

F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

*FILE DESCRIPTION*

HEADQUARTERS FILE

SUBJECT HARRY GOLD

FILE NO. 65-57449

VOLUME NO. 15

SERIALS

491 ONLY

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CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

On May 23, 1950 a criminal complaint was filed against HARRY GOLD and JOHN DOE in the Eastern District of New York, having been issued by United States Commissioner MARTIN EPSTEIN and signed by SA JOHN M. COLLINS. On the same date warrants were issued by United States Commissioner MARTIN EPSTEIN for the apprehension of HARRY GOLD and JOHN DOE.

The criminal complaint charges the following:

"That from on or about January 1, 1944, and continuously thereafter up to and including the date hereof in the Eastern District of New York, and within the jurisdiction of this court, HARRY GOLD, and 'JOHN' DOE, the defendants herein, did in time of war unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly, and feloniously, conspire, confederate, and agree among themselves and with divers other persons to the complainant unknown to violate Subsection (a) of Section 32 of Title 50, United States Code, in that they did conspire, confederate, and agree that the defendant HARRY GOLD would obtain and receive from one EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS documents, writings, sketches, notes, and information relating to the national defense and with intent and reason to believe that it was to be used to the injury of the United States and to the advantage of a foreign nation, to wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, would communicate, deliver, transmit, and attempt to communicate, deliver, and transmit the said documents, writings, sketches, notes, and information relating to the national defense to the defendant 'JOHN' DOE, a representative, officer, agent, and employee of a foreign government, to wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and to divers other persons to the complainant unknown, who were persons not entitled to receive the said documents, writings, sketches, notes, and information.

"That in pursuance of said unlawful conspiracy, confederation and agreement, and to effect the objects and purposes thereof, the defendants HARRY GOLD and 'JOHN' DOE, during the month of September, 1945, did meet and confer together in the vicinity of Jackson Heights, Long Island, in the Eastern District of New York.

"Contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America (50 USC 34). "

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Statutes

50 USC 32 Subsection (a) and 50 USC 34.

It is noted from the above complaint that the defendants are charged with conspiring under 50 USC 34 to violate 50 USC 32 Subsection (a). Subsection (a) of 50 USC 32 provides that whoever violates this statute in time of war shall be punished by death or by imprisonment for not more than thirty years, thereby making violation of this section a capital offense.

Statute of Limitations

Since the violation charged against the defendants is a capital offense, there is no limitation of time according to 18 USC 581 as amended August 4, 1939, chapter 419, Section 1 (53 Stat. 1198). This statute reads as follows: "That an indictment for any offense punishable by death may be found at any time without regard to any statute of limitations."

End of the War

President HARRY TRUMAN, by proclamation #2714, declared the cessation of hostilities of World War II effective twelve noon, December 31, 1946 (12 Federal Register #1, page 1, dated January 1, 1947).

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SA T. SCOTT MILLER, JR.  
SA RICHARD E. BRENNAN  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Court House  
Foley Square  
New York City.

Either one of the above FBI Agents will testify as follows:

On May 15, 1950, Agents Miller and Brennan contacted HARRY GOLD at the Philadelphia General Hospital, 34th Street and Curie Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. On this occasion GOLD advised that he was in the middle of some chemical research and would not be available for interview until approximately 5 p.m. GOLD was subsequently recontacted and advised he would be delayed until 7 p.m.

At 7 p.m. the above-named Agents met HARRY GOLD at the main entrance of the Philadelphia General Hospital and he was driven to the Philadelphia Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 500 Widener Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

During the ensuing interview, HARRY GOLD was shown a picture of EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS along with other pictures of no investigative significance. GOLD looked at the photograph of FUCHS and after a few minutes stated: "This is a very unusual picture; that is that English spy". GOLD, however, denied ever having met FUCHS and said he merely recognized his picture from the pictures he had observed in the newspapers.

This interview was terminated at approximately 11:05 p.m., May 15, 1950. An appointment was made to continue the interview of GOLD at his convenience. The date set for the next interview was Friday, May 19, 1950, at 5 p.m.

On May 19, 1950, GOLD was interviewed at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Office, 500 Widener Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. During this interview GOLD furnished information concerning his family and his background. When questioned concerning vacation periods and trips that he may have made during 1943, 1944, and 1945, GOLD stated that he had never been west of the Mississippi River nor had he ever made any trips to the New England area.

GOLD was again shown a picture of FUCHS and he again stated that he never met nor had he ever seen FUCHS in his life. At this time he stated he

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recalled having seen the picture of FUCHS in "Newsweek" magazine.

In the course of this interview arrangements for a voluntary search were discussed with HARRY GOLD. He offered to permit a search of his premises at 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Saturday morning, May 20, 1950, during the period that his father and brother would be away from home. HARRY GOLD offered to furnish a key so that the Agents could enter his residence.

Arrangements were then completed to conduct a voluntary search on May 22, 1950, when HARRY GOLD would be at his home. Further more, it was arranged with HARRY GOLD at his convenience that the interview would be continued on the following day, May 20, 1950.

On May 20, 1950, HARRY GOLD appeared at the Philadelphia Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at the time of the appointed interview. At this time HARRY GOLD advised that he was physically tired and requested that the interview be held in abeyance until May 21, 1950.

On May 21, 1950, HARRY GOLD was again interviewed beginning at approximately 3:30 p.m. and continuing until 7:20 p.m. Throughout this interview GOLD continued to deny any association or acquaintance with EVEL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS.

On May 22, 1950, HARRY GOLD permitted Agents MILLER and BRENNAN to enter his residence at 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at approximately 8:30 a.m. At this time HARRY GOLD executed the following written consent to a search of his premises:

"May 22, 1950.

"I, Harry Gold, having been informed of my Constitutional right not to have a search made of the premises hereinafter mentioned without a search warrant and of my right to refuse to consent to such a search, hereby authorized Richard E. Brennan and T. Scott Miller, Jr., Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, to conduct a complete search of my residence located at 6823 Kindred Avenue, Phila., Penn. These Agents are authorized by me to take from my residence any letters, papers, materials or other property which they may desire.

"This written permission is being given by me to the above-named

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"Special Agents voluntarily and without threats or promises of any kind.

"(Signed) HARRY GOLD

"Witnesses:

T. Scott Miller, Jr., Special Agent - FBI

Richard E. Brennan, Special Agent, FBI. "

The search of the premises began in the bedroom of HARRY GOLD at approximately 8:45 a.m. At about 10:13 a.m. a street map of Santa Fe, New Mexico, was found by the searching Agents. GOLD upon being confronted with this map stated after a few moments: "I am the man to whom ~~Klaus Fuchs~~ gave the information".

After this oral admission on the part of HARRY GOLD, he was asked to accompany the Agents to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Office at 500 Widener Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to continue to discuss this matter. After arriving at the Philadelphia Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, HARRY GOLD furnished the following signed statement relative to his activities:

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"Philadelphia, Penna.  
May 22, 1950

"I, HARRY GOLD, of 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, make the following voluntary statement to RICHARD E. BRENNAN and T. SCOTT MILLER, JR., who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. No threats or promises have been made me, and I realize that any statement I make may be used against me in a court of law. I have been advised that I may secure the services of an attorney.

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

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

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

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

"On my return to Philadelphia I was again contacted by the people with whom I had worked before. I was called on the phone in July, 1940, and I went down town to see this man, who turned out to be JACOB SOLOS. He again pressed me to continue the work which I had done previously, and I agreed. However, it was pretty sporadic in nature, and with the exception of the one contact that he gave me, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. We were to be extremely careful and never meet in a restaurant again.
2. We were only to meet for as brief a period as was necessary to complete whatever we had to do.
3. Each meeting included complete arrangements for further meetings and provisions were made for alternate dates and places, but we were never to meet in the same place twice.

"He told me during the first and second meetings that he was with the British Mission working with the Manhattan Engineer Project. He also explained to me the manpower set-up of the British group as he knew it. He told me that they were working on the separation of isotopes, and it seems to me that there was at least implied the eventual utilization of the energy produced by nuclear fission in the form of a weapon. One thing he told me on many occasions was that they worked in extremely

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"tight compartments, and that one group did not know what the other group was doing. This I can verify by the fact that he told me that he thought that there was possibility of a large-scale installation for isotope separation projected for future development somewhere, he thought, down in Georgia or Alabama. This, of course, later turned out to be Oak Ridge.

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

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

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

"I would like to add that SAM was succeeded by a man named JOHN shortly after I met Dr. FUCHS. I do not believe that I ever turned any information over to SAM.

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

"The exact dates that the information was given to me in New York by Dr. FUCHS I cannot accurately say, except that they were probably between April and June or July of 1944. In August of 1944 Dr. FUCHS failed to show up for his scheduled meeting. This was to be in the vicinity of a movie theater near the Eastern Parkway in Brooklyn. He did not show up for the alternate appointment and I had no means of telling where he had gone, though he had mentioned that he was due to leave for another location. The only information he had was that he thought it was somewhere in Mexico, not New Mexico. JOHN then ob-

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"tained the information whereby he was once more enabled to get in touch with Dr. FUCHS. He gave me the address of a Mrs. HEINEMANN in Cambridge, Massachusetts, who is, I believe, Dr. FUCHS' sister. I went to see her in September of 1944. The family was away on vacation. I did see her the second time that I went to Cambridge, which was in the fall of 1944. I told her that I was a friend of Dr. FUCHS; that I had met him in New York; that I happened to be passing through Boston on business and I just wondered if she knew where KLAUS was. I used here the same name that I had used on meeting KLAUS, which was RAYMOND. She told me that KLAUS was due about Christmas time, was very fond of Mrs. HEINEMANN's children and he had written her that he would be coming home about that time. She did not tell me where he was except that it was somewhere out west. So, I left an envelope containing a name and telephone number in Manhattan. This name I think may have contained the first name 'JEROME' or at least a name with a 'J' and was somewhat similar to ~~KAPLUN~~ (phonetic). This is not the name. About all that I can say about it is that it evokes a familiar sound - a familiar memory chord.

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

"During my vacation in June of 1945, I went to Santa Fe via Albuquerque and met Dr. FUCHS there. He gave me another set of data and we agreed to meet again in late September of the same year in Santa Fe. I took this information back with me to New York and gave it to JOHN. Our conversation there was extremely brief and even there, as when he worked in New York, he was dubious about the possibilities for any real and immediate utilization of atomic energy in the form of a weapon. I do not exactly recall the circumstances under which I turned this information over to JOHN in New York. I traveled to Albuquerque on this first meeting via train to Chicago, then by train to Albuquerque, and finally by bus to Santa Fe. My meeting with Dr. FUCHS was on

KRISTEL FUCHS HEINEMANN

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"Saturday afternoon. Then I returned from Santa Fe to Albuquerque by bus on the same day. As I recall, I slept in the hallway of a rooming house where those who were unable to obtain hotel accommodations were bedded. I returned the following day from Albuquerque to Chicago and then via Chicago by plane to either New York or Washington and then by train to Philadelphia. This jumbled up method of travel was necessitated by the traveling conditions at that time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"During my association with Dr. FUCHS, SAM and JOHN, I fully realized that the information which Dr. FUCHS was supplying me and which I turned over to SAM or JOHN was for the benefit of the Soviet Union. I also surmised that the information concerned the separation of isotopes and the subsequent nuclear fission to release tremendous amounts of energy even in the form of a weapon.

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

"Sometimes I was struck by doubts, twofold in nature;

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

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

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

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

"To amplify somewhat, what I did except during the periods when I actually had to plan to meet Dr. FUCHS or to transmit what he gave me to JOHN, was to simply blot out of my mind as well as I could any thoughts whatever on the subject. I hoped, as many people do, that atomic energy would never again be employed as a weapon.

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

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

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

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

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

(S) HARRY GOLD  
5/22/50  
Philadelphia, Penna.

"Witnessed:

T. S. MILLER, JR.	RICHARD E. BRENNAN
Special Agent	Special Agent,
F.B.I., Justice	FBI, Justice
5/22/50, Phila., Pa.	

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

"On my final visit to the ~~HEINEMANN~~'s home in Cambridge, Massachusetts, I very briefly met ~~ROBERT HEINEMANN~~. This is the only time that I ever saw him. MENDEL

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

(s) HARRY GOLD  
5/22/50  
Philadelphia, Penna.

RICHARD E. BRENNAN  
Special Agent, FBI, Justice  
5/22/50, Philadelphia, Pa.

T. SCOTT MILLER, JR.  
F.B.I. Justice  
5/22/50, Phila. Penn."

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Subsequent to the receipt of the above signed statement, Agents MILLER and BRENNAN continued interview with HARRY GOLD from which the following information has been derived in summary as to HARRY GOLD'S contacts with EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS:

GOLD has been engaged in industrial espionage since the latter part of 1935 and was turning over information to a series of contacts with the knowledge that such information was going to the Soviet Union.

As of the early part of 1941 HARRY GOLD'S Soviet contact was known to him as "SAM".

GOLD HAS DEFINITELY IDENTIFIED "SAM" AS SEMEN MARKOVICH ~~SEMENOV~~. THIS IDENTIFICATION HAS BEEN MADE FROM PHOTOGRAPHS OF SEMEN SEMENOV EXHIBITED TO HARRY GOLD.

In early 1941 GOLD was informed by "SAM" that his services would no longer be needed and for a period of six or seven months GOLD asserted that he did not see "SAM". In about the fall of 1941 subsequent to Germany attacking Russia, "SAM" telephoned HARRY GOLD and arranged a meeting. At this meeting "SAM" told GOLD that they had to begin an intensive campaign for obtaining information for the Soviet Union. HARRY GOLD thinks that this meeting took place in Manhattan, New York.

HARRY GOLD continued to keep in contact with "SAM" through regular meetings and finally in the very early part of 1944 he was told by "SAM" in New York City at one of the pre-arranged meetings that he was to undertake an extremely important assignment and that the work would be so critical in nature that GOLD was to think twice and three times before he ever spoke a word concerning it to anyone. "SAM" told GOLD that he would have to drop all his contacts and discontinue all work he had been doing for "SAM". SAM then gave him the arrangements for meeting an individual whom "SAM" identified merely as KLAUS FUCHS.

HARRY GOLD stated that the meeting was to be on Saturday afternoon on the lower East Side of New York City near the Henry Street Settlement House. GOLD was to carry a pair of gloves in one hand and a green-covered book. "SAM" provided GOLD with passwords for his meeting with FUCHS. However, GOLD cannot recall the specific words to be used in the meeting. GOLD does recall that he was to make open remarks to FUCHS who would answer according to pre-arrangement. At this time "SAM" set the date when GOLD was to meet FUCHS and the date, time and place when GOLD was to subsequently report to "SAM" on his original contact with FUCHS.

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GOLD went to New York City in late February or early March, 1944, on the designated date and to the vicinity where he was to meet FUCHS. GOLD recalls that he had to stop in a store in New York City to buy a pair of gloves, and also that "SAM" advised him that FUCHS would be carrying a handball or possibly a tennis ball in his hand. GOLD recalls that the time was about 3 or 4 p.m. on Saturday afternoon.

In the INITIAL MEETING with FUCHS in downtown New York City GOLD stated that he had been advised to tell FUCHS of certain security precautions which they must observe. GOLD said that when he began to discuss the subject, FUCHS immediately took over the discussion and indicated much more knowledge of the subject of security precautions. GOLD introduced himself to FUCHS as RAYMOND and FUCHS never learned his true identity. GOLD also said that FUCHS apparently had taken for granted that GOLD knew more about him and about future arrangements than GOLD actually did.

GOLD said that he and FUCHS walked for a few blocks and then took a taxi to Manny Wolfe's Restaurant on Third Avenue. The two had dinner there and discussed plans for future meetings and arrangements. GOLD said that FUCHS told him during this meeting that he, FUCHS, was employed with the British Mission working with the Manhattan Engineer District. GOLD said that FUCHS also explained the setup of the British Group and that he, FUCHS, was working on the separation of isotopes for eventual utilization of the energy produced by nuclear fission in the form of a weapon.

On the occasion of this first meeting, mutual arrangements were made between GOLD and FUCHS for their next meeting and an alternate date and place if the first meeting was not realized.

GOLD said that after he left FUCHS he reported to "SAM" that same night in New York City and told "SAM" of what had transpired during his conversation with FUCHS.

GOLD said a SECOND MEETING with FUCHS was about three weeks after the first meeting and such took place in New York City in the vicinity of 59th Street and Lexington Avenue. GOLD placed this meeting at a spot where there is an express stop on a subway and one of the exits from the subway is through the foyer of a bank. GOLD believes they met outside the bank and, furthermore, he recalls Bloomingdale's Department Store in the immediate vicinity.

GOLD said he and FUCHS walked east and intended to walk across the Queensboro Bridge, but the Bridge was closed to foot traffic at that time.

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Instead, they walked along First Avenue underneath the Bridge and walked east under the Bridge toward the East River. GOLD stated he is almost certain that FUCHS did not give him any information at that time, stating that upon the occasions when FUCHS would give him information they parted immediately.

At either the first or the second meeting FUCHS told GOLD that he would tell him at one meeting whether he would bring information at the next meeting. GOLD said that FUCHS and he made arrangements to have an alibi if either were ever questioned about the manner in which they met. GOLD was supposed to look up in a newspaper printed in March or April 1944 and select a concert of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra at Carnegie Hall and copy down the program for that concert. He was to have informed FUCHS of the program and if either was ever questioned, both would state they attended that concert and happened to have adjacent seats where they struck up an acquaintance. GOLD does not think that he ever secured such information. By mutual agreement they were also to say that they had a common interest in chess and classical music.

The THIRD MEETING with FUCHS was about six weeks after the second, or in May 1944. At this meeting FUCHS gave GOLD his first packet of papers. GOLD said he was not sure where in New York City this meeting took place but thought it was in Manhattan on a dark side street. FUCHS passed the package to GOLD. However, GOLD could not recall any conversation with FUCHS on this occasion. He added that he must have made arrangements at that time for the next meeting although he could not recall it. GOLD said that FUCHS usually set the approximate time when the next meeting would take place and then the exact time and place would be decided upon.

Relative to this third meeting, GOLD stated that about fifteen minutes after leaving FUCHS he passed the package received from FUCHS to his Russian contact, "JOHN", who was "SAM'S" successor, and that this meeting was very rapid in nature and occurred within walking distance from where GOLD received the packet from FUCHS.

GOLD HAS POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED "JOHN" AS BEING IDENTICAL WITH ANATOLI ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV. THIS IDENTIFICATION HAS BEEN MADE THROUGH PICTURES OF YAKOVLEV EXHIBITED TO GOLD.

The following is the manner in which HARRY GOLD explains he was introduced to "JOHN":

GOLD said in his meeting with "SAM", which occurred between the

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first and second contacts he had with FUCHS, "SAM" told him that this was the last time that they would meet and gave him instructions for meeting his (SAM'S) successor. These instructions consisted of GOLD'S going to a spot on 34th Street, New York City, across the street from a bus terminal and in front of a CHILD'S RESTAURANT. SAM gave GOLD the necessary description of "JOHN" and the necessary password and arrangements in order that contact could be made. GOLD stated that he followed these instructions and accordingly met "JOHN" at the designated place.

After meeting with "JOHN" in front of CHILD'S RESTAURANT, GOLD stated the two took a short walk and went to a bar. There they ordered a drink and were shortly thereafter joined by "SAM." GOLD said that each of the three left the bar alone and independent of the others a short while later. During their conversation arrangements were made which included the date and place for GOLD to meet with "JOHN" on the next occasion.

The FOURTH MEETING between GOLD and FUCHS occurred in New York City some weeks after the third meeting. GOLD places the date of this meeting as late June or early July in 1944. GOLD stated that no information was given to him by FUCHS on this occasion. He said that the meeting took place in the Bronx and as to the location, Fordham Road stands out in his memory. He said he met FUCHS on a street near a movie theater and that the greater portion of this meeting consisted in the two walking together, although he recalls that they went to ROSENHANES RESTAURANT where they probably had something to eat. GOLD believes that this restaurant was close to Grand Concourse, somewhere in the vicinity of 180th Street and Fordham Road, and that it was close to a large department store which GOLD believes was named ALEXANDERS.

The FIFTH MEETING occurred late in July about three weeks after the fourth meeting. GOLD states he met FUCHS in Queens, New York, not too far out and not as far out as Jackson Heights. This meeting, according to GOLD, was of short duration and FUCHS gave him a packet of folded papers. GOLD said that sometime in the following half hour he opened the papers and looked at the information written thereon and saw what he recognized as mathematical equations which seemed to him to concern mathematical derivations.

GOLD stated that about half an hour after his meeting with FUCHS he turned over the packet of papers to his contact "JOHN." His meeting with "JOHN" was short in duration and occurred farther out in Queens than his meeting with FUCHS.

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The SIXTH MEETING with FUCHS was to take place in late July or early August. This was to have been on Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York, near the Belle Cinema and the Brooklyn Public Library. FUCHS did not show up at this meeting and after waiting some time, GOLD left to keep his appointment with "JOHN" who did not appear either. GOLD recalled that his appointment with "JOHN" this time was at a considerable distance from where he was to have met FUCHS, and it is his belief that he was to have met "JOHN" somewhere in Manhattan. The alternate meeting for the sixth meeting GOLD thought was to have taken place somewhere in the vicinity of Central Park, New York City, about a week or two weeks at most after the scheduled sixth meeting. FUCHS again failed to appear.

GOLD then saw "JOHN" at his scheduled meeting with him and they had a long discussion as to what should be done. GOLD is not certain but thinks a subsequent meeting was arranged with JOHN and when such took place it was in late August or early September 1944. GOLD believes that this meeting was in the vicinity of Washington Square and at that time "JOHN" gave him an address on West 77th Street near Broadway which "JOHN" explained was where FUCHS resided. "JOHN" instructed GOLD to go to the address and make inquiry concerning the whereabouts of FUCHS.

GOLD stated that he went to this address carrying a book entitled "Joseph and His Brothers" by THOMAS MANN. On the inside cover of this book was written "K. Fuchs, 128 West 77th Street". GOLD stated he was to use this book, if necessary, as a legitimate reason for looking for FUCHS.

GOLD asserted that when he arrived at the aforementioned address, he noticed the janitor at the bottom of the stairs on the basement floor carrying something out of the building. GOLD entered the vestibule and noticed the name, Dr. KLAUS FUCHS, located on the bell box. He pushed the bell and recalled that either the buzzer or the front door allowed him to enter or a woman he presumed to be the janitor's wife opened the door to the main hall for him to enter. When he entered the building, GOLD stated that the janitor entered immediately behind him and GOLD made inquiries of the janitor as to whether KLAUS FUCHS resided there. GOLD said the information he received was that FUCHS had gone from this address. GOLD stated that it was possible that such inquiry was made of the janitor's wife although he believes it was made of the janitor. In any case he said the janitor's wife was present during his (GOLD'S) inquiry.

By pre-arrangement GOLD then met "JOHN" in Manhattan, somewhere above Columbia University. He advised "JOHN" of the results of his inquiry and "JOHN" told him to "sit tight".

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At the next meeting with "JOHN", GOLD was told by "JOHN" that FUCHS had a sister residing in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and that he had the sister's address. GOLD said that he and "JOHN" had a long discussion about the advisability of contacting FUCHS' sister, and it was finally decided upon that GOLD should proceed to Cambridge and make inquiry there. GOLD recalls that FUCHS' sister's name was Mrs. HEINEMAN, and he believes that the HEINEMAN home was on Lakeview Street, Cambridge.

GOLD stated that he was very nervous and uneasy about making inquiry at the HEINEMANS' as to FUCHS' whereabouts, and he recalls that "JOHN" instructed him to make this contact in Cambridge very quickly and leave there should he discover that ROBERT HEINEMAN was at home.

Pursuant to "JOHN'S" instructions GOLD went to Cambridge and went to the HEINEMAN home on a Sunday. When GOLD rang the bell or knocked on the door, a middle-aged woman in her fifties advised him that the HEINEMANS were away on vacation. GOLD received the impression that this woman was possibly the housekeeper. GOLD stated he returned to New York City and transmitted this information to "JOHN" in a matter of a few days or a week.

GOLD stated at his next scheduled meeting with "JOHN" after having informed "JOHN" of the results of his inquiries at Cambridge, he was again instructed by "JOHN" to proceed to Cambridge. This occurred in October or November of 1944. GOLD stated that "JOHN" gave him a name and telephone number together with instructions that this should be left at the HEINEMAN home if FUCHS was not there. "JOHN" instructed GOLD that a notation should be placed with the name and telephone number that a call should be made by FUCHS between the hours of 8 and 8:30 or 8 to 9, both in the morning, which gave GOLD the impression that the individual to be called was to go to work after that period. GOLD said that he thought the last name of the individual given to him on a piece of paper was something like KAPLUN and that the first name was a name similar to JEROME or another name beginning with "J". GOLD is of the impression that the telephone exchange in the telephone number as provided by "JOHN" was "Columbus". GOLD asserts that he did not know the identity of this person and that "JOHN" had not told him anything about the identity of this name. GOLD added that he does not know whether FUCHS ever received this message or ever called the telephone number.

GOLD said that shortly after seeing "JOHN" on this occasion in a matter of days he went to Cambridge carrying the note in a sealed envelope. On this occasion GOLD went to the HEINEMAN residence and there met Mrs.

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HEINEMAN. He recalls that he went in and talked with Mrs. HEINEMAN and presented her with the note for FUCHS. GOLD also recalls on this occasion that he met the HEINEMAN children and he believes the name of one of them was STEVE. He also recalls promising the children a little glass pig and that he probably took a book or a box of candy with him on this trip as such was always his custom. GOLD asserted that he introduced himself to Mrs. HEINEMAN using the name, RAYSOND, but he cannot recall whether he used a first name. GOLD states that Mrs. HEINEMAN told him that they expected FUCHS at their home in Cambridge for Christmas and that he had been transferred somewhere in the Southwestern part of the United States.

GOLD recalls on this second trip to the HEINEMAN residence in Cambridge he had something to eat although he cannot recall whether it was lunch or merely a small snack.

GOLD returned to New York and reported what transpired in Cambridge to "JOHN" at which time another meeting was arranged between "JOHN" and GOLD. GOLD stated that he could not recall specifically but on one of his subsequent meetings with "JOHN" he was instructed by "JOHN" to go to Cambridge again.

GOLD recalled that he went to Cambridge between Christmas Day and New Years, or possibly shortly after New Years Day, 1945. This time GOLD said FUCHS was at the HEINEMAN home. Mrs. HEINEMAN was there for a brief time but FUCHS suggested that she leave and pick up the children at school or go shopping. This meeting with FUCHS, GOLD states, lasted not more than twenty minutes during which time GOLD offered FUCHS \$1500 which "JOHN" had given GOLD just prior to his going to Cambridge to be presented to FUCHS. GOLD asserted that FUCHS turned down this offer. FUCHS gave GOLD another packet of papers and informed him that he was stationed at a place called Los Alamos in New Mexico where research on atomic energy was being carried on.

FUCHS then took out a map of the City of Santa Fe which GOLD states was the same type as that seized by the Agents in GOLD'S home on May 22, 1950. FUCHS had marked the map, designating the spot where he was to meet GOLD. GOLD could not recall whether FUCHS gave him this map but believed that there was a possibility that such was done. The meeting in Santa Fe was scheduled for the following June, 1945, and was scheduled for that time because GOLD could not get away from business until then and, furthermore FUCHS was also occupied with his work.

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GOLD returned to New York City the same day from Cambridge and believes that he met "JOHN" the same day although he does not recall the exact place. At this meeting GOLD asserts he gave "JOHN" the packet of papers FUCHS had given him and also returned the \$1500 to "JOHN" informing him of what had transpired in Cambridge.

GOLD asserted from the time of this meeting with "JOHN" to the time he went to Santa Fe, New Mexico, he believes he saw "JOHN" only once which meeting occurred with "JOHN" in a bar on Third Avenue, somewhere in the forties, in New York City, and at a time just a few days before GOLD went to Santa Fe. GOLD explained that the principal purposes for this meeting with "JOHN" in the bar were: (1) that "JOHN" wished to make sure that GOLD would go to Santa Fe; and (2) to make mutually agreeable arrangements for GOLD to meet "JOHN" on GOLD'S return to New York City. GOLD said the name, "Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn," stirs his memory and he feels that this may have been the place agreed upon at that time for GOLD to meet "JOHN" and turn over the information which he was to receive from FUCHS in Santa Fe.

GOLD pointed out that on the occasion when he met FUCHS in Cambridge the two discussed plans for a further meeting in Cambridge, if such would be necessary. GOLD stated that he had previously been told by "JOHN" that contacting FUCHS at his sister's home was only a matter of emergency and should not be common established procedure. GOLD also added that FUCHS was not desirous of meetings occurring at his sister's home. Therefore, he and FUCHS discussed plans for the eventuality of another meeting in Cambridge and decided that such a meeting would occur in Boston. GOLD could not recall the exact place agreed upon for this meeting but said that the Charles River stands out in his recollection together with the name of some building. GOLD pointed out that it was not a building of such historical note as Faneuil Hall. GOLD stated that these arrangements were undoubtedly made by FUCHS since he, GOLD, was not familiar to any extent with the City of Boston. GOLD pointed out that none such subsequent meeting ever occurred.

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HARRY GOLD'S MEETING WITH FUCHS AT SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

HARRY GOLD explained that this meeting was accomplished in the following manner:

He proceeded by train from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to Chicago and there changed to the Santa Fe line to Albuquerque, New Mexico. At Albuquerque GOLD left the train and took a bus to Santa Fe. He explained the reason he took the bus to Santa Fe was because the train on this particular route was occupied almost exclusively by military personnel, and he did not wish to appear obvious. He pointed out that the bus was a better choice because it discharged and picked up many civilian passengers en route from Albuquerque to Santa Fe. On arrival at Santa Fe, GOLD stopped at a museum where he looked around for some time. While there he bought a map of the City of Santa Fe, New Mexico which was the same type of map as that shown him or given to him by FUCHS in Cambridge.

GOLD says he has a faint recollection of destroying a map of this type and if he did, he destroyed the one FUCHS had given to him, and the map found in his room by Agents MILLER and BRENNAN was the map purchased by him in New Mexico.

In the late afternoon after arriving in Santa Fe, GOLD said he met FUCHS in the appointed spot at the appointed time. GOLD was exhibited the map of the City of Santa Fe which had been seized by the agents during the search of his home, and he placed the meeting place with FUCHS as somewhere along the Alameda near Delgado Street. GOLD recalls the Alameda runs along the Rio Santa Fe, which he described as an extremely shallow stream. He said that FUCHS arrived in an automobile and picked him up, whereupon the two drove on a combination street and bridge across the Rio Santa Fe, and proceeded on a short distance. FUCHS then stopped the car and the two conversed. During this conversation GOLD states FUCHS described some of the physical setup at Los Alamos and some of FUCHS' duties at Los Alamos. FUCHS told GOLD that he was dubious about the possibilities for any real or immediate utilization of atomic energy in the form of a weapon. GOLD asserted that FUCHS had no doubt of the eventual success of utilizing atomic energy in this manner, but FUCHS doubted that such could be realized before the war would be over. Before the two separated they agreed upon the date, time and place for their next meeting which would be in Santa Fe in September, 1945.

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GOLD stated that on the occasion of this meeting, FUCHS gave him a packet of papers which contained information relative to the work being done at Los Alamos. GOLD does not recall exactly where he and FUCHS parted company that day. GOLD returned to Albuquerque from Santa Fe and stayed overnight in a rooming house in Albuquerque. The next day GOLD stated that he took the Santa Fe Railroad from Albuquerque to Chicago and at Chicago took a plane to Washington, D. C. From Washington, D. C. he proceeded by train to New York City and turned over the aforementioned packet of papers to "JOHN" which he had received from FUCHS in Santa Fe. GOLD stated that this transfer to "JOHN" occurred somewhere on Metropolitan Avenue in Brooklyn.

GOLD stated that sometime during the summer of 1945, after he had returned from Santa Fe, he met with "JOHN" in New York City and "JOHN" gave him definite indication that FUCHS was to return to England in so far as the work for the atomic bomb in this country was approaching an end. GOLD also believes that "JOHN" gave him certain instructions to give to FUCHS during his next meeting with FUCHS or at least to arrive at a plan with FUCHS relative to establishing contact with him upon his return to England.

GOLD said he left Philadelphia in September, 1945 to make his second meeting with FUCHS in Santa Fe.

SECOND MEETING WITH FUCHS IN SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

HARRY GOLD said he left Philadelphia by train and went to Chicago where he stayed a full day at the Palmer House there. Sometime during the evening of that day he left Chicago by train and proceeded to Albuquerque. At Albuquerque GOLD took the bus from that city to Santa Fe for the same reason he had taken the bus on his first trip. GOLD met FUCHS again at the appointed spot and at the appointed time. At this meeting GOLD recalls FUCHS was approximately 5 minutes late which was most unusual for him as FUCHS was very precise in keeping his appointments on time. The meeting occurred in the late evening and FUCHS again picked up GOLD in an automobile. GOLD recalled that there were some bottles of whiskey in the back of the automobile which were to be used at a party to celebrate the success of the Los Alamos work. GOLD stated that he and FUCHS drove well into the outskirts of Santa Fe and out upon a hill, or as GOLD recalled, farther up on a side of a mountain on which Santa Fe is built. GOLD recalls that from the spot where he and FUCHS stopped they could see the lights of Santa Fe.

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At this time FUCHS told GOLD that he had been present at the initial large scale trial of nuclear fission at Alamogordo in New Mexico, and he described to GOLD the tremendous wonderment that had descended upon even those who had the most intimate knowledge of the potentialities of the weapon, most especially on the occasion of the dropping of the bomb on Hiroshima. It was GOLD'S understanding that FUCHS was actually present with the group, or certainly near the group, that detonated the trial bomb at Alamogordo. FUCHS told GOLD that he had been speaking to a security officer at Los Alamos in a very off-hand fashion, and the officer told FUCHS that while Army intelligence realized there were hundreds of Soviet agents in the United States and England, there was only one agent of the United States or Great Britain in the Soviet Union itself. FUCHS laughed when he told GOLD this and he said that he did not know whether that meant anything.

In the course of this meeting, FUCHS gave GOLD a packet of information concerning the atomic project at Los Alamos. Also during this meeting GOLD discussed with FUCHS, in accordance with instructions received from "JOHN", the plans for future contact of FUCHS upon his return to England. GOLD is not clear on the exact location in England where this meeting was to occur, but believes it was to be in London and said the names Paddington or Teddington Crescent stand out in his memory. GOLD believed that these arrangements consisted of whether FUCHS or the person who was to contact him in England was to carry four or five books bound together by a string under one arm and carrying a single book in the other hand. GOLD also recalls that a tentative schedule was set up for the first meeting in England for Saturday night and that this was the first time such a schedule, as the first Saturday in June or the third Saturday in June, had been mentioned. GOLD said prior to that time all his meetings were arranged on definite dates, such as the 10th of June or the 20th of June, as the case might be. GOLD said that these arrangements were undoubtedly suggested by FUCHS.

GOLD pointed out that during his conversation with FUCHS in Santa Fe in September, 1945, tentative arrangements were made for GOLD to recontact FUCHS in Cambridge, Massachusetts in late 1945 or early 1946, if such a meeting would be necessary. FUCHS stated that although he did not know exactly when he was returning to England, GOLD could contact his sister in Cambridge and could secure such information as to FUCHS' departure from the United States from her.

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GOLD said that he returned to Albuquerque from Santa Fe that same night and stayed at the Hilton Hotel in Albuquerque where he registered under his own name. He stayed at the Hilton Hotel overnight. The next day GOLD proceeded by airplane from Albuquerque to Kansas City, Missouri, where he took the train from Kansas City to Chicago. From Chicago GOLD proceeded by train to New York City via New York Central Railroad. GOLD stated that he arrived too late in New York to keep his pre-arranged meeting with "JOHN" for the purpose of turning over the packet of papers received from FUCHS. Consequently he continued on to Philadelphia and met "JOHN" a short time later at an alternate meeting in Queens, out beyond Jackson Heights, New York. At this meeting with "JOHN" he presented to "JOHN" the packet received from FUCHS and he informed "JOHN" of his arrangements for FUCHS' being met in London as well as any other information FUCHS had given to him orally.

GOLD said that subsequent to his meeting with "JOHN" in Jackson Heights he had a later meeting with "JOHN" and believes that this possibly took place somewhere near the Hotel St. George in Brooklyn some time before the first of January, 1946. On that occasion GOLD said "JOHN" was very apprehensive and told him to be extremely careful. GOLD got the definite impression that "JOHN" had "the wind up" for some particular reason. GOLD said that "JOHN" made a few other appointments with him at that time and remembers that one was in Jamaica and that one was near the Earle Theater in the Bronx, but that "JOHN" did not keep any of these appointments.

In January or February, 1946 GOLD proceeded to Cambridge, Massachusetts to determine the location of FUCHS and to determine whether FUCHS was still in this country. GOLD did not see FUCHS on this occasion, but that during his visit to the HEINEMAN home in Cambridge he met an individual there whom he believed to be a Greek or of Greek ancestry. Several names were mentioned to GOLD and he seized upon the name CONSTANTINE as being the first name of this individual. He recalled that the last name was particularly Greek sounding. GOLD recalls that he told HEINEMAN and the above mentioned GREEK that he was a chemist or bio-chemist from the Pittsburgh area. He recalls that one of the subjects discussed at that time dealt with an increase in the price of steel and another subject was relative to music. GOLD said that the Greek had close cropped hair lying flat on his head, stockily built, wore a jacket and spoke with a Greek accent. GOLD said that this individual was present for about 15 or 20 minutes and that during some of this time

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ROBERT HEINEMAN was present. GOLD said that the Greek appeared to be a close friend of the HEINEMAN family. GOLD asserted that while he was at the HEINEMAN home in Cambridge he advised them that he was married and had two children. He said he had frequently told people with whom he was in contact that he was married and had two children in order to create an obstacle toward his discovery or identification. GOLD said he left Boston and returned to New York City and from there went to Philadelphia.

GOLD has stated that subsequent to his second meeting with FUCHS in Santa Fe, he never saw FUCHS again and has not seen him to this date.

GOLD has stated that he did not see "JOHN" after his visit to the HEINEMAN home in early 1946.

GOLD advised that he was able to take the two Santa Fe trips to meet FUCHS by taking a split vacation from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company during early 1945.

GOLD said arrangements for all meetings between him and "JOHN" were made in advance; that he would meet "JOHN" prior to a time when he was due to meet FUCHS, during which meeting GOLD would advise "JOHN" if he was to get information from FUCHS on the next scheduled meeting. Also on this occasion plans were made for the next meeting between GOLD and "JOHN" as well as plans for alternate meetings. GOLD said on the occasion when he was due to receive information from FUCHS, he and "JOHN" would plan a meeting to take place on the same night that GOLD was to receive information; that is, when such meetings were to take place in New York City. The meeting with "JOHN", according to GOLD, would occur not more than an hour after GOLD'S meeting with FUCHS and sometimes in as short a time as 15 minutes. GOLD said upon leaving FUCHS with the information he would immediately keep the meeting with "JOHN" and quickly transfer to "JOHN" the material which GOLD had received from FUCHS. GOLD said there was no conversation conducted between himself and "JOHN" on the occasions of the meetings when he turned over material to "JOHN". GOLD also said that on the occasions when he would meet FUCHS and FUCHS would inform him that he was giving him information on the next meeting, plans for a future meeting with FUCHS would be arranged at that time to obviate the necessity of the two spending any more time together than was essential. In all these arrangements an alternate meeting place and time was established for every meeting that was arranged for in the future. Such alternate meetings always occurred within two weeks after the originally planned meeting.

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GOLD said "JOHN" had affected an arrangement with him whereby "JOHN" could get in touch with GOLD on an emergency basis to arrange for an unscheduled meeting or to advance the time of a scheduled meeting. GOLD said that these arrangements consisted of "JOHN" sending GOLD some theater tickets or tickets to some affair in New York City. GOLD pointed out that it did not matter what the tickets were for as long as they had a date printed on them. The date printed on these tickets would indicate to GOLD that he was to meet "JOHN" two or three days, as the case might be, subsequent to the date printed on the tickets. GOLD said that there was always a meeting place and hour set for these emergency meetings. The meeting place was a seafood restaurant somewhere across the street from the Broadway stop on the Astoria elevated line. GOLD recalled on one occasion he received two such tickets in an envelope but they were delivered to his home in Philadelphia several days after the time he would have met "JOHN" had he received the tickets in time.

GOLD said he took elaborate precautions prior to the time he would meet FUCHS. With reference to his New York meetings, GOLD would travel by subway in the general direction of the meeting place, leave the subway at deserted spots and wait there on the platform reading newspapers and allowing several trains to go by. He stated that he would also jump on subway trains just as the doors were closing and leave the train in the same fashion. He would then travel in the opposite direction from the meeting place, usually by different means of transportation, such as bus, streetcar or taxicab, and then being assured he was not followed would go directly to the meeting place. GOLD said only one time did he become alarmed that he was being followed, and on this occasion, after leaving FUCHS, he rode the Fifth Avenue Bus up Riverside Drive to the end of the line and then returned.

GOLD recalls an incident at one of his meetings with FUCHS at which time the two went to a small bar on upper Madison Avenue near 77th Street, New York City. GOLD recalled that this was a rainy night and was an occasion when FUCHS did not pass material to him. FUCHS left the bar first and after a short period of time GOLD left.

In summation GOLD recalls meeting FUCHS 8 times in the United States; 5 times in New York City and surrounding boroughs, once in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and twice in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

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GOLD recalls he received information from FUCHS on two occasions in New York City; on one occasion in Cambridge, and two occasions in Santa Fe. GOLD stated that possibly he may have had one more meeting in New York City with FUCHS but could not recall the circumstances and believes he did not receive information from FUCHS at that time.

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MRS. KRISTEL FUCHS HEINEMAN  
 nee Elma Anra Dorothe Ida ~~Kristel~~  
 last home address - 94 Lakeview Avenue  
 Cambridge, Mass.  
 present address - Westboro State Hospital  
 Westboro, Mass.

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(MRS. HEINEMAN is a sister of EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, British scientist who, on March 1, 1950, was sentenced to fourteen years by a British court for unauthorized disclosure of secret atomic energy material obtained through his research conducted on said project while in the United States as a member of a British scientific mission between the dates December 3, 1943, and June 29, 1946.)

(MRS. HEINEMAN is now a patient at the Westboro State Hospital for the mentally ill at Westboro, Massachusetts, at which institution she was received on April 5, 1949 as a transfer from the McLean Mental Hospital, Belmont, Mass. MRS. HEINEMAN was originally committed to the McLean Mental Hospital on March 20, 1949, on the petition of her husband, ROBERT BLOCH HEINEMAN, filed before Judge P. S. CUNNIFF, and upon certification of Doctors FRANK J. FLEMING and LEO BLACKLOW, both of Belmont, Mass. The Westboro State Hospital records further reveal that MRS. HEINEMAN is a "schizophrenic-melancholic.")

(As of May 24, 1950, the professional opinion was rendered by Dr. R. K. HADLEY at the Westboro State Hospital that MRS. HEINEMAN was as of that date "completely hallucinated." At that time she was undergoing shock treatments.)

MRS. HEINEMAN is expected to testify that approximately two or three weeks before her brother, EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, visited her in February 1945, she happened to be looking out of the window of her home then located at 144 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. MRS. HEINEMAN fixed the time of FUCHS' visit on this occasion to the best of her recollection as occurring between the dates February 12 and 23, 1945.

(This recollection on her part is corroborated by records at Los Alamos, New Mexico, FUCHS' place of employment with the British mission at that time, which records disclose that FUCHS was absent from that location from February 11 to February 25, 1945, for the stated purpose of visiting his sister in Cambridge, Mass.)

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MRS. HEINEMAN can testify that on this particular occasion, which would have occurred either in the last days of January 1945 or the early days of February 1945, she noticed a man walking down the street whom she did not recognize. MRS. HEINEMAN has stated she was therefore surprised when the man came to her door and rang the bell. She stated that this man came to her house just before noon time. She answered the door, and the individual who was not previously known to her inquired of her as to whether or not she was MRS. HEINEMAN, the sister of KLAUS FUCHS. She responded in the affirmative and the man identified himself by name. MRS. HEINEMAN has never been able to recall the name given her by this individual.

This man, who may be identical with HARRY GOLD, stated that he was a chemist who worked at one time with her brother, KLAUS FUCHS. The chemist stated he was anxious to see KLAUS FUCHS. MRS. HEINEMAN remembered that at that time her children came in the house, at least one of them from school, for lunch. She invited the chemist to join them, which he did. During the course of the meal, the chemist obtained from MRS. HEINEMAN the approximate dates on which her brother, KLAUS FUCHS, next would be visiting with her in Cambridge, Mass. It is MRS. HEINEMAN's rather definite recollection that there was no one else of adult age in her home on the occasion of the chemist's first visit.

Very shortly after lunch the chemist departed from the HEINEMAN home at 114 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. MRS. HEINEMAN is under the impression that when the chemist left her home, he walked down Lakeview Avenue to Huron Avenue and there took a bus for Harvard Square. MRS. HEINEMAN has no factual notes upon which to base the foregoing impression of the chemist's method of travel. She is also under the impression, the origin of which is in no way clear to her, that the chemist came from Chicago, Illinois. It is MRS. HEINEMAN's best recollection that the chemist at some time during the course of his visit mentioned that he had come from Chicago or had mentioned the name of that city in some way. MRS. HEINEMAN has a more definite recollection that the chemist stated he was tired because of a long train ride.

MRS. HEINEMAN has also advised, and her husband ROBERT has corroborated her statement, that FUCHS spent the Christmas holidays, 1943, in the HEINEMAN home, 114 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. MRS. HEINEMAN has a dim recollection that it was expected FUCHS would also spend the Christmas holidays, 1944, in her home.

(ROBERT HEINEMAN has obtained from the personal effects of his wife in his present home, 94 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, a letter addressed by EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS to KRISTEL HEINEMAN dated December 15, 1944, which is quoted hereinafter and which



MRS. HEINEMAN stated that she brought the chemist into her living room, where FUCHS was then sitting. MRS. HEINEMAN has stated that prior to the chemist's arrival for this second visit to her home, she had informed her brother, FUCHS, of the chemist's first visit. MRS. HEINEMAN has stated that FUCHS seemed surprised and somewhat annoyed by the first visit of the chemist but that he did not comment beyond saying, "Oh, it's all right."

MRS. HEINEMAN remembers that KLAUS FUCHS definitely knew the chemist by name and it was not necessary for her to introduce the two men. MRS. HEINEMAN has stated that the chemist and FUCHS talked for a period of fifteen or twenty minutes in the HEINEMAN living room. MRS. HEINEMAN declares that she was present for at least a part of their conversation, but has added that she did not hear any of the conversation. Also, MRS. HEINEMAN has stated she did not see the chemist give anything to FUCHS or FUCHS give anything to the chemist. MRS. HEINEMAN has noted that in view of the chemist's earlier statement regarding a long train ride, she was somewhat surprised at the short duration of this visit with FUCHS.

#### The Chemist's Third Visit

MRS. HEINEMAN stated that a few weeks or months following the above described second visit, and it is her best recollection that it was possibly in late April 1945, that the chemist came to her home for the third time. In attempting to fix the date of this third visit, MRS. HEINEMAN has recalled that spring had not yet arrived in full bloom, but the leaves had budded and were close to opening.

MRS. HEINEMAN has stated that the chemist's arrival again coincided with the children's lunch hour, and that he again stayed for lunch. MRS. HEINEMAN has a very faint recollection that the chemist on this occasion also may have brought a gift for her and a gift for her children. She cannot recall, however, the gifts in question.

MRS. HEINEMAN has stated that the chemist's first question on this visit was with reference to the whereabouts at that time of her brother, EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS. According to MRS. HEINEMAN's best recollection, the chemist apparently felt that FUCHS would be at her home when he arrived for this visit. When the chemist learned from MRS. HEINEMAN that FUCHS was not then in Cambridge, Mass., and was not expected in the immediate future, he requested information from her regarding the date of the next visit of FUCHS to the HEINEMAN home. MRS. HEINEMAN at that time had no knowledge of any anticipated visit of FUCHS, and so advised the chemist.

MRS. HEINEMAN is under the definite impression that on the

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occasion of this third visit, the chemist identified himself as the father of two children, one approximately 3 and the other less than 3. MRS. HEINEMAN feels but does not know that the children of the chemist might have been described by him as ages 1 and 3. MRS. HEINEMAN also notes that the chemist mentioned he had a wife, but she cannot recall his having provided any descriptive information concerning his wife.

MRS. HEINEMAN has an impression, which she cannot confirm with any factual information, that her husband, ROBERT BLOCK HEINEMAN, had met the chemist on the occasion of his third visit. She is under a less definite impression that she either had told KONSTANTIN LAFAZANOS, a friend of the HEINEMANS, about the visits of the chemist, or that LAFAZANOS may have been present on the occasion of the third visit described above.

On February 17, 1950, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation exhibited to MRS. HEINEMAN approximately 200 photographs, including one of HARRY GOLD. On the occasion of this particular interview with MRS. HEINEMAN, she was uncooperative and refused to point out any similarities between any of the some 200 photographs and the chemist described above.

(The Agents who exhibited the photographs to her on that occasion noted that she was giving a negative answer with reference to every photograph before she had had an opportunity to actually examine the photograph.)

MRS. HEINEMAN has furnished the following physical description of the chemist whose three visits to her home in Cambridge, Mass., have been described above:

Name:	No memory
Age (1945):	About 40
Height:	5'8" to 5'8½"
Weight:	180 lbs.
Build:	Stocky
Face:	No memory
Eyes:	No memory
Hair:	Very dark brown, thin, not curly
Complexion:	Dark
Speech:	No trace of accent
Occupation:	Chemist
Marital Status:	Married, living with wife and 2 children; 1-3 yrs. and 1 less than 3
Residence:	Possibly Chicago
Dress and Characteristics:	Neat dresser

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ROBERT BLOCK HEINEMAN  
94 Lakeview Avenue  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

(ROBERT BLOCK HEINEMAN, the husband of KRISTEL FUCHS HEINEMAN, now readily admits that while at Swarthmore College (Pennsylvania) he was a member of a Communist Party branch composed of Swarthmore College students. HEINEMAN admits he first became affiliated with the Communist Party in approximately 1936 and maintained an affiliation of varying degrees of activity through February 2, 1950. HEINEMAN denies, however, that he has ever been engaged in any conspiratorial activities or acted as an agent for any foreign power.)

(HEINEMAN states specifically that his affiliation with the Communist Party was never concealed on his part. He has stated that he attempted to secure recognition of both Swarthmore and Harvard branches of the Communist Party, to which he admits belonging, as recognized campus organizations. In order to obtain such university recognition, it had been necessary for HEINEMAN to identify himself with respective units of the party with which he was affiliated.)

(It is noted that no efforts have been made to corroborate HEINEMAN's statements in the latter regard either at Swarthmore or Harvard. It is known, however, that he has admitted that his Communist Party name in Boston was "ROBERT HILL".)

ROBERT HEINEMAN can testify that he met the chemist referred to above, who may be identical with HARRY GOLD, on one occasion. HEINEMAN fixed the time of this meeting as being in the late days of February 1945, or in the first ten days of March 1945. HEINEMAN stated on this occasion, which would appear to be the third visit of the chemist, he, HEINEMAN, came home, to 144 Lakeview Avenue, for lunch. (HEINEMAN had been attending classes at Harvard University.) HEINEMAN stated that the chemist was already in his home and was introduced to him as a friend of EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS by his wife, KRISTEL HEINEMAN.

HEINEMAN stated he had never before seen or heard of this man and for lack of any other conversational matter, the two men had discussed the weather. HEINEMAN can clearly recall that the chemist made reference to the extremely heavy snowfall in Buffalo, New York. ROBERT HEINEMAN is of the definite impression that the chemist had arrived in Boston by train from some point outside that city. Because of the discussion of the snow

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ROBERT

fall in Buffalo, HEINEMAN has concluded that the chemist's train had passed through that city. HEINEMAN has no recollection of the chemist's having referred to the city of Chicago, but is certain that at some time during the course of their conversation, the city of Philadelphia was mentioned. HEINEMAN further stated that to his best recollection, the chemist did not stay long at his home, and stated that aside from his wife and three children, no other persons were then present.

HEINEMAN offered the opinion on the occasion of the first interviews with him concerning the chemist, that he would be able to identify him, possibly from a photograph. On February 17, 1950, HEINEMAN, from a group of approximately 200 photographs, set aside that of HARRY GOLD for further consideration. He made the same move with reference to two other persons. He eliminated all three in favor of a suspect (for FUCHS American contact) who has been otherwise eliminated.

In the late evening of May 22, 1950, HEINEMAN personally viewed HARRY GOLD in the offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. After studying GOLD for a very few minutes, HEINEMAN stated that he could not be certain that he was identical with the chemist referred to above. A few minutes later, HEINEMAN was afforded an opportunity to meet GOLD under a pretext interview. He failed to identify GOLD, but, according to HEINEMAN, GOLD stated to HEINEMAN that he had seen HEINEMAN in the latter's home in Cambridge, Mass., in 1945. At that time HEINEMAN, according to his own statement, was residing at 144 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

The following is a physical description of the chemist as provided by ROBERT BLOCK HEINEMAN:

Name:	Surname begins with letters <del>X</del> ROB", possibly <del>X</del> Robbins", <del>X</del> Robinson", or <del>X</del> Roberts"
Age (1945):	In thirties, possibly late thirties
Height:	About 5'8"
Weight:	170 to 175 lbs.
Build:	Stocky but not appearing fat
Face:	Full but features were fine
Eyes:	Color not remembered, but of opinion chemist wore glasses (type not remembered)
Hair:	Dark, thin, with receding hair line, giving impression at times of baldness

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Complexion:	Dark
Speech:	In no way unusual
Occupation:	Chemist
Marital Status:	Married, in 1945 living with wife, children ages 1 and 3
Residence:	Possibly Buffalo or Philadelphia
Dress and Characteristics:	Conservative and good dresser, pro- bably wearing blue or gray worsted material with dull pattern

(In connection with the possible utilization of ROBERT BLOCK HEINEMAN as a witness, it should be stated that he possesses an extremely nervous temperament and is easily upset by trivial matters.)

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KONSTANTIN LAFAZANOS  
Cambridge  
Massachusetts

(KRISTEL FUCHS HEINEMAN has expressed the impression that possibly KONSTANTIN LAFAZANOS, a friend of the HEINEMAN family, was present during the third visit of the chemist to the HEINEMAN home, or possibly that she may have told LAFAZANOS about the visits of the chemist.)

KONSTANTIN LAFAZANOS is expected to testify that he can recall on one day in early February 1945 that he went to the HEINEMAN home to care for their children while the HEINEMANS would be away. The HEINEMANS, according to LAFAZANOS, were going to visit Judge BAKER, Children's Guidance Center, Joy Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

(ROBERT HEINEMAN has no recollection of ever having visited this center. KRISTEL FUCHS HEINEMAN believes she possibly did visit this center, but cannot recall that she visited it with ROBERT HEINEMAN.)

LAFAZANOS stated that while he was at the HEINEMAN home and at approximately 11 a.m., a man came to the HEINEMANS' seeking KLAUS FUCHS. This man according to LAFAZANOS stayed for lunch. LAFAZANOS has few recollections concerning the man, but does recall he and the man talked of the value of vitamins. LAFAZANOS can remember that the man stated that the exact value of vitamins had not been determined because all experiments had been on mice. As a result of this conversation, LAFAZANOS concluded, with no more apparent basis in fact, that the visitor was a bacteriologist connected in some way with a New York wholesale grocery manufacturing company.

LAFAZANOS furnished the following description of the above described bacteriologist:

Name:	No memory
Age (1945):	No memory
Height:	Under 5'8", possibly 5'5"
Weight:	About 200 lbs.
Build:	Stocky
Face:	Rather round with Polish or Slavic features or appearance
Eyes:	No memory
Complexion:	No memory
Speech:	No memory

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Occupation:	Bacteriologist
Marital Status:	No memory
Residence:	Possibly New York
Dress and Characteristics:	No memory

With respect to this witness it is to be noted that he registered under the Selective Service Act with Local Board #162, Winthrop, Massachusetts. An examination of the records there reflect that LAFAZANOS was rejected by the Armed Forces on January 22, 1943, and again on August 23, 1943. The reason for such rejection, on both occasions, was set forth as "psychoneurotic". The same records further reflected that on October 17, 1945, LAFAZANOS was permanently classified 4-F (physical or mental incompetence).

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Atomic Energy Commission  
Washington, D. C.

The name of the representative of the Atomic Energy Commission will be made known at the time of the trial.

In GOLD'S signed statement the following factors were incorporated relative to EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS:

- 1) EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS was assigned with the British Mission working with Manhattan Engineer District and the Manpower set-up of the British Group.
- 2) The aforementioned Group was working on the separation of isotopes and there was at least implied the eventual utilization of energy produced by nuclear fission in the form of a weapon.
- 3) There was a possibility of a large scale installation for isotope separation projected for future development somewhere, GOLD thought, in Georgia or Alabama.
- 4) A description by FUCHS of the physical and personnel set-up of the Manhattan Engineer Project.
- 5) FUCHS told GOLD that he had been present at the initial large scale trial of nuclear fission at Alamogordo, New Mexico.

The Atomic Energy Commission representative will testify that all but Item Five, set out above, was classified information if given in detail, as of the time of delivery by FUCHS to GOLD.

(The Atomic Energy Commission representatives state that there is no danger in the use of this information at trial or before the Grand Jury).

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HUGH H. CLEGG  
Assistant Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

ROBERT J. LAMPHERE  
Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

The aforementioned will produce the following signed statement as executed by EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS:

Wormwood Scrubs Prison  
London, England

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

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

"I was born in Russelsheim, Germany, on December 29, 1911, and became a naturalized citizen of the United Kingdom on August 7, 1942. I came to England arriving on September 24, 1933. In May, 1941, I accepted employment at the University of Birmingham in England as a scientist on atomic energy research development. When I learned of the purpose of this research work, I decided and planned to furnish information concerning this work to and for the benefit of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, hereinafter referred to as the Soviet Union, and, in order to effectuate this plan, in early 1942 I personally contacted an individual in England, whom I knew to be active in communistic affairs and 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shortly after my arrival in Cambridge I was visited by Raymond, who asked me for additional information concerning my work at the Atomic Research Project at Los Alamos. I told him I would prepare in writing this material and made arrangements to meet him a few days later in Boston. 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

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

I again met Raymond in Santa Fe, New Mexico, in June of 1945, the arrangements for this meeting having been made at the Boston meeting, mentioned above. We met on Alameda Street, and I then got my car and we drove out a lane to a deserted spot where we continued our meeting. At this meeting I delivered to Raymond a written report, which I had personally prepared in longhand. This included a description of an atomic bomb, which was to be tested at Alamogordo, a sketch of the bomb and its components with important dimensions indicated, and a written description of 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

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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.

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

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

Signed this the 26th day of May, 1950.

(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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SA ROBERT LAMPHERE  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Agent Lamphere will testify that EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS was exhibited photographs of HARRY GOLD. That FUCHS stated to Agent Lamphere on viewing the picture of GOLD, "That is him, my American contact". FUCHS wrote on the backs of the GOLD photographs the following: I identify this photograph as the likeness of the man whom I knew under the name of Raymond (signed) Klaus Fuchs, 26th May, 1950. Agent Lamphere will produce all of the inscribed photographs.

SA T. SCOTT MILLER, JR.  
SA RICHARD E. BRENNAN  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Court House, Foley Square  
New York, New York

Either of the above agents will testify that on June 2, 1950, pictures of ANATOLI ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV were exhibited to HARRY GOLD. GOLD stated that YAKOVLEV was identical with his superior who was known to him as JOHN.

SA FRANK J. NOLAN  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Court House, Foley Square  
New York, New York

Agent Nolan will testify that he operated a camera on June 18, and 19, 1943, and took pictures with said camera of ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV.

SA ROBERT J. WIRTH  
SA RAYMOND P. WIRTH  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Court House, Foley Square  
New York, New York

Either one of these agents will testify that the pictures exhibited to HARRY GOLD as pictures of ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV are in fact pictures of ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV.

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- They will testify that they knew this individual to be YAKOVLEV
- (a) because during 1946 they observed YAKOVLEV on several occasions driving a Buick sedan, 1946 license 7N-1490, which license was registered to A. A. ~~YAKOVLEV~~.
  - (b) because they observed him entering and leaving 3 West 108th Street, New York City wherein ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV resided with his wife and family.
  - (c) the agents observed this individual driving the aforementioned Buick between his home, 3 West 108th Street, and the Consulate of the USSR in New York City.
  - (d) these agents observed this individual entering and leaving the Consulate of the USSR in New York City on numerous occasions.
  - (e) these agents observed YAKOVLEV identifying himself as ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV on December 27, 1946 to the United States Customs Service when boarding the SS AMERICA to depart from the United States for France.

United States Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

The name of the official in the State Department who will present the following records will be made known at the time of trial.

These records will reflect that ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV held the position of Clerk and Vice Consul at the Consulate of the USSR in New York City between February 8, 1941 and December 27, 1946, and further, that he entered and left this country under diplomatic visa.

Immigration & Naturalization Service  
Washington, D. C.

The name of the official of the Immigration & Naturalization Service who will provide the following records will be made known at the time of the trial.

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He will present records which will reflect that ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV entered the United States at San Pedro, California on February 4, 1941 aboard the SS ECUADOR and left the United States on December 27, 1946 via the SS AMERICA at the Port of New York.

SA T. SCOTT MILLER, JR.  
SA RICHARD E. BRENNAN  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Court House, Foley Square  
New York, New York

Either one of the above agents will testify that on May 22, 1950 HARRY GOLD stated that at the end of the year 1940 he met a person known to him as SAM, who, until early 1944, acted as his espionage superior.

The foregoing information has been incorporated in GOLD's signed statement executed May 22, 1950.

On June 1, 1950 photographs of SEMEN MARKOVICH SEMENOV were exhibited to HARRY GOLD. GOLD positively identified SEMENOV from the aforementioned pictures as identical with his espionage superior known to him as SAM.

United States Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

The name of the official who will present official records will be made known at the time of the trial.

The State Department records will reflect that SEMEN MARKOVICH SEMENOV entered the United States at New York City on January 19, 1938. He departed for Panama on April 12, 1941 and returned to the United States on April 30, 1941. On September 17, 1941 his status was changed to Soviet Government official. On September 30, 1944, he departed U.S. at Kalama, Washington, for Vladivostock, U.S.S.R.

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SA FRANK J. NOLAN  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Court House, Foley Square  
New York, New York

Agent Nolan will testify that on June 18, 1943, in New York City, he photographed SEMEN M. SEMENOV. These photographs are identical with those shown to HARRY GOLD.

SA MICHAEL M. O'ROURKE  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Court House, Foley Square  
New York, New York

Agent O'Rourke will testify that he has recognized SEMEN M. SEMENOV from his photo and has determined his identity after observing him almost daily in April and May 1944 depart from his (SEMENOV's) former residence at 46 West 95th Street. He was identified to Agent O'Rourke by ALBERT BASSANT, superintendent of that apartment house.

During this period SEMENOV usually proceeded to E. B. Badger Son & Company, 500 5th Avenue, where he was further identified to Agent O'Rourke by JOHN PRITCHARD, Chief Engineer of the Badger Company.

F. A. MIKOS, Auditor, or  
FRED KISSEL, Assistant Auditor  
Palmer House Hotel  
Chicago, Illinois

Either of the above individuals will, under subpoena duces tecum, produce registration card #7678 dated 9/16/45, with the inscription HARRY GOLD, 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

COBY BREHN  
Assistant Manager  
Hilton Hotel  
Albuquerque, New Mexico

This witness will produce a Hilton Hotel registration card #78783, dated September 19, 1945, upon which is the inscription HARRY GOLD, 5032 Boudinot Avenue, Philadelphia 24, Pennsylvania. There also appears the notation ABA Laboratories, New York City, as GOLD's business connection.

*Corrected page per Secy dated 4/6/50*

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FBI Laboratory Technician  
FBI Laboratory  
Washington, D. C.

The name of this witness will be furnished prior to trial.

The FBI Laboratory examined a photographic copy of a guest registration card of the Palmer House, #7678, dated September 16, 1945, in the name of HARRY GOLD, 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Also, a guest registration card #78783 of the Hilton Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico, dated September 19, 1945, in the name of HARRY GOLD, 5032 Boudinot Avenue, Philadelphia 24, Pennsylvania. The examination consisted of comparison of known handwriting and handprinting of HARRY GOLD, the defendant in this case, and it was concluded that the name HARRY GOLD and addresses written on the aforementioned guest registration cards were written by HARRY GOLD, the defendant in this case.

JOSEPH T. RYAN  
Payroll Department  
Philadelphia Division  
Pennsylvania Sugar Company  
Delaware Avenue and Shackamaxon Street  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

This witness is expected to produce under subpoena duces tecum the payroll records of that company pertaining to HARRY GOLD for the week ending September 3, 1944. Mr. RYAN will testify that these records reflect that GOLD received an extra week's pay in advance for a vacation for the following week. The record for the week ending September 10, 1944 disclosed that the amount of pay for that week was crossed out, which, Mr. RYAN will testify, indicates that GOLD was not paid for that period.

Mr. RYAN interprets the aforementioned record to show that GOLD took his vacation beginning September 4, 1944 for one week.

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It is to be noted that Agents Miller and Brennan can testify that GOLD informed them that he made his first trip to Cambridge, Massachusetts in the early part of September 1944 to contact the HEINEMANS as to the whereabouts of Dr. FUCHS.

Mr. RYAN can also present records of his company which will reflect that on page 21 of a loan registration there appears information that on September 23, 1945, \$10 in cash was taken from HARRY GOLD's vacation pay of September 17, 1945. This amount was deposited in the Pennsylvania Alcohol and Chemical Corporation, a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, on September 21, 1945.

PENDING

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SA FRANK J. NOLAN  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Court House, Foley Square  
New York, New York

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Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Court House, Foley Square  
New York, New York

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F. A. MIKOS, Auditor, or  
FRED KISSEL, Assistant Auditor  
Palmer House Hotel  
Chicago, Illinois

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