATE JUL 21 1950
FORWARDED BY F. B. I.

Gold Pleads A-Spy Guilt; Aided Fuchs

Philadelphia, July 20 (AP).—Harry Gold, 39, pleaded guilty to espionage charges today and was committed to prison to await sentencing. He could receive the death penalty for turning over United States atomic secrets to Russia. But that is considered most unlikely.

The short, stubby research chemist stood stiffly before the bar to hear two indictments against him. Asked how he pleaded, Gold said in clear, firm tones: "Guilty."

Was Go-Between.

The indictments accused him of conspiracy to commit espionage and of 11 overt acts of transmitting information to a potential enemy. He admitted he acted as go-between in delivering secrets to Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British chemist and an admitted spy.

The courtroom was only half-filled when Gold was brought into

(Associated Press Wirephoto)

Harry Gold, hands shackled, enters court yesterday to plead guilty to conspiracy charge.

the room, manacled to a U. S. marshal.

When the 80-minute hearing was completed, U. S. District Judge James P. McGranery announced

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the room, manacled to a U. S. marshal.

When t[illegible]-minute hearing was completed, [illegible] S. District Judge James P. [illegible]Granery announced that "for the record, Gold stands committed." He was returned to Moyamensing Prison until an investigation of his background is completed.

The judge admitted he does not know what sentence to impose. Dr. Fuchs was jailed for 14 years in Great Britain.

Wants U. S. Ideas.

McGranery asked U. S. Attorney Gerald A. Gleeson to "have the Government make a recommendation on the sentence that should be imposed."

Gleeson replied that "for security reasons it may very well be that the Government does not want to submit any evidence since this man has entered a plea of guilty."

Then, Gold's court-appointed attorney, John D. M. Hamilton, said he "would be willing to allow the sentencing to be made on any statements made by the defendant without any supporting evidence from government witnesses."

Gold, unmarried, was the first of four United States citizens to be accused of delivering secrets to the Russians. The others, Alfred Dean Slack, 44, Syracuse, N. Y.; David Greenglass, 28, and Julius Rosenberg, 32, both of New York, have not yet pleaded to government charges.

The FBI has quoted Gold as saying he "felt that as an ally I was only helping the Soviet Union obtain certain information that I thought it was entitled to."

Previously, Gold said he would plead guilty to the charges but insisted he was innocent of "meaning to hurt the United States."

Gold Pleads Guilty As A-Spy, Can Get Death

By RUSS GREEN

PHILADELPHIA, July 20 (UP).—Harry Gold, 39-year-old scientist, pleaded guilty today of atomic spying for Russia, a charge that carries the death penalty.

Appearing before District Court Judge McGranery, the swarthy biochemist answered "guilty" in a clear, firm voice to both counts of an indictment which charged that he was a go-between for Klaus Fuchs, British spy. Gold allegedly gave information to Fuchs for transmission to Russia.

Sentencing was postponed until some time in September. There was no indication the Government will demand death.

"I can't tell what I will ask," U. S. Attorney Gleeson said.

After directing probation authorities to investigate the Swiss-born Gold's background, McGranery asked that the Government recommend a penalty, but declared "I will not necessarily follow the Government's advice."

Gold, dressed in a blue suit, appeared thin and haggard as he walked into court. He showed no emotion as he stood before the court with his attorney, his hands hanging limply at his sides and his head tilted.

He was indicted in Brooklyn June 9 on charges of performing 11 secret missions for Russia in 1943 and 1944.

Gold, who was engaged in cardiac research at a Philadelphia Hospital at the time of his arrest, has been in Holmesburg Prison here under $100,000 bail.

He was brought to the Federal Building this morning for his hearing. His father visited him in the detention room

Gold was accompanied by his court-appointed attorney, John D. M. Hamilton, former Republican National Chairman.

After the indictment was read by a clerk, Gold was asked if he was ready to plead.

"Yes, I am," he replied.

After a discussion among the judge, Gleeson and Hamilton over whether the case could be disposed of here, Gold then was asked how he pleaded to the charges.

"I plead guilty to the whole indictment," he said.

Gold appeared in court just three days after the FBI announced the arrest in New York of Julius Rosenberg, 32, as his confederate. The FBI earlier arrested David Greenglass, a brother of Mrs. Rosenberg, and Alfred Dean Slack, 41, a Syracuse scientist, as members of the espionage ring.

Rosenberg, an engineer, recruited Greenglass to work with Gold in passing atomic secrets to Fuchs, the FBI charged. Greenglass at the time was employed at the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic bomb laboratory.

Slack allegedly gave Gold information on a new explosion for transmission to the Russians. At the time, Slack was employed at the Holston Ordnance Works in Kingsport, Tenn.

'WE'VE GOT TO WIN'

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Gold Pleads Guilty as Spy

Philadelphia, July 20 (AP)—Harry Gold, 39-year-old Philadelphia research chemist, pleaded guilty today to charges of turning over U.S. atomic secrets to Russia and was committed to Moyamensing prison to await sentencing.

Sentencing was delayed until an investigation of Gold's background is completed. He pleaded guilty to two indictments accusing him of conspiracy to commit espionage and of 11 overt acts of transmitting information to a potential enemy.

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Gold to Testify, May Link More To Red Spy Ring

Confessed Espionage Agent Goes Before Jury Today; Greenglass Also to Talk

By Milton Lewis

Harry Gold, confessed atom spy for Russia, will go before a brand new Federal grand jury in New York today and give further information which is almost certain to lead to the indictment of additional persons. Another willing witness before the same panel will be David Greenglass, also under indictment as an alleged Soviet spy.

Only Saturday, Gold, thirty-nine-year-old Philadelphia scientist, testified before a hurriedly reconvened grand jury in United States Court House at Foley Square. Mostly on the basis of his word, Abraham Brothman, Queens chemical engineer, and Miss Miriam Moskowitz, described as a Brothman business associate in running a New Jersey chemical factory, were indicted and arrested Saturday. They were charged with conspiracy.

Arraignment of the chunky Brothman, thirty-six, and the blonde, tousle-haired Miss Moskowitz, thirty-four, was postponed yesterday in United States District Court until tomorrow after both were held in $25,000 bail each. Their pleading to the indictment was adjourned at the request of Miss Moskowitz's brother, Sylvan, who told Judge T. Hoyt Davis, who normally sits in Georgia, that he was unable to reach a specific lawyer.

Another arraignment scheduled for yesterday but put off until Aug. 15 was that of Julius Rosenberg, thirty-two-year-old former Army Signal Corps technician. This delay was at the request of United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol, who told United States Commissioner Edward W. McDonald:

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From NY Herald Tribune
DATED AUG 1 1950
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"This case is still the subject of intensive investigation. There are intensive ramifications which I am not free to disclose. . . . We are getting more information every hour."

Rosenberg, described as the owner and operator of Pitt Engine Products, Inc., 370 East Houston Street, lives at 10 Monroe Street, Knickerbocker Village. He also is accused of espionage conspiracy to pass atom secrets to the Soviet. Through his counsel, Emanual H. Bloch, Rosenberg, arrested July 17, argued against a delay in the arraignment and for a reduction of the $100,000 bail. Both his motions were denied.

Rosenberg's wife, the former Ethel Greenglass, a sister of David Greenglass, sat in during the proceeding before Commissioner McDonald and then was subpoenaed to appear before the Federal grand jury tomorrow. Her husband allegedly recruited her brother to make classified, technical information on the atom bomb available to both Gold and Rosenberg in 1945.

Brothman, of 41-08 Forty-second Street, Sunnyside, Queens, and Miss Moskowitz, of 151 Eighth Avenue, are under indictment for conspiracy to defraud the government, and Brothman is also

charged with obstructing justice in advising Gold to give false testimony on July 31, 1947, before a special Federal grand jury here investigating subversive activities. Gold has admitted he was a go-between for Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted British spy.

Miss Moskowitz said she thought the government's request for $25,000 bail was excessive and said, "I'm not intending to run away."

Mr. Saypol noted that one of the conditions for setting bail was that Miss Moskowitz be fingerprinted and photographed and that she had refused to sign her print card. She then observed she was advised by counsel not to sign anything.

"That's rather curious," Mr. Saypol responded. "She was advised by counsel even before she was apprehended and she just told the court that she did not have an attorney."

"I did not say I did not have counsel," the angry woman said. "I merely said he was not available."

Then, in a low voice, she gave the name of her lawyer: "William Messing, in the Empire State Building."

Outside of court, Mr. Saypol said he understood that Mr. Messing was also slated to represent Brothman. Both, according to the prosecutor, are "principals" in the Ulster Chemical Company, in Cliffwood, N. J., where they were arrested last Saturday afternoon, immediately after a hold-over grand jury had acted on evidence presented by Thomas J. Donegan, special assistant to the attorney general. Miss Moskowitz was employed by the War Manpower Commission in New York City from 1942 to 1944.

Will Ask About Rosenberg

Gold will be brought up from Philadelphia to appear before an August grand jury to be sworn in today. It is expected that he will be asked about Rosenberg, who has not been indicted, among others.

When Commissioner McDonald asked Mr. Saypol when Rosenberg's case will go before a grand jury, the prosecutor replied: "The best way I can answer that is to say it is imminent."

Gold and Greenglass, who was questioned by Mr. Saypol for an hour yesterday, will go before a regular August grand jury, which will handle various matters, not just espionage. While the brothers-in-law Rosenberg and Greenglass were in the Federal Building at the same time yesterday, their paths did not cross and neither asked to see the other.

Gold Testifies Again Before Spy Grand Jury

Harry Gold, self-confessed atomic spy for Russia, testified again yesterday before the Federal Grand Jury investigating subversive activities. He was brought to United States Court House at Foley Square from Philadelphia, where he is to be sentenced.

Miss Miriam Moskowitz, thirty-four, of 151 Eighth Avenue, who was indicted last month on charges of conspiring to obstruct justice in a grand jury investigation of espionage, was released yesterday in $25,000 bail. Her co-defendant, Abraham Brothman, thirty-six, of 41-08 Forty-second Street, Sunnyside, Queens, is still in jail in lieu of similar bond. They were indicted the same day Gold appeared before the panel on July 29.

Miss Moskowitz's bail was posted by her sister, Miss Clare Moskowitz, of Bayonne, N. J. The bond consisted of $7,000 in cash and the rest in checks drawn on three banks.

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From NY Herald Tribune
DATED AUG 17 1950
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Gold Sentencing Delayed to Oct. 19

By the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—U.S. District Judge James P. McGranery yesterday changed the date for sentencing Harry Gold, 39-year-old Philadelphia research chemist who pleaded guilty to giving atomic secrets to a Russian spy ring during World War II.

Gold, arrested under the Wartime Espionage Act, will be sentenced Oct. 19 instead of Oct. 18. He has been held in Philadelphia County Prison under $100,000 bail following his arrest last May.

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From NY World Telegram & Sun
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Delay Likely In Sentencing Of Harry Gold

Philadelphia, Oct. 19 (UP) — Confessed spy Harry Gold may learn today the price he must pay for funneling atomic secrets to Soviet Russia.

His case was listed in U. S. District Court today, but government attorneys hinted strongly that sentencing of the 39-year-old biochemist may be postponed.

"It's very likely that the case will be continued," U. S. Atty. Gleeson said. "Gold is going to appear as a witness in a New York case."

Last July 20, Gold pleaded guilty to serving as the go-between for Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the British spy who fed an atomic-secret pipeline into the Kremlin.

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A SPY TRIAL ON TOMORROW

Testimony Expected to Bare Details of Fuchs-Gold Tieup

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

Details of the Klaus Fuchs-Harry Gold Soviet atomic spy network are scheduled to be given to the public tomorrow in the trial of two persons charged with conspiracy to obstruct justice in the FBI probe of the espionage network.

With U. S. Attorney Irving S. Saypol expected to try the case, Abraham Brothman, 36, and Miriam Moskowitz, 34, go on trial at the U. S. Courthouse, each facing two years in jail and fines of $10,000, if convicted.

There is a possibility that the trial might be postponed several weeks, owing to the desire of the Government to use some of the same witnesses in the perjury trial of William Remington, former New Deal executive, scheduled for Nov. 3.

However, one of Saypol's principal witnesses in the Brothman-Moskowitz trial will be Harry Gold, Philadelphia chemist who recently pleaded guilty to a charge of wartime espionage.

Gold's revelations as a Government witness are expected to give the public the inside story of the Kremlin's well-paid and super-secret spy network set up in 1941 to steal America's atomic secrets.

Another prosecution witness may be David Greenglass, another confessed member of the network who is cooperating with the government.

Brothman, an engineer who lives at 41-08 42d st., Sunnyside, Queens, and Miss Moskowitz of 151 Eighth ave., are accused of conspiring to give a false story to a Federal grand jury to conceal evidence in 1947.

They are accused of seeking to conceal information which the Government contends would show that Brothman and Gold were originally brought together by Semen H. Semenov, Stalin's top Soviet espionage agent.

A second count of the indictment also charges that Brothman attempted to influence the testimony of Gold before the grand jury. Brothman faces an additional year and an added $10,000 fine on this count.

The two defendants were arrested last July at Cliffwood, N. J. in the offices of a cosmetics company which Miss Moskowitz owns. Both are also connected with the A. Brothman Associates, an engineering firm of Long Island City, Queens.

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F. B. I.
OCT 31 1950
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Journal American
OCT 29 1950

Gold to Testify In Spy Plot Trial

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

Harry Gold, confessed atomic spy, will be the chief government witness in the conspiracy trial of Miriam Moskowitz and Abraham Brothman scheduled to open today at the United States Courthouse.

Gold's testimony is expected to reveal for the first time details of the inner workings of Stalin's espionage network set up by the Kremlin in 1942 to steal America's atomic secrets.

Gold, now held in Federal custody here, reportedly has been naming more names in the atomic spy ring.

FACE TWO YEARS IN JAIL

The two defendants, arrested last July on charges of conspiring to obstruct justice, face two years in jail and fines of $10,000 if convicted. Both are now out on $25,000 bail.

Brothman, 36, an engineer who lives at 41-08 42nd st., Sunnyside, Queens, is also charged with attempting to influence Gold's testimony when the latter appeared before a grand jury. Conviction on this charge calls for a maximum sentence of one year and a $1,000 fine.

ARRESTED BY FBI.

Miss Moskowitz, 34, who lives at 151 Eighth ave., is named with Brothman in the indictment's first count, of conspiring with Brothman to conceal from the grand jury details of Brothman's and Gold's meetings with Soviet spy agents.

The pair was arrested by the FBI at Cliffwood, N. J. where Miss Moscowitz owns a cosmetics company. Both also are connected with a Long Island engineering firm.

U. S. Attorney Irving S. Saypol, who is expected to try the case, may ask for an adjournment today until late in November. The Government, it was learned, plans to use some of the same witnesses for the William Remington perjury trial, scheduled for Friday.

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OCT 31 1950
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From NY Journal American
DATED OCT 30 1950
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Gold Prepares to Testify Against 2 in Atom Spy Ring

Atom spy Harry Gold, who is expected to be the Government's star witness against two persons scheduled to go on trial today for conspiracy to obstruct justice, was interviewed for four hours yesterday by members of U. S. Attorney Irving H. Saypol's staff.

The trial, postponed several times, is that of Abraham Brothman, 36-year-old chemical engineer, and a business associate, Miriam Moskowitz, 34, who are accused of cooking up a false story to tell a federal grand jury investigating Soviet espionage.

Has Pleaded Guilty.

Gold, a 39-year-old Philadelphia biochemist, has pleaded guilty and is awaiting sentence, now scheduled for Dec. 7. It could be the death penalty. His expected appearance on the witness stand, however, will be the first time he has publicly told his own story of his espionage activities—although he has appeared before the grand jury, and it was apparently on his testimony that Brothman and Miss Moskowitz were indicted last July.

Another principal witness against the pair is expected to be Elizabeth Bentley, confessed former courier for a Soviet espionage ring. The trial is to be held before Judge Irving R. Kaufman, probably in Room 110 of the Federal Courthouse at Foley Square—the same room where the 11 top Communist leaders were tried and convicted of conspiracy to teach the forcible overthrow of the Government.

False Story Charged.

There are two counts in the indictment, which accuses the defendants of concocting a false story to conceal the circumstances of how Brothman and Gold first became acquainted several years ago. The Government charges they were brought together by Semon H. Semenov, an Amtorg Trading Corp. official long since recalled behind the Iron Curtain who has been linked with Soviet atom spying in this country.

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Batory Searched For Three Hours

The Polish motorship Batory underwent a three-hour security search by 35 immigration and customs men yesterday before it was permitted to dock at Pier 88, North River, at 48th St. at 3:30 P. M. One of the 587 passengers was detained at Ellis Island.

92

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2 in Spy Case On Trial Today

Harry Gold, the Philadelphia biochemist turned Soviet atom spy, yesterday spent four hours conferring with members of the U. S. Attorney's staff. Today they will begin presenting the government's case at the trial of Abraham Brothman and his alleged co-conspirator, Miriam Moskowitz.

Brothman, 36, and Miss Moskowitz, 34, his secretary, are charged with conspiracy to obstruct justice during a 1947 investigation of Soviet espionage in this country. The trial will be held before Federal Judge Kaufman.

Gold and Elizabeth Bentley are expected to be the chief government witnesses.

The first count of the indictment charges Brothman, Gold and Miss Moskowitz with conspiring to defraud the U. S. of its function of enforcing Federal criminal laws. Gold is named as a co-conspirator, but not as a defendant.

In the other count, Brothman is accused of obstructing justice on July 31, 1947, when he "urged, advised and persuaded" Gold to give false testimony before a grand jury.

Brothman, who lives at 41-08 42d St., Sunnyside, Queens, and Miss Moskowitz, of 151 Eighth Ave., have been at liberty in $25,000 bail each.

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Gold to Tell His Story At N. Y. A-Spy Trial

Harry Gold, confessed atom spy for the Soviet, was expected to tell his story publicly for the first time at the trial of two New Yorkers opening today before Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman.

Gold and Elizabeth Bentley, self-confessed former courier for Russian spies, were expected to be witnesses against Abraham Brothman, 36, a chemical engineer, and Miriam Moskowitz, 34 his business associate.

The two are accused of conspiring to obstruct justice in the 1947 Federal grand jury investigation of espionage, and of persuading Gold to give false testimony before the jury.

Gold has pleaded guilty to espionage, and is awaiting sentencing, set for Dec. 7.

Brothman lives at 41—08 42d St., Sunnyside, Queens, and Miss Moskowitz lives at 151 Eighth Av. They are free in $25,000 ~~bail each~~.

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JC Watch Out

Gold Questioned on Eve Of Spy Trial of 2 Suspects

Harry Gold, confessed atom spy for Russia, was interviewed for about four hours yesterday by members of the United States Attorney's staff.

The interview, it was believed, was a preparation for the trial today of Abraham Brothman, thirty-six, chemical engineer, and Miriam Moskowitz, thirty-four, on charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice during a grand jury investigation in 1947 into Soviet spying.

Gold and another self-admitted spy, Elizabeth Bentley, are expected to be the two principal witnesses against Brothman and Moskowitz. The trial is expected to be held before Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufmann in Room 110, the courtroom in which eleven Communist leaders were convicted of conspiracy to teach and advocate the forcible overthrow of the government.

Should Gold take the stand as is expected, it will be the first time in which he will tell the story of his Soviet espionage activities involving Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British spy.

The first count of the two-count indictment charges that between May 28, 1947, and June 12, 1950, Brothman, Miss Moskowitz and Gold, who was named as a co-conspirator but not a defendant conspired to defraud the United States of its governmental function of enforcing the Federal criminal laws.

The other count alleges that Brothman on July 31, 1947, "did obstruct" the administration of justice when he "urged, advised and persuaded" Gold to give false testimony before the grand jury.

Brothman, who lives at 41-08 Forty-second Street, Sunnyside, Queens, and Miss Moskowitz, whose home is at 151 Eighth Avenue, are at liberty in $25,000 bail ~~each~~.

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FROM
BY Herald Tribune
DATED NOV 8 1950
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Gold Says Red Warned Him to Quit Brothman

He Declares Russians in '4 Believed That the F. B. I. Had Dossier on Contact

Harry Gold, admitted atomic spy, testified yesterday in United States District Court that he had paid little heed to his Soviet superior's warning in 1945 to stay away from Abraham Brothman because the letter was "hot."

Under cross-examination by William W. Kleinman, the defense attorney, Gold said his Russian espionage boss had told him that the "Soviet government had no further use" for Brothman because it was believed his identity and activities were known to the F. B. I.

The trial of Brothman and Miss Miriam Moskowitz entered its second week yesterday as their defense tried to show that the data which Brothman allegedly turned over to Gold for the use of the Soviet Union were, in fact, in the realm of common knowledge. Brothman and his business associate, Miss Moskowitz, are charged with obstructing justice in the government's espionage investigation. Gold is the government's principal witness in this case.

Gold Tells of Debt

Gold said that his chief reason for not leaving Brothman was his loyalty to a floundering firm which Brothman and several associates founded in 1946. Gold said he was employed as the engineering outfit's chief chemist. At the time he left the firm in 1947, Gold said, the company owed him $4,000 in back pay.

"When there was no money, I was a partner," Gold said in explaining his relationship with Brothman's enterprise. "But when there was money, I was an employee."

Mr. Kleinman attempted to get Gold to admit that, while Brothman and Miss Moskowitz were on a trip to Switzerland, Gold had tried to take over one of the firm's contracts for himself. But Gold insisted that this was not true. He said he had finally left Brothman because "my father and brother wanted me to come home" and also because he realized that "Abe (Brothman) was getting hotter."

In the course of Mr. Kleinman's

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NY Herald Tribune
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"Abe (Brothman) was getting hotter."

In the course of Mr. Kleinman's cross-examination of the biochemist, Gold elaborated on the "web of lies" which he had woven about his personal life during his relationship with Brothman. To keep Brothman off the track, Gold testified, he had invented a fictitious family consisting of a pair of twins (not identical), a wife, a brother who "died in action" in the South Pacific, and a mother-in-law who was a "poor housekeeper."

Story of "Courtship"

Gold also noted that he had told Brothman a tale concerning his courtship of a "very beautiful" girl with one brown and one blue eye. Gold said he had been forced to continue adding to his story because Brothman "got confidential" and started "prying." The witness added that he told Brothman in 1947 "that there was no truth to these stories."

When questioned as to the reasons the F. B. I. had found so many incriminating documents and blueprints in Gold's home after his arrest, Gold said he believed this to have been an example of the manner in which he conducted his espionage work with a "one-track mind."

Gold explained that, during the hours in which he worked for the Soviet government, he was able to forget everything else. This mental process, he added, worked the other way around when he was engaged in legitimate work. Consequently, Gold estified, he was almost completely unaware of the damaging evidence which had been allowed to pile up over the years in his home.

The Lyons Den

By Leonard Lyons

Governor-elect John Davis Lodge of Connecticut and Stanley Marcus of the Neiman Marcus specialty store in Dallas were classmates at Harvard. They attended their class reunion at Cambridge and each brought his 12-year-old daughter. The two girls met and started to discuss their respective fathers. "My father is a Representative in Washington now, and he's going to be Governor of Connecticut," said the Lodge girl. "Then he'll become Vice-President and then President" . . . Wendy Marcus replied: "Oh, that's nothing.- My father is Vice-President of Neiman Marcus *now*."

Edward Steichen, the famed photographer, has been recalled to active Navy duty and will leave for Korea . . . To test public reaction to the routines he plans to do on his next television show, Bob Hope and his troupe will perform them before audiences in Schenectady and Brooklyn. He'll eliminate those bits which draw the least number of laughs . . . Joe McCarthy, ex-editor of YANK, is writing an article for Cosmopolitan about the people who have been barred from the N. Y. nightclubs . . . George Balanchine, director of the N. Y. C. Ballet Co., will make his American debut as a dancer here on Nov. 30.

When scientist Harry Gold turned state's evidence and agreed to testify in the Brothman spy trial, he told the federal investigators that an espionage contact was made in 1941 in a car owned by Brothman. Gold said that the license number was 2N9088. A check was made at the Bureau of Motor Vehicles for the ownership registration, but the Bureau reported that its 1941 records had been destroyed . . . The prosecutor, U. S. Atty. Saypol, then learned that Brothman frequently parked his car in front of hydrants. He checked the Police Dept. records and there obtained the corroboration—for twice in the three-day period mentioned by Gold, the owner of the car whose license No. was 2N9088, Brothman, received tickets for illegal parking.

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From Post's Home News
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The Lyons Den

By Leonard Lyons

BROADWAY GAZETTE

ROMANCE DEPT: This is the story of the Shah of Iran and his bride and how they came to meet—a romance whose culmination may end the conflict between the central government and the tribes of Persia. The Shah's father had tried, in vain, to break the tribes' loyalty to the Khans, by settling them on the land and eliminating their migratory habits. He had hoped that this new sedentary life would eventually make them loyal only to the Crown, but somehow they retained their allegiance to their chiefs.

One day, Irene Wiley, wife of the American Ambassador, took a trip to Southwest Persia and visited the Bakhtiari tribe. She decided that if the Shah were to choose a bride from among the eligible Bakhtiari, all would benefit. When she returned to Teheran she lunched with Mejid Samsam, the No. 2 Man among the Khans and told him: "Before you leave I'd like you to give me the name of a beautiful Bakhtiari girl—not only beautiful but who also speaks French, is well educated and has studied abroad." Before he left he gave Mrs. Wiley a piece of paper on which he had written the name of his 17-year-old cousin.

A few weeks later Ambassador and Mrs. Wiley visited the Shah of Iran. "Your Majesty," Mrs. Wiley told him, "I have found a wife for you." She gave him the piece of paper on which Mejid had written the name . . . The Shah met the girl, and chose her for his bride.

PHOTO DEPT.: Darius Milhaud, the French composer, was in N. Y. last week to hear the Philharmonic Symphony Society perform his "Les Choephores." He posed for the cameraman, but they were dissatisfied with the results. "For this next shot," they told Milhaud, "how about a nice smile?" . . . "Always in my pictures I try not to look too severe," the composer replied, "— something between Mr. Heifetz and Gloria Swanson."

THEATRE NOTE: Elfi von Kantzow, the Swedish stage designer, made her Broadway debut this week as the costume designer for "Edwina Black." She gave a cocktail party for the cast, and noticed that after two cocktails Michael Shepley's face became a ruddy hue. Shepley, who plays the role of the Scotland Yard man in the show, told her of the London run when, shortly before a matinee, he was seen at the bar of his club. A friend expressed worry about his reaching the theatre in time, and reminded him: "And what about your make-up?" . . . Shepley, poising the second cocktail, replied: "I'm putting it on, now."

FOREIGN DISPATCH: Perle Mesta has been asked many trying questions during her current visit here—but the most difficult one came from a Washington newspaperwoman: "Madame Minister, in the event that the war should spread, would Luxembourg fight?" . . . Mrs. Mesta made true diplomatic reply: "In a crisis, Luxembourg will do the right thing."

POLITICS: Justice and Mrs. William O. Douglas saw "Affairs of State" and later met the star of the play, Celeste Holm . . . In the opening scene, Reginald Owen, who plays the role of an ex-Secretary of State, is heard telephoning the President and addresses him as "Harry." Miss Holm asked the Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court if this is proper . . . "An ex-Secretary of State would address Mr. Truman as 'Mr. President,'" said Justice Douglas, "but an ex-Sheriff of Jackson County, Missouri, would address him as 'Harry.'"

NEWS DEPT.: Harry Gold, the atom spy whose testimony convicted his two ex-conspirators, faces a death sentence. But experienced criminal courts observers anticipate a maximum sentence of 20 years for him . . . The Duchess of Windsor went to see her family lawyer regarding some business matters . . . King Peter of Yugoslavia, who will appear on the Stork Club television show tonight, says that this is one of the many things he must do to keep his cause alive . . . Salvador Dali will do a portrait of Bernard M. Baruch . . . Although Simon & Schuster insist that the Nobel Prize award should make his writings more popular than ever, Bertrand Russell refuses to let them change the title of his new book, "Unpopular Essays."

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IDEOLOGICAL SPIES

AMERICAN—Harry Gold, Philadelphia chemist, who pleaded guilty of acting as a courier for a Communist espionage ring.

CANADIAN—Sam Carr, convicted of obtaining a forged passport for a Soviet spy.

BRITON—Dr. Klaus Fuchs, German-born scientist, jailed for disclosing atomic secrets.

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Why They Switch Loyalties

Citizens who wholeheartedly embrace Communist dogma find it easy to transform zeal into ideological spying.

By SIDNEY HOOK

RECENT espionage trials involving American citizens in the wake of the Fuchs case are unfolding a story of profound importance. Its lessons are instructive not only to psychologists and social scientists but to everyone concerned in the preservation of our freedoms. Together with President Truman's request last summer for tighter espionage laws, they have revealed a facet of the Communist movement which those who judged it only by its ideas have until now largely ignored.

Many American and English statesmen schooled in the traditions of conventional diplomacy have been frankly incredulous about the extent and significance of Communist espionage. To this day some American liberals, despite two trials and a mass of documentary evidence, cannot bring themselves to believe that "a man like Hiss" could be guilty of betraying state secrets to his country's enemies. Like most decent people they have assumed that apparent nobility of motive and an impeccable personal life are incompatible with infamous public action. This is a natural sentiment. Nor is it restricted to America. "No man," said the Romans, "suddenly becomes base." Nothing is so disconcerting as to find one's star boarder or an ideal colleague suddenly charged with a heinous offense that seems utterly out of keeping with his personality.

THE reaction of Klaus Fuchs' landlady and scientific co-workers to the news of his arrest on charges of acting as a Soviet spy was characteristic. They said it was "an unutterably unbelievable surprise." The landlady described him as "a quiet man and a complete gentleman." Those who worked with Fuchs echoed her sentiments. He was "gentlemanly, inoffensive and a typical scholar." The observations of the intimates of Gold, Coplon and others, when the news broke of their arrest, read like an absolute plagiarism of the remarks of Fuchs' landlady.

How explain this disparity between the character of the human beings involved and the character of their work?

The mere fact of espionage, of course, is not new. It is as old as organized human conflict, and there are Biblical references to it. Because of its nature, its history cannot be fully told even when the details are known which, obviously, is rarely the case. Until the twentieth century, however, espionage activities were comparatively unimportant, especially in times of peace. Espionage agents were usually creatures without honor who could be bribed by money, corrupted by women, won over by threats of exposure or promises of protection. The agent himself was always in bad odor—not only with the side he spied on but with the side he worked for. His moral status was worse than that of an "informer," for informers were often ruled by personal motives of hatred and pique, whereas

SIDNEY HOOK, Professor of Philosophy at New York University, has been a close student of the theory and practice of communism.

the espionage agent of the past could be bought by the highest bidder. He knew what he was doing. It is unlikely that he had a good opinion of himself because of the nature of the things he had to do.

Espionage in recent times has been marked by two predominant features. First, the difference between military and non-military espionage, never clear-cut, has all but disappeared. Industrial and scientific data, as well as information about morale and sympathies of special groups, have potentially great value in a period of total war. Secondly, and this characterizes primarily the nature of Soviet espionage, it has now become largely ideological in the sense that political faith is the animating force of the espionage agent and not considerations of a material kind.

THE far-reaching significance of this type of ideological espionage, and the tremendous advantage it gives the Soviet Union, cannot be overestimated. For it operates along different lines from the conventional kinds of espionage the Soviet Union also relies on. Like all countries, it still employs the professional spy and adventurer. But unlike all countries, it fits them, as subordinate links, into an inclusive pattern of politically motivated espionage whose existence and effectiveness is unparalleled in history.

Chief among the many advantages it gives the Soviet Union is that it has at its disposal an enormous pool of nationals from other countries from which it can recruit agents. Hitler had to rely mainly upon nonassimilated German elements who were already suspect because of their foreign ways. Stalin can call upon indigenous elements who are as much a part of the traditional life of the country in which the espionage is being conducted as any other cross-section group.

Ideologically motivated espionage agents cost much less than others. But of far greater importance is the fact that they are more reliable and more willing to undertake greater risks. Tasks that are too hazardous for the professional spy are eagerly assumed by the political spy. Once indoctrinated with the Communist faith, there is a total dedication of purpose, sometimes to the point of martyrdom, if necessary, in carrying out assigned tasks.

WITHOUT discounting the seriousness of the offense in the least, it is none the less important to recognize that ideological espionage originates from a mixture of misguided idealism and Messianic zeal. The individual agent is seldom economically underprivileged to any noticeable degree. But he is usually carried away, at the outset of his career, by an abstract passion for social justice none the less intense for being vague and diffuse. He combines a limitless credulity in the slogans of the Soviet Union with a critical impatience for the slow processes of democracy despite their solid achievements. Or he may take, on their face value, Soviet propagandistic campaigns for "peace" and delude himself into believing that by weakening the potential military power of the Western democracies to defend themselves he is bringing closer the day of universal peace.

During the war these motives were reinforced by the easy rationalization that in revealing secret information to the Soviet Union there was no real violation of na- (Continued on Page 26)

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way by the means he uses to achieve his goals. When the pattern of duplicity, lying and betrayal becomes habitual, moral sensibilities are gradually blunted and character itself becomes transformed. Not infrequently the idealist becomes a brutal cynic to whom the early ideological rationalizations are ritualistic chatter. After years of activity, these personality changes are observable in all cadres of the Communist party but, judging by recent evidence, the transition from a "gentle idealist" to a man without mercy or compunction is most rapid among those in the espionage underground.

THIS explanation of motivation is incomplete because it does not distinguish between those members of the Communist party who are engaged in espionage and those who perform more normal political functions. Just as not all Communist espionage agents are technically members of the Communist party, so obviously not all members of the party are qualified to serve as agents. They may, however, occasionally be called upon to perform services necessary for bringing off an assignment without always knowing how they are being used. In a sense this only reflects a shifting division of labor, but there seems also to be present a difference in personality types. Some of those recruited for espionage take up their work eagerly under the mistaken belief that it will bring them closer to the sources of power. Others are satisfied with the buoyant feeling that they are the "elect" or "chosen." But most of the agents are excessively naive persons who at the beginning are not aware of what they are involving themselves in and then find out too late. Or they are strongly romantic and imagine that the life of an espionage agent is a colorful and even a poetic career, a fantasy so far from the actual truth that it is difficult to understand

how a reasonably intelligent person could believe it.

Experiences over the years have led the directors of Soviet espionage to insist that those who work for them accept some payment—even a token payment—for their services. Such payment makes it more difficult psychologically for the agent to break with the apparatus later on. At the same time, it often prevents him from passing moral judgment as a pure and disinterested idealist on directives received from the Center. Resignation from the service is not permitted to those who become full-time agents, a realization that often comes belatedly to the recruit who has taken the irrevocable first step.

Another advantage of using ideological espionage agents is their distribution and their availability at strategic points. The distribution is at least as broad as the membership of the Communist party. An engineer in a precision instrument factory, a longshoreman, a clerk in the Justice Department, a wife of a Government official, a research assistant in a physics laboratory—all of them may be strategically important in getting valuable information.

ALL members of the Communist party are carefully classified in terms of their vocational activity and social connections, and their records transmitted to Moscow. Before any are subsequently recruited for purposes of espionage, these records are closely scrutinized. How systematically this is done is revealed in the documents Ivan Gouzenko took with him when he left the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, Canada. The report of the Royal Commission published the photostatic copy of the Soviet Em-

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bassy dossier on Sam Carr for 1945. After giving his pseudonym "Frank," it adds "Detailed material on his biography is available in the Center in the Comintern."

One of the great paradoxes of Soviet ideological espionage is its impressive achievements despite the obvious crudities in its organization and its violation of simple rules of security. The best informed opinion seems to be that those who control the espionage Center in the Soviet Union are extremely inefficient as well as indifferent to the fate of those who work for them. Its phenomenal successes are a consequence of the devotion and idealism of its agents abroad. Alexander Foote, a former member of the English Communist party, who was one of the most trusted and valuable of Soviet operatives abroad before he broke, spent two years at the Center in Moscow. In his remarkable "Handbook for Spies," he writes that the fact that Soviet intelligence continues to function is due "far more to the efficiency of its agents and organizers in the field and the facilities organized by the local Communist parties than to the driving and organizing power of the Center."

WHY do ideological agents break? Almost always because of political differences. That is one reason for the absolute taboo against any political activity once the agent is enrolled. There is no conflict of loyalties in terms of national allegiance or patriotism. The real moral struggle, when it occurs, arises only when the agent has begun to doubt the wisdom of Soviet policy. Sometimes this doubt flows from second thoughts about the nature of communism; sometimes from dissatisfaction with the fidelity of the Stalinist line to Communist theory. The very idealism which leads to self-immolating support of communism not infrequently results in disillusionment with the practices of the Soviet police state. This, far more than fear or self-seeking, is the dominant motive of those agents who break publicly.

THE actual organization of the espionage apparatus and the techniques of acquiring and transmitting information are closely guarded secrets. They vary with time and are subject to modification in times of war or crisis. But the general features are now clear enough.

There are three separate "firms" engaged in systematic and continuous espionage for the Soviet Union outside its borders--the foreign intelligence of the Red Army, the foreign intelligence of the Red Fleet, and the dreaded M. V. D. (formerly N. K. V. D., G. P. U., Cheka). Of these, the second is the least important, and the third the most authoritative where lines of espionage cross. A resident director heads up the espionage apparatus in each country. Sometimes he is a member of the M. V. D., but more often of the foreign intelligence of the Red Army, since most espionage activity is directed to getting information that bears upon the possibility of successfully waging war against the West. The M. V. D. usually supervises those cases which require counter-intelligence and disciplinary intervention, such as liquidation, kidnapping, and the highly developed art of making murder appear an accident or an act of suicide.

THE resident director, through an intermediary or "cut-out," is in touch with the most trusted member of the Political Committee of the local Communist party. The function of this official is to screen, subject to further check, all members of the Communist party, and to send to the Center all information about likely membership prospects or strategically situated sympathizers. When an individual member or sympathizer is selected as a potentially good agent, he is approached through another intermediary who sounds him out on his willingness to perform an important service to the party or the Soviet Union, "the fatherland of the oppressed."

When he is finally recruited after a series of tests and investigations, the agent in the field has contact with only one intermediary who in turn reports to another who is in direct liaison with the resident director. In a particular country there may be anywhere from two to a dozen rings working independently of each other connected only on the top. They are under orders never to stop working until the resident director is picked up, which has never happened anywhere. Elaborate provisions are made for re-establishing broken contacts in the event that the resident director must flee the country, which has occurred several times. The key figures in re-establishing broken connections are the military attachés of the Soviet Union or its satellite powers.

THE life of an espionage agent is difficult. After the adventure and initial enthusiasm have worn off, there is little to compensate him except a lonely sense of self-sacrifice to a mission which has no end until the entire world is Sovietized, and probably not even then. Every agent is told that he holds the rank of officer either in the Soviet Red Army or the M. V. D. This is done not to bring home to him the fact that he is engaged in treasonable activity, for in his eyes it is not treason, but to give him a feeling of vicarious identification with Soviet fortunes and a fear of desertion and its well-understood penalties if he is tempted to "go private."

But these titles in fact mean very little. They are not public. They do not carry with them any material perquisites.

(Continued on Page 30)

(Continued from Page 28)

Payment is strictly functional—in proportion to the needs of the job or the role the agent must play to get the information wanted.

If the agent is more than an occasional contact man, or if, as an occasional contact man, he has accepted money or gifts, he has no more freedom than the Center is willing to allow him—short of the risks of desertion. He cannot move or change his job without permission. He cannot take a vacation except when convenient to the apparatus. There have been occasions when agents have been forbidden to marry, or when married to raise a family.

The amazing thing is the extent to which instructions from the Center are carried out. Recalcitrance to orders is almost always interpreted as ideological disaffection—although a certain amount of leeway is allowed when women are involved. All agents who have broken are unanimous about the fact that the Center is chary of praise or reward. But there never seems to be a lack of agents.

WHERE there is reason to believe that an agent has become unreliable or has "gone private" knowing too much, great ingenuity is used by the Center to lure him to the Soviet Union or to a neighboring country where disappearances are easy. Krivitsky, who for some years was in charge of European intelligence for the Red Army, maintained that the readiness with which an agent heeded a call to report personally to the Center was used as an infallible sign of his reliability.

No former agent is safe who reveals what he knows, but he increases his chances of safety by telling everything about his past activities as soon as possible. The M. V. D. will go to great lengths to stop the mouth of an agent who has not yet spoken; but it is loathe to risk its liquidation squads merely for personal revenge.

The odd thing is that most agents who have broken do not learn this lesson. They almost always hesitate to tell their whole story: often out of ideological compunction. For not all former agents who hate the Kremlin feel friendly to the West. There is considerable evidence that former agents who have been slain, like Reiss and others, had not told everything they knew, and the Center was aware of it.

HOW best to meet the dangers of ideological espionage is a difficult problem. It is obvious that there is no need for the amateur sleuth and dilettante conspiracy hunter in matters of such complexity. The greater the spy fever in any community the easier it is for the really dangerous espionage agent to escape detection. Special departments of the Government are probably well aware of the situation, although it is quite clear that no one can cope with it who has not had a thorough politi[illegible]raining of an unusual kin[illegible] the long run, however, th[illegible] effective way of meetin[illegible] threat of ideological espionage is to dry up its sources by public education on the nature of the Communist party. The ill-advised McCarran-Kilgore Internal Security Act is no more appropriate for this purpose than is a pitchfork for ladling water. In fact it is worse than useless because under its provisions we cannot even offer a haven of safety to former Communists whose information about our enemy's designs may be of incalculable value to us.

ALL educational agencies must stress the truth that no matter what the Communist movement may have once been in ideal and intention, every Communist party today is a passive instrument of one of the worst systems of despotism and terror in human history. Little can be done with those who are now in the Communist movement and who constitute its hardened core. But a great deal can be done to prevent its growth among the young and untried who are its saddest victims.

It is absurd to believe that practical idealism must be wedded to a fanatical obsession with remote goals which require the betrayal of the ordinary decencies of human life. A faith must be judged by what it does to its own adherents as well as by what it does to others. There is implicit in the American ideal of "equal opportunity for all" a revolutionary dynamic sufficient to meet and overcome every domestic challenge to our own ideals. Properly taught, which means critically taught, the democratic faith can win the rational assent and loyalty of every generation of youth before its generous impulses dry up for want of adequate expression. Communism, as we know it today, cannot thrive where a passion for freedom burns in the hearts of men.

NO democracy can survive that tolerates conspiracy and espionage in a world that contains powerful nations intent upon its destruction. After Hitler once came to power all the social reforms in the world in other countries would not have prevented him from launching his campaign of world conquest. Obviously, if we stop short only with programs of social reform, it is unlikely that they will have any effect upon the Kremlin's crusade against the West. Yet it remains true that every effort made to improve the quality of our own culture, to give every group a stake, and a fair stake, in increased production and distribution of goods and services and opportunities of welfare, enhances the prospects of democratic survival. Here, as elsewhere, continuous education and continuing social reform, if not the only, are, in the long view, our most formidable defense.

Walter Winchell
In New York

Man About Town

The Duke and Duchess thing is now a front...James Cromwell's dghtr, Christine, is suing grandma, Mrs. Horace Dodge, to get her inheritance (now in trust) unknotted. Involves $30,000,000...Abbe Lane's kin hear she secretly married X. Cugat in Mexico...Jerome Robbins, the choreographer, will wed ballerina Nora Kay when the veto from her concert violinist groom is final...Their chums insist the Arlene Dahl-Lex Barker idyll crashed because of an old bandleader crush...The Tropical Park set says the real Derby threat is Jock Whitney's "Big Stretch"...The Danny Thomases are not being adult, at all...Chico Marx is getting a terrific going-over by the card experts. Been their No. 1 chump for decades . . . It's a boy for the tennistar F. Shields...Peritonitis felled actress Neva Patterson ...Is Veronica Lake keeping her biggest secret from her biggest fan?

Overseas Ticker: Lt. Philippe de Gaulle, son of the General, and his wife have parted. She's from an aristocratic clan...Donald Bloomingdale now hears what we heard weeks ago. She is suing in Paris...The exiled King Peter (Yugoslavia) and his queen-difficulty are being ironed out...London restaurants have been gov't-informed that turkey may be served only once during Christmas Week...Former O. S. S. officer Franz Spurlger is now in the Italian clink for trying to blackmail Winston Churchill...Churchill has two teevy offers (at $10,000 each) when he gets here in Feb...London is gossiping about the Sultan of Johore (77), who is courting a Picadilly waitress...Top feud in Buenos Aires is between Vittorio Mussolini and Tulio Tamburini, who slugged it out at a cocktail party.

One of the Astor girls (married 4 times) and author Gore Vidal are making their romance public all over town...Exporter F. Stanton and Judy Thorne (Conn. socialite) merge here on the 8th... Mary Astor, whose pashy diaries once had the nation tch-tching, joins the ranks of Glorious Grandmas in April...Academy Award winner Ann Revere's 54th Street apt. was burgled. Mink coat, gems, cash...A newspaper's edict forbids Faye Emerson photos until further notice. She's just had too many...Margaret Phelan's bokays come from Howard Lee, Texas oil man...The Boston censor made such a to-do over "Out of This World," but apparently never heard La Phelan's sinful lyrics at the Copley-Plaza...Merwin K. Hart (suing E. P. Dutton over "Undercover") got the heave-ho in the State's Highest Court. Hart's new daily pal is ex-Cong. J. Parnell Thomas, recently un-clink'd.

Notwithstanding assurances that a case similar to the Dr. Klaus Fuchs case could not happen again, Washington continues accepting clearances (from foreign governments) for scientists coming here on atomic work. That's how Fuchs was cleared—by Churchill's go-light—and he was a spy!...A-bomb spy Harry Gold told Feds his Soviet superior warned him never to read The Worker or join the Communist Party...If you accused Gold (or people like him) of being Red and couldn't prove it—he could sue you for libel!... Chaplin's lawyers are warning Commy fronts not to use his name. Why doesn't Charles just make a statement denouncing them and get all that free space on the front pages?

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F. B. I.
DEC 5 1950
N. Y.

J C Walsh

TITLE
CLASS
FROM Mirror
DATED DEC 4 1950
ORGANIZED BY N. Y. DIVISION

The Lyons Den

By Leonard Lyons

One of the defendants in the A-bomb spy trials will be a government witness against his own sister . . . Bookie Gross, whose arrest touched off the investigation of the gambler-police corruption, will plead guilty. He then will be brought back before the Grand Jury, be given immunity, and be asked to name the higher-ups to whom he gave graft. If he refuses to answer, he'll face a 10-year jail sentence . . . After seeing the hit musical, "Guys and Dolls," whose characters are Damon Runyon's at "Mindy's," Mrs. Lindy, wife of the restaurateur, said "What Perle Mesta is to 'Call Me Madam,' I'm to 'Guys and Dolls.'"

Mary Martin and her son last week made a Columbia recording of the duet, "You're Not Sick, You're in Love," which Ethel Merman and Russell Nype sing in "Call Me Madam" . . . The customs officials in Rome have confiscated the Esquire Girl calendar because they felt it was too sexy. They also brought proceedings against the distributor, Jack Begon of the Rome Daily American, now visiting in N. Y. . . . The State Dept. is sending a group of noted authors and lecturers to India and southeast Asia, to lecture on American life. David L. Cohn, the Southern author, and Norman Cousins, editor of the Sat. Rev. of Lit., are among them.

This week the Post Office Dept. will open its newest branch in Rockefeller Center in larger quarters, to which the former branch there will be moved. This one branch does over $5 million business in a year—more business than most cities do, and more than two states do . . . Postmaster Albert Goldman will make a unique proposal at the dedication ceremonies: He will suggest that the U. S. Post Office Dept. issue special stamps in honor of such industrial giants as Rockefeller, Carnegie and Ford, who bequeathed so much of their fortunes to the establishment of funds for scientific research and for help to all mankind.

Harry Gold, the scientist whose testimony convicted two of his co-conspirators last month, will be a witness against the others in the ring. The U. S. Atty. in Philadelphia, where Gold pleaded guilty, asked U. S. Atty. Saypol of N. Y. if he has any recommmendations to make about the sentence. Saypol made no recommendation . . . ABC is trying to sign Drew Pearson directly, so that no sponsor could lure him to another network . . . Dist. Atty. Hogan's investigation of the racketeer-politician tie-ups, following the charges made in the recent campaign, will go back many years, to the appointment of a Supreme Court Justice.

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101
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F. B. I.
DEC 5 1950
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DATE: DEC 4 1950

Gold Will Learn Spy Fate Today

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7 (AP). —Harry Gold, small, timid seeming chemist, is to learn on this ninth anniversary of Pearl Harbor what price he must pay for helping betray his country's atomic secrets to Soviet Russia.

The 39-year-old Swiss-born Philadelphian has admitted that he acted as courier for Dr. Klaus Fuchs, leading British atomic scientist who confessed turning over vital nuclear secrets to Russia.

Fuchs is in a British prison.

Gold has pleaded guilty to violating the Wartime Espionage Act. He could be sentenced to death or to long imprisonment. He appears today before U. S. District Judge McGranery.

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Journal American
DEC 7 1950

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F. B. I.
DEC 8 1950
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75 Miller

What Price Treason? Harry Gold to Learn What He Must Pay

Philadelphia, Dec. 7 (AP)—Harry Gold, small, timid-seeming chemist, is to learn on this ninth anniversary of Pearl Harbor what price he must pay for helping betray his country's atomic secrets to Soviet Russia.

The Swiss-born Philadelphian has admitted that he acted as courier for Dr. Klaus Fuchs, leading British Atomic scientist who confessed turning over nuclear secrets to Russia. Fuchs is in a British prison.

Gold, 39, has pleaded guilty to violating the wartime espionage act. He could be sentenced to death or to long imprisonment. He appears today before Federal Judge McGranery.

Gold was arrested May 23 and since then has reportedly talked freely with FBI agents, detailing the history of his betrayal.

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103

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F. B. I.
DEC 8 1950
N. Y.

J S Mullen

TITLE

Post & Home News
DEC 7 1950

25-Year Sentence Is Asked for Gold

Philadelphia, Dec. 7 (AP).— The government demanded today that Harry Gold, 36, be sentenced to 25 years in prison for espionage. U. S. District Judge James P. McGranery delayed sentence until Saturday. Gold, research chemist who has admitted delivering atomic secrets to Russian agents, faces a maximum sentence of death. Gold was arrested by FBI agents last May 23, admitted he acted as a go-between in delivering atomic secrets from Dr. Klaus Fuchs, confessed British spy.

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F. B. I.
DEC 9 1950
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TITLE
CLASS
FROM News
NY
DATE DEC 8 1950

U.S. ASKS 25 YEARS FOR GOLD AS A SPY

But His Counsel Asserts Data Vital in Other Arrests Was Furnished by Defendant

By WILLIAM G. WEART

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7 — The United States urged Federal Judge James P. McGranery today to sentence Harry Gold to twenty-five years in jail for his espionage activities as a courier for a Russian atomic-bomb spy ring.

The court deferred sentence until 11 A. M. Saturday after Gerald A. Gleeson, United States Attorney, reported that the term had been recommended by J. Howard McGrath, the Attorney General.

The 39-year-old defendant, a research chemist at Philadelphia General Hospital at the time of his arrest last May, pleaded guilty at a previous hearing to having been a go-between for Russian spies and Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted British atomic scientist.

Gold sat impassive throughout most of the four-hour pre-sentencing arraignment. He was clad in a new brown suit, appeared haggard, and weighed forty pounds less than he did when taken into custody by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Occasionally he smiled and spoke to his court-appointed attorneys.

In the course of a two-and-one-half hour plea, John D. M. Hamilton, former chairman of the Republican National Committee and Gold's chief attorney, asserted that the defendant, without any promises or inducements from Federal authorities, had turned over all the information in his possession.

Mr. Hamilton said that this information had led to the arrest and conviction of other members of the spy ring. Mr. Gleeson later agreed that this was true and that some of the information could not have been obtained from any other source.

In reciting Gold's background, Mr. Hamilton said that he was not trying to excuse the defendant's crime, but was trying to show why it had been committed. The attorney described his client as an "extraordinarily selfless person—in fact the most selfless person I have met in my entire life."

Mr. Hamilton told the court that Gold had received no money from Russia for his help and that his only motive for committing the crime had been to aid less fortunate persons at a time when their country was our ally.

During the first years of his association with Communist agents Gold never turned over to them anything connected with national defense, Mr. Hamilton said, but nevertheless Gold had become so involved by Thanksgiving Day, 1938, that "he ceased to be a free agent. He was entrapped. Always hanging over him was the fear of exposure by the people he was working with. He felt that he did not dare cross them."

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From
NY Times
DATE DEC 8 1950
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

F. B. I.
DEC 9 1950
N. Y.

Court Pondering Gold's Sentence

By the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—The United States Government has asked a long prison term for Harry Gold, 39, the chemist accused of being messenger boy in what was potentially the most important military betrayal in history.

He appeared before Federal Judge James P. McGranery yesterday. He has admitted that he acted as courier for Dr. Klaus Fuchs, top British atomic scientist. Fuchs obtained the secrets for Russia while he worked on atom bomb development. He was convicted of espionage.

Judge McGranery delayed sentencing until Saturday so that he could ponder the long prosecution and defense tales of Gold's work. U.S. Attorney Gerald A. Gleeson asked for 25 years in prison. Gold's court-appointed attorney was former Republican Party National Chairman John D. M. Hamilton.

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106
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F.B.I.
DEC 9 1950
N.Y.

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FROM World Telegram & Sun
DATE DEC 8 1950

COURTS

U. S. Asks 25-Year Sentence for Gold

Philadelphia, Dec. 7 (AP)—The government demanded today that Harry Gold be sentenced to 25 years in prison for espionage. U. S. District Judge James P. McGranery delayed sentence until Saturday.

Gold, 39-year-old research chemist who has admitted delivering atomic secrets to Russian agents, sat quietly as U. S. Attorney Gerald A. Gleeson recommended the prison term. Gold has pleaded guilty to espionage charges and faces a miximum sentence of death.

Gold was arrested by FBI agents last May 23 and admitted that he acted as a go-between in delivering to Russian agents atomic secrets from Dr. Klaus Fuchs, confessed British spy.

Gleeson said that Gold first "became interested in the Communist Party in 1933," although he never became a member.

John D. M. Hamilton, Gold's attorney, and Gleeson agreed that Gold carried industrial secrets from 1933 until 1941. Then, they said, the secrets became increasingly more important. Finally in 1944, Gold was told he must undertake a "big job." It was delivery of the atomic secrets obtained by Fuchs. He made six "deliveries," of "packets of paper."

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107
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DEC 9 1950
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25 Year Term Asked for Gold On Spy Charge

Philadelphia Judge Delays Sentence Until Tomorrow to Study Demand by U.S.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7. (AP).—The government today demanded a prison sentence of twenty-five years for Harry Gold, confessed atomic spy courier, and sentence was delayed until Saturday morning to permit "reflection" by United States District Judge James P. McGranery.

The delay surprised the crowd jamming the court room. Gold, thirty-nine, received it without visible emotion, and later was led back to his prison cell.

United States Attorney Gerald A. Gleason said his recommendation for the twenty-five-year term had the approval of Attorney General Howard McGrath. And he charged that Gold, in helping to deliver United States atomic and industrial secrets to Soviet Russia, had acted "in contempt of the authority of the United States."

Defense Attorney John D. M. Hamilton did not make a specific recommendation of sentence. Through a three-hour argument tracing Gold's background, he emphasized that Gold "is not accused of conspiring to harm the United States."

Gold is charged with espionage. He has admitted that he was a courier through whom Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British atomic scientist, delivered atomic bomb secrets to Russia. Fuchs now is serving a prison term in Great Britain.

Before Judge McGranery disclosed his plan to delay the sentence, he leaned from the bench to ask the United States attorney: "Is it not true that Fuchs did not co-operate with the Federal government prior to the arrest of Gold?"

At this point Gold, seated in his chair, nodded his head vigorously. And Mr. Gleason advised the court that that information was correct.

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FROM Herald Tribune
BY
DATE: DEC 8 1950
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

108
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F. B. I.
DEC 9 1950
N. Y.
J. C. Walsh

Gold Gets 30 Yrs. For Giving A-Bomb Secrets to Russia

THIRTY YEARS TO MULL OVER HIS CRIME—Harry Gold looks down as handcuffs are placed on his wrists by Federal deputy marshal.

Penalty Is Severest Imposed On Any of Dr. Fuchs' Spy Ring

Philadelphia, Dec. 9 (UP)—Harry Gold was sentenced today to 30 years in prison for betraying his country by giving Russia atomic secrets that advanced the Soviet A-bomb timetable by at least a year.

The thin, sad-faced biochemist stood with "deep and horrible" remorse to hear U. S. District Judge James P. McGranery pronounce the maximum prison sentence possible under the law.

The penalty was the most severe yet imposed on the Dr. Klaus Fuchs spy ring through which Gold fed the Kremlin with his adopted country's greatest secrets.

Life Is Spared

Gold, a 39-year-old Swiss-born chemist, could have received the death penalty, but his life was spared because his co-operation led to the capture of fellow spies. Fuchs is serving a 14-year prison term in England.

Gold was sentenced to 30 years each on two counts of relaying to Soviet agents vital information Fuchs culled from the Los Alamos, N. M., project where he was employed.

Under federal law, the maxi-

Continued on Page 40

SAC
ASAC 1
ASAC 2
SEC 1
SEC 3
SEC 4
SEC 5
SEC 7
SEC 9
SEC 11
SEC 12
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

109

F. B. I.
DEC 12 1950
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DEC 9

Gold Given 30 Years In Atomic Spy Case

Continued from Page 1

mum sentence is 30 years and the two terms, therefore, could not be made consecutive.

U. S. Attorney General J. Howard McGrath had recommended a 25-year term.

There was no indication whether Gold, America's first atomic spy, would appeal the sentence which Judge McGranery meted out to deter others from the commission of like offenses." His court-appointed counsel, John D. M. Hamilton, former Republican national chairman, said he would appeal "if Gold wants to." Under the law, Gold could seek parole after serving one-third of his term.

Gold, 40 pounds lighter than when he was arrested last May, told the court he was sorry for his acts.

"There is a puny inadequacy to any words telling how deep and horrible is my remorse," Gold said.

"I have tried to make the greatest possible amends by disclosing every phase of my espionage activities by identifying all of the persons involved, and by revealing every last scrap, shred and particle of it."

Gold said he had received "the most scrupulously fair trial and treatment that could be desired," something that "most certainly could never have happened in the Soviet Union or any of the countries dominated by it."

Alfred Dean Slack, another member of the Fuchs ring, got 15 years in prison. Julius Rosenberg, also implicated by Gold as a spy for Russia, was sentenced in New York to seven years for lying to a federal grand jury. Another accused agent, David Greenglass, has not been sentenced yet.

GOLD, ATOM SPY, GETS 30-YEAR MAXIMUM FOR AIDING RED RING

Term Exceeds U. S. Demand as Judge Says Its Severity Is to Deter Others

DEFENDANT NOT TO APPEAL

Go-Between for Fuchs Finds He Made 'Terrible Mistake' by War-Time Espionage

By WILLIAM G. WEART
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9—Harry Gold, 39 years old, was sentenced today to serve thirty years in a Federal penitentiary for his espionage activities as messenger for a Russian atomic-bomb spy ring during World War II.

The sentence was imposed by United States District Judge James P. McGranery, before whom the defendant had pleaded guilty to having acted as go-between for Russian spies and Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British atomic scientist turned traitor.

The severity of the penalty, the maximum permitted by law short of death, came as a surprise to most of the 150 persons in the courtroom. It was five years longer than the term recommended by Attorney General J. Howard McGrath and more than double the fourteen-year sentence meted out in England to Fuchs, Communist master-mind of the conspiracy.

Before announcing his decision, Judge McGranery made a 1,000-word statement in which he explained that he would impose the maximum prison term to deter others from committing crimes affecting the country's security.

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F. B. I.
DEC 12 1950
N. Y.

TITLE
CLASS
FROM Times
BY
DATED DEC 10 1950
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

sentenced on 2 Counts

The court then handed down two thirty-year sentences, one on each of the two counts in the indictment. One charged that Gold had acted as a courier for the Russian spies; the other, conspiracy. The terms are to run concurrently.

The defendant, a research chemist at Philadelphia General Hospital at the time of his arrest by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents last May, heard the penalty without any sign of emotion.

Later, through his court-appointed counsel, John D. M. Hamilton, former chairman of the Republican National Committee, Gold announced that he would not appeal. Court attachés said that the prisoner could have taken such action by claiming that the sentence had been "excessive."

Under Federal law, Gold will be eligible for parole after serving one-third of the sentence. If parole is never granted, he could be freed in about twenty-two years through good behavior.

As the half-hour proceeding opened, Gold stepped before the bar on invitation of the court and made a brief statement in which he conceded that he had made a "terrible mistake" and had received "the most scrupulously fair trial and treatment that could be desired."

Speaks With Deliberation

Speaking slowly and almost as though he had rehearsed the statement many times, the defendant added that "this has been not only in this court but has been in the cases with the F. B. I., with the other agencies of the Justice Department and with the authorities at the various prisons where I have been lodged." He continued:

"Most certainly that could never have happened in the Soviet Union or any of the countries dominated by it. I have tried to make the greatest possible amends by disclosing evxery phase of my espionage activities, by identifying all of the persons involved, and by revealing every last scrap, shred, and particle of it."

Before passing sentence, Judge McGranery said:

"The defendant has pleaded guilty to charges of crimes affecting the national security of the United States and to the advantage of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The gravity of these offenses is indicated by the Congressional authorization to impose sentence of the death penalty for each crime charged.

"While these offenses are properly viewed in the setting of the

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

GOLD, RED SPY, GETS 30-YEAR MAXIMUM

Continued From Page 1

period of their commission, at which time the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was an ally of the United States, nevertheless, the defendant transmitted and delivered documents and information vital to our national defense and affecting the national security of the United States to agents of a foreign government, and the defendant entered into unlawful conspiracy with agents of the foreign government with full, complete and calculated knowledge of the secret character of this information relating to atomic energy and nuclear fission and of its importance to the national defense of the United States and with knowledge that in so acting he was in violation of the laws of the United States.

"The court has properly considered that on the advice of counsel the defendant has entered pleas of guilty to the crimes charged in the two counts of the indictment; and the court has further considered, as it has a like duty to consider, the fact that the defendant, in addition to confessing his guilt, has attempted to atone for his crimes against the United States by actively cooperating with the Government to cause the apprehension of and the conviction of co-conspirators who participated with him in his wrongdoing.

"The court, nevertheless, must reflect upon the need to deter others in the future from the commission of similar offenses to the injury of the United States and to the advantage of a foreign Government. The court stresses that the deterrence of others from such offenses is an obligation whose weight cannot be minimized in this case.

"Since the responsibility of a judge in imposing sentence remains the conscientious exercise of his discretion, the court has concluded that it will not follow the recommendation of the Attorney General."

Judge McGranery added that after "long and deliberate application of the principles to the facts" he had decided to impose the maximum prison term.

Gold Gets 30 Years For Role as Reds' Atom Spy

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9 (UP).—Spy Harry Gold was sentenced today to 30 years in prison for betraying his country by giving Russia atomic secrets that advanced the Soviet A-bomb timetable by at least a year.

The thin, sad-faced biochemist stood with "deep and horrible" remorse to hear Federal Judge McGranery pronounce the maximum prison sentence possible.

The penalty was the most severe yet imposed on anyone in the Dr. Klaus Fuchs spy ring, through which Gold fed the Kremlin with his adopted country's greatest secrets.

Gold, 39, a Swiss-born chemist, could have received the death penalty, but his life was spared because his cooperation led to the capture of fellow spies. Fuchs is serving a 14-year prison term in England.

Gold was sentenced to 30 years each on two counts of relaying to Soviet agents vital information Fuchs culled from the Los Alamos, N. M., project where he was employed. Under Federal law, the maximum prison sentence is 30 years and the two terms therefore could not be made consecutive.

U. S. Attorney General McGrath had recommended a 25-year term.

There was no indication whether Gold, America's first atomic spy, would appeal the sentence which McGranery meted out to deter others "from the commission of like offenses." His court-appointed counsel, John D. M. Hamilton, former Republican National Chairman, said he would appeal "if Gold wants to."

Gold, 40 pounds lighter than when he was arrested last May, told the court he was sorry for his acts, saying:

"There is a puny inadequacy to any words telling how deep and horrible is my remorse."

Gold said he had received "the most scrupulously fair trial and treatment that could be desired," something that "most certainly never have happened in the Soviet Union or any of the countries dominated by it."

'DEEP IS MY REMORSE'

Harry Gold, convicted of wartime espionage, rides to prison in Philadelphia to serve 30-year sentence.
(AP WIREphoto)

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DEC 12 1950
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Mirror
DEC 10 1950

(Associated Press Wirefoto)

Harry Gold (left), confessed atom spy, leaves Federal Court in Philadelphia with Deputy U. S. Marshal Gercke, after being sentenced to 30 years in prison.

Gold Gets Limit: 30 Yrs. as A-Spy

Philadelphia, Dec. 9 (U.P.).—Spy Harry Gold was sentenced today to 30 years in prison for betraying his country by giving Russia atomic secrets that advanced the Soviet A-bomb timetable by at least one year.

The thin, sad-faced biochemist stood with "deep and horrible" remorse to hear U. S. District Judge James P. McGranery pronounce the maximum prison sentence possible under the law.

The penalty was the most severe yet imposed on a member of the Dr. Klaus Fuchs spy ring through which Gold fed vital secrets of his adopted country to the Kremlin.

Gold, 39 and Swiss-born, could have received the death penalty. His life was spared because his cooperation led to the capture of fellow spies. Fuchs is serving a 14-year prison term in England.

Employed at Los Alamos.

Gold was sentenced to 30 years each on two counts of relaying to Soviet agents vital information that Fuchs had culled from the Los Alamos, N. Mex., project, where he was employed.

There was no indication whether Gold, America's first atomic spy, would appeal the sentence which McGranery meted out to deter others "from the commission of like offenses." His court-appointed counsel, John D. M. Hamilton, former Republican National Chairman, said he would appeal "if Gold wants to." Under the law, Gold could seek parole after serving one-third of his term.

Gold, 40 pounds lighter than when he was arrested last May, told the court he was sorry for his acts.

Says He Told All.

"There is a puny inadequacy to any words telling how deep and horrible is my remorse," Gold said.

"I have tried to make the greatest possible amends by disclosing every phase of my espionage activities by identifying all of the persons involved, and by revealing every last scrap, shred and particle of it."

Gold said he had received "the most scrupulously fair trial and treatment that could be desired." something that "most certainly could never have happened in the Soviet Union or any of the countries dominated by it."

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Gold Slated as Witness In Spy Trial of Others

U. S. Attorney Saypol will use the confessed traitor Harry Gold as a major witness in several forthcoming trials of his alleged fellow-conspirators in espionage activities, it was indicated here yesterday.

Gold, 39-year-old Philadelphia chemist sentenced yesterday to 30 years imprisonment as a confessed Russian spy, is also expected to offer testimony toward conviction of "any other spies arrested in the future," it was learned.

His testimony is expected to play a particularly prominent part in the Government's case against Julius Rosenberg, his wife, Ethel, and Morton Sobell, alleged members of a Soviet atomic espionage ring.

TRIAL JAN. 4

Rosenberg, 33, his wife, 35, and Sobell, 33, will go on trial Jan. 4 in the U. S. Court House at Foley Square.

The Rosenbergs are said to have been actual plotmakers in the well-financed Kremlin network scheme to steal atom bomb secrets, and Sobell, a radar expert, is accused of abetting the reported conspiracy.

Trial of the trio will be a direct result of the excellent work of Miles K. Lane, special assistant U. S. Attorney who presented the case to a New York Federal Grand Jury last August.

MISS BENTLEY WITNESS

Whether the case of William W. Remington, former New Deal official charged with perjury in denying he was ever a Communist, will involve Gold as a witness, has not yet been revealed.

Remington is scheduled to go on trial a week from tomorrow.

Elizabeth Bentley, former spy courier who named Remington as one of her "sources" of government documents in testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee, is expected to be the chief witness against Remington.

Thomas J. Donegan, special assistant U.S. Attorney General, who has spent almost two years preparing the Remington case, declined to comment on whether Gold would be called as a witness.

EX-EMPLOYE FACES ACTION.

Another forthcoming trial is that of John Oscar Vgo, former employer of Gold, who was indicted on perjury charges.

Gold's dealing with Vago indicate possibility the chemist may appear as a Government witness against Vago.

Enjoy columns by George E. Sokolsky, Fulton Lewis Jr., Dorothy Kilgallen and many others . . . daily in the Journal-American.

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Harry Gold Gets 30 Yrs. as Atom Spy for Russia

He Tells of 'Deep Remorse'; Court, to 'Deter Others,' Gives More Than Asked

By The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—Harry Gold was sentenced today to thirty years in prison—more than double the term Great Britain imposed on Dr. Klaus Fuchs, who stole the atomic data which Gold carried to Soviet agents.

Gold, a research chemist, admitted he served as courier between Fuchs and a Russian espionage ring. Fuchs was sentenced to fourteen years in an English prison. Gold's sentence, two thirty-year terms to run concurrently, exceeded the recommendation of the Federal government for a twenty-five-year term.

Gold, who will be forty Tuesday, showed little emotion as he was sentenced by United State Federal District Judge James P. McGranery. His haggard face—he has lost thirty-five pounds since his arrest May 23—was the sole evidence of the strain he has been under.

Judge McGranery said he chose to ignore the sentence recom-

(Continued on page 42, column 1)

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Harry Gold

(Continued from page one)

mendation from the United States Attorney General because there is need "to deter others" who might be considering following in Gold's footsteps.

In a sober statement, Gold told the court he had made a "terrible mistake."

In a calm voice, he said "matters which have been uppermost in my mind for the last few months" prompted him to speak. Four things, he continued, have caused him "deep and horrible" remorse.

First, he said, the work done on his behalf by his two court-appointed attorneys had served to "bring me to the realization of the terrible mistake I have made."

Secondly, he was deeply impressed by the manner in which he was treated since his arrest. "I am fully aware," he said, "that I have received the most scrupulously fair trial and treatment that could be desired and that this has been not only in this court but has been the case with the F. B. I., with the other agencies of the Justice Department, and with the authorities at the various prisons where I have been lodged. Most certainly, that could never have happened in the Soviet Union or any of the countries dominated by it."

Thirdly, he said he had been concerned over the fact that "those who mean so much to me have been the worst besmirched by my deeds—my country, my family and friends, my former classmates at Xavier University and the Jesuits there, and the people at the heart station at the Philadelphia General Hospital." He formerly was employed as a research chemist at the Philadelphia hospital.

"There is a puny inadequacy to any words telling how deep and horrible is my remorse," he added.

Lastly, he said, he has tried since his arrest to make "the greatest possible amends by disclosing every phase of my espionage activities, by identifying all the persons involved and by revealing every last scrap, shred and particle of it."

Federal authorities have said that Gold aided them by disclosing the names of other members of the Soviet spy ring. He recently testified at the New York trial of two others accused of espionage activity.

Gold's court-named attorneys, John D. M. Hamilton and Augustus Ballard, announced later they would make no attempt to file an appeal. Gold was returned to

Sentenced to 30 Years

Associated Press wirephoto

Harry Gold riding back to prison in Philadelphia yesterday

"go-between" in 1933, carrying relatively unimportant industrial secrets to Russian agents, identified only as "Sam," or "Fred" or "Dick." Later, in the World War II years from 1941 to 1944, he admitted turning over to Soviet agents vital defense secrets, and, in 1944 and 1945, data on atomic research obtained by Fuchs.

30-YEAR TERM GIVEN GOLD AS RED ATOM SPY

Traitor Saved from Chair by Willingness to Testify

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9 — Harry Gold, 39-year-old biochemist who confessed delivering America's precious atomic and nuclear secrets to Kremlin agents, today was sentenced to 30 years in prison.

The fictional seal and bravado of a cornered spy were not displayed today by Gold, who pleaded "deep and horrible remorse" for his treachery. He will not appeal his case.

Because Gold's admitted treason occurred during wartime, the slim, dark-haired research scientist could have received the death penalty.

It was understood that Federal Judge James P. McGranery spared Gold the latter fate only because the prisoner has expressed willingness to testify against other spies—and help convict them.

CONCURRENT TERMS.

Gold, first American arrested for transmitting atomic secrets to Russia, was sentenced to 30 years on each of two counts, but the terms were ordered served concurrently because the maximum penalty, according to the law, is death-or-30-years.

Judge McGranery, imposing the sentence, which was five years more on each count than was recommended by the Government, stated:

"The court must reflect upon the need to deter others from the commission of similar offenses to the injury of the United States and to the advantage of a foreign government.

"It is an obligation which cannot be minimized in this case.

"Since the responsibility of a judge in imposing sentence remains the conscientious exercise of his discretion, the court has

Continued on Page 9, Column 4.

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ATOM SPY GOLD GETS 30 YEARS

Continued from First Page

concluded that it will not follow the recommendation of the attorney general."

McGranery also noted that he had "tried to reach a decision that would not be subject to the whims of popular passion."

He similarly called atention to his conclusion that Gold had resorted to his perrfidy "with full, calculated knowledge" that he was turning over data on atomic energy and nuclear fission affecting national security.

Gold, once pudgy, but now 40 pounds lighter than when he was arrested last May 23, was visibly nervous as he stood before the bar of justice.

Alternately wringing his hands and letting them fall limply at his sides, he told the court:

"I realize the puny inadequacies of words to express how deep and horrible is my remorse.

TRIED TO MAKE AMENDS.

"I have tried to make the best possible amends by disclosing all phases of my espionage activities to the last scrap, shred and particle of evidence.

"The most tormenting of my thoughts are those most friendly to me have been besmirched by my deeds."

His eyes ghostly dull, and his voice toned to a dispirited monotone, he continued:

"I have betrayed my country, my familly, my classmates and instructors at Xavier Unicersity, and my fellow employes at the Philadelphia General Hospital."

When seized by FBI agents, Gold was engaged i na heart project at the hospital.

As though suddenly swept by a realization of the enormity of his misdeeds, Gold added:

"I have received a most scrupulously fair trial, and good treatment from the FBI and other Justice Department agencies and prison authorities.

"This could not have happened in the Soviet Union—or in any of Russia's satellite nations."

He expressed appreciation of conscientious work of his court-appointed defense counsel, John D. M. Hamilton, former Republican National Chairman, and the latter's associate, August Ballard.

"Nothing,' he stressed, "has served more since my arrest to prove to me what a terrible mistake I made than the manner in which my counsel have worked

served more since my arrest to prove to me what a terrible mistake I made than the manner in which my counsel have worked so hard on my behalf.

"They did this despite personal criticism and investive, not because they condoned my crime, but because they believed I was entitled to a fair trial."

QUAILS FROM LENS.

He appeared in court wearing a brown pin-striped suit, and appeared more worried about a battery of news photographers waiting for him than he did about his own fate.

Before pronouncing sentence, McGranery said:

"The defendant has pleaded guilty to charges of crimes affecting the national security of the United States and to the advantage of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

"The gravity of these offenses is indicated by the Congressional authorization to impose sentence of the death penalty for each crime charged."

The court noted that while Gold's offenses occurred when Russia was this country's ally, "the defendant transmitted and delivered documents and information vital to our national defense and entered into unlawful conspiracy with agents of the foreign government with full, complete and calculated knowledge . . . of the character of his information."

After sentencing, Gold was returned to Holmesburgh prison where he has been held most of the time since his arrest.

Born in Switzerland of a Russian Jewish mother who died four years ago, and a father, now 70 who is a disciple of Leo Tolstoy Gold will be 40 next Tuesday.

He admitted serving as a go-between in transmitting atomic secrets to Dr. Klaus Fuchs, confessed British spy.

Hamilton characterized him as "the most selfless man I ever met . . . mired down in idealism."

Hamilton announced there would be no appeal.

Court attaches explained that Gold could apply for parole after serving, roughly, one-third of his sentence or appromiately 10 years.

Gold to Testify Here At Spy Trial of 2

By the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—Harry Gold, sentenced to 30 years in prison as the courier of a Russian atom spy ring, will be taken to New York within the next several days to testify at the trial of two others accused of conspiracy in atom bomb espionage.

Gold, Philadelphia biochemist, sentenced in federal court here on Saturday, now is in Philadelphia County Prison awaiting government decision on where he will be sent to serve his 30-year term.

In New York he will be called as a witness at the conspiracy trial of David Greenglass and Julius Rosenberg. Gold was named as a co-conspirator in this case but he was not indicted.

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World Telegram & Sun
DEC 12 1950

Spies and Speech

To Harry Gold the thirty-year sentence imposed on him by Judge McGranery could only have been an anti-climax. Gold had reached the end of the road when he confessed and life in or out of jail can hardly hold any solace for him. Like others caught in the Russian web, Gold didn't sell out his country for monetary reward. He was another victim of the dual allegiance which the Soviets inspire among their agents and he did not realize the self-deception until it was too late. The story isn't new and it has tragic parallels in other lands. Perhaps the most revealing footnote to the dreary saga, however, is a passage in the testimony Gold gave at the trial of two accomplices in the atomic spy ring. Describing his own operations in the Russian network, Gold said:

"I was told by my first Soviet superior to stay away from it (the Communist Party), never to read The Daily Worker and never to read liberal literature or express liberal thoughts."

This glimpse of the espionage underworld has crucial bearing on the McCarran madness and the whole structure of investigation, re-investigation and super-investigation of political opinions being fashioned in the McCarran age. For years the FBI has spent money and man-hours exploring the affiliations, reading habits and public performance of government employes; time after time employes have been forced to explain dubious associations and suspicious remarks. What Gold's testimony must teach us is that the enemy's most valued agents—those actually participating in espionage—will never be caught by those methods.

Spies do not proclaim their political identity. They will never be caught by "registration" provisions. They won't be spotted at left-wing rallies. The spy is spared such onerous duties as circulating petitions or listening to public orations. All these are diversions from the main business. It was while hundreds of FBI agents were preoccupied with the pursuit of the readers of subversive literature, the recitters of unorthodox opinions and the participants in Communist shindigs that Gold pursued his labors unmolested.

The Communist movement is undoubtedly one of the recruiting grounds for espionage agents. But once they go to work they will never be found in Union Square; neither will they be found applauding Paul Robeson as he sings a Chinese Red Army tune while Chinese Communists are killing his countrymen (as he did on Monday night in this city). We may be stunned and sickened by Robeson's wretched performance. But we won't save America by concentrating all our attention on him.

Gold's confession underlines both the danger and the futility of the McCarran orgy. While we are hunting heretics, the man who serves the Russians best won't be walking picket lines or flaunting left-wing books. If he is wrapping bundles for Moscow, they probably will be encased in The Journal of Commerce. We will never combat espionage by curtailing freedom of speech; the spy in our midst learned to remain silent long ago.

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HARRY GOLD BROUGHT HERE

Soviet Aide to Be Witness in Trial of Greenglass

Harry Gold, messenger for a Soviet atomic bomb spy ring in World War II, was brought to the Tombs Prison yesterday from Philadelphia. Authorities said he had been transferred to be available next week for the trial of Irving Greenglass, accused of being another member of the espionage ring.

Before Gold left Philadelphia, Federal Judge James P. McGramery reduced the sentence of thirty years' imprisonment to twenty-nine years and 223 days. The 142-day reduction gave the prisoner credit for the time he had been confined since his arrest last May.

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NY Times
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A-Spy Gold Helped Develop Invention

By the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6. — A patent has been granted on an invention that Harry Gold helped develop as a chemist while he was delivering atomic bomb secrets to Russia.

Codevelopers of the process, on which the patent was granted by the U.S. Patent Office last Tuesday, were named as Abraham Brothman of New York and a man identified only as Philip Levine of Boston.

Gold, serving 30 years' imprisonment after pleading guilty, implicated Abraham Brothman, who was convicted of conspiring to obstruct justice. Brothman is serving seven years in prison.

The patent is on a process for the manufacture of acetylenic alcohols and acetylenic gamma-glycols. The patent is assigned to A. Brothman & Associates, Long Island City. That is the industrial engineering firm that Brothman headed when he was arrested on Gold's accusations.

The patent was applied for April 19, 1948, when Gold was chief chemist for the firm. Two months later he left the firm to become a bio-chemist at the Philadelphia General Hospital.

A chemist here said the compounds could be used in the making of such industrial products as plastics and butadiene — used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber — and in the preparation of pharmaceuticals of some types.

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FROM World Telegram & Sun
NY
DATED JAN 6 1951
DIVISION

Gold, Spy, Gets Patent; Brothman a Co-Inventor

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5—Harry Gold, serving thirty years as an atomic spy for Russia, and Abraham Brothman, convicted of conspiring with him to obstruct justice, share in a patent just granted by the United States Patent Office. It covers a chemical process.

Gold, a 40-year-old chemist, helped develop the process while working for A. Brothman and Associates, Long Island City, Queens, N. Y., an industrial engineering firm that Brothman headed when he was sentenced to seven years imprisonment.

The patent, issued Tuesday, was applied for April 19, 1948, two months before Gold took a position at the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Assigned to A. Brothman and Associates, the patent names Philip Levine of Boston as a third co-inventor. The process is for the manufacture of acetylenic alcohols and acetylenic gammaglycols, which, according to organic chemists, are not new, but have been awaiting a low-cost process. One chemist said they could be used in making plastics and possibly butadiene for synthetic rubber.

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Sokolsky's THESE DAYS:

Tells Odd Twist In Gold Spy Case

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

ONE of the most important facts established in the Harry Gold case was that the Amtorg Trading Company was the center of Soviet espionage in this country. That has often appeared in testimony before Congressional committees during the past decade and has generally been ignored by our Government.

GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

Now, to return to Gold, the spy. From his testimony it appears that he had become acquainted with a chemist whose name is Mr. Black. I do not find a first name and Black was not called as a witness, so maybe he is dead or something.

Whatever became of Black, he was a Communist and he wanted Gold to be a member of the Communist Party. Gold had no wish to be a Communist. He was willing to be a spy but not a Communist.

He apparently felt that it was immoral and indecent to be a Communist but not to be a spy. In this curious amoral world in which we live in a spiraling paganism, treason seems to a man not to be a crime.

This testimony is pertinent:

THE WITNESS (Gold): The first (reason) was a debt of gratitude to Black because of the fact that he had gotten me a job in the worst years of the depression, the worst months of the depression, in February of 1933, just before the bank holiday.

"We were a family with a fierce sort of pride and we would have hated to go on relief—Black saved us from that. The second reason in addition to the one of a genuine desire to help the people of the Soviet Union, the second reason was that I got Black off my neck about joining the Communist Party. I didn't want to. I didn't like them."

NOW, figure that one. He is grateful to Black; he wants to help the people of the Soviet Union and he becomes a spy, stealing the military secrets of the American people, but he will not be a Communist. Why?

Read this:

Q. You did not like the Communist Party?

A. No; I thought they were a lot of wacked-up Bohemians.

Q. I beg your pardon, what did you say?

A. I thought they were a lot of wacked-up Bohemians.

This is hard to follow no matter how you read it and I wonder how Judge Kaufman or the jury could follow Gold's logic. In a word, he disliked American Communists, preferring the Russian brand.

This bit of evidence shows how Russia worked in America:

Q. You told us that you were not a member of the Communist Party. Is that correct?

A. I never was a member of the Communist Party.

Q. You mean you were not a dues-paying member?

A. I was not a member. I never wanted to, and I never became one, and I was told by the first Soviet superior I ever had, to stay away from them, never to read the Daily Worker, never to go near them—

Q. In 1944—

THE COURT: Are you finished with your answer?

THE WITNESS: Not quite. I was told never to read the

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came one, and I was told by the [illegible]
to stay [illegible]y from them, never to read the Daily Worker, never
to go [illegible] them—
Q. 19[illegible]

THE COURT: Are you finished with your answer?

THE WITNESS: Not quite. I was told never to read the Daily Worker, never to read any even liberal literature or even express liberal thoughts.

Q. Did you read liberal literature, Mr. Gold?

A. Very, very occasionally when it was forced on me by someone.

Q. Did you express liberal thoughts?

A. Very rarely.

Now, when someone talks about a dues-paying, card-carrying Communist, he might think of the self-confessed, convicted spy, Harry Gold, who was not a Communist but who worked for Soviet Russia against the United States.

There are many such men and women in this country, some of whom are jumping on the bandwagon now, fearful lest they be discovered. Many who today say that they are anti-Communist but who have a record of service in the interest of Soviet Russia, say since 1938, need to do more than suggest that they have changed their minds—particularly as it is now a Communist policy to go underground.

Lots of Americans did worse things than Gold did. In magazines, on the radio, in universities, they corrupted the minds of our people. Now, they are denying but they are not renouncing their past. They are fooling no one.

Gold has displayed a pattern of work which was quite successful for a time.

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THE NATION

'Guilty as Charged'

When the United States exploded the first atomic bombs in the summer of 1945, American scientists said that the basic theories involved were known to scientists everywhere in the world, including Soviet Russia. But most predicted that it would probably be the mid-Fifties before Russia, with the limitations of her technology and war-damaged industry, could make the bomb. Four years later, in September, 1949, President Truman announced: "An atomic explosion [has] taken place in the U.S.S.R." Harold C. Urey, the physicist, says it would be a good guess now that Russia has fifty atomic bombs—at a time when many scientists thought she would still be trying to make her first.

A major reason for Russia's rapid advances in atomic energy, it is now clear, was a vast and enormously effective espionage setup in the West. This spy apparatus kept the U.S.S.R. informed about the Western atomic weapons project almost from the time it was started. There is evidence

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that just a month after the bomb was dropped on Nagasaki, a sketch and detailed description of it was in the hands of the Soviets.

Last week in New York three persons were convicted of participating in the spy ring that sent the information to Russia. Many details on how the ring operated were brought out in the trial, but much is still to be learned.

The chief prosecution witnesses in the case were two men who have confessed to a part in the spy apparatus—David Greenglass and Harry Gold. Greenglass was an important source of information for the ring during the war, when, as an Army sergeant, he was assigned to the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic laboratory. Gold was a courier, receiving material from Greenglass and others and passing it on to a Russian Vice Consul in New York, Anatoli Yakovlev.

6 to Tell Suspect Efforts to Flee

Witnesses to Take Stand After Gold

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

Efforts of persons involved in Soviet espionage to escape a fast-closing FBI trap by fleeing to Russia via Mexico will be detailed by six witnesses for the government in the A-bomb spy trial, it was learned today.

These witnesses, two of them women, arrived from Mexico City this week and may take the stand today following cross-examination of Harry Gold, seventh government witness.

FACES DEFENSE ATTACK.

Gold, who now is serving a 30-year sentence for espionage, probably faces a verbal pounding by the four-man battery of defense lawyers who yesterday heard the pale, unemotional biochemist:

1. Identify Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former Soviet vice-consul here as the "Russian superior" who commanded Gold's spy operations with Klaus Fuchs, atomic scientist;

2. Name Yakovlev as the man who gave him the code pieces of paper that prior witnesses have said were supplied by Julius Rosenberg, one of the defendants, to be used in contacting persons at Los Alamos;

3. Testify that Fuchs, now serving a 15-year sentence in England for espionage, gave Gold atomic data that was in turn siphoned by Gold to Yakovlev.

TELLS ROLE IN PLOT.

Gold's damaging testimony introduced through Miles J. Lane, Chief Ass't U. S. Attorney, caught the defendants by surprise and brought an uninterrupted series of objections by their counsel.

Rosenberg, 32, and his wife, Ethel, 35, of 10 Monroe st., sat stolidly watching the witness as did Morten Sobell, 34. All face a maximum penalty of death if convicted of the charge of espionage conspiracy.

Lane, whose presentation of evidence lead to the indictment of the trio last August, sharpened the government's case on Russian control of the apparatus by eliciting from Gold the part played by Yakovlev in the conspiracy.

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GAVE A-BOMB DATA.

According to Gold, who admitted he had served as a spy courier for 15 years, Yakovlev supplied liberal sums of money to pay such "contacts" as David Greenglass, brother-in-law of Rosenberg.

Greenglass, also an admitted spy, testified earlier in the trial that at Rosenberg's request, he supplied a complete description of the atom bomb while Greenglass was a machinist on the Los Alamos project.

Gold said he obtained on several occasions similar data from Fuchs, one of the leading atomic scientists.

"At one meeting in June, 1944, Fuchs met with me to give me information relating to the application of nuclear fission," Gold testified.

MET IN BROOKLYN.

Gold also said he met Fuchs "in the Borough Hall area of Brooklyn" and later "gave to Yokolev a package of papers that Fuchs had delivered to me."

Gold said the last time he saw Fuchs in New Mexico a year later, Fuchs told him that "he might have to go back to London because there was less cooperation between the British and Americans on the project."

Gold said he made arrangements for Fuchs to maintain monthly contacts with Soviet agents in London.

ARRANGED LONDON TRYST.

"I told Fuchs to appear at a certain hour at a London subway station. He was to carry five books in one hand and two in the other. His Soviet 'contact' would approach carrying a copy of Bennett Cerf's book 'Stop Me If You've Heard This One'."

Gold also said his first contact with Greenglass at Los Alamos was arranged by Yakovlev.

While Gold was unfolding his story of intrigue in another courtroom, William Perl, 32, a supersonics expert and Columbia University instructor, was being arraigned on a four-point perjury indictment before Federal Judge Goddard, in connection with the same spy ring.

He was held in $20,000 bail after Asst. U. S. Atty. Foley said the Government alleged that Perl was offered a considerable amount of money to flee the United States within the month by one Vivian Glassman of 131 E. 7th st.

Perl recently had asked that his passport be renewed. He was arrested at his home, 104 E. 38th st., Wednesday night by FBI agents.

Fuchs, Gold Had Rendezvous In Brooklyn, Seneca Club Told

Brooklyn was scheduled as a meeting place between Dr. Klaus Emil Fuchs, who is serving 14 years in a British prison, and Harry Gold, whose sentence is for 30 years in a federal penitentiary in this country, for their atomic secret activities, it was disclosed last night by Frank J. Parker, U. S. Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, at a meeting of the Seneca Club of Kings County at the clubhouse, 93 Division Ave.

The meeting between the two men was to have occured late in July or early in August, 1944, near the Public Library, Eastern Parkway and Flatbush Ave., but Dr. Fuchs did not show up. The follow-up meeting was in the Spring of '45, in Massachusetts.

Parker gave the history of the early life and education of both Fuchs and Gold, and a summary of their activities in connection with furnishing atomic secrets to Russia.

The speakers was introduced by Samuel Goldstein, president of the club.

Acting City Council President Joseph T. Shmarkey, executive member of the club, also spoke.

Charles H. Kriger, chairman of the Board of Assessors, offered a memorial resolution on the death of Terrance (Terry) Mitchell, former Brooklyn welterweight boxer, whose body was found last week in the water off Governors island. Mitchell was a member of the club.

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Top A-Secret Stolen—6th of a Series:

Reds Dismayed By Spy's Fadeout

This is the sixth article on "The Great A-bomb Robbery" by Soviet Russia.

By BOB CONSIDINE
International News Service Staff Correspondent
(World Copyright 1951 by International News Service)

Harry Gold, the inconspicuous spy, kissed his mother good-bye in their comfortable Philadelphia home one August afternoon in 1944 and when she pressed him as to where he was going—as the old lady often did—he winked suggestively.

She sighed, but not unhappily. Harry had a mysterious girl somewhere. Soon, she supposed, he would bring her home and that would be fine with Mrs. Gold.

For she had worried for a long time about these odd meetings that carried the elder of her two sons off so many nights, and saw him return so late that he could barely get a few hours sleep before reporting to his job as a research chemist.

Gold hurried to a train and an hour and a half later was in New York. His date was with no girl. It was with Dr. Klaus Fuchs, one of the more distinguished foreign physicists working behind the shrouds of America's atomic bomb-building effort.

Gold did not emerge from the labyrinth of Penn. Station.

125
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Top A-Secret Stolen—6th of a Series:

Spy Fadeout Dismayed Reds

By BOB CONSIDINE

Continued from First Page

He bought an evening paper (to hand later to Fuchs in return for the newspaper Fuchs would give him, enclosing priceless information) and stepped aboard a Brooklyn-bound subway, local.

Three of four times during that trip to Brooklyn he hopped off his car just as the doors were closing and stood on sparsely populated platforms, making a pretense of reading but—in truth—furtively scanning the faces of those about him. Then he would get back on a train...just as the doors were closing.

He had his orders from a superior he knew only as "John" but who was Anatoli Yakovlev, vice consul at the Russian Consulate in New York. He must exercise the most extreme caution not to be followed to his meetings with Fuchs, and he was proud of the way in which he had frustrated and pierced the wall of security around the spying scientist.

The meeting place this time was near the Brooklyn Museum on Eastern Parkway. But to Gold's consternation, Fuchs did not appear. Startled, Gold returned to Philadelphia and waited a tense week for their alternate meeting date.

He returned to New York, waited with growing alarm for Fuchs at a corner on Central Park W., reading into each passing face the look of a Government agent, then fled.

If Gold was agitated, "John" was doubly so when the Philadelphian reported Fuchs' disappearance. Yakovlev had withheld from Gold the address in New York of the scientist. But now he gave it to him—128 W. 77th.

Somewhat tremulously, Gold went to the house and, when a janitor answered his ring, told the man he was there to return a book he had borrowed from Fuchs. In the book, which he had just bought, Gold had painfully copied Fuchs' signature.

"He left town," the janitor said. "Didn't say where he was going."

Yakovlev eventually dispatched Gold to Cambridge, Mass., and the home of Fuchs' sister and brother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Heineman, completely innocent of the plot, and of her brother's role in life, welcomed "Raymond" as a friend.

Klaus, she said, had been transferred to some place in the southwest. That was all she knew, but she added that before her brother left on his mysterious mission he told her she could expect him to visit her during the Christmas holidays.

Forlornly, Gold left his phone number in Philadelphia and asked Mrs. Heineman to have Fuchs call him when he returned. He made two other fruitless trips to Cambridge, at "John's" demand.

FURIOUS WITH GOLD.

Yakovlev was furious with Gold for losing track of a man who had become, since his arrival in the U.S. as part of a British atomic team which U.S. authorities had agreed not to investigate, the most important spy in the entire Communist network throughout the world. Gold mewed pitifully for another chance to make good in this new spy-courier assignment.

Gold's life was made miserable during the long Fall and early Winter. But at the turn of the year his phone in Philadelphia rang and a quiet, precise, clipped voice on the other end—calling long distance—asked, "Raymond?" It was Fuchs.

As full of joy as discretion, Gold rushed to Cambridge to see the man whom he later (in a confession) called "noble" and a "genius." On a frigid afternoon, in a bedroom of the Heineman house, Fuchs explained his disappearance. He had been assigned to Los Alamos, New Mexico, where the bomb itself was being fabricated.

REVEALS SECRETS.

To the amazed Gold the spy revealed that the bomb—it was believed—could be made to explode by bringing together, inside the bomb casing, a number of "non-critical" masses of uranium-235 or plutonium, thus forming a critical mass that would explode with holocaustic might.

This "trigger" device, he said, was called the "lens" and was so difficult to devise and perfect that it represented a sort bottleneck in the production of the first bomb.

At the moment they parted, as had been their custom, Fuchs handed Gold a fat envelope. And the most closely guarded secrets of the most secret laboratory on earth had started the trip to the Kremlin.

WAITS FOR MEETING.

Gold, who did not know how to get in touch with "John," bit his nails in frenzy, waiting for their scheduled February meeting at 8th ave. and 23rd st. in New York City. He proudly handed over the envelope Fuchs had given to him the previous month. Yakovlev scanned it shrewdly and quickly, then returned it to his pocket for more careful reading. He de-

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Gold painstakingly recreated his meeting with Fuchs, including mention of Fuch's annoyance at having had to come the way east to deliver the information, and his demand that thereafter Gold would have to travel to Sante Fe—with a meeting scheduled for the first Saturday in June, 1945, at 4 p.m., on the Castillo st. bridge.

Then Gold mentioned the "lens" and Yakovlev reacted as if touched by a live wire. He whispered almost savagely that Gold must search his mind and remember everything Fuchs had said about the "lens."

RELAYS DATA

Gold nervously told what he knew, but the Russian almost spit his derision. And when Gold left late that night for the dreary ride back to Philadelphia he felt that he had somehow let down his superior.

What he did not know was that Yakovlev had come into possession, by way of Julius Rosenberg, who is now facing the electric chair, of an actual sketch of the sternly guarded "lens," including information about the type of explosives used to smash together the nuclear matter!

To build that "lens" the U.S. had spent millions, and had retained what is believed to have been a majority of the finest precision tool workers in the country. The Russians, as we will see later, got it for $500—and at least $50 of that sum was returned to the U.S. Treasury by the purchase of a war bond!

(TOMORROW: Gold meets Fuchs twice in Santa Fe.)

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Fuchs Played It Safe:

How Spy Sought To Cloud His Trial

This is the fifth article of the inside story on how Russia stole America's A-bomb secrets.

By BOB CONSIDINE
International News Service Staff Correspondent
(World Copyright 1951 by International News Service)

It would be difficult to picture a more innocuous looking man than Dr. Klaus Fuchs. The mortal enemy who was bowed into the U. S. in December, 1943.

He came as a trusted member of an otherwise devoted team of British physicists sent here at the suggestion of Winston Churchill to speed the day when the Western Allies could add a devastating A-bomb to their arsenal.

The quiet, pale, studious young man seemed too shy to make friends. His diffidence was written off by those who first met and trusted him as the markings of genius. As unexciting as he was, his presence here caused tremendous excitement in the Kremlin.

His spy contact in England, informed that Fuchs would be sent to the U. S. and would want to continue his spying amid the secret treasures here, set machinery into operation to retain the services of the master spy.

That it was to be on a high level was apparent from the start. His arrival was quickly brought to the attention of the Russian Embassy in Washington. Harry Gold was given the courier's role in the sell-out by Anatoli A. Yakovlev, Soviet vice consul in New York.

Gave Secrets to Red Consul

It was to Yakovlev (whom Gold knew as "John," and who made good his return to Russia in 1946) that the little Philadelphian delivered documents, plans and verbal reports received from Fuchs.

When Fuchs and Gold first made contact at Woodside, L. I., Fuchs was working at Columbia University developing the gaseous diffusion system of separating fissionable uranium atoms from non-fissionable. He was one of three visiting British scientists who had complete access to all phases of the important atomic work at the university.

In August, following the meeting at Woodside, Fuchs, by now having turned over to Gold all that was to be known

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126
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told Gold to be about his job—and to exercise more caution with it than ever before.

MET AGAIN IN BROOKLYN.

Fuchs next emerged from his shadows in July, 1944, and met Gold near Borough Hall in Brooklyn. It was night. Each carried an afternoon New York newspaper, identical edition.

Little was said, except they agreed on their next meeting's date and place. But as they walked along the street together they traded papers. Then they separated immediately.

This was a procedure they subsequently followed. Whether their meeting was to be a long or short one, Fuchs would never turn over written information until the moment before they separated.

The reason for this was a simple one:

If Fuchs were apprehended while with Gold, and it was discovered he was carrying secret papers, he could explain that as an accredited scientist he had every right to have them on his person.

And if Gold was caught with the papers, even shortly after accepting them, Fuchs would not be in the immediate vicinity.

Reds Provided Ho Breaks in Chain

By BOB CON

Continued from

about extraction processes and t Oak Ridge, Tenn., was improvide super-secret Los Alamos.

He helped build the Alamag saki bombs, was made familiar with advanced research and development in the field of atomic weapons (not to reach the testing stage until October, 1951) and the heady early studies of the hydrogen bomb, still a bomb of the undiscernible future so far as its U. S. development is concerned.

Fuchs covered his tracks so well, and acted so much like a security-conscious member of the generally devoted and loyal band of atomic scientists working on a massive project without the notice of the American people, that even Gold and the Russians sometimes had trouble keeping abreast of him.

EXCITE GOLD'S EGO.

Their first meeting lasted only long enough for Fuchs to inform the courier that at a meeting whose date they then set for the following month, he would deliver to Gold "information relating to the application of nuclear fission to the production of a military weapon."

Gold was flabbergasted. Only then did he realize why he—who had run so many dirty little errands for the spy ring, including the theft of sugar-refining methods—had been chosen by "John" for this new work and told that he was to concentrate on Fuchs exclusively.

This was to involve science on a level far beyond the educational reach of other couriers, and Gold had been selected because of his scientific background.

He was exhilarated by the thought as he rode back to Philadelphia that night. It built him up in his own estimation, a task to which he had been almost psychopathically devoted for most of his life.

Gold was a bit chagrined when he met Yakovlev a week later and tensely handed him an account of the meeting with Fuchs and the promise of information about nuclear explosions.

Yakovlev, aware of what the information would be, curtly told Gold to be about his job—and to exercise more caution with it than ever before.

MET AGAIN IN BROOKLYN.

who the other four men mentioned were or why their names were brought in.

A Sidney Bechet, a Negro, is a New Orleans jazz musician with an international reputation as one of the greatest saxophonists of all time.

Men named Blake Johnson and Larry Washburn were connected with a theatre once played by Tallulah in Marblehead, Mass., where, according to defense charges, she had been taken in tow for drunken driving.

Two Marblehead policemen are on the subpoena list of the defense.

A Dickie Wells was a great Negro entertainer and Harlem nightclub operator, now dead.

There was no indication that these were the same Bechet, Johnson, Washburn and Wells named at yesterday's session of the trial.

Speaking of Tallulah's moolah, Nadel reported that in 1948 her expenses were: Living in New York, $7,083; living outside of New York, $17,083; entertainment, $2,459; theatre expenses, $7,670.

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The judge on the cou He did not

Earlier in down defense mand Tallula was making expressions' p ceedings. Mi nantly retorte chial trouble.

Meeting in Santa Fe—7th of a Series:

How Gold Got Vital Data On A-Bom r. Fuchs

This is the seventh artic
Robbery" by Soviet Russia.

By BOB CO

International News Servic
(World Copyright, 1951, by In

Harry Gold, the gentle-ma
hard-won vacation from the Pen
Philadelphia, for his trip to Sant
pick up priceless atomic informat

It was inconvenient for h
Russians never gave him enoug
of their top couriers in this co

Gold willingly paid the rest,
usually about half. That had
been the case since he formed
his alliance with the Reds.

Gold never complained. Once,
long before he was promoted to
atomic spying, he told his mother
in Philadelphia — after a sleep-
less day and night of work—that
he was going to bed and "don't
wake me up even if God calls
me."

Two hours later, in response to
a phone call, he was on a street
car en route to Broad st. station in
Philadelphia. He had been sum-
moned by one of the five or six
Communist intermediaries for
he worked for years.

nored on the ground that it was
rt of Hitler's program to con-
se the Allies.)

Anyway, Fuchs shrugged as
his meeting with Gold ended,
he would remain loyal to com-
munism. He would continue to
work on atomic matters and
deliver whatever he learned. He
asked Gold to arrange with his
superiors to have a new courier
(British) named to contact him.

The men agreed on a recogni-
tion system—as involved as the
one by which they themselves had
met and formed a union which
changed the history of mankind.

SHARES SPY PLANS.

This was it, according to Gold's
subsequent testimony before he
was given 30 years in prison:

2 Yule Trees Are Lighted In Brooklyn

The stickup men in each case fired a shot into the floor to intimidate victims, said Capt. William L. Hayden, in charge of the 18th Detective Division.

And what's wrong with the people? Scully blames old Mother Goose and her jingles on which most of us were brought up. Mothers beat their children and put them to bed because they are hungry. Jack Horner steals plums and gives himself a first class billing. What a good boy am I! —Tom Tom the Piper's Son steals pigs and gets away with it. The Crooked Family live (happily one presumes) in their Crooked Little House—proving Crime Does Pay, etc, etc. So Frank has rewritten Mother Goose, "shaking out all that is mean and cruel, immoral and humorless." He has reconditioned the characters, restyled the plots, and injected a little whimsy here and a lot of piety and fear of the Lord all over the place. And high time, too.

LET ME GIVE YOU A COUPLE OF MY FAVORITES for Christmas (by special permission of the copyright owner, Frank (the fabulous invalid) Scully:

There was a crooked man,
And he walked a crooked mile.
He stole a crooked coin,
[illegible] smile.

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BY Jarrel Carrison
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2 Stooges Dig Up Vital A-Bomb Data For Top Red Spy

This is the eighth article of an eleven-part series describing the inner workings of the fantastic spy-conspiracy by which Russia stole America's atomic bomb secrets.

By BOB CONSIDINE

International News Service Staff Correspondent
(World Copyright, 1951, by International News Service)

The web in which Harry Gold had been enmeshed for ten years led him in May, 1945, to a meeting in a restaurant at 42nd st. and Third ave., New York City—a meeting with his superior in the ultra-secret Soviet spying ring, Vice Consul Anatoli Yakolev.

Yakolev, whom the moon-faced little Philadelphia chemist knew only as "John," briskly reviewed Gold's forthcoming trip to Sante Fe to obtain more information about the A-bomb from Dr. Klaus Fuchs. The plan was as familiar to Gold as his own name.

Satisfied that all was understood, Yakolev then told Gold that his mission to the Southwest would be two-fold. He must contact another member of the spy ring in Albuquerque.

For one of the few times in his life as a courier, Gold summoned gumption enough to object. He stated that he would see only Fuchs on the trip, and that it was dangerous to take on any additional task.

Yakovlev quietly put down his drink and his normally friendly face froze.

"That is an order!" he hissed. The hurt dog look returned quickly to Gold's eyes, and he nodded.

Yakovlev reached into his pocket and handed Gold a slip of onionskin paper on which was typed:

Greenglass
209 North High st.
Albuquerque, N. Mex.

"Recognition signal—I come from Julius."

Then Yakovlev handed Gold an oddly-cut portion of the top of a Jello-o box.

"Greenglass will have the matching part," the Russian told Gold. He then gave Gold an envelope containing $500, to give to Greenglass.

A short time later, his treacherous and dangerous meeting with Fuchs having been concluded in Santa Fe, Gold took a bus to Albuquerque. He arrived at the North High st. address about 8:30 at night and was told that the Greenglasses were away and would return in the morning.

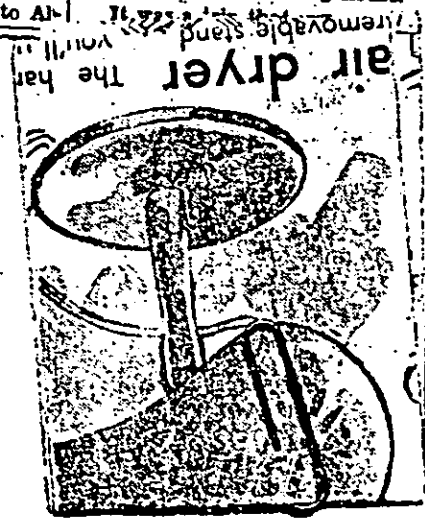
HUNTS FOR ROOM.

For the next five hours Gold searched for a room, and finally found a sleeping place on a cot in the hall of a boarding house.

It was a [illegible]

EMISSARY . . . Harry Gold (above) after meeting Soviet Vice Consul Anatoli Yakovlev in New York, went West for a rendezvous with Mr. and Mrs. David Greenglass. Journal-American Photos.

HE HAD HAL glass had been gi was told to expec Albuquerque with Gold.



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David became completely
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ed both as geniuses.
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gifts to David when he
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David to read.

David h no mind for the broader fi of education. He became a prentice machinist and soon was drafted into the Army, where he listed that as his trade. In time Los Alamos needed hundreds of his classification. And his name popped up as one who would be sent.

VISITED BY SISTER.

He worked there for weeks without having the faintest notion of the potential fruit of his labors. Then late in November, 1944, his wife visited him, her expenses paid by the Rosenbergs. Julius was doing well as a civilian expert with the Army Signal Corps (from which he was to be fired the following year on charges that he was a Communist).

Julius, David's wife said, was now "high up" in the transmission of secret information to Russia. He wanted David to know that he, David, was working on an atomic bomb, and he felt it David's duty to deliver to him at once any information he had picked up. After all, said Ruth Greenglass, Russia was our ally.

David thought it out for a night, then told Ruth what he knew and she memorized it. It wasn't much, but Julius was delighted with it when Ruth returned the information to New York.

David had revealed the approximate number of persons working at Los Alamos (including such known atomic scientists as J. Robert Oppenheimer and Niels Bohr) and given a description of

SKETCH OF 'LENS.'

In January, 1945, Da given a brief furlough. ried to New York and over to Rosenberg a c efficient sketch of the "lens" of the bomb that slowly nearing completi

It was the "trigg would touch off a which has since ca abrupt turn in the h man and relations be East and West.

Thus, six full mon the test of the first Alamagordo, the Russi the infinitely difficul how it would be d project into which U. had unknowingly pou of dollars.

(Tomorrow: The and Gold Make Mis

U. S. Improves Protection of Nuclear Secrets:

Involved Hunt for A-Spies Topples Links in Red Ring

(Last Installment.)

By BOB CONSIDINE

International News Service Staff Correspondent

(World Copyright, 1951, by International News Service)

THE FBI's masterful job of tracking down Harry Gold, from the most meagre kind of description given to it by Dr. Klaus Fuchs in his British prison, ran into another blind alley when its agents called on Fuchs' sister and brother-in-law in Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Kristel Heineman had been deeply shocked by the news that Klaus was, in truth, one of history's top spies; one whose work had more significance than that of perhaps all the operators in the annals of espionage.

The Heinemans, in the opinion of the FBI, did their best to help the baffling search for the man whom Fuchs knew only as "Raymond."

REMEMBERED VISITOR.

They remembered Klaus had a visitor at the Cambridge home in January, 1945. (Fuchs was home from Los Alamos on a brief vacation at the time, and turned over vital information to Gold.) Motter of fact, the same man had called twice earlier.

They had liked him, they remembered, and the Heineman children adored him, for he brought them candy. The Heinemans understood that the visitor to Klaus was the father of two children (Gold was a bachelor) and while they could not be sure they thought his first name might have been James—with a last name that sounded as if it began with "Day..."

The FBI followed James Davidson, a New York City engineer who answered the physical description and who was absent from his job about the time Fuchs visited Cambridge in 1945 from Los Alamos. But when the Heinemans were shown Davidson's picture they shook their heads—yet Fuchs had picked the same picture out of a group of suspects and said, "I am pretty sure this is the man."

MOUNTAINS OF DATA.

The FBI turned its attention to chemists...chemists in general, queried every scientist with whom Fuchs had come in contact, searched mountains of records, studied Santa Fe hotel registers, railroad, airline and bus records.

The search narrowed to 1,500 photographs and dossiers, and lights burned through the night in the bureaus' agencies throughout the country. Then it narrowed to a handful.

Then, more and more, the agents kept coming back to a photograph taken of a witness before a grand jury of 1947—an innocuous little man named Gold. Harry Gold.

He was working now in a heart research program at the Philadelphia General Hospital and appeared neither surprised nor angry when the FBI called to ask for an interview. He set a time, appeared, and was cooperative but mum. Would he allow motion pictures to be taken of him, to show to Fuchs? Certainly. Would he permit the FBI to search his [illegible] home? Certainly [illegible] home, 6823 Kindred st., Philadelphia, on the morning of May 22, 1950, just after Gold's father and younger brother—wholly ignorant of the business—had gone to work. Gold suggested the two agents first search his bedroom, where, he said, he would most likely conceal evidence.

For a long time the search was fruitless. Then an agent, for reasons he still does not understand, looked behind a bookcase, reached down and pulled out a folded map of Santa Fe. He opened it and found an "X" marked on the Castillo st. bridge—where Gold had met Fuchs in June, 1945.

The blood drained out of Gold's face, for he had sworn to the agents he had never been west of the Mississippi.

"Mr. Gold, would you like to tell the whole truth?" an agent asked quietly.

Gold hesitated a moment, then almost shouted, "I...I am the man to whom Klaus Fuchs gave his information."

BEATEN IN HIS YOUTH.

(An hour later, FBI agents in England wired that Fuchs had identified the picture in the films as his American contact.)

Gold's confession, which this writer has seen, is a document that runs well over 100,000 words. It is the most fantastically thorough, erudite, self-pitying, self-abusing document I've ever read.

He contemplated selling it several months ago and giving the money to the heart fund, but interested editors backed off when the Department of Justice would not permit him to be interviewed for the purposes of clarifying the passages of the soul-baring.

In short, Gold "did it" because he had been beaten up as a child by neighborhood anti-Semitic toughs and, as he grew, came to believe that Russian control of the world would end anti-Semitism.

He never joined the Communist Party because he disapproved of the "Bohemian" type life of those members he met.

Gold said his philosophy was that "everybody should pass," a reference to his habit of staying up half the night, as a school boy laboriously doing the lessons [illegible] named Black got him a job in the depression Gold was so grateful that he willingly began supplying the Russian with whatever information he could find about chemical processes.

Julius Rosenberg and his wife Ethel knew, after the arrest of Fuchs, that it would be only a matter of time for them. They knew Gold would be next and Gold would tell of Sgt. David Greenglass and, through Greenglass, the Rosenbergs would be caught.

Rosenberg thrust $5,000 on Greenglass and gave him complete instructions for his escape

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to Czechoslovakia, via Mexico, Sweden and Switzerland, with intricate recognition signals to boot. Greenglass stayed put in his cheap New York flat, was caught, turned United States evidence, and got 15 years. His wife was not tried.

The Rosenbergs, apprehended with packed bags, fought their case in court in a historic trial before Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman. The Government's case was brilliantly handled by U. S. Attorney (now judge) Irving Saypol, assisted by the present U. S. Attorney Myles J. Lane, and Assistant U. S. Attorneys James Kilsheimer and Roy Cohn.

The verdict: Guilty. The sentence (requested by Saypol and arrived at only after both Saypol and Judge Kaufman had made separate visits to their synagogues, for divine guidance); death in the electric chair at Sing Sing. Judge Kaufman condemned their act as "worse than murder."

The Rosenbergs have appealed, and the Government is preparing its answer.

The Russian spy ring in this country, though sorely dented, is not believed to be defunct. The scope of our work on atomic weapons and the H-bomb is now so vast that perfect security is hardly possible—though as a result of the great A-bomb robbery tremendous precautions are now taken to guard secrets and screen workers.

It is likely that Russia has a fair grasp of many of our innermost atomic secrets. Fuchs gave away a priceless store of knowledge. What he did not know may have since been supplied by Dr. Bruno Pontecorvo, an associate of Fuchs' at Harley and earlier an associate of Dr. Allan Nunn May at Chalk River, Ontario.

Pontecorvo disappeared with his wife and three children behind the Iron Curtain in September, 1950. He was, the 82d Congress' Joint Committee on Atomic Energy said:

"A human storehouse of knowledge about the Anglo-American-Canadian atomic projects."

The committee believes the defections of Fuchs, May, Gold, Greenglass and the Rosenbergs speeded up the first test of the Soviet A-bomb by 18 months. Others believe they speeded it by 10 years.

Whatever their contribution was, they sold your freedom—for peanuts and a clay-footed ideal.

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ASAC 1
ASAC 2
SEC. 1
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SEC. 7
SEC. 8
SEC. 9
SEC. 11
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TRAINING UNIT

Walter Winchell
Of New York

Man About Town

Is Olivia De Havilland's next husbank Canadian millionaire Cyrus Kluster, now a New Yorker?...Brenda Frazier's current trillionaire is Robert Metrick...Despite denials, Ginger Rogers and Comdr. Jim Kimberly (Kleenex) may merge in Chicago, where she is now...Weren't Raymond Scott and Dorothy (Hit Parade) Collins secretly stitched a fortnight ago at Babylon, L. I.?...J. J. Shubert seriously ill. Brother Lee cut his trip abroad short and hastened home...The L. Haytons (Lena Horne) rumors won't stay dead...J. Farley is quietly running for top nomination. His life-long ambition, "How about Barkley and Farley?" his pals suggest...Ike's big strength (inner circlers say) is in the South "because they always vote for Generals"...The big reason for the Prez's "No!" is that Mrs. Truman's blood pressure is higher than his Hooper...Squillionaire T. Manville's new sister-in-law (his bride's twin) went on the money-hoon!...Evelyn Knight a Las Vegas bride?...Joe Warner says it's soon not everyone in town looks like Marlon Brando.

Bayard Peakes, the killer of Eileen Fahey, 18, was quoted as saying that he thought of shooting some editors in Boston..."I didn't know," hmf'd a reporter, "they had any editors in Boston!"

Philippe of the Waldorf (Oscar's successor) flew to France to swap rings with Mlle. Monique Dalmes, blondiful star at the Comedie Francaise...Schenley's chief (L. Rosenstell), dividing from his new wife so soon, hopes McDonald Nelson's sister Natalie Sherman (of society) will be his next...Bronx stenog Phyllis Strauss leaves for Nigeria shortly (against family wishes), where she plans to become Princess Aduaye Emeni...The John Bakers (Jane Nigh) expect a liddle cookie...The Dionne Quintz have their first feud, which stars Yvonne and Marie. Both stuck on the same teener. Haven't spoken for weeks...The Jack Carters (Joan Mann) are trying to be adult about their heartache..."Wish You Were Here" (featuring a real pool) has settled down for a long swim.

Washington Postmarks: Former Communist spy Harry Gold continues to rectify his wrongs by becoming a human guinea pig in Fed prison. Hopes his research on blood plasma will save U. S. soldiers in Korea. A Communist chief's wife (he's on the lam) goes out with gigolos not familiar with her history. Gets them via a professional dating service...Truman has advised campaign strategists not to bother answering charges of corruption but to "play up the Fair Deal, FEPC, etc." In short—keep changing the subject...One planned Convention gimmick is playbacks of recordings from some of FDR's chats.

130
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

1972 Death of Harry Gold Revealed

By ALDEN WHITMAN

Harry Gold, who served 15 years in Federal prison as a confessed atomic spy courier for Klaus Fuchs, a Soviet agent, and who was a key Government witness in the Julius and Ethel Rosenberg espionage case in 1951, died 18 months ago in Philadelphia without any public announcement, The New York Times has learned.

Mr. Gold's death occurred ~~Aug. 23,~~ 1972, in the ~~Joint F.~~ Kennedy Memorial Hospital in Philadelphia. He was 60 years old. Mr. Gold, according to his death certificate, died during a heart operation. He had worked in the hospital as a clinical chemist for Dr. Ioulios Iossifides, the chief pathologist.

The fact of Mr. Gold's death was turned up by accident last August by Alvin H. Goldstein, a writer-producer for the National Public Affairs Center for TV in Washington. He was then preparing a television documentary on the Rosenbergs, who were executed in 1953 for passing atomic secrets to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Goldstein confirmed yesterday that, after conducting a routine obituary search, he had placed an advertisement in The Times in early July, 1973, requesting anyone who knew Mr. Gold's whereabouts to get in touch with him. A week later, Mr. Goldstein recounted, he received a phone call from a woman who refu~~sed to id~~entify herself, but who volunteered that Mr. Gold had died in Philadelphia the previous August.

Cemetery Visited

Mr. Goldstein said that he then obtained a ~~copy of~~ the death certificate and of Mr. Gold's will, which was dated Aug. 24, 1972. He visited the cemetery and subsequently attempted to ask Joseph Gold, Harry Gold's only surviving family member, for an explanation of the secrecy surrounding the death. Mr. ~~Gold, a~~cording to Mr. ~~Goldstein,~~ refused to see him.

Mr. Goldstein said that he kept his information to himself because he had wanted to disclose it coincident with the release of his since completed 90-minute documentary, "The Unquiet Death of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg." This is now scheduled to be made available to 241 public television outlets on Feb. 25. These include Channel 13 here.

Dr. Iossifides of the Kennedy Memorial Hospital said yesterday by telephone that Mr. Gold had suffered from a heart condition for several years. He added that he had "no idea" why the death had not been announced.

Augustus S. Ballard, Mr. Gold's lawyer and confidant, also confirmed the death. Interviewed by telephone yesterday, Mr. Ballard said in explanation of the secrecy surrounding it, "The poor bastard was hounded all his life, and his brother was sick of it."

Mr. Ballard said that there had been "no deliberate attempt" to hush up the death. He said that a death certificate had been filed and a will probated, "but nobody picked them up."

When a reporter rang the doorbell at the two-story brick-and-stone row house of Joseph Gold in a working-class section of northeast Philadelphia yesterday, Mr. Gold stepped outside so guests could not hear the conversation.

"Yes," he said, "my brother died in August, 1972. We made no announcement of services. We didn't want no publicity. We didn't need it."

Mr. Gold, a short, friendly,

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

N.Y. Post
p. 44

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Associated Press

Harry Gold

balding retired civil-service worker, six years younger than Harry Gold and a decorated veteran of World War II, referred further questions to Mr. Ballard.

Shortly after his death, Harry Gold, a bachelor, was buried in Har Nebo Cemetery by his brother, and a tombstone was erected that reads "Harry Gold, Dec. 11, 1911—Aug. 28, 1972." A few close friends and members of the family attended the funeral.

Harry Gold, a once obscure Swiss-born research chemist, rocketed to prominence in May, 1950, when he was arrested in Philadelphia by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He was accused of violation of the Federal Espionage Act in serving as courier for Dr. Fuchs, a British physicist, and Soviet officials in the transmission of American atomic-energy secrets.

In his initial confession, Mr. Gold, then 39, asserted that he had been a member of the Communist party since 1935 and had been recruited for espionage by two Soviet officials, later identified by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as Semen M. Semenov of the Amtorg Trading Corporation and Anatoli A. Yakovlev, Soviet vice consul in New York.

After several successful missions, according to the confession, Mr. Gold was assigned in 1945 to get in touch with Dr. Fuchs, then at the United States atomic weapons laboratory in Los Alamos, N.M. The German-born physicist was then working on the super-secret atomic bomb project.

Fuchs in East Germany

Dr. Fuchs, Mr. Gold said, gave him atomic secrets for transmission to his Soviet contacts. In 1950, Dr. Fuchs was arrested in London, confessed to having passed atomic secrets to the Soviet Union and was sentenced to 14 years in prison. He did not then implicate Mr. Gold. Dr. Fuchs was released from jail in 1959 and went to East Germany, where, at last report, he was associated with that country's Nuclear Institute.

Upon his confession Mr. Gold was sentenced to 30 years in jail. He was paroled in May, 1966, having served most of his time in the Federal Penitentiary in Lewisburg, Pa.

Mr. Gold was the star witness at the Rosenberg trial here in 1951. He testified in United States District Court that one of his informants at the Los Alamos Laboratory in 1945 was David Greenglass, a technical sergeant on duty there. Mr. Greenglass had allegedly been recruited for a spy ring by his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg.

Early in 1945, according to F.B.I. testimony, Mr. Rosenberg and Mr. Greenglass met in New York while the soldier was on furlough. Mr. Rosenberg, the testimony asserted, tore a Jell-O boxtop in half, giving one part to Mr. Greenglass. The other part, Mr. Gold swore, was given him by Mr. Yakovlev as having come from Mr. Rosenberg. He had had no direct dealings with Mr. Rosenberg, Mr. Gold asserted.

Boxtop Is Passport

The torn boxtop was the passport Mr. Gold and Mr. Greenglass used to identify each other when they met in Albuquerque, N.M., in June, 1945. "I come from Julius," Mr. Gold testified he had said. Mr. Gold also testified that Mr. Greenglass had supplied him with information about a highly classified lens mold and other secret projects. Mr. Gold said that he had called himself "Dave from Pittsburgh" in his conversations with Mr. Greenglass.

Mr. Gold's dramatic testimony was generally credited with persuading the jury to return a guilty verdict against Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg. They protested then and later their complete innocence, and they specifically denied the boxtop episode.

A number of efforts have been made over the years to discredit both Mr. Gold's confession and his testimony. Marshall Perlin, a lawyer here who is counsel to the Rosenberg children, Michael and Robert, said yesterday that he had interviewed Dr. Fuchs in his British jail in 1959.

According to Mr. Perlin, Dr. Fuchs said, "I never identified Gold. Gold insisted he was the courier, and I finally said [to the F.B.I.], 'If he wants to be the guy, let him be the guy.'" The F.B.I., on the other hand, has always insisted that Dr. Fuchs positively identified Mr. Gold after having viewed motion pictures of him.

Forgery Charged

In 1966, lawyers for Morton Sobell who were seeking to overturn his 30-year sentence for espionage conspiracy with the Rosenbergs, charged that the F.B.I. had forged a 1945 hotel-reservation card at the Albuquerque Hilton. The card purported to show that Mr. Gold had indeed met Mr. Greenglass in that New Mexico city.

It was the Government's only documentary evidence to show that Mr. Gold was in Albuquerque at the time he said he received secrets from Mr. Greenglass. The forgery charges were based on assertions in "Invitation to an Inquest," a book on the Rosenberg case written in 1965 by Walter and Miriam Schnier.

Mr. Sobell's plea was denied but he was released from jail in June, 1969. Mr. Greenglass, who was sentenced to 15 years on conspiracy charges in the Rosenberg case, was released from jail in 1960. His present whereabouts could not be determined yesterday.

Mr. Gold, according to Mr. Ballard, always insisted that his testimony was truthful. He was upset, the lawyer said, by attempts to impeach his credibility.

After his release from Lewisburg, Mr. Gold worked quietly at the Kennedy Memorial Hospital. He was attached to the hospital's School of Certified Laboratory Assistants, to which he bequeathed a share of his estate. Other parts went to his brother, to the Philadelphia Orchestra, to the Temple University Music Festival and to Mr. Ballard.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Gold, Witness In Rosenberg Trial, Is Dead

Harry Gold, the star government witness in the 1951 spy trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, died 18 months ago while undergoing open-heart surgery at the Einstein Northern Hospital in Philadelphia, ~~it was~~ learned last night. He was 60.

His testimony in the trial is generally considered to have persuaded the jury to return a guilty verdict.

The Rosenbergs were executed.

Gold served 15 years of a 30-year sentence in federal prison after he had confessed his role as a courier for a Soviet agent, Klaus Fuchs, who had been working on secret atomic-bomb projects at the United States atomic-weapons laboratory at Los Alamos, N.M.

August S. Ballard, Gold's lawyer and friend, last night said there had been no attempt to cover up the death. He said that a death certificate had been filed and a will probated, but that "nobody picked it up." "I couldn't believe a man of that notoriety would die unnoticed," Ballard said.

Gold was released from prison in 1966, and soon afterward got a job as a clinical chemist at the John F. Kennedy Memorial Hospital in Philadelphia. He held that job until his death.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Daily News
P. 106

Date: 6/14/74
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98	5-29-50	NY Report	30	—	YES	SEE BUFILE 65-57449 also see AQ file 65-38
118	5-31-50	PH Report	117	—	YES	See NY 65-15324 Vol. 3 also see Bufile 65-57449
155	6-1-50	BS Report	21	—	YES	See NY 65-15324 Vol. 4 also see Bufile 65-57449
185	6-3-50	NY Report	30	—	YES	See NY 65-15324 Vol 4 also see Bufile 65-57449
254	6-7-50	PH Report	32	—	YES	See NY 65-15324 Vol. 5. also see Bufile 65-57449
275	6-8-50	NY Report	56	—	YES	See NY 65-15324 Vol. 6 also see Bufile 65-57449

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FILE NO. 65-15324

SUB FILE B

VOLUME NO. SECTION 2

SERIALS 362

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362	6/19/50	N.Y. report to HQ	7	0	Yes	Bufile 65-57449
442	7/10/50	N.Y. report to HQ	10	0	Yes	Bufile 65-57449
478	7/28/50	N.Y. report to HQ	24	0	Yes	Bufile 65-57449
482	7/31/50	P.H. report to HQ	104	0	Yes	Bufile 65-58805

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