

F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HEADQUARTERS

FILE

SUBJECT HARRY GOLD

FILE NO. 65-57449

VOLUME NO. 25

SERIALS

649- 665

NOTICE

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File No: 65-57449
section 25

Re: Harry Gold

Date: 10/86
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
649	8.19.50	NY TT HQ	2	2	
650	8.17.50	" " "	1	1	
651	8.17.50	" " "	1	1	
652	8.5.50	2nd memo to Hoover + encl	1/1	1/1	
652	8.22.50	HQ let to AAG	1	1	
653	8.1.50	3rd party let to HQ/TRUE COPY	3/1	3/1	b7c
653	8.21.50	HQ let to 3rd party	1	1	b7c
NR	8.21.50	WFO TT HQ	1	-	DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENT DAVID GREENGLASS 65-59028-321
654	8.1.50	3rd party let to HQ/TRUE COPY	3/1	3/1	b7c
654	8.23.50	HQ let to AAG	1	1	
655	8.18.50	CIA let HQ	-	-	DISPOSITION HANDLED BY CIA (2)
655	9.18.50	HQ let CIA	19	19	

37 36 0 0 1 2
REV REL DEN REF PRESERVED PREPROC

File No: 65-57449Re: Harry GoldDate: 10/86
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
656	8.7.50	PH let to HQ	1	1	b7c
656	8.22.50	HQ let to 3rd party	1	1	b7c
656X	8.9.50	HQ let to NY	2	2	
657	8.24.50	PH TT HQ	3	3	
658	8.23.50	KX let HQ	2	2	
NR	8.23.50	HQ let NY	1	1	
659	9.5.50	NY let HQ	1	1	
NR	8.28.50	HQ let NY	1	1	b1
660	8.31.50	Ladd memo to Hoover	1	1	
661	8.28.50	Belmont memo to Ladd	2	2	
661	9.6.50	HQ let to PH	1/10	1/5	b1
662	7.24.50	AA let to HQ + encl	-	-	DISPOSITION HANDLED BY DOJ (6)
			21	21	0
			REV	REL	DEN
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					REF
					0
					PRESUMED
					11
					PREPARED

Date: _____
(month/year)

21	21	0	0	0	0
REV	REV	DEN	REF	PRESUMED	PREPDL

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

AUG 19 1950

TELETYPE #861840CV

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-17-86 BY 3042/PWT/CLS

CONF THREE STNS

WASHINGTON & WFO 2 AND PHILADELPHIA 1 FROM NEW YORK 19 I

DIRECTOR AND SACS

URGENT

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

UNKNOWN RUSSIAN NO. ONE, NY, HARRY GOLD INFORMANT, ESP - R. GOLD INTERVIEWED AUG. EIGHTEEN INSTANT, NYC. ADDITIONAL PICTURES SHOWN TO HIM TO EFFECT IDENTIFICATION OF SUBJECT. AFTER VIEWING ALL PICTURES DISPLAYED TO HIM TO DATE HE NOW STATES PICTURE OF VASILII ALEXEEVICH SERGEEV /MENTIONED IN OUR TELETYPES OF AUG. TWO AND THREE LAST/ NO LONGER STRIKES HIM AS RESEMBLING THE SUBJECT THE WAY IT DID WHEN HE FIRST VIEWED THIS PHOTOGRAPH. AS CONSEQUENCE NO FURTHER ATTEMPTS WILL BE MADE BY THIS OFFICE AT THIS TIME TO DEVELOP INFO ON SERGEEV. AFTER VIEWING LARGE NUMBER OF PHOTOGRAPHS AVAILABLE IN THIS OFFICE GOLD NOW PICKS OUT APPROXIMATELY THIRTYFIVE PICTURES OF INDIVIDUALS WHO TO A GREATER OR LESSER DEGREE RESEMBLE THE SUBJECT IN SOME RESPECT THOUGH HE MAKES THE POINT CLEAR THAT HE DOES NOT FEEL ANY OF THESE INDIVIDUALS IS THE SUBJECT. GOLD NOW CLAIMS INDIVIDUAL MOST NEARLY RESEMBLING THE SUBJECT IS ALEXANDRE IVANOV WHO IS LISTED AS ENTERING THE US FEB. SEVEN, FORTYSEVEN AT ST. ALBANS, VERMONT. WFO REQUESTED TO FURNISH

RECEIVED 12 1950
END PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 53
INDEXED - 53

AUG 28 1950

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-5749-649

PAGE TWO

THIS OFFICE ANY ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS THEY HAVE OF ALEXANDRE IVANOV AS WELL AS ANY PERTINENT INFO AVAILABLE TO THEM RE HIS RESIDENCE AND POSITION WHILE HERE AS WELL AS DATE OF DEPARTURE IF HE HAS LEFT THIS COUNTRY. THIS OFFICE PRESENTLY ATTEMPTING TO DEVELOP ADDITIONAL DATA ON IVANOV. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF ALL DEVELOPMENTS.

SCHEIDT

44

HOLD PLS

cc Mr Belmont
Mr Langhorne

102111

11 5 11

11 5 11

11 12 11 53 AM '21

TWO COPIES WFO

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

AUG 17 1950

TELETYPE

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

Heck

CONF THREE STNS

WASHINGTON & WASH FIELD 53 AND PHILADELPHIA 5 FROM NEW YORK
DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

UNKNOWN RUSSIAN NO. ONE NEW YORK, HARRY GOLD-INFORMANT, ESP - R.
RE WFO LET AUG. SEVEN FIFTY. ADDITIONAL PICTURES DISPLAYED TO HARRY
GOLD IN NYC AUG. SEVENTEEN FIFTY, INCLUDING PICTURES MENTIONED IN REF
LET IN AN EFFORT TO IDENTIFY SUBJECT BUT WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-17-86 BY 3042 PWT/als

SCHEIDT

BOTH HOLD PLS

56 SEP 12 1950

RECORDED - 53

TWO COPIES AUG 28 1950

65-5749-650

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 15 1950

TELETYPE

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-10-80 BY SP2/PJ/PLS

CONF TWO STNS

WASHINGTON 54 AND PHILADELPHIA 6 FROM NEW YORK

17

10-54

DIRECTOR AND SAC

URGENT

JOSEPH KATZ, WAS., ESP - R. HARRY GOLD IN INTERVIEW TODAY STATED
NINETEEN FORTY ONE PHOTO OF KATZ POSITIVELY IDENTICAL WITH INDIVIDUAL
HE MET IN NEW YORKER HOTEL LOBBY IN NINETEEN FORTY. DETAILS OF MEET
PREVIOUSLY OBTAINED FROM GOLD BY PHILA BUT IDENTIFICATION OF KATZ AT
THAT TIME WAS TENTATIVE.

SCHEIDT

WA HFC

PH ACK AND DISC PLS

PH NY R 6 PH TMM

52 AUG 29 1950

RECORDED - 53
INDEXED - 53

AUG 28 1950

65-57449-651

Mr. Humphreys

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: August 5, 1950

PURPOSE

To obtain approval of a memorandum to the Attorney General requesting he advise his desires concerning the presence in court of a Bureau representative prepared to give a brief statement of facts at the time Gold is sentenced.

DETAILS

On July 20, 1950, when Harry Gold pleaded guilty in Philadelphia, Judge McGranery stated that a day should be set for the presentation of testimony by the Government in support of its charges against Gold, at which time the defense would be afforded the opportunity of calling witnesses if it so desired. While U. S. Attorney Gerald A. Gleeson stated that the Government did not intend putting in any evidence that it would disclose information relating to national defense and Defense Counsel Hamilton offered to accept a statement by the Government in lieu of proof if it could normally be proved by evidence, nevertheless Judge McGranery stated that he realized this but had his duty to perform. U. S. Attorney Gleeson thereafter advised Bureau agents that he believed he could convince Judge McGranery that it would not be necessary for the Government to introduce evidence and that a statement of facts accepted by the defense would be sufficient.

Concerning this matter you commented "I don't want Gleeson to ultimately pass buck to FBI. Of course if there is some really top secret information it should not be disclosed but otherwise I want to adopt no stuffy attitude in so far as FBI is concerned."

In this connection a letter dated July 21, 1950, was directed to the Philadelphia Office instructing that it be most cautious and alert to make certain that the Bureau was not placed in a position where it would be open to a charge of withholding evidence in the prosecution of this case.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the attached letter be sent to the Attorney General requesting that he advise whether he desires the presence of a Bureau representative at the time of sentence to present a brief statement of facts to the court.

Attachment
EVL:cal

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-17-80 BY 3022/RW/CB

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

Belmont
H. G. Jones
L. J. Jones
Van Buren

RECORDED - 109

AUG 28 1950

165-57449-652

The Attorney General

August 5, 1950

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HARRY GOLD, was
ESPIONAGE - R

It is understood that Harry Gold will appear before the court in Philadelphia for sentencing in the near future.

In view of this fact it will be necessary, of course, to present a statement of facts to the judge in order that he will be in a position to sentence Gold. In this connection you may desire that a representative of this Bureau be in the courtroom at the time of sentencing prepared to give a brief statement of facts to the court.

It will be appreciated if you would advise of your desires in this respect as soon as possible.

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042/pwt/clg
ON 11-17-86

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

45-57449-652
ENCLOSURE

K
Assistant Attorney General James W. McInerney
Director, FBI

August 22, 1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED - 109
HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

65-57449-652

On August 5, 1950, I directed a memorandum to the Attorney General in which I requested advice as to whether you desired a representative of this Bureau to be in the court room at the time of the sentencing of Harry Gold prepared to give a statement of facts to the court.

It would be appreciated if you would advise of your desires in this matter.

RJL:jam

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 RUT/OS
ON 11-17-86

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
AUG 23 11 11 AM '50

RECEIVED
AUG 24 4 38 PM '50
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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

MAILED 4
AUG 22 1950
COMM - FBI

5 SEP 8 1950

CH
B/C

8-1-'50

W
Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-17-80 BY 6042/aw/cl

Dear Sirs -

Re: [REDACTED] phone
call re Gold. br
Harry O Gold

This letter is a postscript:
permit it, then my prolific,
tattletale, and somewhat
imaginative pen shall rest!

When Cotton was tried in
Des Moines for stealing
from the poor families of
Polk Co. Iowa, his
daughter Mrs. S. D. White
~~daughter~~ wife of Genl. S. D.
White (now in Germany

RECORDED 78-5651-5744-1653
INDEXED 978 AUG 12 1950

3
in command of forces)
admitted that she got
a county auto tire,
but claimed she paid
for it with a check,
but couldn't find the
cancelled check. I
believe that U. S. Judge
Sweetzer of Des Moines
will tell you that
in his opinion the
whole gang mentioned
in my letter rifled
the county for years.
Genl. White testified
for his wife at Cotton's

3

trial (Curtis being
guilt. White's father-
in-law.) I have no
personal axe to grind;
I believe that if
the Communists
shook money in the
faces of such people,
they'd take it, and
are dangerous at
this time.

Very truly,

MR. JONES

RECEIVED
AUG 2 11 13 AM '50

6/2/50
Jones

3 00 02:50
b7c

TRUE COPY

En Route
Pennsylvania Railroad

8-1-50

Federal Bureau
of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs -

b7c

Re: [REDACTED] phone call re Gold.

This letter is a postscript: permit it, then my prolific, tattletale, and somewhat imaginative pen shall rest!

When Cotton was tried in Des Moines for stealing from the poor families of Polk Co., Iowa, his daughter, Mrs. I. D. White, wife of Gen'l. I. D. White (now in Germany in command of forces) admitted that she got a county auto tire, but claimed she paid for it with a check, but couldn't find the cancelled check. I believe that U. S. Judge Sweitzer of Des Moines will tell you that in his opinion the whole gang mentioned in my letter rifled the county for years. Gen'l. White testified for his wife at Cotton's trial (Cotton being Gen'l. White's father-in-law). I have no personal ax to grind; I believe that if the Communists shook money in the faces of such people, they'd take it, and are dangerous at this time.

Very truly,

b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-17-86 BY 3042/PWT/CLS

710
August 21, 1950

b7c
[REDACTED]
Dear [REDACTED]

65-57449-653

Your letters of August 1, 1950, have been received and I want to thank you for the interest which prompted your communications.

In the event you have information at some future time which you believe would be of interest to the FBI, you may find it more convenient to communicate directly with Mr. R. D. Auerbach, Special Agent in Charge of our Richmond, Virginia Office, who may be contacted at 501 Southern States Building, Richmond 19, Virginia.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc: Richmond (with copies of incoming for information)
cc: Omaha (with copies of incoming for information)

The Bureau files contain no identifiable information concerning correspondent, William Cotton, L. Heffner, Gertrude Gibson or Mrs. I. D. White.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-17-80 BY 3042/pw/pls

GFM:jdt

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

MAILED 7
AUG 21 1950
COMM - FBI

RECEIVED-TOLESON
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-TOLESON
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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RECEIVED-TOLESON
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

63 SEP 8 1950

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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1 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENT IN
DAVID GREENGLASS 65- 59028- 321

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65- 57449 - NR(8-21-50) after serial 653(06)

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

The Federal Bureau
of Information,
Washington, D.C.

Memo:
8-1-1950. 71

Dear Sirs:

Reference: The telephonic conversation
I had with you - Re: "Harry Gold
in Des Moines;" ~~Aug. 31~~ ^{July 31}, 1950.

I failed to mention that at
the end of the University St.
City Bus lines in Winsor Heights
(a suburb of Des Moines) the
buses turn about to return, and
do so at a spot where a
print shop is located; this
print shop always seemed an
oddity to me by reason of
its location which is obscure,
by the fact I've never seen
it lighted - and the spot
is quite dark - or, was so
when I lived in Des Moines.
Des Moines police - or, rather,
state police - raided a very
strange place in that
neighborhood a couple years ago.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-1-86 BY 3012/ep/JS

RECORDED
INDEXED

65-57449-654

re Des Moines. 8-1
b6

U. S. District Judge
Robert Switzer could tell
your men much re the case
of ^{NY 8/15/41} Wm. Cotton, ^{Cotton} Polk Co. Comm'r
Des Moines. Cotton was convicted
of stealing from poor funds.
Switzer prosecuted Cotton and
convicted him but Cotton "bought
off" many believe and his case
was remanded. Cotton and
his wife, ^{Mr & Mrs} L. Heffner and wife,
^{Gertrude} Gertrude Gibson (widow of
deceased Dr. W. H. Gibson, in
bad always with A. M. A.)
and the others of that bunch
of longtime buddies, used to
throw some of their wild
parties in the Winsor Heights spot
mentioned above. They are a
depraved outfit, received much
Polk Co., Iowa, boodle by way of

Page 3. J. E. Myers - Re: S. J. Morris, Iowa.
groceries, tires, etc., from Catton
(Judge Switzer can tell you
all about that) and in
my opinion there isn't one
of the bunch that wouldn't
sell his ^{or her} country for money.
Above Gertrude Gibson drove
her car day and night during
World War II as neighbors
(particularly Mrs. Johnson)
would verify. For a long
period she gave some kind of
hypo's to Mrs. ^{Chandler} Chandler of
that gang. My wife and I lived
in the Gibson apartments.

The above may come to nothing;
it could add up, possibly.
But I know the above gang will
be watching. If I am ever
phoned at my rooming address,
please make it confidential, owing
to irresponsible landlord.

Very truly -

b7c

TRUE COPY

Memo:
8-1-1950

The Federal Bureau
of Information,
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-17-80 BY 3042 PWT/CB

Dear Sirs:

Reference: The telephonic conversation I had with you
Re: "Harry Gold in Des Moines," July 31, 1950. I failed to mention
that at the end of the University St. City Bus lines in Winsor
Heights (a suburb of Des Moines) the buses turn about to return, and
do so at a spot where a print shop is located; this print shop always
seemed an oddity to me by reason of its location which is obscure, by
the fact I've never seen it lighted - and the spot is quite dark - or,
was so when I lived in Des Moines, Des Moines police - or, rather,
state police - raided a very strange place in that neighborhood a couple
years ago.

U. S. District Judge Robert Sweitzer could tell your men much re
the case of Wm. Cotton, Polk Co. Commir., Des Moines. Cotton was convicted
of stealing from poor funds. Sweitzer prosecuted Cotton and convicted him
but Cotton "bought off" many believe and his case was remanded. Cotton and
his wife, L. Heffner and wife, Gertrude Gibson (widow of deceased Dr.
W. Hy Gibson, in bad always with A.M.A.) and the others of that bunch
of longtime buddies, used to throw some of their wild parties in the Winsor
Heights spot mentioned above. They are a depraved outfit, received much Polk Co.,
Iowa, boodle by way of groceries, tires, etc., from Cotton (Judge Sweitzer
can tell you all about that) and in my opinion there isn't one of the
bunch that wouldn't sell his or her country for money. Above Gertrude
Gibson drove her car day and night during World War II as neighbors (particularly
Mrs. Johnson) would verify. For a long period she gave some kind of
hypo's to Mrs. Chandler of that gang. My wife and I lived in the Gibson
Apartments.

The above may come to nothing; it could add up, possibly. But
I know the above gang will bear watching. If I am ever phoned at my
rooming address, please make it confidential, owing to irresponsible
landlord.

Very truly - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL JAMES M. MOINERNEY

August 23, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

HARRY GOLD, was.

ESPIONAGE - R

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042/PWT/CL

ON 11-17-86

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Enclosed herewith for your use is a copy of the report of Special Agent Paul R. Bibler, dated August 18, 1950, at Albany, New York, in the above captioned case.

Further developments will be furnished to you as they become available.

Enclosure

FXP:ho

65-57449

RECORDED - 80

165-57449-654
AUG 24 1950
80

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

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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2 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
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☒ For your information: CIA letter HQ dated 8-18-50

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-57449-655 (8-18-50)

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 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

September 18, 1950

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~VIA LIAISON~~

Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter
Director, Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 R Street, Northwest
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Admiral:

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042/PWT/KS
ON 11-17-80

*Personally
delivered
9/20/50
CJS*

Reference is made to your letter dated August 18, 1950, requesting information regarding the scientific and technical data furnished to the Russians by persons involved in the Harry Gold, David Greenglass, Alfred Dean Slick, and Julius Rosenberg cases. A careful review of the information available in these cases has been made with the results set out below.

HARRY GOLD

With respect to the scientific and technical aspects of Gold's espionage activity with Klaus Fuchs, reference is made to my letters in the Fuchs matter dated March 2, June 2, and June 16, 1950. These letters contain details of Fuchs' description of the atomic information he made available to the Russians.

During the interview of Fuchs by Bureau representatives in May and June, 1950, Fuchs advised that while in New York City, during the period from December, 1943, to August, 1944, he furnished the following information to the Russians:

- (1) His longhand drafts of the thirteen WSH papers prepared by him, and all of the information contained in those papers at the time he delivered them was classified.

- (2) He furnished what he knew, and that was considerable, concerning gaseous diffusion, which was later applied in the production process at Oak Ridge, but he knew hardly anything about the electro-magnetic process, although he furnished what he did know.

EJVL:EFF (1-9 and 16-19)
FXP:EFF (9-16)

65-57449

655

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

26

- (3) He furnished general information concerning membranes and the composition of sintered nickel powder. Although he did not know much about the technical details, he furnished the information as to the principle.
- (4) He furnished information concerning the general scale of the effect of the American program, with the approximate timing of this program.
- (5) He furnished information from time to time, as received by him, concerning the over-all and general effect and activities in connection with his own work relative to the production of fissionable material and its potential use as an explosive in the war effort.
- (6) He furnished information concerning the identity of officers and the identity of leading research personnel at the Kellz Company and the Manhattan Engineering District in New York. He also furnished information concerning personalities and the general personnel situation at these establishments.
- (7) He furnished information that a plant was to be established for the production of fissionable material, to employ both the gaseous diffusion and the electro-magnetic processes in the development of fissionable material, such materials to be used in the development of an A-Bomb, and the plant was to be built somewhere in the southeastern part of the United States (later at Oak Ridge).

During this interview, Fuchs advised that in February, 1945, at Boston, Massachusetts, he furnished written information as follows:

- (1) Details of the principle of A-Bomb construction.
- (2) The principle of the method of detonation.

- (3) The decisions made up to that time as to the type of core - he knew nothing then concerning a solid core.
- (4) The principle of the lens system, although it had not yet been definitely adopted.
- (5) The outer dimensions of the high explosive and the lens system.
- (6) The possibility of making a plutonium bomb.
- (7) Most of what was then known concerning implosion - this was the main point covered by this paper.
- (8) That high explosive was the type of material for compression being considered, although it had not been entirely decided upon.
- (9) The difficulties of multiple-point detonation, on which Fuchs was then working.
- (10) The sequence of timed explosion.
- (11) The agreed-upon, as well as the prospective, plans for the construction and the production of an A-Bomb, as was then known to him.
- (12) The high spontaneous fission rate of Plutonium 240. (Although he did not know the material as Plutonium 240 at that time, he knew it was a type of plutonium.)
- (13) The critical mass of plutonium as compared with Uranium 235.
- (14) The approximate amount of plutonium necessary for such a bomb.
- (15) The current ideas as to the need for an initiator.
- (16) He does not believe that he disclosed at that time the amount of U-235 that was required in the

production of an A-Bomb. Likewise, he did not know whether mention was made at this meeting of the sintered nickel powder.

At Santa Fe, New Mexico, in June, 1945, he furnished the information listed below:

- (1) A description of the plutonium bomb.
- (2) A sketch of the bomb and its components, with important dimensions indicated.
- (3) As much up-to-date information concerning the bomb as he then knew.
- (4) Additional information concerning implosion.
- (5) Additional information concerning ignition - although this research was not yet finished.
- (6) The principle of IBM calculations.
- (7) The method of efficiency calculations.
- (8) The results of efficiency calculations, his estimates being from a small percentage to fifty percent.
- (9) The size of the bomb.
- (10) The intention to use the bomb against Japan.
- (11) The type of core.
- (12) A description of the initiator.
- (13) Details as to the tamper.
- (14) The names of the types of explosives to be used in the bomb.

At Santa Fe, New Mexico, in September, 1945, Fuchs turned over information on the following items:

- (1) That the production rate of U-235 was about 100 kg. per month.

- (2) That the production of plutonium was about 30 kg. per month.
- (3) Information developed by him in connection with his work.
- (4) Information concerning blast waves, especially the tail end of the blast waves, as he was doing work on this.
- (5) Results of the Trinity tests and whether the English were keeping up with the U.S.A. in developments.
- (6) His work on the initiator.
- (7) The rate of production.
- (8) He may have furnished something concerning the pre-assembled core and compass, and the chances are he did, he advised.
- (9) The critical size, which would have been important only if someone wanted to know how many bombs were being made, based upon the rate of the production of materials.
- (10) He believes he passed information that the barriers were to be of "sintered nickel."
- (11) The special technical phase of plutonium, and the uses of a special alloying constituent.

During the interview, Fuchs also made the following comments concerning the delivery or non-delivery of information to his Russian espionage contacts:

- (1) He stated that he furnished no information dealing with the work at Hanford, Washington.
- (2) He furnished no information concerning the problem of achieving a non-equilibrium reaction.

- (3) He believed that he furnished information concerning the inverse Compton radiation cooling effect.
- (4) Concerning thermo-nuclear weapons, he said he furnished, roughly, the information which was in the Fermi lectures as distinguished from the information set forth in the "Super" Handbook. Fuchs claimed that he did not furnish information concerning the H-Bomb while he was in the United States, though he had done some research work on it during the latter period of his stay at Los Alamos. He said he subsequently passed on to his espionage contact in England what he had learned in the United States, but he considered the paper he prepared in this regard to be a "confused picture."

Harry Gold's version of the information he received from Fuchs was mentioned in my letter of June 22, 1950. As pointed out therein, Gold only observed the written material furnished him by Fuchs on one occasion and then only noted that it contained what he recognized as mathematical equations which seemed to concern mathematical derivations.

With respect to oral information received from Fuchs, Harry Gold has advised that at his first meeting with Fuchs in February or March, 1944, the latter explained to him the setup of the British, attached to the Manhattan Engineering District, New York City, and either stated or implied that he was working on the separation of isotopes for eventual utilization of the energy produced by nuclear fission in the form of a weapon.

In February, 1945, Gold met Fuchs in Cambridge, Massachusetts, at the home of Fuchs' sister, and at that time Fuchs told Gold that he was stationed at a place called Los Alamos, in New Mexico, where research on atomic energy was being carried on.

Gold has further advised that when he met Fuchs in Santa Fe, New Mexico, during June, 1945, Fuchs described to him

some of the physical setup at Los Alamos and some of Fuchs' duties there. At this time Fuchs told Gold that he was dubious of the possibilities of any real or immediate utilization of atomic energy in the form of a weapon. Fuchs said he had no doubt of eventual success but was skeptical as to whether it could be realized before the end of the war. Between June and September, 1945, Gold's superior, "John," whom he has identified as Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev, gave Gold the definite indication that Fuchs was to return to England, inasmuch as the work on the atom bomb in the United States was nearing an end. Gold said that, accordingly, he was instructed to make arrangements for contact with Fuchs in England. In September, 1945, when Gold again visited Fuchs at Los Alamos, Fuchs told Gold that he had been present at the initial large-scale trial of nuclear fission at Alamogordo.

Insofar as Gold's activity with Fuchs is concerned, it would appear that Gold acted solely in the capacity of a courier between Fuchs and the Russians.

Harry Gold's Soviet espionage activity started in late 1935 when he began furnishing information concerning chemical processes being worked on in the laboratory at his place of employment, the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This continued until 1938 when Gold entered Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he graduated with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Chemistry, in 1940. Gold stated that his reports on information obtained from the laboratory of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company were as complete and factual as possible. He added, however, that by 1938 he had virtually exhausted the amount of data available at this source.

On June 2 and 8, 1950, a search of Harry Gold's residence, conducted with his written consent, located various rough draft reports which he said were presumably made into final report form and submitted to the Russians. Included were reports concerning lanolin, the Clayton soap-making process, and carbon-dioxide recovery. There was one report concerning Gold's efforts to obtain the process for manufacturing amyl alcohol, which efforts were unsuccessful, according to Gold.

From 1940 until his activity with Fuchs, Gold obtained information on behalf of the Soviets from Abraham Brothman and Alfred Dean Slack. In June, 1945, at the time he first contacted Fuchs at Santa Fe, New Mexico, Gold also obtained information from David Greenglass.

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

By letter dated August 2, 1950, you were furnished with a summary of information concerning Brothman, which included his technical education and his employment.

Harry Gold has advised that in March, 1942, Brothman, who denies espionage activity, furnished him with a complete report on the "Buna-S" process for the manufacture of synthetic rubber. Brothman worked on this process while employed at the Hendrick Manufacturing Company. Gold stated that this information was turned over to the Russians. He said that about three weeks thereafter his superior advised him that the information was very valuable, had been well-received by the engineers of the Soviet Union because of its completeness, and that it would be put to use immediately.

Harry Gold maintained in his home various documents, blueprints, and other material which he identified as having been furnished to him by Brothman for submission to the Soviets. He stated, however, that the majority of these documents were actually not turned over to the Soviets because they were too fragmentary. These documents included:

- (1) Blueprints dated February 8, 1942, prepared by the Hendrick Manufacturing Company, for B. F. Goodrich Company, pertaining to the Butadiene and Styrene Recovery System in the "Buna-S" process.
- (2) Blueprint, dated January 4, 1941, prepared by the Hendrick Manufacturing Company, for the Dewey and Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Massachusetts, which constituted a flow sheet for the entire "Buna-S" process.

- (3) Handwritten notes on operating data for a magnesium powder plant.
- (4) Various notes and articles on mixing equipment.
- (5) A twenty-three-page typewritten article entitled "An Approach to the Problem of Continuous Reactor and Combining Equipment Design," pertaining to the highest efficiency continuous mixing vessel.
- (6) Set of blueprints prepared by Chemurgy Design Company, pertaining to the diagrammatic floor (flow) sheets and assembly details for the Rufert Chemical Company Degreasing Plant, which was engaged in manufacturing nickel catalyst.
- (7) Blueprints pertaining to the aerosol (DIF) dispenser.
- (8) A typewritten document entitled "Thermal Diffusion-A Prospectus," concerning a process for recovering vital chemicals discharged from industrial plant flues.
- (9) Blueprints pertaining to a 1,000-gallon cooled resin kettle, designed by Hendrick Manufacturing Company for the Synder Corporation, Wilmington, Delaware.
- (10) Blueprints dated October 13, 1941, concerning a 150-gallon esterifier prepared by Hendrick Manufacturing Company for the Barrett Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

ALFRED DEAN SLACK

Alfred Dean Slack was born August 6, 1903, at Syracuse, New York. Inquiry has developed that he attended the Extension School of Syracuse University for about two semesters, beginning in the Fall of 1925. He took courses in trigonometry and economics, but failed to complete either course. He also attended the Mechanics Institute in Rochester, New York, in 1927 and in 1932. He has reported that he "finished college," but no record of such attendance has been located.

Alfred Dean Slack was employed by the following firms, during the periods indicated, and held the positions set forth:

Genet-Solvay Company, Solvay, New York.

Employed: six months in 1924; as Laboratory Assistant, Research Laboratory, Department of Chemical Manufacturing.

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York.

Employed: January 17, 1927 - September 18, 1942; as Chemist, Research Laboratory; Chemist, Chemical Plant.

Holston Ordnance Works (Tennessee Eastman Corporation), Kingsport, Tennessee.

Employed: May 16, 1943 - November 4, 1944; as Supervisor in the Ammonia Oxidation Department; as an Expediter; and as a Trainee in the Volunteer Nitric Acid Plant, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Clinton Engineering Works (Tennessee Eastman Corporation), Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Employed: November 6, 1944, - October 5, 1945; as a Senior Engineer and as a Building Supervisor in Departments Number 180 and Number 181.

Meadows Manufacturing Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

Employed: November, 1945 - 1946; doing research work in the development of a plastic belt, which was to be used in textile mills.

Industrial Chemical and Supply Company, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia.

Employed: December, 1946; as a salesman.

Development Engineers Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

Self-employed, 1946 to August, 1948, and engaged in research in the development of the aforementioned plastic belt and the developing of a photographic dye.

Scripte Manufacturing Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

Employed: February, 1947 - May, 1947; in the experimental development of a pen.

May Associates, Cranston, Rhode Island.

Employed: June, 1947 - December, 1947; as Plant Manager.

Sundure Paint Company, Syracuse, New York.

Employed: August, 1948, until the time of his arrest; as a Tinter and as Assistant Production Superintendent.

Alfred Dean Slack has stated that in 1928 he gave Richard M. Briggs, now deceased, information concerning the "subbing" of photographic paper. He obtained this information through his experience at the Eastman Kodak Company. He said that he gave Briggs additional photographic information for possibly two or three years subsequent to 1928. At the outset, it was his opinion that Briggs was using this information in connection with the development and manufacture of photographic papers. However, he later learned from Briggs that the latter was securing this information for a Russian agent. Slack has identified this agent as Gaik Ovakinian. The latter, it should be noted, was a Russian national who entered the United States on August 15, 1933, and departed for Russia on July 23, 1941. Slack said that subsequent to learning of Briggs' connection with the Russians, he, Slack, continued to supply Briggs with technical information which he had obtained through his experience at Eastman Kodak Company. He did not describe this information, other than to say that it concerned various film manufacturing problems. Slack said that he also photographed certain general reports which he obtained at Eastman Kodak and furnished the undeveloped film to Briggs.

Richard Briggs died in September, 1939. Slack said that subsequent to Briggs' death, he photographed some reports which he obtained at Eastman Kodak and provided them to the Russians through Ovakinian. Most of these reports he identified as being on the manufacture of film base. In the Summer of 1940, Slack met Harry Gold who told him that he, Gold, was going to handle Ovakinian's affairs and wanted Slack to continue to give technical assistance. Slack recalled that

Gold mentioned that he was interested in photo emulsion, sensitizing dyes, and kodachrome. On their first meeting, Slack provided Gold with a report on kodachrome. During his subsequent meetings with Gold, he furnished him with a report on the recovery of scrap film and a report on silver recovery.

Beginning in 1941, according to Slack, he made three trips to Charleston, West Virginia, to see a Howard Gochenour. These trips were made at the request of Gold and were in behalf of the Russians. The purpose of the trips, according to Slack, was to obtain from Gochenour information concerning the manufacture of nylon. He succeeded in obtaining such a report and turned it over to Harry Gold.

Howard Gochenour, when interviewed, admitted giving information to Slack but alleged he had no knowledge it was being used for espionage purposes. Gochenour advised that the information he supplied Slack had been copied from various records and papers in the DuPont plant at Belle, West Virginia.

According to Slack, in 1943 he provided Harry Gold with a write-up on the production of cyclo-trimethylene tri-nitramine (RDX) and a sample of cyclo-trimethylene tri-nitramine. Slack alleged that he prepared the write-up on the manufacturing technique from literature on the subject, which he had obtained from a library. The sample he secured in the course of his employment at the Holston Ordnance Works, Kingsport, Tennessee. Slack stated that he secured this information and the sample at the specific request of Harry Gold. He commented that Gold apparently was aware of the fact that RDX was being produced at the Holston Ordnance Works.

In addition to the above, there was found in Harry Gold's residence a number of items which pertain to Alfred Dean Slack. These items will be set forth below. However, it is to be noted that when Slack and Gold were interviewed concerning these items, they differed as to whether or not Gold had received the material from Slack. Further, Gold was extremely indefinite as to why he still had this material in his possession. He conjectured that he possibly may have offered this material to his

Soviet contact and it was turned down, or that Slick had secured more up-to-date material for him and he, Gold, had just neglected to destroy the material listed below.

- (1) A folder containing approximately sixty pages of material relating to various chemical processes which dealt in part with the handling of urea and in part with a discussion of film processes and tests at the Eastman Kodak Company.
- (2) A folder which bore the heading, "Flue Gas from Smelters," containing thirty-nine pages. A notation therein read to the effect, "The accompanying material represents material and data concerning work which has been done on the problem of silver recovery from salvage photographic emulsion." There was also included in this folder a report entitled "Recovery of SN3 Renewal Jet Scrap."
- (3) A manila folder containing copies of the following:

Report of Plate Coating Tests on Modified R-21 Dope.

Report of Plate Coating Tests on Modified R-21 Dope, October 3, 1932.

Seven graphs concerning themselves with experiments conducted in connection with G. gelatin. Photostatic copy of a report of "Improved Kodatrace."

A copy of "Minutes of Meeting to Discuss Change to Low Viscosity Linters for R. P. Cotton," dated September 27, 1933.

A report of "Method of Operating Machines above the Upper Explosive Limit," dated July 27, 1932.

A two-page memorandum entitled "Proposed Changes Wind-Ups for Machines Loo ed in Building 20," dated November 23, 1933.

A five-page report entitled "Chemical Plant, Kodak Park," dated December 19, 1935, addressed to Mr. E. R. Taylor, Building 46.

A three-page memorandum entitled "Conference for Discussion of Positive vs. Tendency Drives for R. G. Machines _____," dated November 12, 1935.

A two-page typewritten memorandum dated November 29, 1935, with the penciled notation, "Sub-conference," in the upper left-hand corner.

(4) A small white card, about 2½ inches by 1½ inches, containing handwriting in pencil as follows:

"1. Sept. '40 gave mat. on manuf. of acetyl butyrate base for airplane films. Would like it again.

"2. Info. on hi sensitivity airplane film photo.

"3. Samples and meth. of manuf. of trichromatic film color for colored photography of Kodak type (Kodachrome)

"4. In other fields anything in his reach of military importance."

With reference to the above, Harry Gold commented that he is positive that he received this at the time he was receiving instructions from his Soviet superior as to what he should obtain from Slack. He identified item one above as being a type of solvent for dissolving film. With reference to item four, Gold commented that this probably meant in fields of photography other than kodachrome.

(5) A manila folder bearing the heading, "Dope Inventories Usage and Losses -- 3rd Period 1942." This folder was accompanied by twelve graphs.

- (c) An eighteen-page report entitled "Memorandum Report - G-90," which was accompanied by a graph entitled "FIG. III Boiling Point - Pressure Curve."

It is to be noted that Gold identified this document as being a plant operating report on the nylon process. He said that he received the material from Slack who, in turn, had secured it from Howard Goehenour. Slack, it should be noted, denied ever seeing this material before and stated positively that it had not been given to him by Goehenour. Slack described the report as a very complete "operating manual on the production of an intermediate used in the production of nylon."

During the search of Alfred Slack's residence, there was found a sheet of paper containing three chemical formulas, one of these being "Cyclo-trimethylene tri-nitramine." Immediately above this chemical description, there was diagrammed a chemical formula. Within the diagram, written in pencil, appeared the letters, "RDX." Slack stated he had prepared this diagram in connection with his preparation of the report he gave to Gold regarding RDX. He said that the diagram and the symbols on the paper represented the chemical formula for RDX.

It is to be noted that Slack also had in his home numerous books concerning chemistry, physics, chemical engineering, and similar topics.

With reference to the material which was given to Gold by Slack, the opinions set forth hereinafter were obtained. Army Ordnance officials advised that the contract for the processing of the explosive, RDX, by the Holston Ordnance Works, was a classified contract under the Ordnance Division of the Army. The plant at Kingsport, Tennessee, was also classified. Officials of the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Company advised that the formula for the manufacture of nylon was not restricted during 1941 and 1942 and could be purchased at the Patent Office in Washington, D. C., for ten cents. These officials explained that the mere possession of the formula would not necessarily enable one to manufacture nylon. They admitted, however, that

any DuPont employee, with a good chemistry background and mechanical aptitude, might acquire a reasonably complete knowledge of the manufacturing processes through his employment at the DuPont plant. Eastman Kodak officials examined all of the material of a photographic nature which was found in Gold's possession. They advised that generally none of the information was of a confidential nature, except that it was information which the company would not want in the possession of competitor firms.

DAVID GREENGLASS

David Greenglass was born March 3, 1922, in New York City, and graduated from public high school in 1940. From February to June, 1940, he attended Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, studying mechanical engineering, but did not graduate. During the terms ending June and October, 1940, he attended Pratt Institute of Science, studying mechanical designing.

Greenglass was employed by the International Telephone and Telegraph Company in New York City from July to October, 1941, and from that date until March, 1943, he was employed by the Peerless Laboratory, 467 Tenth Avenue, New York City. From April, 1943, to February, 1946, he was in the United States Army. During July, 1944, he was transferred from the Army Service Forces Training Command, Mississippi Ordnance Plant, Florida, Mississippi, to the First Provisional Special Engineer Detachment Unit, Manhattan District, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, where he arrived on July 27, 1944. He departed from Oak Ridge on August 2, 1944, and joined the Second Provisional SED Unit at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on August 5, 1944. He remained there until the end of February, 1946, when he was discharged from the Army.

David Greenglass has admitted that in the latter half of 1945, during which time he was a member of the United States Army stationed at Los Alamos, where he worked as a machinist, he furnished atomic energy information coming to his attention during the course of his work to the Russians. The details of this information have been made available to the Atomic Energy Commission, which has advised that much of it is still classified. Accordingly, it is suggested that you may desire to request this information of the Atomic Energy Commission.

JULIUS ROSENBERG

Rosenberg, born May 19, 1918, at New York City, entered the School of Engineering, College of the City of New York, on September 12, 1934, graduating therefrom on February 1, 1939, with a Bachelor's Degree in Electrical Engineering. In February, 1941, Rosenberg registered at the New York University, School of Engineering, for courses in elements of advanced aircraft engine design and fundamentals of aircraft fighting design, though the records do not indicate that he completed either course. On November 28, 1941, Rosenberg was dropped from a course in tool design at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, the records of which do not reflect when he began the course.

The United States Army civilian records maintained at the Records Administration Center, St. Louis, Missouri, reflect that Rosenberg was employed on September 3, 1940, as a Junior Engineer, Radio, Signal Service at Large, Brooklyn, New York. He was promoted on January 1, 1942, as Assistant Engineer, Inspection, Philadelphia Signal Corps Procurement District, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. On October 4, 1942, his station was changed from the Newark Signal Corps Inspection District to the Newark Signal Corps Inspection Zone, Newark, New Jersey. He was promoted on February 16, 1943, to the position of Associate Engineer, Inspection. He was suspended indefinitely on February 9, 1945, pending decision by the Secretary of War on recommendation by his Commanding Officer for removal by the demands of national security on the basis of information indicating Communist Party membership. Rosenberg's employment was terminated March 26, 1945, by removal.

After Rosenberg's dismissal from the Signal Corps, he was hired on February 26, 1945, as an Assistant Engineer by the Emerson Radio and Photograph Corporation, 111 8th Avenue, New York City. This employment was terminated on December 7, 1945.

In approximately September, 1945, Rosenberg, Bernard Greenglass, brother of David Greenglass, and Isadore Goldstein formed the United Purchasers and Distributors, 64 Sheriff

Street, New York City. This concern was formed to buy and sell surplus war materials. When David Greenglass was discharged from the United States Army in 1946, a partnership known as the G & R Engineering Company, 300 Second Street, New York City, was formed; the partners were Rosenberg, Goldstein, and Bernard and David Greenglass. This company bought lathes and machines and repaired sewing machine parts.

In December, 1947, David Schein bought one-half interest in the G & R Engineering Company from Goldstein and the company was then incorporated as the Pitt Machine Products and moved to 370 East Houston Street, New York City. Rosenberg became president of the corporation, the business of which was that of general machine shop, manufacturing all types of parts for various manufacturing concerns. As of January 1, 1950, Bernard and David Greenglass had withdrawn from the corporation and the business was actually operated by Rosenberg inasmuch as Schein was actually a silent partner.

Julius Rosenberg has denied involvement in espionage activity and, accordingly, there is no information from him concerning data turned over to the Soviets. Of course, David Greenglass, mentioned above, has admitted furnishing certain atomic information to Rosenberg.

Greenglass has also advised that during his business association with Rosenberg from the middle of 1946 until September, 1949, he learned through conversations with Rosenberg that the latter had been extensively engaged in Soviet espionage. Greenglass advised that Rosenberg had told him that he knew about a "sky platform" the United States Government is working on in upstate New York, which project is presently in the stage where the mathematics are being worked out. Rosenberg explained that the platform would be located at a point where gravity ceases to exist, perhaps about 5,000 miles from the earth. Rosenberg also told Greenglass that he knew of work being done on atomic energy in connection with its use in producing power for airplanes. He also mentioned to Greenglass that he had a contact working on jet airplanes. Furthermore, according to Greenglass, Rosenberg told him that the Russians were very weak in electronics and radio tubes and that any information in that regard was very valuable to them. Rosenberg told Greenglass

that he once took the whole proximity fuse out of Emerson Electrical Company in a brief case, while Rosenberg was employed there, and that the proximity fuse was a highly secret invention at that time.

Max Elitcher, an electrical engineer who graduated from the College of the City of New York with Rosenberg, has advised that during the first half of 1944, at which time he was employed at the Bureau of Ordnance, United States Navy Department, Washington, D. C., working on the design of fire control equipment for Navy vessels, Rosenberg solicited him for secret information to be furnished to the Russians. Elitcher, who consistently claims never to have acceded to Rosenberg's requests, advised that between that time and the Spring of 1948, Rosenberg made a total of approximately nine requests for information from the Naval Bureau of Ordnance.

As you will note from the foregoing, there is no specific information concerning requests by the Russians for particular items of a technical or scientific nature. Furthermore, there is no information at this time that the individuals involved in these cases obtained information from the atomic energy installations at Hanford, Washington, or Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

It is requested that the above information not be disseminated outside of your Agency.

With assurances of my highest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 7, 1950

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
SPECIAL CONTACTALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-17-86 BY 3042 PWT/CL[REDACTED] and in this capacity has been a contact
of the Philadelphia office since 1947. *b7c*

He has regularly performed services for this office in connection with both criminal and security investigations, particularly the latter. He was especially valuable in furnishing facilities not available elsewhere for the processing of motion picture film exposed in connection with the investigation of the HARRY GOLD espionage case, when it was imperative to obtain results in the shortest possible time. Within the past week, on short notice, he assisted in making a quantity of prints of a fugitive, for immediate use in attempting his apprehension.

[REDACTED] cooperation has always been complete and his discretion of the highest order. *b7c*

In view of his continuing assistance, it is suggested that a letter of appreciation be sent him. [REDACTED] *AM*

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JUL 11 1950

August 22, 1950

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EX-105-57 65-57449-656

[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/17/00 BY 3042 PWT/CLS

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

Your valuable and extremely kind coopera-
tion with our Philadelphia Office has been brought
to my attention and I could not let the opportunity
pass without writing you a personal note to let you
know how deeply my associates and I appreciate your
thoughtfulness.

It is most encouraging to realize that we
can count on you in these important and delicate mat-
ters, and I hope you will not hesitate to let me know
if this Bureau can ever be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

OS. H. 145 6 27 50
ATTENTION SAC: Reurlet of 8/7/50.

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

DDC:mbh

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COMM - FBI

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SAC, NEW YORK

August 9, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

HARRY GOLD, was.
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-17-80 BY 3042/PWT/CB

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Bernard A. Swanser, Seattle, Washington, dated June 29, 1950, which reflects an interview with Elton R. Allison, who sponsored Harry Gold when the latter applied for admission to the American Chemical Society in 1932, according to the report of Special Agent Hollis W. Bowers, Washington, D.C., dated June 19, 1950.

For the information of the New York and Philadelphia Offices, there is enclosed for each one copy of the report of Special Agent Donald L. Coffin, Seattle, dated June 19, 1950, entitled "Elton Roland Allison, Internal Security - R," Newark origin, reflecting that on interview in June, 1950, Allison admitted association with Gaik Ovakinian, and that he had been asked by Ovakinian for information concerning the Hercules Powder Company, though he denied giving the information.

Philadelphia should thoroughly question Harry Gold about Allison and the circumstances under which Allison became a sponsor for him. Philadelphia should also display a photograph of Allison to Thomas L. Black and Ferdinand P. Heller to determine whether they have any knowledge of Allison.

New York should interview Vera Kane concerning Allison and also display his photograph to her.

Seattle should display photographs of Thomas L. Black, Ferdinand P. Heller and Vera Kane to Allison and determine whether he has any knowledge of these individuals.

New York should make available to Seattle photographs of Kane and Philadelphia should make available photographs of Heller and Black.

647-Newark should furnish photographs of Allison to New York and Philadelphia.

It is noted that the report of Special Agent Bowers also reflects that William A. Lalonde, Jr., 51 Kent Road, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, and Paul S. Mulvey, R.R. No. 2, Dallas, Pennsylvania, were also sponsors of

cc: Philadelphia (Enclosure)
Newark (Enclosure)
Seattle

Enclosure
65-57449

65-100-9671 (Allison)
121-17382 (Allison)
65-59181 (Black)
65-59181 (Heller)

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Gold at the time of his entrance into the American Chemical Society. Allison has stated that in all probability he became a sponsor for Gold on the recommendation of Lalande.

Philadelphia should also question Gold regarding Lalande and Mulcey, and background information on these individuals should be obtained.

There is enclosed for Newark a copy of the above mentioned report of Special Agent Swanser reflecting the interview of Allison concerning Gold.

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-17-82 BY 3042 JWP/LS

AUG 24 1950

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 24 NEW YORK 7 FROM PHILA

8-24-50

7-02

DIRECTOR AND SAC.....URGENT

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

HARRY GOLD, ESP - R. GOLD INTERVIEWED TODAY. SPECIFIC INFO RE HIS DEALINGS WITH BENJAMIN ~~SMILG~~ COVERED. GOLD STATES NOW FIRST MEETING AS PREVIOUSLY DESCRIBED. GAVE SMILG A LEATHER WALLET ON THIS OCCASION. SMILG-S FATHER PRAISED QUALITY OF LEATHER IN WALLET. SECOND MEETING ATTEMPTED IN EARLY FEB NINETEEN THIRTYNINE, BUT SMILG NOT HOME. GOLD CALLED BY PHONE WHILE IN DAYTON AND TOLD SMILG NOT HOME. THIRD MEETING HAPPENED IN MARCH, THIRTYNINE. GOLD BELIEVES AT THIS MEETING HE MET LARGE BEEFY JEWISH MALE WHO WAS AMATEUR HAM RADIO OPERATOR AT SMILG HOME. SAYS THREE OF THEM ATTENDED A LECTURE GIVEN BY LUDWIG ~~LEWISOHN~~, A PROMINENT ZIONIST. AFTER LECTURE WENT TO OUTSKIRTS OF DAYTON AND HAD HAMBURGERS AND MALTED. GOLD OF OPINION HE ALSO SAW SMILG SHORTLY BEFORE CHRISTMAS VACATION IN NINETEEN THIRTYNINE. SMILG SPOKE OF PLANNED TRIP TO EAST, EITHER BOSTON OR NYC. GOLD OF OPINION A SHORT, FAT MALE, JEWISH, AERONAUTICAL ENGINEER DEGREE FROM NYU, ALSO EMPLOYED AT WRIGHT FIELD, AT SMILG HOME THIS TIME. HE ALSO BELIEVES HE HAD ONE MEETING WITH SMILG IN SUMMER OF THIRTYNINE. GOLD SAID HE MADE DEFINITE OVERTURES TO SMILG ON THIS OCCASION BUT WAS REBUFFED. SIXTH MEETING, IN SPRING OF FORTY, POSSIBLE

EX-105

RECORDED - 57

INDEXED - 57

EX-6 MAR 3 1951

cc to Bresnahan

65-57449-6571

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PAGE TWO

MARCH. SMILG TOLD GOLD OF AUTO ACCIDENT HE HAD ON OCCASION OF HIS TRIP EAST. GOLD OF OPINION ACCIDENT WAS SERIOUS, AND IT HAPPENED IN OHIO OR PENNA. AT THIS MEETING GOLD ASKED SMILG POINT BLANK TO ASSIST SOVIET UNION, WAS AGAIN REBUFFED. GOLD SAID HE HAD RECEIVED FROM FRED A LETTER PURPORTEDLY FROM STAN TO SHOW SMILG. HE SHOWED SMILG LETTER WHICH GOLD BELIEVES SMILG KEPT AND DESTROYED. GOLD THEN WROTE LETTER TO FRED IN NY ADVISING OF NO LUCK WITH SMILG. HE SAID QUOTE WAS UNABLE TO SELL CAR UNQUOTE, AMONG OTHER LITTLE PERSONAL THINGS IN LETTER, TO INDICATE SMILG UNCOOPERATIVE. GOLD UNABLE TO RECALL ADDRESS OR NAME TO WHICH LETTER SENT. BELIEVES IT TO BE BROOKLYN, NY. NEXT MEETING WITH SMILG AFTER EXAMS IN JUNE OR NINETEEN FORTY. GOLD HAD RECEIVED SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS FROM JOSEPH KATZ AT HOTEL NEW YORKER TO GET SMILG TO COOPERATE. GOLD TOLD SMILG MEETINGS COULD BE ARRANGED AT HIS CONVENIENCE ANY TIME OR ANY PLACE. HE ALSO GAVE SMILG OFFER OF HELP IN FINANCIAL WAY THIS TIME. ALSO SOME TALK OF SENDING SMILG-S BROTHER TO COLLEGE. SMILG STILL UNCOOPERATIVE. AT DIRECTION OF SEMENOV, TWO MEETINGS WITH SMILG TOOK PLACE IN LATE JANUARY AND EARLY FEB., FORTYONE. DETAILS RE PHOTOSTATS OF RECEIPTS REMAIN SAME WITH EXCEPTION OF DATES. GOLD SAYS DEFINITELY ONE DATED NINETEEN THIRTY-FOUR AND ONE NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE. POSSIBILITY ONE DATED NINETEEN

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

THIRTYSIX. RECEIPTS EITHER THREE OR FOUR IN NUMBER. GOLD IDENTIFIED PHOTO OF BENJAMIN SMILG AS BEING THE SMILG HE CONTACTED IN DAYTON, OHIO. HE WAS UNABLE TO IDENTIFY SHUMOVSKY. HOWEVER, HE DID SAY HE HAD SEEN PHOTO OF HIM BEFORE.

CORNELIUS

CINCINNATI ADVISED

END

AAD PLS

PH R 24 WA EM

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Lamphere

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: August 23, 1950

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, Was. Henry Gold,
 Henrich Gold, Henrich Goldnitzki,
 Henrich Golodnitsky, Frank Keppler,
 Frank Kessler;
 ESPIONAGE - R.
 (Bureau file #65-58805)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 11-17-80 BY 3042 PWT/US

JOHN DAVIS, Chief of the Atomic Energy Commission Patrol, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, made available certain visitors' cards from the AEC files, indicating that the following visitors to Oak Ridge had visited the person indicated on the date set forth:

DATE	VISITORS TO OAK RIDGE	PERSON IN OAK RIDGE VISITED
4/5/46	FRANK KESSLER	MORRIS C. HETZLER
4/6/46	FRANK KESSLER	MORRIS C. HETZLER
4/25/46	FRANK KESSLER	Illegible
8/23/46	Mrs. FRANK KESSLER	MAXINE TIMMERMAN
9/28/46	FRANK KESSLER	ROBERT M. HETTER (writing not clear)

It is noted that FRANK KESSLER is an alias used by HARRY GOLD.

DEFERRED RECORDING

The Bureau has requested that an immediate investigation of these visitors to Oak Ridge be initiated to determine whether or not the FRANK KESSLER visiting Oak Ridge is identical with HARRY GOLD.

MORRIS C. HETZLER, Hilltop Market, Illinois Avenue, Oak Ridge, has advised that he has known FRANK KESSLER for several years and that KESSLER, a telegraph operator for the Western Union Company at Chattanooga, Tennessee, had, in 1946, visited HETZLER on the occasion of KESSLER's applying for employment at Oak Ridge.

REM:bk

- 1 -

65-481

cc: Philadelphia (Info.) (65-4307)

cc: New York (Info.) (65-15324)

cc: Miami

RECORDED - 57

EX-105

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SE 105-157449-158

AUG 23 1950

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52 SEP 15 1950

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R 424 DEC 9 1960

W. G. COTIRELL, Manager, and W. D. GOODNER, Office Manager, Western Union, 725 Broad Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, verified FRANK KESSLER's employment with their concern from February 1, 1937, until November 21, 1942, at which time he was inducted into the United States Army. On February 4, 1946, KESSLER was rehired by Western Union, and on October 13, 1947, transferred to the Western Union Office at Daytona Beach, Florida, and later transferred to the office at Fort Lauderdale, Florida. KESSLER started with the company as a messenger boy and resided with his mother on Crewsdon Street in Chattanooga until he married a Chattanooga girl, just prior to the transfer to Florida. In the event KESSLER is not still employed at Fort Lauderdale, his employment record could be obtained through the Western Union at Orlando, Florida.

From the above information, it appears that the FRANK KESSLER who visited MORRIS C. HETZLER at Oak Ridge is not identical with HARRY GOLD.

It was not possible to locate MAXINE TIMMERMAN and ROBERT M. HEFTER at Oak Ridge to ascertain whether the same FRANK KESSLER as set forth above had visited these individuals.

The Miami Division is requested to interview FRANK KESSLER and ascertain that he is the same individual who has visited each of the persons in Oak Ridge, as set forth in the above tabulation. The results of this interview should be reported to Philadelphia and New York.

In the event KESSLER denies having visited the other individuals mentioned at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, the Knoxville Division will conduct additional investigation to ascertain the identity of the other FRANK KESSLER. RUC.

SAC, New York

August 23, 1950

Director, FBI

CARL BUCHMAN
ESPIONAGE - R

Reurlet to the Bureau dated August 2, 1950, in which Bureau authority is requested to interview Carl Buchman, 284 West End Avenue, and Carl Buchman, 1063 Walton Avenue, Bronx, New York, in order to ascertain whether either of these individuals is identical with the Carl Buchman mentioned by Harry Gold.

Reference is also made to the Philadelphia report of Special Agent Albert L. Pierce dated August 10, 1950, captioned as above. From a review of referenced report it would appear that the Carl Buchman residing at 284 West End Avenue, is the more logical suspect of the two Carl Buchmans mentioned.

It is believed that further investigation should be conducted regarding Carl Buchman, 284 West End Avenue, New York City, before Bureau authority is granted to interview him or the Carl Buchman residing at 1063 Walton Avenue, Bronx, New York. When more complete information has been developed regarding Carl Buchman of 284 West End Avenue, the New York City Division should make a new request of the Bureau to interview him.

cc - Philadelphia

cc - 65-57449

EL:gm

gm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-17-86 BY 3042 PWT/CB

65-57449-
NOT RECORDED

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
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Ty _____

Harry Gold

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 65-59230-1

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: September 5, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was;
ESPIONAGE - R

Rebulet 8/9/50.

VERA KANE was shown a photograph of ELTON R. ALLISON on August 30, 1950. KANE advised that she had never seen that individual and knew no one by that name.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-17-86 BY 3042 PWT/CB

CC Seattle

RWC:ADV
65-15324

EX-16

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L. J. [Signature]

S. [Signature]

Cable [Signature]

52 SEP 11 1950

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SAC, NEW YORK

August 28, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

~~SECRET~~

FUNCTIONAL FILES
ESPIONAGE - R

In connection with the instructions set forth in SAC Letter No. 78, dated May 18, 1948, with respect to functional files, you should review the information which has been developed during the investigation of Harry Gold, Julius Rosenberg, et al.

You should furnish to the Bureau and interested offices information from those investigations which is pertinent to the instant matter.

66-57884

cc: 66-57449 (Gold) ✓
66-58236 (Rosenberg)

RJL:hs

10/16/86
Classified by 3042 PWT/klm
Declassify on: OADR

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SEP 5 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: August 31, 1950

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

Peyton Ford, while calling on other matters on August 31, referred to the memorandum which the Bureau sent to the Department recently concerning the leak in connection with the Harry Gold case.

Mr. Ford stated he was not going to answer this recent letter inasmuch as he had taken the matter up with the President and had not been able to get any answer as to the White House source; that he had subsequently discussed the matter with the Attorney General, who told him not to push the matter any further.

Mr. Ford stated he merely wanted us to know that in light of the above, he was not going to furnish any reply to the Bureau.

DML:dad

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-17-80 BY 3042/PW/ok

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Nease

Gandy

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: August 28, 1950

FROM : A. H. BEDMON

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-17-86 BY 3042/PW/C/S

On the morning of August 28, 1950, I called SAC Cornelius at Philadelphia and requested him to contact USA Gleeson this morning to find out whether Gleeson wants a Special Agent in court at the time Gold is sentenced who is qualified to testify to the facts of this case.

Mr. Cornelius was advised that we had asked for the Department's opinion as to whether an Agent should be available in the courtroom, inasmuch as Judge McGranery had indicated that he wanted background information on the case before sentencing Gold. The Department replied by memorandum dated August 24, that a memorandum setting forth the statement of facts had been furnished to USA Gleeson, who will personally read the statement of facts to the court at the time of sentence. The Department advised that while it will be unnecessary for a Bureau representative to give a statement of facts to the court, it might be desirable for one to be present in the courtroom. The Department suggested that we contact Mr. Gleeson as to his wishes in this respect.

I advised Mr. Cornelius to get a definite statement from Gleeson as to whether or not he wanted present an Agent who was capable of testifying; that we were not going to have an Agent present merely to hold Gleeson's hand. Inasmuch as Mr. Cornelius advised that the Philadelphia Office had not received the summary of facts prepared by the Department for Mr. Gleeson, I advised him we would send to him a copy of the summary of facts.

Mr. Cornelius later called and advised Mr. Hennrich that he had contacted USA Gleeson regarding his desires as to the presence in court of an Agent at the time of the sentencing of Gold. Gleeson stated that he would rather stand on the indictment and the facts alleged in the indictment. However, he opined that he did not know what McGranery would want in the way of facts and for safety's sake, he would like to have an Agent in court at the time of the sentencing of Gold.

Mr. Cornelius stated that Judge McGranery is on vacation and while he has no definite information when he will return, it has been indicated that he will probably return in one week. No date has been set for the sentencing of Gold and it has been indicated that the court is still awaiting the probation officer's report.

AHB:tlo

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memo to AHB
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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Cornelius recommended that Special Agent T. Scott Miller be designated to be present in court to make a statement of fact in the event McGranery so desired.

Gleeson also advised Cornelius that he had asked the Department for an idea as to what sentence should be suggested to the court, but that he had not received a reply. He made no statement as to what recommendation he, himself, would make. Gleeson also advised that he had not received the statement of facts from the Department.

Mr. Cornelius stated that he will be advised prior to the date of sentencing of Gold at which time he will immediately inform the Bureau.

It is suggested that Special Agent T. Scott Miller be designated to be available for appearance in court for the sentencing of Gold in order to make a statement to the court in the event such a statement is desired. It is noted that Miller is thoroughly familiar with all of the facts in the case. He has handled the interview of Gold from its inception.

On the afternoon of August 28, in accordance with your instructions, I called ASAC Hinze at Philadelphia in the absence of Mr. Cornelius. I advised him that inasmuch as the Department and Mr. Gleeson have decided to use the statement of facts prepared by the Department which will be read by Mr. Gleeson in the court, the Bureau does not desire that any Agent be present in the court to give additional facts regarding the case. In the event Judge McGranery desires information in addition to that furnished by Mr. Gleeson, the Philadelphia Office will have an Agent available to go to the courtroom upon receipt of such a request following Mr. Gleeson's presentation of the statement. For this purpose, Special Agent T. Scott Miller should be ordered down from New York at the appropriate time and should be available in the Philadelphia Office. I advised Mr. Hinze further that we are working up a statement of information which can be used by Agent Miller reflecting data over and above the information contained in the Department's statement and that upon completion, a copy of this will be furnished to the Philadelphia Office.

ACTION:

A statement reflecting information over and above that contained in the Department's statement is being prepared. Upon completion and after approval, it will be sent to the Philadelphia Office along with a copy of the Department's statement.

JH

SAC, Philadelphia

September 6, 1950

Director, FBI

HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

Classified by 2345 WAB/m
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 & 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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As you know, Harry Gold will no doubt appear for sentencing in the near future, though no date for the hearing has been set as yet.

In connection with the hearing on sentence, the Department has prepared a summary of facts entitled "Summary of Facts in the Harry Gold Case," a copy of which is enclosed herewith for both the Philadelphia and New York Offices.

Arrangements have been made with the Department and the United States Attorney Gerald A. Gleeson at Philadelphia to have a Special Agent of the Bureau available in Philadelphia in the event that additional information is desired by the court. Accordingly, Special Agent T. Scott Miller is authorized to travel to Philadelphia at the time of the hearing on sentence and should be available in the Philadelphia Office. In the event the court desires information in addition to that furnished by United States Attorney Gleeson, at the request of the court SA Miller will proceed to the courtroom to testify. It will be necessary for Philadelphia to notify the New York Office the date set for the hearing as soon as it is learned.

Also enclosed herewith for the Philadelphia and New York Offices are copies of a statement of facts drawn up by the Bureau containing information over and above that appearing in the summary of facts prepared by the Department. This statement should be studied by Special Agent T. Scott Miller who, if called upon, should testify orally to any of the matters contained in the statement, but should not use the statement as a written record in court.

Inasmuch as it cannot be anticipated what questions the court might ask, Special Agent Miller is also authorized to utilize his discretion in answering questions of the court on matters not covered in the enclosed statement and the Department's summary. In this respect, care must be taken to protect confidential Bureau sources, in particular [redacted]. In the event questions are asked concerning additional investigations resulting from Gold's disclosures, which investigations are confidential and have not yet been made public through prosecutive action, the identity of the persons involved and the scope of their activities should not be revealed in the answers to the court. Caution should be exercised in order not to jeopardize any existing Bureau cases. It is believed, of course, that the principal interest of the court will be matters pertaining to the degree of cooperation rendered the Bureau by Harry Gold.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED BY: 3012 RUC/CS
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

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Nichols _____
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Enclosure
cc - New York (with enclosures)

65-57449-661

SEP 25 1950

SEP 6 1950

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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5 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

Disposition Handled by DOJ

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65-57449-661 enclosure pp 1-5

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STATEMENT OF FACTS OF POSSIBLE INTEREST TO
THE COURT IN FIXING SENTENCE OF HARRY GOLD

Harry Gold, born in Switzerland on December 12, 1912, entered the United States with his Russian-born parents in 1914. On June 6, 1922, he became a United States citizen through the naturalization of his father. He attended public schools in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and graduated from the South Philadelphia High School in February, 1929. At that time Gold obtained employment as an Assistant Chemist at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he remained until August 31, 1930. In the Fall of 1930 he entered the University of Pennsylvania, withdrawing therefrom on March 12, 1932. Gold then became reemployed by the Pennsylvania Sugar Company from April 25, 1932, until December 15, 1932, at which time he was laid off because of lack of work.

For several months in 1933 Gold was employed by the Halbrook Manufacturing Company, Jersey City, New Jersey. He obtained this employment with the assistance of a chemist who formerly had been employed by the Halbrook Manufacturing Company. Gold became friendly with this chemist and during that year Gold attended a Communist Party meeting in Jersey City, New Jersey, with the chemist. The chemist attempted to induce Gold to join the Communist Party.

On September 18, 1933, Gold became reemployed by the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, with which company he remained until September 15, 1935, when he resigned of his own accord. During this period Gold remained friendly with the above mentioned chemist and in the Spring or Summer of 1935 the chemist inquired of Gold whether Gold could obtain information of interest to the Russians from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. The chemist explained to Gold that he was in touch with a Russian who was connected with the Amtorg Trading Corporation in New York City. Gold was receptive, and accordingly in the latter part of 1935 in New York City the chemist introduced Gold to his first Soviet espionage superior. Thereafter, until 1938, Gold furnished information concerning industrial processes being worked on in the laboratory of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company to various Soviet superiors. This data was as complete and factual as Gold could make it.

In 1938 Gold entered Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio, attending there until the Summer of 1940 when he graduated with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Chemistry. During this time, on the instruction of his Soviet superior, he endeavored to induce an aeronautical engineer at Wright-Patterson Air Base, Dayton, Ohio, to furnish information to the Russians. This attempt, which embraced about five visits with the engineer, was unsuccessful, according to Gold, and investigation to date has not developed evidence that Gold did receive information from this employee of Wright Field.

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In 1940, after graduating from Xavier University, Gold returned to Philadelphia where he resumed his employment at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. He remained with this company until February 1, 1944, when he resigned because the company discontinued the operation in which he was engaged. From 1940 through 1943 Gold continued his industrial espionage under Simon Markovich Semenov, an Embassy official who departed the United States in September, 1944, and who Gold knew only as "Sam." During this period Gold received information on behalf of the Russians from Alfred Dean Black, who was arrested on June 15, 1950, and is presently in custody at the Eastern District of Tennessee. Gold also dealt during this period with Abraham Brothman, who was arrested on July 29, 1950, in New York City, charged with conspiracy to obstruct and impede the due administration of justice.

In late 1943 or early 1944 Semenov arranged for Gold's first meeting with Klaus Fuchs which occurred in February or March, 1944. After that meeting and before the next meeting with Fuchs, which took place in March or April, 1944, Semenov transferred Gold to the supervision of Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev whom Gold knew only as "John." Yakovlev, who was then clerk and later Vice Consul at the Soviet Consulate, New York City, acted as Gold's superior throughout the period of Gold's atomic espionage activity with Fuchs and David Greenglass.

Gold's activity with Greenglass occurred in Albuquerque, New Mexico, during June, 1945, at the time when Gold made his first contact with Fuchs in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Greenglass was arrested on June 16, 1950, on a charge of conspiring to commit espionage.

In connection with Gold's two contacts with Fuchs in Santa Fe, New Mexico, in June and September, 1945, investigation has developed that the records of the Hilton Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico, contain a registration card in the name of Harry Gold, 6623 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated June 3, 1945, and a registration card in the name of Harry Gold, 5032 Berdinet Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated September 19, 1945. An FBI laboratory comparison of the handwriting on these two registration cards with the known handwriting of Harry Gold has determined that the registration cards are in Harry Gold's handwriting.

Concerning Harry Gold's motive for beginning Soviet espionage he has made this statement:

"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 more living conditions far more advanced along the road as we know them here in the United States. To amplify, I felt that the industrial setup of a nation which had only very recently begun to get any kind of a basic industry going, was so far inferior to what existed in other countries, that anything that I could do would be helpful.

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

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

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

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

With respect to his dealings with Fuchs, Gold has stated:

"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."

Harry Gold was first interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI as a result of investigation concerning certain charges made by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley involving Abraham Brothman. Harry Gold did not disclose his espionage activity at that time and in fact furnished false information concerning the origin of his relationship with Brothman. Gold claimed that this was done on the prior solicitation of Abraham Brothman. On that date Gold executed a

signed statement incorporating the false information, and later, on July 11, 1947, he testified in substance to the same information before a special Federal Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York. Gold had entered the employ of Brothman on February 1, 1946, remaining there until June 2, 1948.

On May 15, 1950, Gold was first interviewed in connection with the atomic espionage activity of Klaus Fuchs. He furnished general information concerning his association and employment with Abraham Brothman. Upon being shown a photograph of Fuchs on this occasion he stated that he recognized it as being "that English spy." He refused to admit any association with Fuchs. The interview was discontinued on this date when it was necessary for Gold to return to his work at the Philadelphia General Hospital where he had become employed after leaving Brothman in June, 1948. Gold agreed to further interview on the evening of May 19, 1950, the earliest possible time he could be available.

On May 19, 1950, Gold was interviewed in detail concerning his travels, which he said were all East of the Mississippi River, and regarding discrepancies in his previous story. He continued to assert the false story of the origin of his association with Brothman. He denied that he knew Fuchs or Fuchs' sister and brother-in-law, Bristol and Robert Haimson of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

On the afternoon of May 20, 1950, Gold, in a brief interview, agreed in writing to permit a search of his residence on May 22, 1950, and to a resumption of the interrogation on May 21, 1950. On this latter date Gold continued to deny any association with or knowledge of Fuchs. He did allow the taking of motion pictures and photographs of himself.

On May 22, 1950, in the presence of Harry Gold, the search of his residence was undertaken. Several items appearing inconsistent with his story were located, the last of which was a circular air map of Santa Fe, New Mexico. When these were found Gold admitted that he was the individual who had received the information from Fuchs. Gold further stated that he would make a complete confession and that he desired to remain with the Special Agents of the FBI for that purpose.

Since that time Gold has furnished detailed information concerning the Soviet espionage activities in which he had been engaged. In a number of instances Gold furnished misinformation which, however, he subsequently corrected of his own volition as the interviews progressed. Gold explained these instances by pointing out that he was under great emotional strain and that as he had lived a lie for so many years it was most difficult to reverse himself.

With respect to the information furnished by Gold concerning his relationship with Fuchs, such investigation as has been possible at this time has not developed any substantial contradiction to Gold's story. In addition, the interview of Klaus Fuchs by representatives of the FBI during May and June, 1950, developed information substantially corroborating that furnished by Gold. At that time Fuchs identified photographs of Gold as being the person to whom he delivered highly classified atomic energy information in the United States.

The information furnished by Gold has been of considerable value and importance to the Government in its security operations. In part this information has been of definite assistance in connection with the above mentioned cases of Alfred Dean Black, David Greenglass, and Abraham Brothman, all of which are presently pending prosecution.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
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DISPOSITION HANDLED BY DOJ

☒ For your information: JAMES M. McIVERNEY, AAG
Letter to DIRECTOR, FBI

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

65- 57449- 662

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: September 5, 1950

FROM : MR. LADD

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-17-86 BY 202 PWT/CLSPURPOSE

To obtain approval of a letter of instructions concerning the possible appearance in court of Special Agent T. Scott Miller at the hearing to fix sentence on Harry Gold, and

To obtain approval of a statement of facts to be studied by Special Agent Miller in connection with his possible appearance in court.

DETAILS

Attached hereto is a statement of facts, containing information in addition to that set forth in the summary of facts prepared by the Department, which may be of interest to Judge James P. McGranery in connection with the sentencing of Harry Gold.

The attached statement has been prepared with the following in mind:

1. That the purpose of the hearing is to determine sentence.
2. That the indictment against Gold is based solely on his activity with Fuchs, Semenov, and Yakovlev.
3. That the Department's summary of facts for use at the hearing contains a detailed resume of Gold's activity with Fuchs.
4. That the court will have the benefit of a pre-sentence investigation conducted by the Probation Officer.

The attached statement contains a brief chronology of Gold's involvement in Soviet espionage with others than Fuchs; Gold's statement of motive; a brief chronology of Gold's dealings with the Bureau; and a statement concerning the value and importance of the information made available by Gold.

EJVL:hbc
65-57449

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R 424 DEC 9 1962 Attachment

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SEP 9 1950

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Class _____
Clavin _____
Winters _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Sec Serial 569

165-57449-1663

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RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that copies of the attached statement be forwarded to New York and Philadelphia, along with a copy of the Department's summary, for the study of Special Agent T. Scott Miller whose availability in Philadelphia for possible appearance in court has already been authorized.

It is also recommended that Special Agent Miller be instructed to testify verbally to anything in the attached statement that the Judge might desire to know, and not to use it as a written record in court.

Inasmuch as it is not possible to anticipate everything that Judge McGranery might ask, it is further recommended that Special Agent Miller, who participated throughout the interviews of Gold and is thoroughly familiar with the facts, be authorized to use his discretion in answering questions of the court, the answers to which are not covered in the attached statement and the summary of the Department.

Attached for your approval is an appropriate letter to Philadelphia and New York.

SMH.
H.

✓ [Signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 65-57449)

DATE: 8/10/50

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated August 1, 1950, entitled as above, calling attention to the report of SA FINIS I. PARRISH, dated June 21, 1950, at Albuquerque, which referred to Confidential Informant T-2, who furnished information concerning Western Union records at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and indicated that this individual was Confidential Informant AQ 16, whose identity was known to the Bureau.

The Bureau and interested offices are advised that Confidential Informant T-2 referred to in the report of reference is [REDACTED] Western Union in Albuquerque, New Mexico. He is carried as a confidential source and not as a confidential informant in the Albuquerque Office. Mr. PARRISH was laboring under a wrong impression in believing that he was a confidential informant and had been given Symbol No. 16.

pw:ush
65-38

ccs: New York (65-15324)
Philadelphia (65-4307)
Washington Field
Boston (65-3319)
Minneapolis
El Paso

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-17-82 BY 3222/pwt/als

RECORDED - 47

165-57449-664

AUG 12 1950

52 SEP 20 1950

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO.

65-1650

<p>REPORT MADE AT ALBANY, N. Y.</p>	<p>DATE WHEN MADE 8-18-50</p>	<p>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6-15, 16, 17, 18, 19; 8-12, 13, 14-50</p>	<p>REPORT MADE BY PAUL R. BIBLER</p>
<p>TITLE HARRY GOLD, WAS.</p>			<p>CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R</p>

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ALFRED DEAN SLACK, in interviews June 15 through 19, identified a photograph of HARRY GOLD as "MARTIN" to whom he furnished information from some time in 1940 to 1944; states he furnished MARTIN information on photographic processes obtained from Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York, on the nylon process which he obtained from HOWARD GOCHENOUR, Charleston, West Virginia, and was paid by MARTIN on several occasions in amounts of \$300.00. SLACK stated that in the spring of 1944 he furnished MARTIN with the formula for RDX as well as a sample of RDX which he obtained at his place of employment, the Holston Ordnance Works, Kingsport, Tennessee. Admits knowing MARTIN was a Russian agent; claims no contact with MARTIN since 1944. HARRY GOLD's name found on two pieces of paper during search of SLACK's residence.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

INTERVIEWS WITH ALFRED DEAN SLACK

SA PAUL R. BIBLER and SA PETER G. ROTH obtained the following signed statement from ALFRED DEAN SLACK on June 15, 1950:

<p>APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>COPIES DESTROYED COPIES OF THIS REPORT R 424 DEC 9 1960 5 Bureau (65-58895) 3 New York (65-15324) 3 Philadelphia (65-4307) (Copies continued)</p>	<p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p style="font-size: 1.5em; text-align: center;">65-57449-665</p> <p style="text-align: center;">9/13/50</p> <p style="text-align: right;">RECORDED - 4 SE - 3 INDEXED - 4 EX-16</p>
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OCT 4 1950

Syracuse, New York
June 15, 1950

"I, ALFRED DEAN SLACK, make the following voluntary statement to Peter G. Roth and Paul R. Bibler, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised that I do not need to make a statement, and that any statement that I do make can be used against me in a court of law. I have been advised that I have a right to counsel. No threats or promises have been made to influence me in making this statement, and I make it of my own free will.

"Beginning about 1928, I worked for the Eastman Kodak Company at Rochester, New York, in the Photo Chemical Laboratory, located in the Research Building #3. Through this employment I met RICHARD BRIGGS, who was also employed by Eastman in the same building. BRIGGS left his employment, but while he was still in Rochester, New York, he told me that he had some outside business and that he was interested in the development and manufacture of photographic papers, as well as doing general consulting work.

"BRIGGS first asked me for assistance in working out a problem in connection with the 'subbing' of photographic paper. I assisted him with this information through my personal knowledge of the process, which I obtained as a result of my experience at Eastman. This relationship continued. Mr. BRIGGS asked me for help in similar problems for possibly two or three years. During part of this time he lived in St. Louis, Missouri, and eventually moved to Verona, New Jersey.

COPIES CONTINUED

2 Knoxville (Info.)
1 San Francisco (Info.)
1 Washington Field (Info.)
1 Albuquerque (Info.)
1 Los Angeles (Info.)
3 Albany

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"While BRIGGS resided at Verona, New Jersey, he told me that he was interested in the Dailey Paper Company, which was located somewhere in New Jersey. He told me that eventually both he and I would have good positions in this company, but in the meantime, he needed technical information. I furnished him with what help I could on specific problems, which I obtained from my experience at Eastman. This idea of employment with the Dailey Paper Company was soon terminated. BRIGGS told me that the whole thing was simply a stock promotion scheme and had fallen through.

"At about this time, which would be about a year and a half prior to BRIGGS' death, BRIGGS was coming to me with specific requests for information concerning various film manufacturing problems. Very shortly after that, he told me that he was furnishing this information to a man whom I later met and knew as ~~GEORGE~~. BRIGGS told me that GEORGE was an Armenian. In the beginning he didn't tell me to whom GEORGE was furnishing this information. However, at a later date he did tell me that GEORGE was obtaining industrial information which he furnished to Russia.

"I have identified a photograph of an individual as the man whom I knew as GEORGE, and have written on the back of this photograph the fact that I do identify him as GEORGE, and have signed my name thereto.

"I first met GEORGE in New York City, apparently by prearrangement between BRIGGS and GEORGE. For some time after I met GEORGE, I continued to furnish the information to BRIGGS, rather than furnishing it directly to GEORGE. During this period I started photographing certain general reports, which I obtained at Eastman Kodak, and furnishing the undeveloped film to BRIGGS, and later, after BRIGGS' death, to GEORGE. I used a Leica Camera, which was furnished to me by BRIGGS. I did my photography at home, the procedure being that I would obtain the desired report at Eastman Kodak, take it home, photograph it, and return it to the plant. There was no definite amount which I was to receive for each report, but I believe that I received approximately \$200. at a time. Most of the reports were on the manufacture of film base.

"When RICHARD BRIGGS died, which I have been advised was in September 1939, I went to Verona, New Jersey, to assist his wife and to take care of his personal effects. During this visit to Verona, New Jersey, I telephoned GEORGE at his place of employment, which I believe was Rockefeller Center, New York City. I advised GEORGE of BRIGGS' death and he asked me to meet him in New York City. GEORGE gave me \$300. on this occasion to be used in connection with BRIGGS' funeral expenses.

"After this, I believe that I may have met GEORGE two or three times and furnished reports directly to him in the same manner as outlined above, that is, I would photograph the report and give GEORGE the undeveloped film.

"About one year after BRIGGS' death, which would be in the summer of 1940, an individual came to see me at Rochester, New York. He telephoned me and I met him somewhere in Rochester. I believe it may have been at the New York Central Railroad Station. He introduced himself as MARTIN. He told me that he had known BRIGGS and GEORGE. He also told me that GEORGE was being transferred and issued me an invitation to attend a party in New York City in GEORGE'S honor.

"MARTIN told me that he was going to handle GEORGE'S affairs and wanted me to continue to give him technical assistance. Some of the things in which he said he was interested were photo emulsions, sensitizing dyes and Kodachrome. I gave him a report on Kodachrome.

"I saw MARTIN possibly a half a dozen times between 1940 and 1942. Approximately half of these visits were at my home, Gravel Road, West Webster, New York, and the other half were in New York City. These meetings in New York City were by prearrangement. The arrangements would be made at the previous meeting and I usually met MARTIN on a street corner.

"I have identified a photograph of the man I knew as MARTIN, and have written on the back of this photograph the fact that I do identify him as MARTIN, and have signed my name.

"In connection with payment, I believe that MARTIN paid me about \$300. at a time and that he may have paid me about four or five times.

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I gave receipts on each occasion. I signed these receipts with the name of ~~DOOLITTLE~~.

"Besides the report on Kodachrome, I recall furnishing MARTIN a report on recovery of scrap film and a report on silver recovery.

"During this period, that is, the period after I first met MARTIN and the period before I was transferred from Rochester, I had a discussion with MARTIN on the process of manufacturing nylon. I recall that there was a HOWARD ~~GOCHENOUR~~ at Charleston, West Virginia, who had been an acquaintance of BRIGGS. HOWARD had worked at a nylon plant in Belle, West Virginia, I believe in the Development Division.

"MARTIN decided that he was interested in obtaining information concerning the process of manufacturing nylon and told me to go to Charleston, West Virginia to see HOWARD and to see if I could obtain the process. He told me that 'they' were willing to pay \$1500. for this process. I presume that by 'they', he meant that he had talked the matter over with whoever he was furnishing the information to and that it had been decided that they would offer \$1500.

"I went to Charleston, West Virginia, where I registered at the Kanawha Hotel as AL MOORE. I talked to HOWARD as AL MOORE. I told him I was a friend of RICHARD BRIGGS. I told him that I was interested in the nylon manufacturing process. I believe I told him that BRIGGS had told me that he had already discussed this matter to some extent with HOWARD. I do not believe that I told HOWARD where this information was going, and I do not believe that he asked too many questions. I believe that he was primarily interested in the \$1500.

~~Howard~~ "I was in Charleston two days, during which time I met Mrs. ~~GOCHENEUR~~. On the second day, HOWARD agreed to prepare a report. I believe he already had the information in a rough form. He was a graduate chemist. I told him that I would return at a later date, possibly a month or six weeks later, at which time I would obtain the report.

"I did go back, about a month or six weeks later, to Charleston, West Virginia, where I registered under my right name at the Kanawha

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Hotel. I called HOWARD on the telephone and he came to my room at the hotel. I believe he had the report with him, or at least he got it quickly. It was about twenty handwritten pages. I assume that it was in his handwriting. I went over the report rather quickly with him and gave him \$500, on account, for which he gave me a receipt. I believe the receipt was signed simply 'HOWARD'. I turned this receipt and the report over to MARTIN.

"In connection with furnishing this report to MARTIN, I believe I met MARTIN on my return from Charleston, West Virginia, either in Philadelphia or New York City. We went over the report rather quickly together, but I did not turn the report over to him at this time. Later, MARTIN came to the farm, that is, Gravel Road, West Webster, New York, and we spent almost an entire day going over the report together, attempting to correlate it and put it in a readable form.

"As I recall, the report was not complete and was not satisfactory to MARTIN, since I further recall that he advised me subsequently that the report was not worth \$1500, and that we would not pay HOWARD the other \$1000.

"I recall something else in this connection, and that is, that on my next trip to New York City to meet MARTIN, after MARTIN and I had gone over this report in Rochester, I met a man who was introduced to me by MARTIN as ROBERT. As I recall it, ROBERT was the individual to whom MARTIN was furnishing information, since ROBERT made the decision that this material was not worth \$1500 and there would be no further payment to HOWARD.

"I have been shown a photograph of an individual which I have identified as a photograph of ROBERT. I have written this fact on the back of the photograph and have signed it.

"In September, 1942, I was transferred from Rochester, New York, to the Holston Ordnance Works at Kingsport, Tennessee. This was a plant operated by the Tennessee Eastman Company. After three or four days at Kingsport, I was sent to the Volunteer Ordnance Works at Chattanooga, Tennessee, for about a three months training period. On the completion of this training period, I went to work as an expeditor for the Holston

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Ordnance Works. In connection with this employment, I was sent to Cincinnati, Ohio, where I stayed for a few months. I had not advised MARTIN of my address in Cincinnati, but I have a recollection that MARTIN located me there. I do not know how he found me, nor do I have any recollection of any specific request he made of me on this occasion. When I left Cincinnati, which may have been May or June, 1943, I returned to Kingsport, Tennessee. My position in the Holston Ordnance Works was as a shift supervisor in the acid area, where nitric acid is produced.

"MARTIN came to my home in Kingsport. I do not recall if I had previously told him my address, but at any rate, he located me. On his first visit he indicated to me that he knew that this plant produced an explosive known as RDX, and he stated that he wanted a report on this manufacturing process. I told him I could not furnish this information, that I did not want to, and after becoming somewhat angry, I believe that he left before we came to any understanding.

"After some time, MARTIN again visited me in Kingsport, Tennessee, and put pressure on me to obtain the desired information. By this I mean that he indicated to me that I had been going along with him too long to back out at this point and indicated that he would expose me. There was no question in my mind at this point and I knew that MARTIN was furnishing information to Russia. That was the reason that I held out so long about furnishing him the report on RDX. However, on his next trip to Kingsport, or possibly a third trip, I did furnish him a report on the nitric acid process and a report on the manufacturing process of RDX. The nitric acid process was a report of my father's that he had given me, plus some information which came to me through my experience and training. The RDX report was made up from hearsay information I got at the plant and from research at the Public Library and reading literature on the subject.

"I also furnished MARTIN a sample of RDX. I had a pass which would allow me to go into the production area of the plant at the Holston Ordnance Works, and one night, when I had occasion to go through the production area, I took a handful, that is, about two ounces of RDX, and put it in my pocket. I later transferred it to a rubber container. This container was about one-half pint capacity, black, with a flexible rubber lid. I put the sample in the container with some water. I gave

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this to MARTIN on his next trip, together with a report on the manufacturing process.

"In an attempt to fix the date on which I turned over to MARTIN the material dealing with RDX and the sample of RDX, I would say that it was at least six months before the date of my transfer from the Holston Ordnance Works. This transfer occurred in November, 1944. This would place the approximate time, as near as I can recall, at about May, 1944.

"I knew that this was a serious matter, since the United States was at war, and further, because I had signed an affidavit when I started my employment at the Holston Ordnance Works to the effect that I knew that I was to furnish no information from this plant to anyone.

"I refused payment for this material.

"MARTIN may have visited me once more, or it may have been on this occasion that I told MARTIN that I was going to leave. As I recall, I told him that I was going to Knoxville. I further told him that I was through furnishing him information. I have not seen MARTIN since I left the Holston Ordnance Works, which was in November, 1944. No other individual connected with MARTIN, or any individual whom I believe to be representing Russia in place of MARTIN, has contacted me since that date.

"I have read the preceding six pages, all of which is true to my best knowledge and belief.

/s/ A. D. ~~SLACK~~

"WITNESSED:

P. R. ROTH, Special Agent, F. B. I.

PAUL R. BIBLER, Special Agent, F. B. I."

The photograph identified by ALFRED DEAN SLACK as MARTIN was a photograph of HARRY GOLD. SLACK wrote in ink on the back of this photograph to the effect that this was the individual he knew as MARTIN and signed it.

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During other interviews with ALFRED DEAN SLACK on June 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 1950, additional information was obtained as follows:

HARRY GOLD, with alias MARTIN

To the best of his recollection SLACK stated he met MARTIN (HARRY GOLD) at Rochester, New York, in the summer of 1940 and last saw him in the spring or summer of 1944, sometime prior to his transfer from Holston Ordnance Works. He stated that he is not certain if the last time he saw MARTIN was on the occasion he gave him the sample of RDX or if MARTIN made one other trip to Kingsport, Tennessee, but that at any rate on the last meeting there was a quite heated discussion over SLACK's refusal to do further business with MARTIN.

When asked for background information concerning the individual he knew as MARTIN, SLACK advised that MARTIN was a pleasant, mild-mannered, friendly person. He stated that all MARTIN ever told him about his background was that he lived in Philadelphia and worked at an alcohol plant. He also told him that he was married and had two children who were dis-similar twins, a girl and a boy. He advised that he did not recall that he ever had the impression that MARTIN was a Communist, although they had some discussions concerning Socialism. He further stated that he did not recall that after Germany invaded Russia that MARTIN put any particular pressure on him or made any specific request for information. He did recall, however, that MARTIN gave him a general pep talk on one occasion to the effect that Russia was an ally, that she was bearing the brunt of the fighting, and that anything which "we" could furnish would be helpful. He advised he did not recall having any particular discussions with MARTIN concerning the value of any of the reports which he furnished to him; that he was usually pleased with the reports, or at least indicated he was pleased. SLACK said most of his meetings with MARTIN were on a Saturday or Sunday because that was the best time for both of them to leave their employment.

Concerning his attempts to break away with MARTIN, SLACK advised he had never kept MARTIN advised of his forwarding address when he moved from Rochester, New York, to Kingsport, Tennessee, or from Kingsport to Cincinnati, Ohio. He recalled that on one occasion, MARTIN did locate him in Cincinnati, probably through SLACK's father at Rochester, New York, and called on him at his Cincinnati address. He further recalled that for some reason he and Mrs. SLACK were just

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leaving to visit R. L. ~~HOLLOWAY~~, another expeditor for the Holston Ordnance Works, who resided in Cincinnati at that time. SLACK stated that as they neared the ~~HOLLOWAY~~ residence he told MARTIN that ~~HOLLOWAY~~ was an F.B.I. agent. He advised he recalls this distinctly and that he did it deliberately to attempt to frighten MARTIN into not contacting him in the future. He places the time of this incident as March or April 1943.

In a report from the F.B.I. Laboratory, dated June 13, 1950, it was stated that four hotel registrations of the Powers Hotel, Rochester, New York, bearing the name HARRY GOLD, dated October 3, 24, November 25 and December 26, 1942, had been compared with the known writing of HARRY GOLD and it was concluded these hotel registrations were written by HARRY GOLD.

When SLACK was interviewed he was asked why GOLD (or MARTIN) would have made four trips to Rochester, New York, after he, SLACK, had been transferred. SLACK stated he was unable to give a satisfactory explanation, that to the best of his knowledge and belief his father, JOSEPH ~~SLACK~~, was living on Gravel Road in West Webster, New York, at that time and since MARTIN was acquainted with his father, he would have been able to ascertain his, ~~SLACK's~~, forwarding address without making four trips. He further stated that it was possible that MARTIN could have been contacting someone else in Rochester to obtain information, but that he had never had any indication to that effect.

SLACK was questioned at length concerning any other espionage contacts which MARTIN might have made, and he stated on each occasion that he had no information concerning any other individual who might have furnished information to MARTIN. He stated he had never met any of MARTIN's superiors at Rochester or at any other place, with the exception of the one occasion when he met ROBERT (ROBERT has been identified as ~~SEMENOV~~). SLACK said the only people he knew connected with Russian espionage were RICHARD M. BRIGGS, GEORGE ~~OVAKIMIAN~~, ROBERT ~~SEMENOV~~, MARTIN (GOLD) and HOWARD GOCHENOUR.

One other fact which SLACK recalled concerning MARTIN was that MARTIN seemed to be well supplied with "inside information". He recalled MARTIN told him considerably in advance of the fact that the United States

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was going to furnish the fifty over-age destroyers to Britain. He also recalled that MARTIN told him rather definitely on one occasion prior to the entrance of the United States into the war that the United States would soon be in the war.

SLACK was shown certain material which was obtained by Agents of the Philadelphia office in their search of GOLD's residence, 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. One of the items consisted of two pages in the handwriting of HARRY GOLD, which is quoted as follows:

"I met AL at 8:20 p.m. We were together for 1½ hours and talked business. He had with him (and I submit) the following material:

"1) The material left to him by DICK for use by a person identifying themselves to HOWARD. This consists of:

"a) A description of the complete process for the synthesis of adipic acid (one of the basic intermediates for the manufacture of nylon) from hexalin.

"b) Two blueprints. One is a very poor reproduction and the other is much tattered. These were most likely used not for their value as information but by anyone who would go to meet HOWARD.

"2) A copy made by AL of the code numbers and the corresponding materials and chemical compounds used by E. K. (or C. K.)

"The copy is in AL's printing and was made by him at night in the plant. He had the use of this material for only a few days to facilitate some work he was doing. Therefore, while he had the opportunity, he obtained the info for us. All of the non-tech and most of the technical men at the plant are given materials to work with which are only identified by these code numbers. The above material is in place of the write up on A.G. recovery which he had said he would have. AL says that he took and copied the code numbers

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instead because he never knew he would again have such a chance.

"I told AL that we were very interested in the manufacture of nylon and wanted a completely detailed description of the process; theory; raw materials; flow sheet; operating details; description and drawings of equipment and all chemical and physical data. He is going to see HOWARD on Saturday, December 6, and I shall see AL on Sunday, December 7. AL says that since HOWARD works right in the production department he should have"

Concerning the above item, SLACK stated he could not recall the occasion when he might have met MARTIN at 8:20 P.M. and talked business for 1½ hours. He stated, however, that the paragraphs labeled 1 and 1a were probably correct and that he did show MARTIN some material which he had obtained from DICK BRIGGS and which would be of value in making contact with HOWARD GOCHENOUR. He further stated that part of this material probably was a process for the synthesis of adipic acid. In regard to paragraph 1b, he said that he had no recollection of any blueprints. With regard to paragraph 2, he advised that that information was correct and that he had furnished to MARTIN the code numbers which Eastman Kodak Company placed on various chemicals. He stated that his purpose in doing this would be to make it easier for MARTIN to understand some of the reports which he submitted. He denied, however, that portion of paragraph 2 which states that "the copy is in AL's printing and was made at night in the plant". He stated it undoubtedly was in his printing, but that it was not made by him at night in the plant; that he would have had the code numbers memorized, since he used them daily and would be able to write them down at any time without the necessity of stealing them from Eastman Kodak plant.

He further stated that he did not recall that this copy of the Eastman Kodak code numbers was submitted by him to replace any write-up on silver recovery and further that he did not recall ever having submitted any write-up on silver recovery. Regarding the last paragraph he stated that this paragraph appeared to be accurate and that it indicated to him that he had probably not met HOWARD before and that this was his first trip to Charleston, West Virginia, to attempt to secure the nylon process.

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Regarding the books entitled "Genesee Fever" and "From Double Eagle to Red Flag" which were found in GOLD's house with notations "The SLACKS, March, 1943", and "A. D. SLACK, 1935". SLACK was shown photographs of the notations which he stated were in his own printing and recalled that he had given some books to MARTIN during MARTIN's visits with him, but that these books were furnished to him merely to provide reading material for MARTIN's train trips on returning to Philadelphia.

During the search of GOLD's home, there was found a manila folder, bearing the notation "Flu Gas from Smelters" containing 39 pages of material, the top sheet of which bears the notation, "The accompanying material represents material and data concerning work which has been done on the problem of silver recovery from salvaged photographic emulsions." Photostats of these sheets were shown to SLACK and he said he had no recollection of ever furnishing such material to MARTIN. He said from his examination of the material that it did not appear to have any value and he could see no reason why he would have ever furnished such material to MARTIN. He admitted that his signature appears on one report in this group, which is entitled "Recovery of 2M3 Removable Jet Scrap" but he further stated that in regard to the names of other individuals which appeared on this material that they were all employees of Eastman Kodak, but that they were in no way implicated with him or with MARTIN, to the best of his knowledge.

Another folder was found during the search of GOLD'S home at Philadelphia, on which was printed the name DICK BRIGGS. The folder contained about 60 pages of material relating in part to handling of urea and in part to film processes and tests at the Eastman Kodak Company. The urea material was stapled together with a typewritten cover sheet reading "Feb. 1942. The report and data attached to this sheet have been assembled from the effects of the late R. BRIGGS and are being submitted in that they may be of some value."

SLACK said he did not recall preparing the cover sheet but admitted he might have done so. As to the first three handwritten pages of the urea report, SLACK said it is not in his or BRIGGS' handwriting, but that on the third page there appears a notation on the margin which SLACK said he believes is in BRIGGS' handwriting.

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The report headed ~~Part I. Emulsion and Doctors~~, SLACK said, must date back to about 1935, because it refers to the use of certain materials, such as sucrose, which have been replaced by other more desirable materials in the process. He noted on page 4 of that report there appears a marginal notation, "Na salt of" which is in his, SLACK's, handwriting.

Regarding the other material in the folder just referred to, SLACK said most of it appeared to have come from the DuPont Company, inasmuch as it deals with synthetic urea or nylon and expressed the opinion that possibly it originated with HOWARD GOCHENOUR.

He further stated that in regard to this particular folder he did not recall turning it over to MARTIN, but that it was possible he had done so.

He stated that in his recollection of his dealings with MARTIN he did not believe that he had at any time ever furnished MARTIN with any non-specific or useless material and that he did not believe he had ever attempted to submit a large volume of material merely in an attempt to collect his money. He stated this was the reason he could not understand why this material was found in MARTIN'S possession, since it appeared to be of little value.

SEARCH OF ALFRED DEAN SLACK'S RESIDENCE

SA KIRBY A. VOSBURGH, SA DONALD E. RONEY, SA VINCENT M. SHEEHAN and SA JOHN D. MAHONEY conducted a search of SLACK's residence located on Maider Road, Town of Clay, New York, on June 15, 1950, on the basis of a written consent to search executed by SLACK. Among the items obtained in the course of this search were the following:

(1) A sheet of paper containing three chemical formulae, one of the formulae being "Cyclo-trimethylene-tri-nitramine". Immediately above this chemical description was diagramed a chemical formula and within the diagram, written in pencil, appear the letters "RDX". This piece of paper was found by Agent RONEY, folded in quarters so as to be

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completely contained within a book located on a built-in book shelf in the living room of the SLACK home. The book in which the paper was found was the "Handbook of Chemistry and Physics", 19th Edition, published by the Chemical Rubber Publishing Company, September 1934, Cleveland, Ohio. Written on the fly leaf of the book was the name "JOS P. SLACK, 1936". Also written in the fly leaf was "A. D. SLACK, January 2, 1935". Also written inside the front cover of the book is "A. D. SLACK, Building 8201-5".

SLACK was interviewed regarding this piece of paper by Special Agents PAUL R. BIBLER and PETER G. ROTH and he stated he had prepared this diagram in connection with preparing the report which he gave to MARTIN regarding RDX. He said the diagram and symbols on the paper represented the chemical formula for RDX. In this connection, SLACK stated he prepared most of his report from technical journals and text books at the public library in Kingsport, Tennessee.

(2) A small piece of paper containing the following name and address handprinted in pencil:

"HARRY GOLD
6823 Kindred St.
Philadelphia 24, Pa."

This piece of paper was found by Agent RONEY in a small wooden box, with cover detached, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ " x 3" x $4\frac{1}{2}$ ". The box was located behind a row of books on one of the built-in book shelves in the living room of the SLACK home. The small piece of paper itself was found on the bottom of this box, underneath a small piece of white cardboard which was fitted into the box flush against the bottom.

Regarding this item, SLACK upon viewing it, told Agents BIBLER and ROTH that he did not recall it. He denied any recollection of ever placing this slip of paper in the small box described above. He was questioned about this item on several different occasions and finally he stated, after thinking it over, that he recalled vaguely that while he was still living in Rochester, New York, MARTIN had furnished him the name and address of a friend in Philadelphia through whom he, SLACK, could write to MARTIN if necessary. SLACK said although he was

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very uncertain about it, he believes the name furnished at that time was HARRY GOLD, but he could not recall the address.

(3) Several loose pages appearing to have been removed from a pocket-size loose leaf notebook were found in the right-hand top drawer of the desk in the living room of the SLACK residence. These pages were found by Agent VOSBURGH. On one of the pages there was a notation "A. GOLD, 5032 N. Boudinot St., Phila Pa." SLACK was not interviewed by Agents of the Albany Office concerning this particular page bearing the notation quoted above.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

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ADMINISTRATIVE

This report was prepared in accordance with Bureau instructions by letter dated July 21, 1950, to the effect that any material developed during the interview and investigation of ALFRED DEAN SLACK which would pertain to HARRY GOLD should be reported in the HARRY GOLD file. It is noted that a copy of this letter was not forwarded to Knoxville, therefore, a lead is being set out for the Knoxville office to report any information concerning HARRY GOLD which they have obtained from subsequent interviews with ALFRED DEAN SLACK.

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LEADS

KNOXVILLE DIVISION

AT KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

Will report any information obtained during interviews with ALFRED DEAN SLACK which pertain to HARRY GOLD under the caption, HARRY GOLD, WAS, ESPIONAGE - R.

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to New York, dated July 21, 1950