

F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HQ FILE

SUBJECT HARRY GOLD

FILE NO. 65-57449

VOLUME NO. 23

SERIALS

592-614

NOTICE

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

File No: 65-57449
section 23

Re: Harry Gold

Date: 10/86
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
592	6.12.50	Keay memo to Belmont	1	1	
592	7.28.50	HQ let to AT	1	1	
593	7.28.50	Keay memo to Belmont	1	1	
594	6.2.50	Belmont memo to Ladd	1	1	
595	6.2.50	AT TT HQ	2	2	
595	6.2.50	Belmont memo to Ladd	1	1	
596	7.20.50	PH TT HQ	2	2	
596	7.21.50	HQ let to PH	1	1	
597	7.20.50	Belmont memo to Ladd	1	1	
598	7.17.50	" " "	1	1	
599	7.19.50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
600	7.24.50	PH TT HQ	1	1	

14 Rev 14 Rel 0 Deny 0 Ref 0 Presumed 0 Preproc

File No: 65-57449
Section 23

Re: Harry Gold

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
601	7.24.50	AL TT HQ	1	1	b1
602	8.3.50	WFO let HQ	1	1	
603	7.20.50	PH TT HQ	1	1	
604	7.11.50	Belmont memo to Ladd + encl.	1/1	1/1	
604	7.14.50	HQ let Nat'l Security Council	1	1	
604	7.14.50	" " Special Consultant to Pres.	1	1	
604	"	" " Naval Aide to Pres	1	1	
604	"	" " Nat'l Security Resources Board	1	1	
605	7.18.50	Nichols memo to Tolson	1	1	
606	6.8.50	Ladd memo to Tolson	1	1	b1
607	6.7.50	Ladd memo to Hoover and encl	1/5	1/5	b1, b7D
-	-	Routing Slip	1	1	

18 Rev 18 Rel 0 Deny 0 Ref 0 Presumed 0 Preproc
FBI/DOJ

File No: 65-57449
serials 23

Re: Harry Gold

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
608	7.10.50	WFO TT HQ	1	1	
609	6.7.50	Hennrich memo to Belmont	1	1	
610	6.6.50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
611	6.13.50	Bates memo to Keay	1	1	
612	6.23.50	PH memo to HQ	1	1	
613	7.11.50	Bates memo to Keay	1/9	1/9	
614	7.28.50	NY Report	24	24	b7c
614	7.28.50	NY let HQ	1	1	

40 Rev 40 Rel 0 Deny 0 Ref 0 Presumed 0 Preproc
FBI/DOJ

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT
FROM : V. P. KEAY
SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was., et al
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: June 12, 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/14/88 BY 3042 PWT/lmw

CLASSIFIED BY: [initials]
DATE: [initials]
EXEMPT FROM GDS: [initials]

Re teletype dated June 2, 1950 received from the Atlanta Office which advised that one James Charles Chirbas, a civilian employee of the Air Force at Robins Field, Georgia, had furnished information to the Atlanta Office and had been ordered by a Major Paul Kubala, Intelligence Officer, Air Materiel Area, Robins Field, to withhold any further information from the Bureau inasmuch as civilian employees of the Air Force were involved.

The Director noted on referenced teletype: "I am getting sick & tired of such treatment by the Armed Services. Is there any way to put a stop to it?"

This matter was discussed with Lieutenant Colonel William Turner, OSI, in the absence of General Carroll and Colonel Carpenter at which time Colonel Turner was briefed as to the actions of Major Kubala. Colonel Turner was advised that Major Kubala was strictly out of line in his actions and that his actions constituted a violation of the Delimitations Agreement.

Colonel Turner agreed with the Bureau's views and advised that he will call this matter immediately to the attention of Major Kubala's superiors in the Air Force and will insist that further instructions be issued to Air Intelligence Officers connected with the Air Materiel Section of the Air Force.

Colonel Turner further advised that he will immediately ascertain why Captain Walsh of OSI failed to immediately take this matter up with the Bureau on a local level. He expressed his appreciation for the close cooperation which has been extended by the Bureau and advised that it is the OSI policy to constantly educate the various sections of the Air Force in connection with the Delimitations Agreement.

RECOMMENDATION:

The foregoing is for your information.

160
3/10

ESS:mk

all new get intel!

*Memo - Belmont
7-28-50
ESS:mk*

RECORDED - 14
INDEXED - 14

65-57449-592

AUG 3 1950

RECEIVED - [unclear]
JUN 14 8 23 AM '50

EW

SAC, ATLANTA

July 28, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

HARRY GOLD, was., et al
ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED - 14 65-57449-592

Source, June 2, 1950, advising that Major Paul
Kobals had instructed John Charles Church, a civilian
employee of the Air Force, to withhold information from the
Bureau in connection with the instant case.

For your information this matter was taken up with
OAI Headquarters. The Bureau has now been advised that this
matter was discussed with the local OAI District Commander,
who advised that the matter had been called to his attention
by the Commanding General of Robins Air Force Base. The Bureau
has also been advised that the proper administrative action
has been taken to insure that another incident of this type
will not occur.

The Bureau should be immediately informed should
there be any further incidents of this character within your
district.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/14/88 BY 3042 PWT/IMW

W
W

W

OC. HV 21 12 15 50
JUL 17 1950
RECEIVED
SECTION 101

W
F B I
JUL 29 1950

70 367
168 1950

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT
FROM : V. P. KEARNEY
SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was., Et Al
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: July 28, 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/4/83 BY 3042PWT/lmn

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Re my memorandum of June 12, 1950, which advised that Colonel William A. Turner, OSI Headquarters, had been contacted in connection with the actions of one Major Kubala at Robins Field, Georgia. You will recall that Major Kubala, Air Intelligence, had instructed one James Charles X Shirbas not to report information to the Bureau which he had obtained concerning the Harry Gold Case. Captain William J. X Walsh, OSI Agent, Robins Field, was aware of the instructions given by Kubala.

This matter was discussed with Colonel Turner on June 12, 1950, at which time he advised he would determine why Captain Walsh had not reported this matter to OSI Headquarters and that he would determine what action was taken at Robins Field.

On July 7, 1950, Colonel Turner advised that he had spoken to the OSI District Commander covering Robins Field, and that the District Commander stated this matter had been called to his attention by the Commanding General of Robins Air Force Base. Colonel Turner stated that Captain Walsh has been severely criticized for not having immediately reported this matter to OSI Headquarters and that Major Kubala has been advised concerning the provisions of the Delimitations Agreement and instructed to abide thereby in the future.

Colonel Turner stated that he feels that there will be no reoccurrence of such an incident at Robins Air Force Base. He pointed out that OSI is taking every step possible to educate OSI Agents particularly, and all Air Force personnel generally, on the provisions of the Delimitations Agreement, and that OSI Headquarters appreciates the Bureau calling these matters to the attention of OSI in order that the appropriate action can be taken.

Attached hereto is a letter to the SAC in Atlanta advising of the foregoing information.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the attached letter be forwarded to the SAC in Atlanta.

ESS:lac

RECORDED - 14

165-2449-1593
AUG 8 1950

Attachment

INDEXED - 14

55 AUG 8 1950

202

TO Mr. D. M. L.

DATE: June 2, 1950

FROM Mr. A. H. Belmont

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/12/86 BY 3042PWT/1mw

At 4:45 PM on June 2, 1950, SAC Bills called from Atlanta to advise that one John Chirbas, a civilian employee at Werner Robbins Field, Headquarters of the 12th Air Force, had reported to a resident agent that Harry Oleroy, another civilian employee of Werner Robbins Air Base, reportedly had been an associate of Harry Gold in New York and had made the remark that he knew other associates of Gold in New York who might be involved in espionage activities with Gold. Chirbas had also reported this to Major Paul Kubala, Base Intelligence Officer at Werner Robbins Air Base. According to Chirbas, Major Kubala told him that as Oleroy was an employee of Werner Robbins Air Base, it would not be necessary for Chirbas to inform the FBI or anyone else concerning this matter.

Mr. Bills advised that Chirbas was being thoroughly interviewed and attempts would be made to interview Harry Oleroy tonight for such information as he might possess. Mr. Bills further stated that he was going to get to the bottom of the alleged statement by Major Kubala that Chirbas should not report this to the FBI. I advised Mr. Bills that he should ascertain whether Major Kubala actually made this statement and if he did, should make an immediate protest. Mr. Bills advised that he would call General R. V. Ignacis, who was in charge of Werner Robbins Field, with whom he enjoyed excellent relations, and would make an official protest if Major Kubala had attempted to keep this away from the FBI. Mr. Bills was instructed to advise us by teletype of the results of his inquiry.

AHB:prg

[Handwritten signature]

RECORDED - 14

INDEXED - 14

165-57449-594
AUG 3 1950
6
BA

55 AUG 8 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/14/88 BY 3042 PWT

JUN -2 1950

TELETYPE

FBI ATLANTA

6-2-50

8-13 PM EST

WEO

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

DIRECTOR URGENT

HARRY GOLD, WAS, ET AL, ESPIONAGE DASH R. AT TWELVE NAUGHT FIVE PM

THIS DATE JAMES CHARLES CHIRBAS, CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE, FOURTEENTH AT ROBINS FIELD, GA. TELEPHONED MACON RESIDENT AGENCY STATING

ANOTHER ROBINS FIELD EMPLOYEE LATER IDENTIFIED BY CHIRBAS AS HARRY OLEROI, PHONETIC, HAD TOLD HIM HE KNEW HARRY GOLD IN PHILADELPHIA

HAVING MET GOLD AT A DRUGSTORE WHERE GOLD AND GOLDS ASSOCIATES HUNG OUT AND THAT HE SUSPECTED SOME OF GOLDS ASSOCIATES MAY BE IMPLICATED

IN ESPIONAGE. HE TOLD CHIRBAS ONE OF GOLDS FRIENDS WAS SOKOLOSKI, PHONETIC, AN ARCHITECT. OLEROI CLAIMED HE HEARD GOLD SAY RUSSIA

WILL EVENTUALLY DOMINATE THE WORLD. CHIRBAS TELEPHONED MACON RA LATER TO FURNISH THE NAME OF OLEROI, PHONETIC, OF FORSYTH, GA.

AS NAME OF PERSON SUPPLYING ABOVE INFORMATION. CHIRBAS SAID HE HAD ALSO NOTIFIED MAJOR PAUL KUBALA, INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, ROBINS

FIELD, AIR MATERIEL AREA AT ONE FIFTEEN PM TODAY THAT HE HAD GIVEN SOME INFORMATION REGARDING ABOVE TO FBI AND TOLD MAJOR KUBALA THAT

FBI AGENT HAD ASKED HIM TO OBTAIN OLEROI-S NAME. MAJOR KUBALA THEN INSTRUCTED HIM TO KEEP FBI OUT OF THIS AND NOT TO NOTIFY FBI.

CHIRBAS THEN NOTIFIED FBI OF OLEROI'S NAME CONTRARY TO KUBALA INSTRUCTIONS. AT TWO FIFTEEN PM TODAY CHIRBAS WAS QUESTIONED REGARDING

ALLEGATIONS OF OLEROI CONCERNING HARRY GOLD BY CAPTAIN WALSH, OSI, ROBINS FIELD, GA. CAPT. WALSH IS CAPT. WILLIAM J. WALSH ATTACHED

TO OSI, ROBINS FIELD, GA. CHIRBAS TOLD WALSH ABOUT OLEROI AND GOLD AND

55 AUG 8 1950

END PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 1165-57449-595

INDEXED - 141

MEMO Belmont 6-19-50

WALSH TOLD WALSH ABOUT

PAGE TWO

THAT MAJOR KUBALA HAD INSTRUCTED HIM NOT TO NOTIFY FBI. WALSH MADE NO COMMENT. ABOVE INFORMATION HAS BEEN INCLUDED IN A SIGNED STATEMENT FROM CHIRBAS. RECORDS ROBINS AFB, NEGATIVE AS TO OLEROY BUT REFLECT NAME OF HARRY W. OLDROYD, CIVILIAN, APPRENTICE, MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT, ROBINS FIELD, WHO RESIDES THREE FIVE SOUTH LEE ST., FORSYTH, GA. OLDROYD BELIEVED IDENTICAL WITH OLEROY AND EFFORTS TO LOCATE HIM FOR INTERVIEW CONTINUING. PERSONAL PROTEST MADE TO COMMANDING GENERAL IGNICO, COMMANDER WARNER ROBINS. IGNICO ADVISES MATTER BEING LOOKED INTO IMMEDIATELY AND WILL ADVISE THIS OFFICE. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

BILLS

CORRS PLS

PAGE TWO LINE EIGHT LAST WORD • ADVISES •

END

ACK PLS

92PM 920PM FOK FBI WASH DC JIM

V

I am getting sick of tired of such treatment by the Army Services. As there any way to find a stop to it?

H CC: Mr. Belmont

June 2, 1950

Mr. D. M. [redacted]

Mr. A. H. Belmont

HARRY GOLD
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/14/8 BY 3042 PWT/IMW

65-57449-595

At 4:43 PM on June 2, 1950, SAC Mills called from Atlanta to advise that one John Chirbas, a civilian employee at Warner Robbins Field, Headquarters of the 12th Air Force, had reported to a resident agent that Harry Cleroy, another civilian employee of Warner Robbins Air Base, reportedly had been an associate of Harry Gold in New York and had made the suggestion that he knew other associates of Gold in New York who might be involved in espionage activities with Gold. Chirbas had also reported this to Major Paul Kubala, Base Intelligence Officer at Warner Robbins Air Base. According to Chirbas, Major Kubala told him that as Cleroy was an employee of Warner Robbins Air Base, it would not be necessary for Chirbas to inform the FBI or anyone else concerning this matter.

Mr. Mills advised that Chirbas was being thoroughly interviewed and attempts would be made to interview Harry Cleroy tonight for such information as he might possess. Mr. Mills further stated that he was going to get to the bottom of the alleged statement by Major Kubala that Chirbas should not report this to the FBI. I advised Mr. Mills that he should ascertain whether Major Kubala actually made this statement and if he did, should make an immediate protest. Mr. Mills advised that he would call General E. V. Ignacis, who was in charge of Warner Robbins Field, with whom he enjoyed excellent relations, and would make an official protest if Major Kubala had attempted to keep this away from the FBI. Mr. Mills was instructed to advise us by teletype of the results of his inquiry.

AHB:pcg

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 20 1950

TELETYPE

- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 11 NEW YORK 5 FROM PHILA 7-20-50 8-26 PM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/14/83 BY 3042 PWT/lmw

HARRY GOLD, WAS., ESPIONAGE R. GOLD APPEARED BEFORE USDJ JAMES
MC GRANERY, TWO THIRTY PM THIS DATE. THE CLERK OF COURT READ EACH
OF TWO COUNTS OF INDICTMENT AND GOLD PLED GUILTY TO EACH COUNT
SEPARATELY. USA GLEESON STATED TO COURT THAT IN VIEW OF NATURE OF
INDICTMENT, GOVERNMENT DESIRED GOLD TO ENTER A PLEA TO INDICTMENT AS
A WHOLE. CLERK THEN ASKED GOLD HOW HE PLED TO INDICTMENT AS A WHOLE,
TO WHICH GOLD ANSWERED GUILTY. USA GLEESON THEN MOVED THAT A MOTION
FOR GOLD-S REMOVAL TO EDNY BE WITHDRAWN AND THIS WAS ALLOWED. JUDGE
MC GRANERY THEN CALLED ATTENTION THAT A PRE SENTENCE INVESTIGATION
WOULD BE NECESSARY AND ORDERED THAT INVESTIGATING OFFICER CONFER
CLOSELY WITH DEFENSE COUNSEL HAMILTON. HE ALSO STATED THAT THE IN-
VESTIGATING OFFICER WOULD BE THE PROBATION OFFICER. MC GRANERY THEN
SAID A DAY SHOULD BE SET FOR GOVT. TO GIVE TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF
ITS CHARGE AGAINST GOLD AND AT SAME TIME GOLD WOULD BE AFFORDED AN
OPPORTUNITY TO PUT ON WITNESSES IF HE DESIRES. USA GLEESON SAID THE
GOVT. DID NOT INTEND TO PUT ON ANY EVIDENCE BECAUSE IT WOULD BE
COMPELLED TO DISCLOSE INFO. PERTAINING TO NATIONAL DEFENSE AND THAT
COULD NOT BE DONE FOR SECURITY REASONS. JUDGE MC GRANERY STATED THAT,

let Phila
cc 7-21-50
EV

RECORDED - 14 65-57449-596

AUG 4 1950

END PAGE ONE
COPIES DESTROYED
R 424 DEC 9 1960

I found that Gleeson & ultimately
para back to 3/13/50. Of course if this
is really top secret information
it should not be disclosed but other

will want to read for me stuff
attached in or for on 13P is not finished

DUE TO NATURE OF CHARGE, HE FELT SOME EVIDENCE SHOULD BE PUT ON BY GOVT. DEFENSE COUNSEL HAMILTON THEN STATED THAT HE WOULD ACCEPT ANY STATEMENT FROM GOVT. IN LIEU OF PROOF PROVIDED SUCH STATEMENT COULD NORMALLY BE PROVED BY EVIDENCE. JUDGE MC GRANERY STATED HE REALIZED THIS BUT THAT HE HAD HIS DUTIES TO PERFORM. JUDGE MC GRANERY DID NOT FIX A DATE IN VIEW OF HAMILTON-S STATEMENT TO EFFECT THAT MANY OF INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE TO BE INTERVIEWED IN CONNECTION WITH BEING POSSIBLE WITNESSES FOR DEFENSE WERE ON THEIR SUMMER VACATIONS AND COULD NOT BE REACHED. HE INSTRUCTED THAT USA AND DEFENSE COUNSEL SHOULD LATER CONFER WITH HIM DURING PROGRESS OF PRE SENTENCE INVESTIGATION AND DATE WILL BE DETERMINED AT THAT TIME. USA GLEESON ADVISED AGENTS HE FELT THAT DATE JUDGE MC GRANERY WOULD SET WOULD BE IN FALL AND THAT HE THOUGHT HE COULD CONVINCED JUDGE MC GRANERY THAT IT WOULD NOT BE NECESSARY FOR GOVT. TO PUT ON EVIDENCE BUT THAT A STATEMENT BY GOVT. OF FACTS AND ACCEPTED BY HAMILTON WOULD BE SUFFICIENT. SAS RICHARD E. BRENNAN AND T. SCOTT MILLER RETURNING NYC TONIGHT. CONTACTS WITH GOLD WILL BE MADE PERIODICALLY BY AGENTS OF THIS OFFICE AS INCOMING LEADS REQUIRE.

CORNELIUS

BOTH HOLD

cc: Mr. Belmont
Mr. Lamphere

July 21, 1950

SAC, PHILADELPHIA

PERSONAL ATTENTION

DIRECTOR, FBI

HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference Philadelphia teletype July 20, 1950, concerning the hearing before United States District Judge James P. McGranery that date at which Harry Gold pled guilty to the indictment against him.

It is noted that Judge McGranery stated a day would be set at which the Government should present testimony in support of its charge against Gold and at which Gold would be afforded the opportunity of putting on witnesses if he so desired.

It is further noted that United States Attorney Gerald A. Gleeson advised Bureau Agents that he believed he could convince Judge McGranery that it would not be necessary for the Government to put on evidence, but that a statement of facts presented by the Government and accepted by Gold's attorney, John D. H. Hamilton, would be sufficient.

Your attention is specifically invited to the statement of United States Attorney Gleeson. In this regard you should be most cautious and alert to make certain that the Bureau is not placed in a position where it would be open to a charge of withholding evidence in the prosecution of this case.

RECORDED - 14
65-57448 - 596

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/14/88 BY 3042 PWT/11/88

New York
LJVL:cho

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUL 24 2 36 PM '50
RECEIVED READING ROOM
JUL 24 11 20 AM '50

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

AUG 24 1950

MAILED 10
JUL 24 1950

RECEIVED - SURGEON
JUL 24 2 32 PM '50

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: July 20, 1950

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was.,
ESPIONAGE - R.

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ladd	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clegg	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glavin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Harbo	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nease	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tracy	<input type="checkbox"/>
Harbo	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

At 3:15 pm, July 20, 1950, ASAC Hinze, of Philadelphia, called to advise that the hearing before Judge McGranery in the Gold case scheduled for 2:30 pm this afternoon had been completed. Gold pled guilty to each of the two counts in the indictment and also to the entire indictment. No date was set for sentencing by Judge McGranery; however, McGranery ordered a pre-sentence investigation by the probation officer. Judge McGranery also advised that he would require a statement of the evidence against Gold.

U. S. Attorney Gleason pointed out that there was a security factor involved here in view of the confidential information involved in the evidence. McGranery advised that he would need this type information in order to pass sentence, whereupon Gleason advised that a statement of the evidence would be made up in such a way as to protect the security of the country.

The Philadelphia Office is discussing this with Gleason this afternoon to see just what he contemplates furnishing to the Judge.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/14/8 BY 3040PWT/lmw

AHB:tlm

RECORDED - 14

65-57449-597
AUG 4 1950
37

71 AUG 7 1950

AUG 21 10 23 AM '50

5
SW

Vas...
L. J. ...

TO : D. M. L.
FROM : A. H. Belmont
SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: July 17, 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/14/8 BY 3049 PWT/lmn

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

While talking to Mr. Jim McInerney of the Department today, he advised that Harry Gold will appear before Judge McGranery at Philadelphia at 2:30 p.m. this coming Thursday, July 20, 1950, for the purpose of entering a plea of guilty. Mr. McInerney stated that Judge McGranery will then order a pre-sentence investigation which will take from two to three weeks after which Gold will be sentenced.

Belmont
Nichols

A teletype to the Philadelphia and New York offices is attached hereto furnishing this information.

Attachment

AHB:dkr

The wheels of justice
grind awfully slowly.

RECORDED - 14

165-57449-598

AUG 4 1950

37

La...
V...

71 AUG 7 1950

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/14/8 BY 8043 PNT/IMW

JUL 19 1950
TELETYPE

CONF TWO STATIONS
WASHINGTON 52 PHILADELPHIA 6 FROM NEW YORK 19

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

HARRY GOLD, ESP-R. ON JULY FOURTEEN LAST DAVID GREENGLASS TOLD AGENTS
HERE THAT AFTER KLAUS FUCHS WAS ARRESTED JULIUS ROSENBERG TOLD HIM THAT
UNDOUBTEDLY THE FUCHS ARREST WOULD LEAD TO HARRY GOLD WHO WAS GREENGLASS
CONTACT IN ALBUQUERQUE. IN VIEW OF THIS ROSENBERG SUGGESTED GREEN-
GLASS LEAVE THE COUNTRY. ROSENBERG ADDED THAT "THEY" WOULD CONTACT GOLD
AND ADMONISH HIM TO KEEP QUIET. ON MAY TWO THREE, GREENGLASS SAYS
ROSENBERG AGAIN URGED HIM TO FLEE THE COUNTRY IN VIEW OF GOLD-S
ARREST, WARNING GREENGLASS THAT SOMETHING WOULD HAPPEN TO HIM BETWEEN
JUNE TWELVE AND FIFTEEN. IT IS TO BE NOTED JUNE TWELVE WAS THE DATE
OF GOLD-S REMOVAL HEARING IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILA REQUESTED TO QUESTION
GOLD RE ANY CONTACT MADE WITH HIM SUBSEQUENT TO FUCHS ARREST AND PRIOR
TO HIS OWN ARREST FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSELLING HIM AGAINST COOPERATING
WITH THE GOVT. IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT SOME TIME ELAPSED AFTER GOLD-S
ADMISSION OF GUILT AND HIS IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER ESPIONAGE SUBJECTS
KNOWN TO HIM.

Handwritten signatures and initials

COPIES DESTROYED
R 424 DEC 9 1960
ACK IN Q

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 14
INDEXED - 14

165-57449-599
AUG 4 1950
37

WA NY R 52 WA JIM
7 1 AUG 7 1950
PH NY R 6 PH

Handwritten signatures and initials

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 24 1950

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 3 NEW YORK 1 FROM PHILA
DIRECTOR AND SAC.....U R G E N T

7-24-50

V. Carlson

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Boardman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clegg	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Glavin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tracy	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Harbo	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nease	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

Lamphear

HARRY GOLD, WA., ESP - R. REBULET JULY TWENTYONE LAST. IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS CONTAINED IN RELET, PHILA WILL, ON JULY THIRTYONE NEXT, SUBMIT REPORT IN GOLD CASE INCORPORATING ALL SIGNED STATEMENTS FURNISHED BY HIM NOT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED IN INSTANT CASE. THESE STATEMENTS FURNISHED BY GOLD HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN INDIVIDUAL CASE FILES ON DAVID GREENGLASS, ALFRED DEAN SLACK, AND ABRAHAM BROTHMAN.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/14/82 BY 3042 PWT/IMW

RECORDED - 14

INDEXED - 14

65-157449-600
AUG 24 1950

cc: Mr. Belmont
Mr. Lamphear

WA PH R3 WA SMS

NY PH R1 NY DW

7 1 AUG 7 1950

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SECRET

JUL 24 1950

~~TOP SECRET~~ TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

FBI ALBANY 7-24-50 4-13 PM LMK

DIRECTOR, FBI..... U R G E N T

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

HARRY GOLD, WAS., ESP, R. REBULET JULY TWENTY ONE LAST TO NYC
RELATIVE TO REPORTING ALL INFO OBTAINED FROM SUBJECTS IN

RESPECTIVE CASE FILES. SA-S PAUL R. BIBLER AND PETER G. ROTH,
WHO HANDLED CASE QUOTE ALFRED DEAN SLACK, WAS., ESP, R. UNQUOTE,
PRESENTLY ON SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT HANDLING CASE ENTITLED QUOTE
ALFRED SARANT, ██████████^(S) ESP, R, UNQUOTE AT ITHACA, NY. THESE b1
AGENTS WILL PREPARE REPORTS FOR RESPECTIVE FILES BASED UPON
INFO FURNISHED BY SLACK AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER THEIR PRESENT
DUTIES ARE COMPLETED. UNABLE TO FURNISH ANY PROBABLE DATE WHEN
REPORTS WILL BE SUBMITTED.

L. J. ...
V. J. ...

WALL

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Class
DATE 8/27/78
Classified by 3042 PWT/IMW
Declassify on: ORR 11/14/78

END

ACK PLS

4-13 PM OK FBI WA SMS

cc: Mr. Belmont
Mr. Lamphere
65-57449-601

RECORDED - 14

AUG 24 1950
19

7 1 AUG 7 1950

SECRET

~~TOP SECRET~~

Classified by 2355 10-20-75
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field
SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 65-58805)

DATE: August 3, 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/14/82 BY 3042 PWT/1mw

Please be advised that on July 31, 1950, Mr. F. B. ROGERS, 2507 - 9th Street North, Arlington, Virginia, telephoned this office and stated that he formerly was a lawyer in Iowa and approximately two years ago, he was riding a bus in Des Moines, at which time he was sharing a seat with an individual he now believes was HARRY GOLD.

He stated that during the ride, they observed a police officer scolding a motorist for running a light. The individual he was riding with made the statement, "this is what you call American liberty" and other derogatory remarks about the United States.

Mr. ROGERS said that after seeing the picture of GOLD in the newspapers he is convinced that the person on the bus was the same individual and furthermore, he is positive he could identify HARRY GOLD as the bus rider if called upon to do so.

The foregoing information has been submitted for the information of the Bureau and the New York and Philadelphia Offices.

RECORDED - 14 | 65-57449-602
INDEXED - 14 | AUG 4 1950
23

HMB:cl
65-5395

cc - New York (65-15324)
cc - Philadelphia (65-1307)

63 AUG 8 1950

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 20 1950

TELETYPE

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Belmont _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

WASHINGTON 1 AND NY 1 FROM PHILADELPHIA 7-20-50 926 AM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/18/88 BY SP4 JLP/MLM

RE NY TEL JULY NINETEEN REQUESTING GOLD BE ASKED IF HE HAD BEEN

CONTACTED BY SOVIETS SUBSEQUENT TO ARREST OF FUCHS. GOLD HAS

ALREADY BEEN QUESTIONED RE THIS POSSIBILITY WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS.

HE SAID HIS LAST CONTACT WITH SOVIETS WAS IN OCT. FORTY-NINE AS

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED.

CORNELIUS

END

WA PH R 1 WA ED

NY PH R-1 NY C ENCG

65 AUG 8 1950

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

65-58605

165-57449-603
AUG 4 1950
27

Handwritten signature

RECORDED - 92

Handwritten initials

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: July 11, 1950

FROM : Mr. Belmont

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was., et al
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/14/83 BY 3042PWT/lmn

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

PURPOSE:

To bring to your attention the attached chart which was prepared to illustrate the position of Harry Gold and his associates in the over-all structure of Soviet espionage operations in the United States.

CHART
DETAILS:

The attached chart illustrates the involved nature of Soviet espionage operations and the fact that one network of agents cannot be isolated from the over-all structure. For example, you will note the overlap between the network involving Harry Gold with that of the network involving Elizabeth Bentley. You will note further that Harry Gold and Elizabeth Bentley were developed by the network which was headed by Gaik Ovakinian. Ovakinian, as you know, was arrested by agents in New York in April 1941, but subsequently was released and permitted to return to the Soviet Union. An effort has been made to limit this chart, however, to those connections and associations which are of immediate interest to instant investigation.

The chart is designed to show the three main levels of Soviet operations: the Russians (pink), the intermediaries (blue), and the sources (green) which produced information for the Russians. By way of explanation, Klaus Fuchs and David Greenglass are given a distinctive green color effect only to give them prominence in view of the vital type of information which they produced.

The dates appearing on the chart approximate the time of activity between the individuals. In some instances the subjects cannot recall specific dates.

ACTION:

RECORDED - 14

165-57449-604

INDEXED - 14

JUL 19 1950

If you approve this chart will be made a part of the Gold-Fuchs brief.

Attachment
JJW,dkr:jms

RECEIVED - JUL 15 1950
E B I

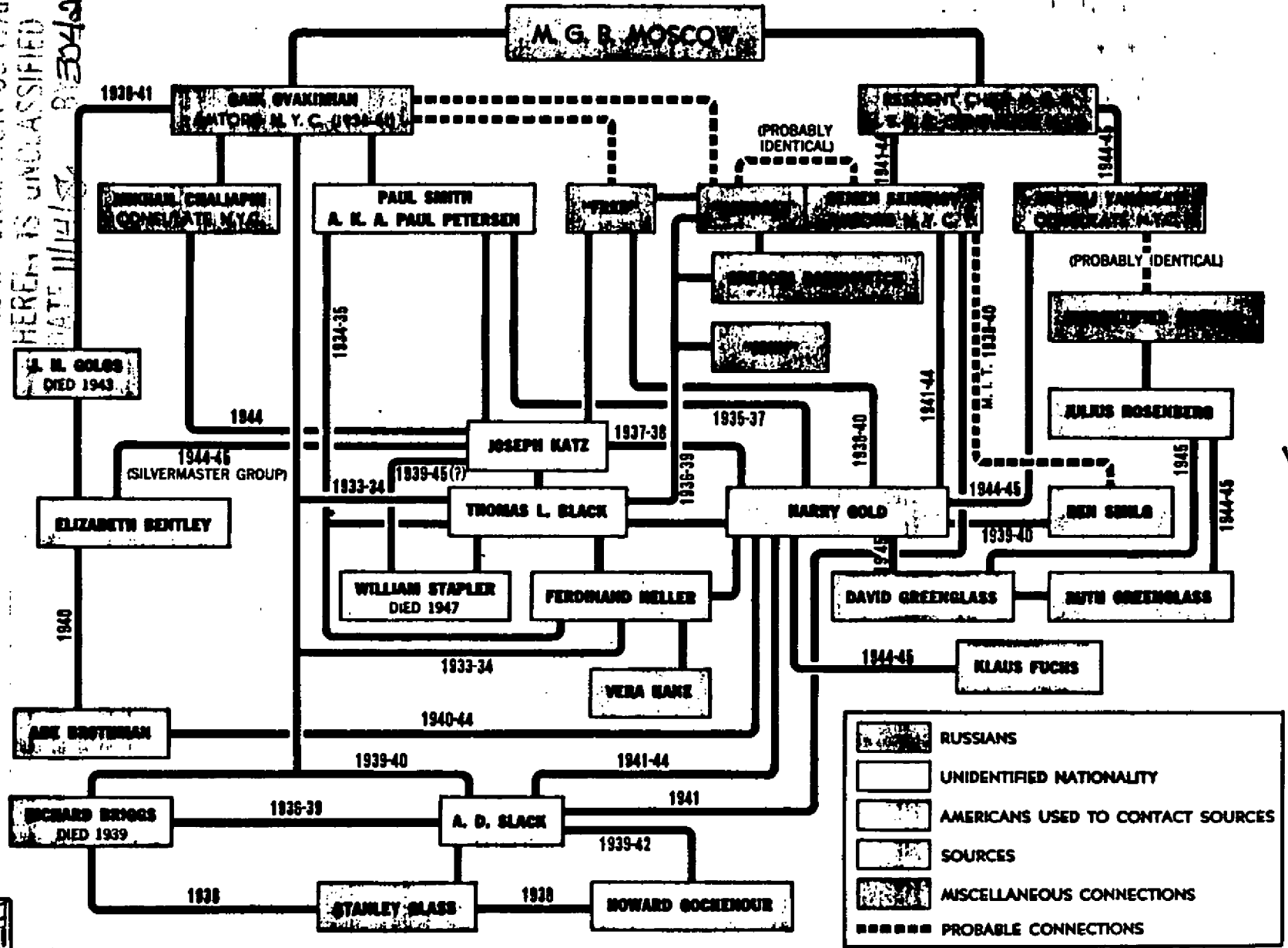
Handwritten notes:
Ladd
Belmont
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn
Nease
Gandy

Handwritten notes:
copy with explanation (chart)
the end Jones, Say, Deshaigz
& Dyrningford

Handwritten initials:
gob
omw

SOVIET OPERATIONS INVOLVING HARRY GOLD ET AL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 11/14/83 BY SP4/STJ/lmw



65-57449-604

July 14, 1950

RECORDED-53

65-57449-604

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable W. Stuart Spangston
Chairman
National Security Resources Board
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 3040 PWT/lmw
ON 11/14/82

Dear Stuart:

I thought you would be interested in the attached chart which illustrates the positions of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, Harry Gold, David Greenglass and Alfred Dean Slack in the Soviet espionage structure. As you know, the latter three are at the present time in custody on espionage charges.

The chart illustrates the involved nature of Soviet espionage operations and the fact that one network of agents cannot be isolated from the over-all structure. For example, you will note the overlap between the network involving Harry Gold with that of the network with which Elizabeth Bentley was connected. You will also see that Harry Gold and Elizabeth Bentley were developed by the network headed by Gaik Ovakimian. Ovakimian was connected with the Amtorg Trading Corporation, New York City, from 1934 to 1941 and was the subject of an espionage investigation which culminated with his arrest in April, 1941. Subsequently Ovakimian was released and was permitted to return to the Soviet Union.

The chart is designed to show the three main levels of Soviet operations: At the top level are Russian officials; on the second level are the Americans who act as intermediaries and on the third level are the sources which produce the information. The dates appearing on the chart approximate the time of activity between the individuals.

Some of the individuals who are named on this chart are still under investigation and, therefore, I must ask that you treat the information as highly confidential.

For your information, copies of this chart have been furnished to Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, Special Consultant to the President; Rear Admiral Robert L. Dennison, Naval Aide to the President, and Mr. [Name], Executive Secretary, National Security Council.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

- Tolson _____
- E. A. Tamm _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

Attachment

JTW:jam

56 AUG 21 1950

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14 1950
COMM. FILE

72 DEC 1950

JUL 19 1950

RECEIVED

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
4 27 1950

RECORDED 92

July 14, 1950

65-57449-604

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSAGE

Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers
Special Consultant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/llm
ON 11/14/8

My dear Admiral:

I thought you would be interested in the attached chart which illustrates the positions of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, Harry Gold, David Greenglass and Alfred Dean Slack in the Soviet espionage structure. As you know, the latter three are at the present time in custody on espionage charges.

The chart illustrates the involved nature of Soviet espionage operations and the fact that one network of agents cannot be isolated from the over-all structure. For example, you will note the overlap between the network involving Harry Gold with that of the network with which Elizabeth Bentley was connected. You will also see that Harry Gold and Elizabeth Bentley were developed by the network headed by Gaik Ovakinian. Ovakinian was connected with the Amtorg Trading Corporation, New York City, from 1934 to 1941 and was the subject of an espionage investigation which culminated with his arrest in April, 1941. Subsequently Ovakinian was released and was permitted to return to the Soviet Union.

The chart is designed to show the three main levels of Soviet operations: At the top level are Russian officials; on the second level are the Americans who act as intermediaries and on the third level are the sources which produce the information. The dates appearing on the chart approximate the time of activity between the individuals.

Some of the individuals who are named on this chart are still under investigation and, therefore, I must ask that you treat the information as highly confidential.

For your information, copies of this chart have been furnished to Mr. James S. Lay, Jr., Executive Secretary, National Security Council; Rear Admiral Robert L. Dennison, Naval Aide to the President, and the Honorable W. Stuart Symington, Chairman, National Security Resources Board.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Attachment

JJW:jlm

BY SPL MSBR

JUL 14 1950

1950 COMA - FBI

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RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
FBI
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED - MAIL ROOM
JUL 14 1950

RECEIVED READING ROOM
JUL 14 1950

RECORDED - 5

65-57449-604

July 14, 1950

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Rear Admiral Robert L. Dennison, USN
Naval Aide to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

CLASSIFIED BY 3049PST/10W
ON 11/14/8

My dear Admiral:

I thought you would be interested in the attached chart which illustrates the positions of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, Harry Gold, David Greenglass and Alfred Dean Slack in the Soviet espionage structure. As you know, the latter three are at the present time in custody on espionage charges.

The chart illustrates the involved nature of Soviet espionage operations and the fact that one network of agents cannot be isolated from the over-all structure. For example, you will note the overlap between the network involving Harry Gold with that of the network with which Elizabeth Bentley was connected. You will also see that Harry Gold and Elizabeth Bentley were developed by the network headed by Gaik Ovakimian. Ovakimian was connected with the Amtorg Trading Corporation, New York City, from 1934 to 1941 and was the subject of an espionage investigation which culminated with his arrest in April, 1941. Subsequently Ovakimian was released and was permitted to return to the Soviet Union.

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For your information, copies of this chart have been furnished to Rear Admiral Sidney W. Sowers, Special Consultant to the President; Mr. James S. Lay, Jr., Executive Secretary, National Security Council, and the Honorable W. Stuart Symington, Chairman, National Security Resources Board.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

Attachment

5 AUG 1950

JUL 18 1950
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COMM. SEC.

RECEIVED
AUG 4 1950
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REC 101 ST 11 24
BROOKLYN

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F. B. I.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
AUG 27 1950

July 14, 1950

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

RECORDED - 11

65-57449-604

Mr. James S. Lay, Jr.
Executive Secretary
National Security Council
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 3040PWT/mw
ON 11/14/88

My dear Mr. Lay:

I thought you would be interested in the attached chart which illustrates the positions of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, Harry Gold, David Greenglass and Alfred Dean Slack in the Soviet espionage structure. As you know, the latter three are at the present time in custody on espionage charges.

The chart illustrates the involved nature of Soviet espionage operations and the fact that one network of agents cannot be isolated from the over-all structure. For example, you will note the overlap between the network involving Harry Gold with that of the network with which Elizabeth Bentley was connected. You will also see that Harry Gold and Elizabeth Bentley were developed by the network headed by Gaik Ovakinian. Ovakinian was connected with the Amtorg Trading Corporation, New York City, from 1934 to 1941 and was the subject of an espionage investigation which culminated with his arrest in April, 1941. Subsequently Ovakinian was released and was permitted to return to the Soviet Union.

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Some of the individuals who are named on this chart are still under investigation and, therefore, I must ask that you treat the information as highly confidential.

For your information, copies of this chart have been furnished to Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, Special Consultant to the President; Admiral Robert L. Damison, Naval Aide to the President; and W. Stuart Symington, Chairman, National Security Resources Board.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

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JUL 14 2 11 PM '50

BY SP. MESSENGER
JUL 14 1950
COMM - FBI

W.C. 11 11 11 11 11
11 11 11 11 11

Handwritten initials and marks

Attachment
JUL 14 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson
FROM : Mr. Nichols
SUBJECT:

DATE: July 18, 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/14/8 BY 3042 PWT/lmw

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Harbo
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Tele. Room
- Nease

I am wondering if the psychological advantage of the following would not far out weigh our traditional policy: that the Director adopt a practice in cases such as Harry Gold who, once apprehended, has been fully cooperative and has rendered inestimable service, of directing a communication to the U. S. Attorney which could be read in open court and which could in effect say that the Bureau would in cases such as the Gold case or any other case of a similar nature, call to the attention of the court and appropriate prosecuting authorities, the cooperation rendered by the individual with a request that such cooperation be taken into consideration by the judge in his determination as to any sentence to be meted out. I think this might have considerable effect in future cases in causing individuals to make a full statement once they see they are caught.

LBN:MP

RECORDED - 53

65-57449-605

AUG 4 1950

I doubt the wisdom of this

I think heady case should be weighed separately

55 AUG 8 1950

EX - 51

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

~~SECRET~~

DATE: June 8, 1950

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD
ESPIONAGE

Classified by 3042 PWT/lmw
Declassify on: OADR 11/14/88

Tolson	
Ladd	
Clegg	
Glavin	
Harbo	
Rosen	
Tracy	
Laughlin	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Holloman	
Gandy	

(S) With reference to the proposed memorandum to [redacted] concerning Harry Gold, I have no objection to holding it up for a few days as suggested by Mr. Clegg. Otherwise, I think the memorandum gives them a minimum of information and is satisfactory.

In the event you so approve, this will be held for a few days.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.
DML:dad

I agree that it be held up for a few days -

cc - Mr. Belmont

I agree with Clegg re eliminating references to Brothman's espionage activity

I agree that it be held up for a few days -
I agree with Clegg re eliminating references to Brothman's espionage activity

T
6-8

165-57449-606
AUG 4 1950

RECORDED 15
INDEXED
SECRET

Classified by 2355
Exempt from GDS Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

I agree completely with Clegg

51 AUG 16 1950

SECRET

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR
 FROM : D. M. Ladd *DL*
 SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD
 ESPIONAGE

DATE: June 7, 1950

~~SECRET~~
~~SECRET~~

Tolson
 Ladd
 Clegg
 Glavin
 Nichols
 Rosen
 Tracy
 Harbo
 Mohr
 Tele. Room
 Nease
 Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

I would suggest that the attached summary on Harry Gold be furnished to the [REDACTED] ^(S) representative in Washington ^(S) in view of the fact that up to this time, he has been given no information in this case.

This memorandum is a summarization of information already furnished [REDACTED] and the intelligence agencies in this country. b7D It does not go into the investigation to be conducted or the identification of the remaining subjects.

DKL:dad

Attachment

Classified by 340 PWT/lmw
 Declassify on: OADR 12/8/82 *H*

RECORDED - 5 165-57449-607
 AUG 4 1950

ENCL *H*

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF CLASSIFICATION~~
SUN

AUG 9 1950

~~SECRET~~
 Classified by 3355 WAB/ERA
 Exempt from GDS, Category 3
 Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

June 6, 1950

[REDACTED] (S) b1
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

RE: HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

Classified by 3042 PWT/1mw
Declassify on: OADR 11/14/8

For your information, there is set out below a summary of the background and activities of Harry Gold who has been identified as the individual who received atomic information from Dr. Fuchs in the United States for transmittal to the Soviet Union.

Harry Gold was born December 12, 1910, in Switzerland. In 1914 he came to the United States with his parents, Sam and Celia Golodnitsky, both of whom were born in Russia. At the time of their naturalization as United States citizens their name was changed to Gold. Harry Gold claims citizenship by derivation through his parents. His mother is deceased. Harry Gold resides with his father and his brother, Joseph Gold, at 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Shortly after arriving in the United States the Gold family moved to Philadelphia, where, in 1929, Harry Gold became employed by the Pennsylvania Sugar Company in their laboratories. He continued his employment with this company until about February 1946, at which time he became employed with A. Brothman Associates, Consulting Engineers, New York City. He left this firm in June, 1948. He presently is employed at the Philadelphia General Hospital and is a Civil Service employee of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. At the hospital he is engaged in the laboratory doing research in connection with serious cardiac cases.

Gold received his education attending night school at the Drexel Institute, the University of Pennsylvania, and Columbia University. In 1938 he obtained leave of absence from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company to attend Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he received a Bachelor of Science Degree summa cum laude in 1940.

Gold first came to our attention in connection with the activities of Abraham Brothman, concerning whom Elizabeth T. Bentley furnished information. In a signed statement dated November 30, 1945, Bentley advised that in about May, 1940, she was introduced to Brothman, whose photograph she identified, by Jacob Golos, her Soviet espionage superior. She stated that Golos told her that Brothman would furnish her with certain blueprints. Following that she met with Brothman about ten times in the summer of 1940.

2355-^{WPP}10-21-75-57449-607
Classified by
Exempt from GDS, Category 3 ENCLOSURE
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

until the fall of that year, and obtained blueprints from him for Golos. She said that in the fall of 1940 Golos claimed to have become disgusted with Brothman and told her he was turning Brothman over to someone else.

As a result of this information an investigation of Brothman was conducted, which resulted in an interview of Brothman on May 29, 1947. At first Brothman denied recognizing the name or photograph of Golos. Upon being shown a photograph of Bentley, which he identified as a person whom he knew as "Helen," he then admitted that he did recognize the photograph of Golos.

Brothman related that some time in 1938 or 1939 Golos had come to his office at 114 East 32nd Street, New York City, and advised Brothman that he had contacts with the Russian Government, by reason of which he was in a position to obtain contracts from that government for Brothman if Brothman would turn over to him blueprints of certain products on which Brothman was working at the time. Brothman advised that the blueprints in question were his own property. He said Golos visited his office on several occasions thereafter until Golos introduced him to "Helen." Golos advised that "Helen" would thereafter obtain the blueprints. "Helen" visited Brothman's office over a dozen times during 1938, 1939, and 1940. Some time in 1940 she stopped coming and another individual named Harry Gold appeared at Brothman's office and said that he represented Golos. Thereafter Gold visited Brothman's office on a number of occasions during 1940 and 1941, and obtained blueprints from Brothman. He said the last time Gold picked up the blueprints, according to the best of his recollection, was late in 1941 or early 1942. He was emphatic in stating that Gold was the last individual to pick up any blueprints or material for Golos. He stated that Harry Gold was, at the time of the interview, namely May 29, 1947, employed by him as a chemist in his laboratory at Elmhurst, Long Island. A signed statement to this effect was obtained from Brothman.

Upon receiving the information about Gold from Brothman, Gold was interviewed the same day at A. Brothman Associates Laboratory, 8503-57th Avenue, Elmhurst, Long Island. Gold related in substance that he had met Jacob Golos in October, 1940, at a meeting of the American Chemical Society at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. At this time Golos propositioned Gold, saying that he had connections with individuals in a foreign country, not naming the country, and also had connections with Abraham Brothman in New York who was turning over certain blueprints.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Golos told Gold that he required the services of a chemist to go to New York City, obtain the blueprints from Brothman, and then evaluate them on a chemical basis. Gold stated that about two weeks after this, in November, 1940, he contacted Brothman in New York City and introduced himself as a representative of Golos. For the next six months he made visits to New York City on the average of every three weeks to obtain blueprints from Brothman. He said that during this period he received four or five telephone calls from Golos, who always stated that they would have to get together very soon, but that actually this never happened. He said the last telephone call from Golos was in May, 1941, after which time he had no further word from Golos. He denied that he ever had seen Golos except on the occasion when he met him in October, 1940. Gold claimed that after his second or third trip to New York City Brothman became friendly and exhibited an interest in Gold's career as a chemist. He said that ever since that time Brothman had been interested in having Gold join Brothman's organizations, but that it was not until February, 1946, that he could see his way clear to accept such employment, which he did at that time. Gold denied any financial agreement with Golos, and claimed he never received a cent from Golos. He insisted that he stood the expenses for the trips to New York City on the first two occasions, after which Brothman became friendly and furnished him a five-dollar bill to cover expenses. A signed statement to this effect was obtained from Gold.

On July 22 and 31, 1947, Abraham Brothman and Harry Gold, respectively, were called before the Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York. Both testified in substance before this Grand Jury to that which they had furnished on interview. The investigation of the Grand Jury concerning the changes of Elizabeth T. Bentley culminated in the finding of a "no bill."

After extensive and intensive investigation which developed information indicating that Harry Gold was very probably the United States contact of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, he was interviewed at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and on May 22, 1950, he furnished a signed statement admitting espionage activity. He admitted that he began the procurement of industrial information for the Soviet Union in the Fall of 1936, and continued this activity until 1943, except for the period from 1938 to 1940 while he attended Xavier University in Cincinnati, Ohio.

~~TOP SECRET~~
SECRET

Gold advised that very early in 1944 his then superior made arrangements for him to meet Dr. Klaus Fuchs in New York City. This first meeting occurred on a Saturday afternoon in February or March, 1944, on the East Side of Manhattan, from where they took a cab uptown to a restaurant around Third Avenue in the 50's, possibly Manny Wolf's Restaurant. Following the dinner they walked about and completed arrangements for further meetings. Gold recalled the arrangements for actual recognition to be that he was to carry a pair of gloves in one hand, plus a green-covered book, while Fuchs was to carry a handball. He introduced himself as "Raymond" and Fuchs introduced himself as Klaus Fuchs. He said that Fuchs never used the name "Raymond" because he knew it was fictitious.

At this first meeting no written information was passed, but Fuchs revealed that he was with the British Mission working with the Manhattan Engineer Project. He told Gold that the British Mission was working on the separation of isotopes, and Gold believes there was at least implied the eventual utilization of the energy produced by nuclear fission in the form of a weapon. Following this, Gold had about four meetings with Fuchs in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens. During at least two of these meetings Fuchs furnished written information to Gold, who thereafter delivered it to his superior, "John." He said that he had taken a brief glance at the material on one occasion and found it to consist of a number of folded sheets of paper containing mathematical equations which seemed to concern mathematical derivations.

Gold further advised that he lost contact with Fuchs when Fuchs failed to keep a meeting in August, 1944. He stated that "John" obtained the information whereby he was once more enabled to contact Fuchs. "John" gave Gold the address of Mrs. Heinsman in Cambridge, Massachusetts, the sister of Fuchs. As a result of this, he met Fuchs at the Heinsman residence shortly after Christmas Day, 1944, or early in 1945. At that time Fuchs told him that he was at Los Alamos, New Mexico, a short distance from Santa Fe. Fuchs also gave him written information at the time and the two made an arrangement to meet in June of that year in Santa Fe. Gold stated that on this occasion he had been given a sum of approximately fifteen hundred dollars to offer Fuchs in a very diplomatic manner so as not to offend him. He said that Fuchs "turned it down cold." Gold returned to New York with the money and information which he delivered to "John."

Gold has further advised that he met Fuchs in Santa Fe, New Mexico, in June, 1945, and again in September, 1945. On both of these occasions Fuchs furnished him with written information. He said that during the

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September, 1945, meeting Fuchs told him that he had been present at the initial large-scale trial of nuclear fission at Alamogordo, New Mexico. He also stated that Fuchs told him at the time that he probably would return to England soon, but that by paying a call to Fuchs' sister he could ascertain just when. Gold said he made one or two attempts to see Fuchs again at the home of his sister, but was not successful. After the possible second attempt, which was either in late January or early February, 1946, Gold missed a scheduled appointment with his superior, "John," and has not seen or heard from him since.

In connection with the current interview of Fuchs in London by representatives of this Bureau, still and movie photographs of Gold were surreptitiously obtained for display to Fuchs. Previously, Fuchs and Robert and Kirstel Heinsman had failed to recognize a photograph of Gold. On May 20, 1950, Fuchs was shown the new still photographs of Gold and he did not identify them, though he stated he could not reject them.

On May 22, 1950, Fuchs viewed three repeat showings of the moving pictures of Gold, after which he stated that Gold was very likely his contact in the United States. ~~It is most interesting to note that this information was received by cable at 11:08 AM, while Gold had first admitted his espionage activity to the interviewing agents in Philadelphia at approximately 10:45 AM the same day.~~

On May 23, 1950, a complaint was filed before a United States Commissioner for the Eastern District of New York, Brooklyn, New York, charging Harry Gold and "John" Doe with conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in violation of Section 32, Title 50, United States Code. A warrant was issued and Gold was thereupon taken before United States District Judge James P. McGranery at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for arraignment. Judge McGranery gave Gold the complaint to read and he admitted that he was the Harry Gold named in the complaint. A preliminary hearing was set for June 12, 1950, and bail was set at one hundred thousand dollars, in default of which Gold was remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal.

75 -
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1950

Mr. Ladd	Mechanical Section
Mr. Belmont	Crime Records Section
Mr. Hennrich	Crime Statistics
Mr. Laughlin	Section
Mr. Baumgardner	Identification
Mr. Keay	Division
Mr. Stanley	Technical Laboratory

Mr. Winterrowd Room _____

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Mr. Gibbons	Mr. Wacks
Mr. Gregg	Mr. Wannall
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Mr. Kuno	
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Mrs. Tuttle, 1736	Bring file up-to-date
Miss Borowick, 1736	Place on Record
Correct	Place on Record
Redate	and return
Please call me	Indicate index reference
Please see me	Note and return

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cc in 65-59191 v 65-59024

E. J. Van Loon
Espionage Section

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55 AUG 8 1961

Special Agent in Charge

100-10727

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4pe

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. E. Belmont

DATE: June 7, 1950

FROM : C. E. Hennrich *CH*

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Holmes _____
- Miss Gandy _____

PURPOSE:

To propose that a Liaison Section representative determine from the Atomic Energy Commission whether the scientist Nils Bohr is still in the United States.

BACKGROUND:

Philadelphia by teletype dated May 31, last, in this case advised Gold said Fuchs told him that Nils Bohr had worked for the Manhattan Engineers Project under the name of "Nicholas Baker." Philadelphia by teletype of June 5, last, in this case advised Gold explained he believed Fuchs had mentioned this because of the importance of the fact that a Scientist of the prominence of Bohr was working on the Manhattan Engineers Project and because of his prominence was using an assumed name.

This information made after suspicion re interviewing Bohr & indicates interview not necessary

The Philadelphia Office has requested the Bureau to consider the advisability of interviewing Bohr if he is still in the United States for any information he may have of interest in the Poccase.

STATUS: Pending.

RECOMMENDATION:

That a Liaison Section representative determine from the Atomic Energy Commission the present whereabouts of Nils Bohr; whether in the United States or elsewhere.

ETB: jan

RECORDED - 78

INDEXED - 78

165-57449-609
AUG 8 1950

Poland's checking

*7 memo: CUB to 20px
6-13-50
CUB: amk*

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DATE 10/12/82 BY SP-4 BTJ/fah
Comp # 30115
11/14/8 3042PWT/1mw

51 AUG 10 1950

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN - 6 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	-----
Mr. Ladd	-----
Mr. Clegg	-----
Mr. Glavin	-----
Mr. Nichols	-----
Mr. Rosen	-----
Mr. Tracy	-----
Mr. Harbo	-----
Mr. Belmont	-----
Mr. Mohr	-----
Tele. Room	-----
Miss Gandy	-----

CONF WASHINGTON 16 AND PHILADELPHIA 1 FROM NEW YORK

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

adm
HARRY GOLD, WAS., ESP-R. REBUTEL FIFTH LAST CONCERNING MY REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO INTERVIEW NILS BOHR. REQUEST WAS MADE BECAUSE OF FUCHS MENTION OF BOHR TO HIS ESPIONAGE CONTACT, GOLD, AND THEREFORE OF POSSIBLE SIGNIFICANCE THAT BOHR MAY HAVE PERTINENT INFO OF FUCHS ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES. IN VIEW OF GOLD-S EXPLANATION IN PHILA TEL FIFTH LAST BUREAU REQUESTED TO DETERMINE ADVISABILITY OF INTERVIEWING BOHR.

Handwritten signatures and initials:
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 M...
 V...

Handwritten notes:
 HOLD PLS
 2-7-50 dist E Jan
 memo LSH to AHB
 for Tolson to contact
 SAC for see if Bohr in
 (W.S.)
 info furnished by source as intelligent info. No dispatches held for interview

RECORDED - 78

INDEXED - 28

165-57449-610 SCHEIDT

AUG 8 1950

3. Comp # 90115

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51 AUG 10 1950

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R 424 DEC 9 1960

DATE 10/14/82 BY SP-8/ML 11/10/82

Handwritten: San Lon 3040PAST/

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. V. P. KEAY *VP*

DATE: June 13, 1950

FROM : C. W. *sub*

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

Reference is made to a memorandum from Mr. Hennrich to Mr. Belmont dated June 7, 1950, requesting that Liaison determine from AEC the present whereabouts of Nils Bohr.

Mr. C. A. Rolander of the Security Division, AEC, has now advised that Bohr recently left Princeton University and is now at Columbia University. AEC does not know exactly where he could be contacted at Columbia and is not making any further inquiry without a specific request from the Bureau.

ACTION:

It is recommended that this memorandum be furnished to the Espionage Section.

Hennrich
Rolander

CWB:smk *mk*

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DATE 10/12/82 BY SP5BJ/mk

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11/12/8 3042 PWT/IMW

165-57449-611
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51 AUG 10 1950 *455*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 23 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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DATE 11/14/88 BY 3042PWT/lmw

WASHINGTON 8 FROM PHILADELPHIA

6-23-50

1231 PM

DIRECTOR

URGENT

HARRY GOLD, WAS., ESP. R. REBUTEL JUNE TWENTYONE LAST.

GOLD ON INTERVIEW JUNE TWENTYTWO STATES HE HAS NO KNOWLEDGE WHATSOEVER CONCERNING JOHN PEET, FORMER BERLIN REUTERS CORRESPONDENT.

GOLD STATES HIS ALLEGED COLLABORATION IS SOME REPORTERS INVENTION.

CORNELIUS

INDEXED 7
RECORDED 3-7
EV

165-57449-612
AUG 8 1950
34
e. M. Simpson

51 AUG 10 1950

EX 71

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-370164

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. V. P. KRAY *FKR*

FROM : C. W. *CWB*

SUBJECT: ~~FOOSE~~ *HARRY GOLD*
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: July 11, 1950

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

Reference is made to my memorandum to you of June 8, 1950, pointing out that a document on "thermal diffusion" was furnished to the Security Division of the Atomic Energy Commission, with the request that it be determined whether the document pertained to atomic energy and whether or not it was classified.

Mr. C. A. Rolander of AEC has now advised that this document was reviewed by Dr. Paul McDaniel of the Division of Research, Dr. William B. Holton of the Patents Office, and Dr. James Beckerley of the Office of Classification. These individuals advised that the document does not contain information now classified as "restricted data." They were unable to identify it as having been a project document or a portion thereof. It was their opinion that such a discussion (as is contained in the document) could have been incorporated in a classified MED document at the time the thermal diffusion project was being fully explored. It was also their observation that such a document could well have been prepared outside of the project from public sources.

A further review of other documents contained in the AEC Library has failed to reveal any further identifying data.

ACTION:

It is recommended that this memorandum, together with the attached copy of the document, be furnished to the Espionage Section.

Handwritten signature

127
Attachment

CWB:smk *pink*

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RECORDED - 27

65-57449-1613
AUG 8 1950

RECEIVED
AUG 10 1950

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AUG 9 1950

RECEIVED
AUG 15 1950

I. Background

A. Definition — Given a mixture of two gases contained between a hot and a cold wall, there will be set up a considerable difference in the relative concentrations of the two gases at the top and the bottom of the apparatus; this effect is known as thermal diffusion (or thermal siphoning). If steady states of temperatures and pressure are continued, then either the separation of the two gases will be complete or an equilibrium will be reached — which equilibrium is determined by a separation factor. If, however, the gas mixture is in motion and small amounts of the products at either or both ends of the equipment are regularly taken off, then by continued repetitions of such a process, a complete separation of almost any two gases may be obtained. But it should be noted that the rate of circulation of the gas mixture must be such that it is well below the critical value for the Reynold's Number, i.e., so that no turbulence will result — otherwise a considerable amount of re-mixing may occur.

While some difference in the molecular weight of the two gases is helpful in their separation, still gas pairs of the same molecular weight (i.e., H_2 and C_2H_4) and even better yet gas pairs containing isotopic elements (i.e., $Cl^{35}H_4$ and CH_4 or HCl^{37} and HCl^{35}) can be split.

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3042 PWT/IMW

65-57449-613

ENCLOSURE

Thermal diffusion in the case of liquids is known as the Soret effect and experimental work on it has been, thus far, confined to a fluid at rest. Not only may solutions of one liquid in the other be separated (i.e., glycerine in water) but also solutions of solids in liquids (sucrose in water) and ternary mixtures ($H_2O - HCl - BaCl_2$).

- B. Historical -- The phenomenon of thermal diffusion was first discovered theoretically by Enskog¹ of Sweden in 1911 and independently by Chapman² of England in 1917. Curiously enough it was missed completely by Boltzmann, Van der Waals, Thompson, Maxwell, and the other workers on the kinetic theory of gases. Later in the same year (1917) Chapman and Dootson³ gave the first experimental proof of thermal diffusion. It was Chapman⁴ who first suggested (1919) the use of thermal diffusion in the separation of isotopes but this idea was ridiculed by Millikan⁵ who concluded that it could not compete with the other methods such as centrifugal separation or gaseous diffusion.

As a result, except for such theoretical and experimental work as was done by Chapman up until 1932, the utilisation of thermal diffusion was completely neglected by physicists till 1938 when it was revived by Clusius and Dickel⁶ in Germany, and then in America by Brewer and Bramley and a number of other investigators.

The so-called Soret effect for liquids was really first observed by Ludwig⁸ in Germany in 1856; it was reported in France by Soret⁹ twenty-five years later.

II. Theory

Furry, Jones, and Onsager¹⁰ (Photocopy 1) believe that "No simple theory can give an account of thermal diffusion; neither its existence nor its sign can be derived from elementary considerations. Its presence can be only understood by a detailed consideration of the equations of transport in a gas." However, Franke¹¹ (Photocopy 2) and Gillespie¹² (Photocopy 3) have proposed reasonably simple explanations; these considerations can be used to give a correct estimate of the value of the thermal diffusion constant.

Bramley¹³ gives as a general description of the three actions that give rise to thermal diffusion:

a. Difference in mass (thermal or initial diffusion).

As can be seen in the separation of isotopes, these mass differences need not be very great but it is certain that the splitting up of two gases of widely different molecular weights is a very much more rapid process.

b. Mass action of gas similar to convection current.

This is the origin of the term "thermal siphoning". The general effect is for the lighter molecules to go to the hot side and rise and for the heavier molecules to go to the cold side and fall, i.e. the

coefficient of thermal diffusion is positive in sign; but for certain mixtures and under certain circumstances this process may be reversed and the sign made negative.

- c. A slight additional concentration exists in the Langmuir film surrounding the hot side -- there is a definite motion of the gas in this film which arises from the swirling motion of the gas outside this film. Thus, an interchange of molecules occurs between the swirls themselves and between them and the Langmuir film due to the differences in mass.

To these may be added:

- d. The radii of the two molecules.

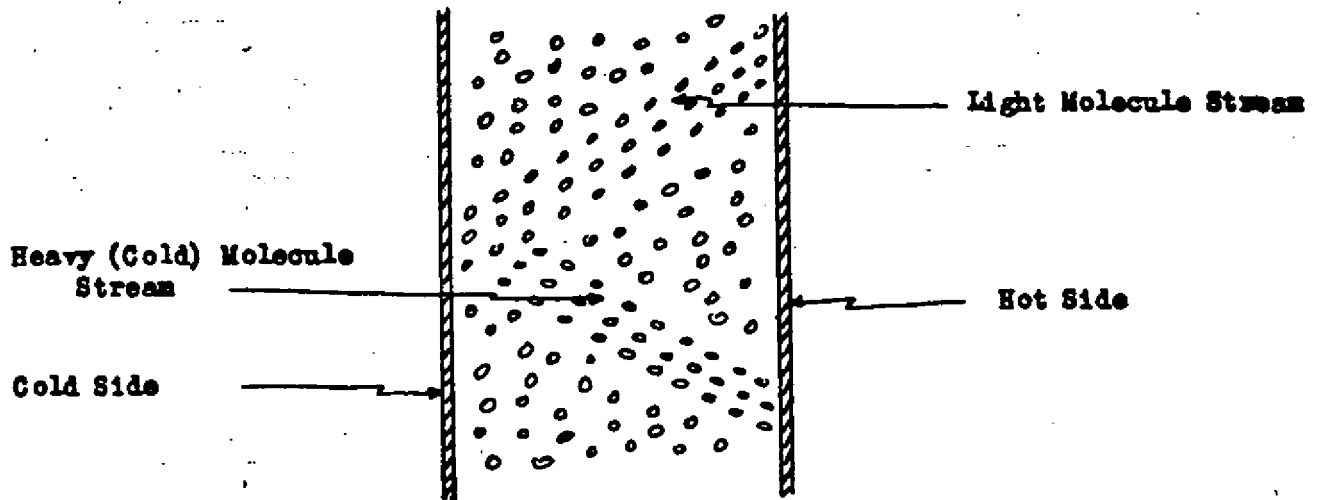
Not all mixtures can be separated as the coefficient of thermal diffusion vanishes when the mode of interaction, the radii and the masses of the two sets of molecules are all equal. Such may be the case¹⁴ for the pair CO and N₂.

All theoretical efforts to explain the Soret effect in liquids have been completely unsuccessful^{15, 16, 17}.

III. Description of Apparatus

Essentially all that is needed are two concentric cylinders, the inner one heated and the outer one cooled, mounted in a vertical position, with reservoirs at the top and bottom communicating with the annular space between the cylinders where convection and diffusion take place.

The diagram below describes the action taking place in one such device.



As is shown, in most cases the lighter molecules will concentrate toward the top of the apparatus.

Clusius and Dickel⁶ ran a heated wire up the axis of a long vertical hollow tube into which was put the gas mixture to be separated; using such an apparatus and a 50% Helium - 50% Bromine mixture, the two gases can be separated in a matter of minutes in a tube only 3 feet long. Korsching, Wirty and Masch¹⁸ describe also a flat metal form of thermal diffusion equipment in addition to the two already given. Taylor and Gockler¹⁹ (Photocopy 4) and Nier and Bardeen²⁰ (Photocopy 5) detail the construction of thermal diffusion

columns used in this country for isotopic separation. The use of a rotating annular space apparatus to increase the field of gravity by a factor up to 10 has been tried by Farber and Libby²¹ (Photocopy 6) and with interesting results.

Devices for thermal diffusion in liquids are described by Gillespie and Breck²² (Photocopy 7) and by Carr^{23, 24} (Photocopy 8 and 9) Gillespie and Breck use glass apparatus and an annular space of circular shape while Carr utilizes the flat shallow groove form after Korsching and Wirty²⁵; in this last respect it should be noted that the apparatus works best when sloped at a definite angle.

Getting back to thermal diffusion in gases, one very significant feature of the apparatus is that an annular spacing of 0.7 cm. seems to work better than any other distance. Also, once the preliminary work on the separation factor, α , for any mixture of two gases has been done, the equations of Furry, Jones and Onsager¹⁰ (Photocopy 1) can be used to aid in the design of apparatus.

While in most of the reported work the inner tube is usually heated by Nichrome wire still any other means, such as steam or Dowtherm can probably be used much more effectively on an industrial scale.

IV. Uses of Thermal Diffusion

It is proposed to utilize thermal diffusion to increase the concentration of O_2 in air from the normal 21% up to 60%

or 80%. This enriched oxygen can then be used for any oxidation process such as the manufacture of sulfuric acid from sulfur and the preparation of nitric acid from ammonia. The saving in size of equipment, power, and overall efficiency would be incalculable.

Other proposed fields of investigation would be:

- a. Recovery of CO_2 from stack gases: if the ordinary 14% by volume CO_2 concentration could be raised to say 40% or 60%, then this process can be made feasible, i.e., chemical means of absorbing the CO_2 could then be employed.
- b. Separation of azeotropic liquid mixtures particularly such as ethanol-water and the bothersome methanol-other solvents azeotrope.
- c. Separation of liquid mixtures with close boiling points such as the xylois.
- d. Concentration of the end products of the butanol-acetone-ethanol fermentation. These occur in a total of only 2 to 2 grams of solvent per 100 cc. of beer and the cost of distillation is necessarily high.
- e. Separation of fog from gases.
- f. Separation of traces of impurities from liquids, such as thiophene in benzene.
- g. Separation of isosteric and isomeric mixtures.

This list is only a hint as to what can actually be done by the application of thermal diffusion.

V. Conclusions

While nothing as yet has appeared in the literature regarding the application of thermal diffusion to an industrial process, still, in order to be on the safe side it must be assumed that such work is being investigated. It is certain, however, that the first person to submit pilot plant proofs of definite industrial uses will be in a key position in a new and potentially vast field. Given a particular design of apparatus for application to a particular separation such an apparatus and process could easily be patented; and, given a sufficient head start, a whole patent structure could be built up.

Note: Appended are the nine photocopies referred to in the body of the report.

References

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED BY **NEW YORK**

~~SECRET~~

REPORT NUMBER NEW YORK	REPORT DATE 7/21/50	REPORT FOR MONTH MADE 7/25, 1950	REPORT MADE BY JOSEPH C. WALSH
TITLE HARRY GOLD, was.		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Signed statements of DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS and EMIL JULIUS KLAUENBUCHS relative to espionage contact with HARRY GOLD set out. VERONICA interviewed 7/17/50; she denied knowing HARRY GOLD.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 8-10-77 95/96

DETAILS: **Re: DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS**

On June 15, 1950, SAs JOHN W. LEWIS and LEO H. FRUTKIN interviewed DAVID GREENGLASS at his home, 265 Rivington Street, New York City. His home was searched after he had executed a waiver of search. There was nothing found in the GREENGLASS home which reflected any information relative to his association with HARRY GOLD.

On July 17, 1950, DAVID GREENGLASS executed the following signed statements:

Classified by 3042PWT/lmw
Declassify on: OADR 11/17/82

"July 17, 1950
New York, New York

"I, David Greenglass, make the following statement to John W. Lewis and Leo H. Frutkin who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of

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R 424 DEC 9 1960

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042PWT/lmw
ON 12/8/82

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES ENCLOSURE RECORDED - 103 INDEXED - 103 AUG 8 1950 EX-71
COPIES OF THIS REPORT: 6 - Bureau (65-57449) 2 - Albany 2 - Albuquerque (65-38) 2 - Cincinnati (65-1718) 2 - Cleveland (Copies continued)	

~~SECRET~~

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Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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c to Capt - Flynn
 237 24 attached
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~~SECRET~~

NY 65-15324

"the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I make this statement freely and voluntarily and I have been advised of my right not to make a statement. I have also been advised of my right to an attorney. No promises or threats have been made to me to get me to make this statement. I understand that this statement may be used against me in a court of law.

"I was born March 3, 1922 at New York City and my home is now at 265 Rivington Street, New York City, New York. I was inducted into the United States Army April 12, 1943 and was given Army Serial Number 32882473 and was discharged from the army February 28, 1946. About August, 1944, as a non-commissioned officer in the United States Army, I was assigned to a highly-secret army project at Los Alamos, New Mexico which I later learned to be the atom bomb project.

"About November 29, 1944, I traveled from Los Alamos to Albuquerque, New Mexico where I met my wife Ruth who had come from New York City to celebrate our wedding anniversary. On or about that date, while walking on Route US 66 toward the Rio Grande River in Albuquerque, my wife Ruth told me that my brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, who is married to my sister Ethel, had asked Ruth to ask me to furnish information concerning the work I was doing at Los Alamos so that it could be furnished to the Soviet Government. Ruth told me that I was working on the atom bomb project. I was very surprised, but told Ruth that I already knew I was working on the atom bomb. She said that my brother-in-law explained that we are at war with Germany and Japan and they are the enemy and that Soviet Russia is fighting the enemy and is therefore entitled to the information. Ruth told me that she did not like for me to get involved in this matter as she thought it would cause trouble. I told Ruth, however, that I would agree to give whatever information came to me in the course of my employment at Los Alamos on the atom bomb project.

"I had a furlough from about December 30, 1944 to about January 20, 1945

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- 1 San Francisco (Info.)
- 1 Washington Field (Info.)
- 6 New York (1 65-15336)
(1 65-15364)
(1 65-15348)

-2-

~~SECRET~~

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NY 65-15324

"which time I spent in New York City. While in New York City during that time I talked to Julius Rosenberg and Rosenberg described to me generally how the atom bomb functions. I later learned through my employment at Los Alamos that the bomb which Rosenberg had described to me at that time was the naval type atom bomb which was later dropped on Hiroshima about August, 1945. During this same meeting with Julius Rosenberg in January, 1945, I furnished Julius Rosenberg with a list of names of persons employed at Los Alamos whom I believed to be ideologically suited for recruitment to furnish information concerning the atom bomb for the Russians.

"It may have been during this above-mentioned furlough in January, 1945 or possibly during a furlough about September, 1945 that the following incident occurred:

"One night, while I was in New York City on furlough from the Los Alamos atom bomb project, my brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, asked to see me. I borrowed an automobile, drove to the vicinity of about First Avenue somewhere between East 42nd Street and East 59th Street in New York City, and parked the car at the curb on a north-bound street facing north. Julius Rosenberg walked over to the car and told me to wait. Then he walked away and came back with a man and introduced him to me by first name which I do not recall. The man got into the car and Julius Rosenberg walked away. I drove the car around in New York City for about 15 minutes while the man asked me questions about a high explosive lens which was being experimented with at the Los Alamos atom bomb project at that time. I tried to describe the lens to the man while I was driving but was unable to furnish him with a great deal of information concerning it because I was concentrating on the driving. After I let the man out of the car I never saw nor heard of him again. At the end of my furlough time I returned to my assignment at Los Alamos.

"About February, 1945, my wife Ruth moved to Albuquerque, New Mexico. She said she had been told by Julius Rosenberg that a woman named Anne would come to Albuquerque, New Mexico, and would meet Ruth in front of a store on Central Avenue in Albuquerque, at which time arrangements would be made for a meeting to pick up information to be furnished by me concerning the atom bomb. As I recall, Anne was supposed to come to Albuquerque about the latter part of May and Ruth was to walk in front of the store at a certain time on three consecutive days until the meeting with Anne should be made. This meeting, however, never occurred.

"About June, 1945 a man came to the apartment where my wife Ruth was living at 209 North High Street, Albuquerque, New Mexico. He had with him a torn piece of cardboard which matched a torn piece of cardboard I had been

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"furnished as a means of identifying the person to whom I was to furnish information concerning the atomic bomb. I am unable to recall at this time whether my half of the torn cardboard was furnished to me by Julius Rosenberg during my January, 1945 furlough in New York City or whether Rosenberg had given it to my wife Ruth to give to me when she moved to Albuquerque in February, 1945. This man who had the proper identification, I believe, introduced himself to me as Dave, although I am not certain of the name he used; however, I later recognized this man's pictures in various newspapers as being Harry Gold. At the time Gold came to me in Albuquerque in June, 1945 I furnished him with a list of names of persons employed at the Los Alamos atom bomb project whom I thought might be ideologically suited for recruitment to furnish information to the Russians concerning the atom bomb and I also gave him a sketch of a high explosive lens mold which was an experiment to study implosion effects on a steel tube to understand the effect it would have on uranium so that it could be determined how a critical mass could be arrived at which would not explode before detonation. I also furnished Gold with information concerning the identity of a world-famous scientist who was working at Los Alamos under an assumed name and also furnished information that Oppenheimer and Kistiakowsky were working at Los Alamos. Gold told me that I was living in a rather poor place and said I could probably use some money. I answered that I could use some money. Gold then gave me an envelope containing \$500 in currency. Gold said that he would come back to see me again and I agreed to see him but he never contacted me again. My wife Ruth also met Gold at that time.

"I had a furlough from Los Alamos about September, 1945, which I spent in New York City. Almost as soon as I got to New York City, Julius Rosenberg got in touch with me and I met him on the street somewhere in the city. At that time I furnished Julius Rosenberg with an unsealed envelope containing the information I had been able to gather concerning the atomic bomb, as well as a couple of sketches of the molds which make up the atom bomb. To the best of my recollection, the information I furnished Rosenberg concerning the atom bomb at that time is substantially as follows:

"The atomic bomb is made up of 36 pentagonal-shaped molds. When all set together, the molds form a sphere made of a high explosive, with a ball of plutonium in the center. Inside the plutonium is a sphere of beryllium. A barium plastic shield is in between the plutonium and the high explosive. The high explosive has two detonators for each high explosive segment. The detonators are connected to a number of condensers, possibly about 36 or 72. The condensers are also called capacitors. The number of detonators is twice the number of molds and the number of condensers is equal in number to the detonators. The beryllium has a hollow center. The beryllium has a number of cone-shaped

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"holes in it. The apex of each cone is toward the periphery of the beryllium. The beryllium is gold-plated which prevents it from emitting neutrons. The detonation of the high explosive causes the plutonium to be crushed or imploded and therefore increases the number of plutonium neutrons which are free. The beryllium also becomes imploded and the beryllium neutrons are jettied out through the cones into the mass of plutonium which sets off the chain reaction of the plutonium which results in an atomic explosion.

"I do not know whether Rosenberg read the above information or what disposition he made of it. He did not give me any money for the information at that time. The war was over at that time and I was hoping to be discharged from the army in the near future. Rosenberg at that time attempted to persuade me to continue my employment at the Los Alamos atom bomb project in a civilian capacity after such time as I should be discharged from the Army. I declined to follow this advice, inasmuch as I desired to return to my home in New York City.

"Shortly after my discharge from the army February 28, 1946, I returned to my home in New York City and after a few months became associated in business with Julius Rosenberg. He and I and others were partners in the G & R Engineering Company, New York City, in 1946, and continued that arrangement when that company was taken over by the Pitt Machine Products Company, Incorporated, New York City. I severed my relations with the latter company in September, 1949. During my association with Julius Rosenberg in business from 1946 to 1949, I learned through conversations with him that he has been extensively engaged in Soviet espionage. He has since my discharge attempted to persuade me to become a student of nuclear physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to be financed by him and the GI Bill of Rights in order that I could make contacts in the field of nuclear physics to obtain information for the Soviet Government. He also on one occasion attempted to persuade me to become a student at the University of Chicago at Russian expense because several of the persons there previously worked on the Los Alamos atom bomb project.

"Periodically, since I was discharged from the army, I have borrowed sums of money from Julius Rosenberg in different amounts up to \$200 each which probably totals about \$1,000. On each occasion, Rosenberg would tell me that he would have to borrow the money from someone else to let me have it. I believe he made these loans to me without expecting repayment because of the knowledge I had of his Soviet espionage activities.

"About February, 1950, when Klaus Fuchs was arrested in England, Rosenberg came to me and said I would have to leave the country because Fuch's arrest would lead directly to Gold. I declined, however, to leave the

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"United States. When Harry Gold was arrested, Julius Rosenberg came to me and pointed to Gold's picture in the paper and said that this is the man who contacted me in Albuquerque and that I would have to leave the country. He said that more important persons than I have left the country. He gave me \$1,000 for expenses to get out of the United States. I told him that this was not enough money for me to leave because I had numerous debts to pay. A few days later, Julius Rosenberg again came to my home and gave me \$4,000 in twenty-dollar bills to leave the country. I believe that day was Sunday, May 28, 1950. I indicated to Julius that I would leave the country and he said I should leave any time after June 11, 1950. Julius gave me the following instructions as to what I should do in this regard. I was to go to Mexico City by train with my family. There I was to rent a house and write a letter to the Soviet Embassy at Mexico City. In the letter, I was to mention something about the United Nations. I was then to wait three days at which time I would go to the Plaza de la (something or other) and stand in front of a statue of Christopher Columbus at 5:00 p.m. with my thumb in a Mexico City street guide. A man would then come to me and say have you ever seen such a statue before. I was to answer no, that I have lived in Oklahoma all my life. He was to say there is a much better statue in Paris. The man would then give me passports and money for a trip to either Stockholm, Sweden, or Berne, Switzerland, where I was to repeat the same procedure and if I were to go to Stockholm I would stand in front of a statue of Linneaus, at which time I would receive the necessary papers to continue by trip to Czechoslovakia where I was to write to the Soviet Ambassador to merely state, 'I am here.'

"My wife and I decided not to leave the country but wanted to give Rosenberg the impression that we intended to leave. We decided to go to the mountains in upstate New York and stay there until Rosenberg left the country as he indicated he would do. We planned to return to New York City after we had learned of Rosenberg's departure.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this page and seven preceding pages. It is true to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ DAVID GREENGLASS

"Witnesses:

JOHN W. LEWIS, Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y.C., NY.
LEO H. FRUTKIN, Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y.C., NY."

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On July 19, 1950 DAVID GREENGLASS executed another signed statement set out as follows:

New York, N. Y.
July 19, 1950

"I, David Greenglass, make the following statement to John W. Lewis and John A. Harrington whom I know to be special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that I am not required to make a statement and that this statement may be used against me in a court of law. I have been advised of my right to an attorney. I make this statement of my own free will and no threats or promises have been made to me to get me to make this statement.

"I recall that when Ruth came to see me at Albuquerque, New Mexico to spend our second wedding anniversary together, November 29, 1944, that she and I stayed at the El Fidel Hotel. After a few days we took a walk on Route 66 beyond the city limits. At that time Ruth told me of a conversation between her and Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg which took place at the Rosenberg's apartment at 10 Monroe Street, New York City in early November, 1944. This conversation she said was as follows: Julius told Ruth in effect that he was gathering information for the Russians, and that he wanted me to give information concerning the work I was then doing at Los Alamos, N.M. Julius said that I was working on the atom bomb. Ruth said she told Julius that she did not want to ask me to do what Julius asked. At that point she said that my sister Ethel Rosenberg said well at least ask David to do this. Ruth said she was reluctant to agree to this, but that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg finally persuaded her that she should at least tell me what Julius wanted me to do.

"I then told Ruth that I was shocked. This was the first information I had received that I was working on the atom bomb, however I did not tell this to Ruth. I said to Ruth I know that I am working on the atom bomb. Then I said no, I won't give Julius the information. The next day I changed my mind and told Ruth to tell Julius that I would furnish him the information.

"Then I told Ruth to tell Julius the following information: I described the approximate amount of the population at Los Alamos, the approximate size of the project, and the names of some of the personnel working there. I think I mentioned the name of Oppenheimer and Urey as connected with the project.

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"In the first week of January 1945 while I was at home in New York City on furlough, my wife and I visited Julius and Ethel Rosenberg at 10 Monroe St., New York City, N.Y. At that time I was introduced by Julius to Anne, who Julius said was Mike's wife. I knew that Julius was referring to Mike Sidorovich whom I had previously known at Brooklyn Polytech. The five of us talked for a while and then Anne left. I remember that Anne put on her coat and when she got to the door she turned around and I said for her to remember me to Mike.

"After Anne left Ruth and I and Julius and Ethel had dinner together and spent the rest of the evening in the apartment. After dinner we sat around and talked and Julius asked me what I was doing at Los Alamos. I explained to him that someone would bring to me a sketch or drawing and that I would make part in the machine shop where I was working and sometimes I would make changes so that part would function properly. Julius asked me how the atom bomb was detonated. I did not know at that time and so advised Julius.

"Julius then told me what he wanted me to get in the way of information for him from the Los Alamos project. He gave me a general description of how the naval atom bomb works. Julius cautioned me against sticking out my neck in getting the information for him and said I should be very careful not to be obvious. My wife and Ethel were listening to the conversation between Julius and myself and were also talking between themselves. Toward the end of the evening and before we left Julius' apartment, Julius got out the side of a Jello box. While Ruth, Ethel and I watched, Julius cut the side of the Jello box into two parts, with a pair of scissors. He cut the side about half way through perpendicularly and then continued the rest of the cut at about a 45 degree angle. He handed me the portion with the pointed edge.

"Julius then said that Anne would be given the other portion of the side of the Jello box. He then said that Anne would meet either Ruth or me in front of one of the main theaters in Denver, Colorado at such time as I would have information that he wanted about the Los Alamos atom bomb project. He gave me the impression that these arrangements were tentative. He told me that Anne had been there that night so she could identify us, and we could recognize her.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this page and six preceding pages. It is true to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/ David Greenglass

"Witnesses:

"John W. Lewis, Spec. Agent, FBI, NYC

"John A. Harrington, Special Agent, FBI, NYC"

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RUTH GREENGLASS executed the following signed statement:

New York, New York
July 17, 1950

"I, Ruth Greenglass, make the following statement to John A. Harrington and William F. Norton, Jr., who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. I make this statement freely and voluntarily after having been advised of my right not to make a statement, that I have a right to an attorney, and have consulted an attorney. I understand that this statement may be used against me in a court of law. This statement is not being made as a result of any threats, promises or duress.

"I was born May 1, 1924 at New York City and presently reside at 265 Rivington Street, New York City. I was married to David Greenglass on November 29, 1942 at New York City.

"In the early part of November, 1944, I planned to visit my husband David in Albuquerque, New Mexico to spend our wedding anniversary together on November 29, 1944. David was then in the United States Army and stationed in the vicinity of Albuquerque, New Mexico.

"In the early part of November 1944, one evening I visited Julius Rosenberg and his wife Ethel at their home, GE-11 10 Monroe Street, New York City. Ethel Rosenberg is my husband's sister. On the evening in question, Julius Rosenberg knew that I intended to visit my husband David in Albuquerque, New Mexico about November 29, 1944. During the course of the evening, Julius Rosenberg told me that I might have noticed that he and his wife Ethel Rosenberg in recent months had not been attending any Communist Party meetings or any functions that had what he described to be a 'Red' tinge to them, and that Ethel Rosenberg had not been buying the 'Daily Worker' at her usual newsstand. To explain to me why he and Ethel Rosenberg had discontinued their open affiliation with the Communist Party, Julius Rosenberg said he always wanted to do more than to be just a member in the Communist Party and that, therefore, he had searched for two years to place himself in contact with a group which I believe he described as a 'Russian underground'. In this way Julius Rosenberg felt that he could do the work that he was slated for. He stated that he wanted to do something to directly help Russia and that it took him two years to find the group through which this help could be given.

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"Julius Rosenberg then told me that my husband David was at that time working at the place where the atom bomb was being made and that this bomb was more dangerous than any weapon that had ever been used. He also told me that there were radiation effects from the bomb. At this time I had no knowledge as to what the significance of the atom bomb was, although I did know that my husband was working on a secret project for the United States Army.

"Julius Rosenberg requested me when I visited my husband David in Albuquerque, New Mexico, to ask David if he would make scientific information available to the Russians. Julius Rosenberg said that the Russians were working on the atom bomb and that there was not a free exchange of information between the Allies and Russia. Julius Rosenberg said that he felt that Russia should be placed on an equal plane with the other Allies as far as the availability of this atomic information was concerned.

"Because I was very reluctant to do what Julius Rosenberg requested me to do, his wife Ethel Rosenberg, who was present during this conversation, told me that I should at least ask my husband David if he would furnish this type of information to the Russians. I was very reluctant to do what Julius and Ethel Rosenberg requested me to do, but they finally persuaded me to ask David if he would be willing to furnish information to the Russians.

"At a later date, prior to my departure for Albuquerque, New Mexico, Julius Rosenberg gave me about \$150 to help pay the expenses of my trip. In the latter part of November 1944 I left New York by train for Albuquerque, New Mexico. I had previously made reservations by telegram at the El Fidel Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

"I arrived at Albuquerque, New Mexico, a few days before my wedding anniversary. David arrived in Albuquerque about November 28, 1944 and joined me at the El Fidel Hotel. We spent our second wedding anniversary together on November 29, 1944. David had a pass for about five days.

"Just prior to my return to New York, while David and I were taking a walk, I told him what Julius Rosenberg had told me about his working at the place where the atom bomb was being made. David asked me who had told me about the atom bomb and I told him that Julius Rosenberg had. I then told David of the request that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg had made to me that I ask David to furnish the Russians with scientific

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"information, and I explained their request to David in the same way that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg had explained it to me.

"At first David was shocked at what Julius Rosenberg wanted him to do. At first he said no and he did not make any decision that same day. The following day, after having thought it over, David said that he would do what Julius Rosenberg had requested of him. David also said that he would discuss this matter with Julius Rosenberg when he returned to New York on his expected furlough. David told me about the physical set-up of the Los Alamos installation and he gave me the names of certain people who were working there in November, 1944, among whom, as I now recall, were Oppenheimer and Urey.

"I returned to New York in the early part of December 1944 and Julius Rosenberg came to see me at my apartment at 265 Rivington Street, New York City and I told him that David agreed to do what he requested. I also gave Julius Rosenberg the names that I remembered that David had given me of the people who were working at Los Alamos. I also told Julius Rosenberg about the physical set-up of Los Alamos as David had told me. Julius Rosenberg said he would wait until David returned to New York on his expected furlough to discuss this matter further with David.

"About a month later, my husband David returned to New York City on furlough and one evening David and I went to Julius Rosenberg's apartment at 10 Monroe Street, New York City where we met Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and a woman I knew as Anne. Anne and her husband Mike I knew as old friends of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, and Anne and Mike at that time lived at Chappaqua, New York. Anne remained at Julius Rosenberg's apartment for a short period of time and then left.

"Julius Rosenberg asked David what he was doing and David told Julius Rosenberg he was working in the experimental shop at Los Alamos. David explained to Julius Rosenberg that if someone brought in a sketch of a part he wanted made, David would make it for him because David was a machinist and this was the type of work he did. I recall that Julius Rosenberg asked David how the atom bomb was detonated but I do not recall what David told Julius.

"We all had dinner. After dinner Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, David and myself sat around talking. Julius told David what he wanted him to do. He did not want David to go out of his way to obtain information and he did not want David to be obvious in what he was doing.

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"I did not understand what Julius and David were talking about because it was of a technical nature.

"Before we left Julius Rosenberg's apartment, Julius Rosenberg produced the cover from a Jello box side. Julius Rosenberg, in the presence of his wife Ethel, David and myself, cut this Jello box side in half in an irregular manner. One-half of this Jello box side Julius Rosenberg gave to David and Julius said that he would give the other half of the Jello box side to Anne, the woman who had been in his apartment previously that same evening. Julius Rosenberg said that Anne would come out to see us in New Mexico to get the information from David and that she would produce the matching half of the box side. I believe there was some discussion by Julius Rosenberg of Anne being met in a movie theater at Denver, Colorado.

"During David's furlough in January, 1945, Julius Rosenberg was very persistent about being with us a great deal at a time when we felt that we wanted to be alone.

"Several days after David had received the Jello box side from Julius Rosenberg, Julius Rosenberg came to my apartment and spoke to David about David meeting Julius Rosenberg and an unidentified man at a later date. A day or so later, Julius Rosenberg returned to my apartment again in the evening and Julius Rosenberg and David left the apartment together. David returned to my apartment about two hours later and told me he had met somebody whom he had not been able to see too clearly because the man kept his face in the dark. David told me that he had met this man on a street in the 50's in the vicinity of an elevated railroad. David said that Julius Rosenberg introduced David to this unknown man saying 'This is Dave' but Julius Rosenberg did not tell David who the man was or what his name was. David spent between twenty and thirty minutes with this unknown man but I do not recall what David told me he discussed with this unknown man.

"After his furlough, David returned to Los Alamos, New Mexico and in March 1945 I went out to Albuquerque, New Mexico to live. First I lived in a hotel and then I stayed at the apartment of a friend of David's whose wife had gone back East. When David's friend's wife returned from the East, I then went to a hotel to live until I finally obtained the apartment at 209 North High Street, Albuquerque, New Mexico. David only came home on week-ends.

"One Sunday morning in June, 1945, a man came to our apartment at 209 North High Street, Albuquerque, New Mexico and said he was Dave from Pittsburgh. This man gave my husband David the matching half of the Jello box side. This man told David what information he wanted and David wrote down the information requested and told this man to come back later. This man returned later that same day, at which time David gave him some written information

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"and in return David received a sealed envelope from this man. I recall that David and this man discussed how the atom bomb was detonated and that this man told David that he was a chemical engineer. I also recall that David and this unknown man discussed lenses and high-speed cameras. This unknown man also indicated to David and me that he might return at a later date and he wanted information from David along the same lines as David had given him. He also wanted to know the names of the people at Los Alamos who were inclined to be 'leftist.' I think that David gave this man the names of such people working at Los Alamos.

"After this man received this information, we all left the apartment and we walked to the front of the USO building in Albuquerque. We left this man in front of the USO building and David and I returned to our apartment. We opened the envelope which this man had given David and discovered that it contained \$500. The taking of the money made David and me feel worse because it was now apparent that we were not just passing information but rather that we were being paid for it.

"When Dr. Klaus Fuchs was arrested, Julius Rosenberg came to our apartment and told David and me that the man who had contacted us in Albuquerque, New Mexico, in June, 1945 would be the next one to be picked up and that 'they' were going to contact this man to tell him to keep quiet.

"On May 23, 1950, Julius Rosenberg came to our apartment with a copy of a newspaper which I think was the New York 'Herald Tribune' in which appeared a photograph of one Harry Gold who had been arrested in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania by the FBI. Julius Rosenberg told us that this Harry Gold was the man who had contacted us in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Julius Rosenberg then told us that we had to leave the United States because sometime between June 12 and June 16, 1950 something would happen to us. Julius Rosenberg wanted David and me to take our two children with us to the Soviet Union. Julius Rosenberg was going to obtain United States passports for us. Julius Rosenberg said 'My friend tells me before you get a passport you have to get injected against smallpox.' Julius Rosenberg wanted us to get a doctor to give us a false letter stating that we had received such a smallpox inoculation. David and I refused to do this. Julius Rosenberg then told us that he would get his doctor who lives in Knickerbocker Village, New York City, to prepare such a letter for himself and for us.

"Julius Rosenberg advised us to leave everything we had in our apartment at Rivington Street and to just take our clothing with us and go to Mexico City, Mexico. At Mexico City we were to rent a house and after living there one month we were to write to the Soviet Consulate at Mexico City, Mexico, using a name which Julius Rosenberg gave us but which I do not recall at the present time, and about three days later we were to meet

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"someone in front of a statue in a park in Mexico City, Mexico. After this meeting, we were to travel by boat to Europe and proceed to either Berne, Switzerland or some other city in Europe, the name of which I do not recall, where we would again contact the Soviet Consulate there by letter and three days later we would meet someone in front of a statue in a park in the European City. At this point our transportation to the Soviet Union would be arranged for us. Julius Rosenberg told us that he thought that it was a golden opportunity for us to go to the Soviet Union. At this time Julius Rosenberg gave David and me \$1,000 in cash consisting of old \$10 and \$20 bills. \$500 of this I put in a special checking account at the Manufacturers Trust Company located at Grand and Norfolk Streets, New York City, and the balance was used to pay some debts and household expenses.

"About June 2, 1950, Julius Rosenberg returned to our apartment and gave David and me \$4,000 in cash, consisting of old \$10 and \$20 bills. This money was to be used by us for our flight from the United States. At this time Julius Rosenberg promised us an additional \$2,000 which we never received from him.

"I would like to make it clear that at the time we received the \$5,000 from Julius Rosenberg we never intended to leave the United States because this is our country and we want to stay here and live here and raise our children. I would like to point out that we accepted the money from Julius Rosenberg because David said that if Julius suspected that we would not leave the United States that some physical harm might come to us or our children.

"I have read the foregoing statement consisting of this page and nine other pages and I have initialled the bottom of each page and every correction. I say that this statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ "RUTH GREENGLASS

"Witness

"John A. Harrington, Special Agent, F.B.I. - N.Y.
William F. Norton, Jr., Special Agent, F.B.I. - N.Y."

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Re: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS

SA ROBERT J. LAMPHERE and Assistant Director HUGH H. CLEGG interviewed EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS at Wormwood Scrubs Prison, London, England, and FUCHS executed the following signed statement:

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"Wormwood Scrubs Prison
London, England

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

"This statement is made to HUGH H. CLEGG, who has been identified to me as an Assistant Director, and to ROBERT J. LAMPHERE, who has been identified to me as a Special Agent, both being identified as officers of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice of Washington, District of Columbia, U.S.A. I am making this statement in the presence of the two aforesaid officers and WILLIAM JAMES SKARDON, whom I know to be an officer of the Security Service of the United Kingdom.

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

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

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

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

"As agreed upon during the meeting with the aforementioned woman in England, I went to the designated meeting place on the lower East Side, Manhattan, New York City, New York, where, to the best of my recollection, around Christmas 1943, I met an individual at the time and on the day previously agreed upon. He was wearing gloves and carried an additional pair of gloves in his hand and I had a tennis ball in my hand. We exchanged designated identification words and I gave my correct name and he used the name of ~~Raymond~~ Raymond in making initial introductions. Raymond expressed his

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"pleasure at being chosen for such an important assignment. He suggested to me to make certain, in keeping future meeting assignments, that I was not being followed. During this or the next succeeding meeting with Raymond, atomic energy and the development of an atomic bomb were discussed by referring to these terms in a general way.

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

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

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

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

"Another time, by prearranged agreement, in 1944 I met Raymond in the Bronx, New York City. This meeting was near a cinema, I believe, on Grand Concourse in the vicinity of 159th Street or 161st Street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"In keeping with official instructions received by me, I was transferred to Los Alamos, New Mexico, where I arrived on or about August

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

"Shortly after my arrival in Cambridge I was visited by Raymond, who asked me for additional information concerning my work at the Atomic Research Project at Los Alamos. I told him I would prepare in writing this material and made arrangements to meet him a few days later in Boston. These arrangements were made without the knowledge of my sister and her husband, who were not present during my discussion with Raymond and had no knowledge of its purpose. At the agreed upon time I did meet Raymond in Boston, Massachusetts, at a place fairly near the Charles River and near a large public-type of building, reasonably close to what is known as North Station. I there delivered to Raymond a written report, which I had prepared in longhand consisting of about six or more pages, in which I had set forth confidential and classified information and data which I had received in connection with my employment at Los Alamos. This dealt with the whole problem of making an atomic bomb from fissionable material as I then knew the problem. This document included information known to me regarding the method of detonating an atomic bomb and other highly secret and technical information regarding the construction of an atomic bomb. I wrote this statement in my own handwriting and in English, and I intended that it should be delivered by Raymond through channels so as to reach physicists in the Soviet Union who would understand the technical language of the report.

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

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

"I returned to England in the summer of 1946 and took up employment at the Atomic Research Project at Harwell, England. After my return to England, I was again in contact with persons whose real identities I do not know, but whom I contacted with the intent of furnishing to the Soviet Union information concerning atomic research developments. To these persons I furnished additional information concerning atomic research, which I had come in possession of, both in the United States and England, including certain research being made on the problem of detonating a nuclear bomb. My last contact in this respect was in February of 1949.

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Re: VERA KANE

VERA KANE was interviewed on June 17, 1950, at her place of employment, the law office of General Roy P. Monahan, Suite 1600, 37 Wall Street, New York City, by SAS RAYMOND P. WIRTH and FRANCIS W. ZANGLE. KANE stated she knew THOMAS L. BLACK having met him around 1928 or 1929. She knew him by the name of TASSO LESSING BLACK and has referred to him as TASSO and ~~TL BLACK~~.

A few years later, KANE stated, while she was living at the Hotel Lisnore, West 72nd Street, New York City, she met FERDINAND HELLER through BLACK. HELLER was known to her as FERN. During the years of the depression, from 1932 to 1935, Miss KANE stated, she had an apartment at 325 West 11th Street, which she used as a continuous open house for her Bohemian friends. She gave out 27 keys to the place and always had a meal ready for any of her friends who had a key and who might be hungry. In this group of people were BLACK, HELLER, ERNEST SEGESSEMAN and J. BYRON McKINNEY.

Miss KANE telephoned the New York office on June 19, 1950, at which time she was questioned relative to her knowledge as to any of the espionage activities of BLACK or HELLER. She said that she did not know anything concerning this and furthermore denied ever meeting HARRY GOLD.

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

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

"Signed this the 26th day of May, 1950.

(signature)

"KLAUS FUCHS

"Witnesses:

HUGH H. CLEGG

Hugh H. Clegg, Assistant Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

ROBERT J. LAMPHERE

Robert J. Lamphere, Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation

WILLIAM JAMES SKARDON

William James Skardon, Officer
Security Service, United Kingdom

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

By teletype dated ~~July~~ ^{JUNE} 26, 1950, the Philadelphia office advised that HARRY GOLD stated in his interview with Bureau agents that he recalled that SEMEN M. SEMENOV had once told him that he had been at BEN MARDEN'S RIVIERA, a cafe situated close to the New Jersey end of the George Washington Bridge, at which time SEMENOV met the manager of the RIVIERA, who told him that he would do anything to help the Soviet Union because the Soviets were actually fighting anti-Semitism. GOLD stated that this incident occurred in late 1942 or early 1943 and that it was his impression that the manager's assistance was to be of a monetary nature. *ser 534/537*

The Newark office advised by teletype dated June 30, 1950, ^{ser 512} that the RIVIERA night club was run and presumed owned by BEN MARDEN prior to 1942 at which time the club closed until it was reopened in 1946 under new management. It was determined that JOB SILVERS, SAM SALVIN and JACK W. ARKIN were all formerly employed in supervisory capacities in 1942 and any one of these three could be regarded as manager, ^{since they were} and next in line to MARDEN.

SILVERS is known to have committed suicide. SALVIN and ARKIN have not been associated with the RIVIERA since its closing in 1942.

The Newark office indicates their indices reflect an anonymous letter was received by the Attorney General in 1939 which reported that

[REDACTED]

NEWARK DIRECTORIES DO NOT REFLECT LOCATION OF ANY OF ABOVE.

The New York files fail to reflect any security information relative to the aforementioned.

[REDACTED]

By letter dated June 20, 1950, the Bureau advised that HARRY GOLD's [REDACTED] ^{that he had no knowledge} of HARRY GOLD, *b7d*

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LEAD

NEW YORK

At New York City

Will continued to report current developments pertinent to HARRY GOLD.

Copies of this report are being furnished to the Los Angeles, San Francisco and Washington Field offices as per Bureau instructions.

REFERENCE: Bureau letter, 7/21/50.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: July 28, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was;
ESPIONAGE - R

Attached is report of SA JOSEPH C. WALSH, dated 7/28/50, at New York, in the above case.

Information relative to ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and pertinent to instant case has previously been reported under this caption in report of SA JOSEPH C. WALSH, dated 5/29/50, New York, and report of SA JOHN R. MURPHY, JR. dated 6/3/50, New York.

Information concerning JULIUS ROSENBERG is not included in the attached report as his indirect connection to HARRY GOLD is reflected in the statements of RUTH and DAVID GREENGLASS as set out in this report.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/14/82 BY 3040 PWT/IMW

cc Philadelphia (65-4307)

JCW:EMT
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