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JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL

FILE DESCRIPTION

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FILE NO. 65-57449

VOLUME NO. 26

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AC Philadelphia Reference is made to Bureau letter dated September 1950, furnishing a copy of the "Summer of Facts in the Burn" Gold Came," prepared by the Department Your attention is invited to the second last paragraph of this summary which includes the following mentence: "Still another agent who dealt with Gold, Julius Rosenberg, was arrested on July 17, 1950, and is held in suntoly in the Southern District of for Tork. It is desired to point out that there is no available information from either Herry Cold or anyone else to the effect that Resemberg and Gold had personal contact with one knother se any time. This patter should be called to the attention of Special Agent To Stoth Millery 65-57 labs ATE 0/18/16 3042 Purt-1846 RECORDED \$ 7449.666 EX-16 SEP 22 1950

Office Memoraila MR. BELMO JULIUS ROSENHERG, et al The purpose of this memorandum is to very briefly summarise for you the status of the investigations on Harry Gold, Alfred Dean Slack, Abraham Fothman, Miriam Meskowitz, Thomas L. Black, David and Ruth Greengland, Julius & Ethel Rosenhers, Morton Mar Slitcher, Billiam Ferl, Michael and Anne Sidorovich, Tvian Glassman, and Alfred Sarant, DETAILS There follows for your information brief summary write-ups on the status of the investigations of Gold and Rosenberg networks: \$55 MAB/MINT (U Classified by Harry Gold Exempt from GDJ, Category Date of Declassification indefinite As you know, following the arrest and confession on February 2, 1950, of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, we instituted an extensive investigation to identify his American Contact. This contact was identified as Harry Gold, who, on May 22, 1950, confessed his espionage activity in contacting Fuchs, and he was arrested on May 23, 1950, under the Espionage Conspiracy Statute, Section 34, Title 50, USC. An indictment under the same section was returned by a Federal Grand Jury in the Eastern District of New York on June 10, 1950. On July 20, 1950, Gold appeared before Judge James P. McGranery in Philadelphia, and under Rule 20 of the Federal Rules of Procedure requested that he not be removed and pled guilty to the ll overt acts enumerated in the indictment. A pre-sentence investigation by the Probation Office was ordered by Judge McGranery. Plans at the present time are to the effect that the sentencing of Gold will take place during the early part of September, 1950. During the period since his arrest Gold has been extensively interviewed and haso been found to be cooperative, although he has at times withheld information, only to volunteer at a later date that he had lied on a previous RJL:ho/ 65-57449 (Gold) INDEXED . 73 65-58236 (Bosenberg)

Alfred Dean Slack

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On June 2, 1950, Harry Gold executed a signed statement wherein he admitted that he had obtained information concerning the manufacture of the explosive RIM from one Alfred Dean Slack. Gold also admitted that he had obtained from Slack a sample of this explosive and that he had turned both the information concerning the manufacture and the sample itself over to a them Soviet superior of his, "Sam" (Semen M. Gemenov).

On June 15, 1950, Alfred Dean Slack was interviewed and at that time he admitted having obtained information concerning the manufacture of the explosive RDK and the sample of this explosive during the course of his employment at the Holston Ordnance Works, Kingsport, Tennessee. He further admitted that he had turned the information and the sample over to harry Gold; that he was aware that the information was going to Russia, States.

Alfred Elack was arrested in Syracuse, New York, on June 15, 1950, on the basis of the complaint filed before the U. S. District Judge, Eastern District of Tennessee. He was charged with the violation of Sec. 34, Title 50, USC (1946 edition) in that he conspired, etc., with Harry Gold and Richard Roe, alias "Sam," etc., to violate Subsection (a) of Sec. 32, Title 50, USC. Slack was arraigned before the U. S. Commissioner at Syracuse, New York, at 9:15 A.M. on June 15, 1950. The U. S. Attorney was present at the arraignment and obtained from Slack a waiver of removal. Slack was then turned over to the U. S. Marshal. (1)

On June 20, 1950, Slack was removed from New York to Knoxville, Tempessee. He was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Greeneville, Tempessee, on September 1, 1950. Attorneys appointed by the Federal Judge in the Eastern District of Tempessee stated that they contemplated having Slack plead guilty in the event that the Government has a strong case against him.

Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz

The activities of Abraham Brothman were first brought to the attention of the FBI in 1945, at the time Elizabeth Terrill Bentley made: her disclosures as to the espionage network operating in Washington, D. C., and New York City. New York.

signed statements mamed Brothman as one of the individuals from whom he was obtaining industrial information for transmission to the Soviets during the period from 1940 to 1942. According to Gold, the false statements concerning his relationship with Brothman made to the FBI in 1947 and testified to by himself and Brothman before the Federal Grand Jury in the same year, were at the suggestion and the instance of Brothman. Miriam Moskowits,

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formerly secretary to Brothman and presently his sole partner in the firm A. Brothman & Associates, was alleged by Gold to have been present during some of their discussions concerning their intended false testimony, and to have chained she was instrumental in persuading Brothman not to testify to the truth before the 1947 Grand Jury. (U)

Brothman and Moskowits appeared before a Federal Grand Jury in July, 1950, at which time both refused to answer any pertinent questions concerning this matter on the grounds of self-incrimination. An indictment was returned against Brothman and Moskowits on July 29, 1950, charging them with conspiracy to obstruct and impede the due administration of justice in violation of Title 18, Section 241. They were arrested by the FBI on July 29, 1950, and both were held in default of \$25,000 bond. Moskowits was released on August 16, 1950, after having posted her \$25,000 bond. On September 1, 1950, Brothman posted his bond of \$25,000 and was released.

The Government's case against Brothman and Moskowitz is based primarily upon the proposed testimony of Harry Gold. Elizabeth Bentley will be able to furnish some corroborative evidence in connection with her making arrangements for the turning of Brothman over to a new Soviet espionage contact whom Bentley did not know, but who actually was Harry Gold. Some testimony of pertinence will be forthcoming based upon the interview of Brothman by Special Agents. It is to be pointed out, however, that the Government's case against Brothman and Moskowitz is not a strong one. (***U)

Thomas L. Black

Harry Gold admitted in a signed statement dated June 2, 1950, that he originally was initiated into Soviet espionage activity by Thomas L. Black, a chemist, in the Spring or Summer of 1935. Black, at that time, asked Gold if he could get information from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company in Philadelphia relative to processes used by that company. Black explained that he was in contact with a Russian at the Amtorg Trading Corporation in New York City and that he, Black, had been giving chemical processes of the National Oil Products Company to his Soviet espionage contact. Black introduced Gold to Gold's first espionage contact, Paul Smith, who has not been identified to date. Gold denied that Black aided him in his espionage operations from that time forward except to occasionally lend him money. Black was first interviewed by Special Agents of the Philadelphia Office on May 31, 1950. He has been interviewed on numerous occasions since that date. Black has admitted becoming involved in Soviet espionage in 1934 when he and a friend, Ferdinand P. Weller, went to the Amtorg Trading Corporation and contacted Gaik B. Avakimian. In the period from 1954 to 1947 Black furnished to Ovakimian and subsequent Soviet espionage superiors, including Semen M. Semenov, Gregori L. Akabinovich, and Joseph Matz, information concerning the industrial processes of various companies by which Black was employed. Black, also at the instigation of his Soviet superiors, infiltrated the Socialist Workers Party and furnished to the Soviets information concerning Trotskyite activities. Signed statements have been obtained from Black relative to the above. Ferdinand P. Heller was first interhas admitted introducing Black to Gail Ovakinian. He also has admitted has admitted in furnishing industrial paccesses to the Soviets.

On the morning of June 16, 1950, a memorandum was presented to the Criminal Division of the Department with a request as to their opinion relative to prosecuting Black. Mr. James McInerney and Mr. Raymond P. Whearty were of the opinion that insufficient information was available as of that time on which to file charges against Black for a violation of the Espionage Statute. By memorandum dated June 20, 1950, from Mr. McInerney the Bureau was again advised that sufficient evidence had not been developed to proceed against Black. On July 15, 1950, after additional information concerning Black and Heller had been presented to the Department, they submitted a memorandum stating that the information which Black had admitted transmitting to the Soviets after the entry of the United States into the war, was not sufficient to bring his activities within the scope of the Espionage Act. By memorandum to the Department dated July 20, 1950, the opinion of the Department was solicited regarding the possibility of charging Black, Brothman, and Gold in a general conspiracy. By memorandum dated July 31, 1950, the Department advised that there did not appear to be enough available evidence on this point to substantiate a prosecution. The investigation of Black and Perdinand Heller is continuing in an effort, to develop information on which to base a prosecution of these individuals. [26]

David and Ruth Greenglass

Harry Gold, on June 1, 1950, furnished information regarding his contact in June, 1945, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, with a man and wife later identified through investigation as David and Ruth Greenglass. Gold paid to David Greenglass \$500 on this occasion and in turn received information relative to classified technical experiments being conducted at the atomic energy project at Los Alamos.

David dreenglass was interviewed in New York City, and during an interview admit-b/
ted his espionage activity. He admitted the contact with Gold and the receipt of
\$500. He also confessed that his espionage activity was at the instigation of
his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg. Greenglass was arrested on June 16, 1950,
in New York City based on a complaint filed in Albuquerque, New Mexico, charging
him with violation of the Espionage Conspiracy Statute (Section 54, Title 50, USC).
Following his arraignment he was held under \$100,000 bail and he is still in jail
in New York City. Greenglass was indicted in Santa Fe, New Mexico, on July 6,



both David Green as and his wife, Ruth, have been interviewed and have given a considerable amount of information implicating their brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, and other individuals. Information has been received from the Crimbarid Greenglass will be indicted in New York City as a co-conspirator of Julius Rosenberg and that the indictment in New Mexico will be nolle pressed. The Department, to date, has declined to institute prescention of Ruth Greenglass it was stated that the U. S. Attorney in the Southern District of New York has in the Southern District of New York has in the Southern District of New York has in the Southern District of New York has

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg

Interrogation of David and Ruth Greenglass resulted in their admissions of eapionage activity carried on at the instigation and under the direction of Juliud Rosenbarg, husband of David's sister, Ethel. In comprehensive signed made allegations of widespread espionage work on the part of Rosenberg. Max Elitcher, an employee of the Bureau of Ordnance, U.S. Navy Department, from 1938 until 1948, and admittedly a former CP member, has furnished a signed statement detailing approximately nine occasions on which Rosenberg attempted to persuade work in the Bureau of Ordnance. Harry Gold has furnished a signed statement in which he positively identified Rosenberg as being the individual who appeared February, 1950, which meeting was arranged by Gold's Russian superiors. The Gold and Rosenberg. Investigation is under way to determine Rosenberg's movements on that date.

In their signed statements dated July 17, 1950, both David and Ruth Greenglass also alleged that shortly after the arrest of Harry Gold on May 25, 1950, Rosenberg told them they must flee from the United States via Mexico, and gave them \$4,000 in each for that purpose. This sum was turned over by Ruth to her brother-in-law, Louis abel, who later, at the direction of Ruth, turned it over to 0. John Rogge, counsel for the Greenglasses. This sum presently is on deposit in a New York City bank under Rogge's name. A signed statement has been secured from a New York City physician to the effect that in the Spring of 1950 Rosenberg inquired of him as to the requirements for vaccination and innoculation with respect to travel to Mexico. The physician denies, however, that he ever furnished any certificates to Rosenberg for that purpose. David Greenglass also has alleged that Rosenberg told him that while employed as Resident Civilian New York City, he was able to take the whole Proximity Fuse from the plant. In-



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restigation has developed that the Emerson Company in fact did have contracts for the production of such a fuse at the time in question, that Rosenberg had complete access to the fuses, as well as the plans for them, but no records are available to establish definitely whether Rosenberg ever took the fuse from the plant.

Both David and Ruth Greenglass have declared that Rosenberg told them he was utilizing an apartment in the Greenwich Village section and another apartment in the vicinity of 12th Avenue and Avenue B, both in New York City, for photographic work in connection with his espionage activities. Investigation developed that the Greenwich Village apartment is very probably an apartment located at 65 Morton Street, of which Alfred Sarant was lesses from October, 1943, to January 31, 1950, Sarant is a close associate of Rosenberg, admittedly a member of the Communist Political Association in 1943 and 1944, but has consistently denied participation in or knowledge of espionage, although admitting that on one occasion Rosenberg "propositioned" him. other apartment allegedly mentioned by Rosenberg is located at 151 East 7th It is believed that the Street; although utility and landlord's records do not reflect Rosenberg's tenancy there, the Superintendent's wife has identified him as residing there for a few months in 1946. It-also has been developed that Vivian Glagman, present occupant of the apartment, has been friendly with Rosenberg, Allafor

training period commencing June 19, 1944.

A highly confidential and reliable source of the New York Division secured information establishing definitely that in February, 1944, Rosenberg was a member of the Communist Party in New York City. (U)

Rosenberg was interviewed by Bureau Agents in New York City on June 16, 1950. He admitted knowing that David Greenglass was assigned to a secret project at Los Alamos, and that Ruth had visited David there. He denied, however, that he had arranged details of Greenglass' contacts by the Soviets and likewise denied receiving any confidential information relating to the Los Alamos project. The interview was terminated when Rosenberg contacted an attorney.

On the presentation of the facts concerning Rosenberg to the Criminal Division of the Department, an authorized complaint was filed in the Southern District of New York on July 17, 1950, charging Rosenberg with violation of the Espionage Conspiracy Statute. He was arrested that day by Bureau Agents and has been held in jail in default of \$100,000 bail on his plea of not guilty. An authorised complaint was filed in the Southern District of New York on Angust 11, 1950, charging Ethel Rosenberg with a violation of the Espionage Conspiracy Statute. She was arrested by Bureau Agents that day and on her plea of not guilty was remanded to jail in default of \$100,000 bail. On the occasion of her



arrest she furnished Agents some details concerning her background, but refused to answer any questions concerning espicinage activities. On a subsequent Grand Jury appearance she likewise refused to answer any questions bearing on espicinage. Both she and her husband are represented by Rhannel H. Rloch, New York City attorney, who has represented numerous Communists and who is active in the affairs of the Civil Rights Congress.

On August 17, 1950, a Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York returned an indictment charging Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Anatoli A. Yakovley with violations of Section 54, Title 60, USC (1946 edition). Both Rosenbergs were arraigned on August 25, 1950, and on their pleas of not guilty were remanded to custody in default of \$100,000 bail. The District Judge ordered that all motions in connection with the proceedings be filed by September 25, 1950, at which time he will fix a trial date.

Morton Sobell

Max Elitcher, in his signed statement on July 21, 1950, admitted that he was approached by Julius Rosenberg on a number of occasions in 1944 and previous thereto, for the purpose of having him furnish information for transmittal to the Soviets. According to Elitcher, he was informed by Rosenberg that Morton Sobell was cooperating with him in furnishing information to the Soviets. Elitcher graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1938 in the same class with Rosenberg and Sobell. He also round and worked with Sobell in the Bureau of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., in 1939 and 1940, and they have been working together in the Reeves Instrument Company in New York Sobell in 1939 while they were both working in Washington, D. C. (U)

Sobell failed to return to work on June 16, 1950, the day of the arrest of David Greenglass in New York City. He and his family left New York by American Airlines on June 22, 1950, for Mexico City, Mexico. After his arrival there he hid out in the rooming house section of that city under the mane "H. Walter," until the date of his location through Bureau investigation family were deported by Laredo, Texas, on August 16, 1950. The and his arrested on the same day before the U. S. Commissioner in Laredo, Texas, on the basis of the federal complaint and warrant issued in New York City on espionage in violation of Section 32A of Title 50, USC. He waived removal and was removed to the Southern District of New York on August 25, 1950. Upon arraignfor September 18, 1950, and his bond of \$100,000 was continued.

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An attempt was made to interview Morton Mobell and his wife, following Sobell's arrest in Laredo, Texas, on August 18, 1950. Both Morton and Helen Sobell refused to furnish any information without having the opportunity to consult counsel. A further attempt was made to interview Sobell on August 24, 1950, in New York City and he again refused to make am statement. [26]

The Government's case against Morton Sobell at the present time is based primarily upon the information furnished by Max Elitcher and the available evidence incident to his flight from the United States. Efforts are being made to obtain additional evidence reflecting that Sobell did transmit information relating to the national defense to his Soviet espionage superiors.

Max Elitcher

WElitcher at that time was employed by the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department. Blitcher was interviewed on July 20, 1950, and on several occasions thereafter, at which time he admitted having been recruited into the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., in 1939 and remaining a member of the Communist Party until 1948. Elitcher has admitted that on approximately nine occasions Rosenberg attempted to recruit him as a Soviet espionage agent and requested him to furnish information available to Elitcher in his employment by the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department. Elitcher has consistently denied that he ever furnished any secret, restricted, or confidential information either orally or in writing to Rosenberg or anyone else. Elitcher, during the interviews with him, has displayed a generally cooperative attitude. As set forth previously, it is the information provided by Elitcher which is the basis of the case against Morton Sobell (U)

By memorandum dated August 14, 1950, the attention of the Criminal Division of the Department was directed to the fact that during the course of his employment by the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Elitcher on two occasions stated in writing under oath that he was not a member of any Communist organization or of any political party or organization advocating the overthrow of the Government. It was pointed out to the Department that Blitcher has now admitted Communist Party membership from 1959 to 1948, and a prosecutive opinion on the basis of Elitcher's false statements was requested. By memorandum dated August 21, 1950, the Criminal Division advised that it is presumed that both of the false affidavits executed by Elitcher were made in the District of Columbia, and that, therefore, under the precedent of the Marzani case, the statute of limitations will be a bar to prosecution of Elitcher for either of the false

William Porl

According to the statement of David Greenglass, Rosenberg had two apartments in New York City which he used in preparing materials on microfilms in connection with his espionage activities. One of these apartments was said to be located in Greenwich Village. The investigation has developed that an apartment at 65 Morton Street, Greenwich Village, New York City, was rented under the name of Alfred Sarant from 1945 until January, 1950. William Perl has admitted that he occupied this apartment in 1946 and 1947 while attending Columbia University, and paid the rent thereon to Sarant until sometime in 1948. The Superintendent of this apartment advised the apartment was sparsely furnished, and that there was a metal top kitchen table in the living room with a photoflood bulb and reflector arranged to cast a beam of light directly on the table. He identified Perl as having been in this apartment as late as January, 1950. (21)

Perl, who presently is employed as an engineer for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics at Cleveland, Ohio, was interviewed and admitted acquaintance with Max Elitcher, Joelpharr, and Alfred Sarant, but denied knowing Rosenberg and Sidorovich. On a subsequent interview on July 27, 1950, he admitted that on July 23, 1950, Vivian Glassman, former paramour of Joel Barr, contacted him at his apartment, gave him instructions as to leaving the country by way of Mexico, and offered him some money to use for his flight. He denied any knowledge as to the purpose of this contact and claimed he refused the money. This information was substantially verified by Vivian Glassman, who stated her instructions to so contact and advise Perl were received by her from a stranger. (24)

It might be noted that

Perl appeared before the Federal Grand Jury in New York City on August 18, 1950, at which time he testified as to the same information he had previously furnished to the FBI. He specifically denied knowledge or acquaintance with Michael and Anne Sidorovich of Cleveland. Robert Pfleger, an apparently reliable resident of Cleveland, Ohio, informed Agents and testified before the Grand Jury that Perl was in the company of Anne and Michael Sidorovich when he sold the latter persons an automobile in July, 1948. It is contemplated that Perl will be recalled before the Federal Grand Jury on or about September 8, 1950, when he returns to New York City. He will be again questioned concerning his relationship with the Sidorovichs as a basis for possible prosecution under

It has been learned that Perl is resigning his position with the MACA and leaving that organization in the early part of September, 1950. He is moving to New York City where he is to take a position on the faculty of Columbia University. Investigation is presently being conducted to verify Perl's reported plans to change employment ()

Michael and Anne Sidorovich

Information has been received

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Bavid and Ruth Greenglass have identified photographs of Michael and Anne Sidorovich as close friends of Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg. They have advised that they visited Rosenberg's apartment in January, 1945, at which time Anne Sidorovich was present. After Anne Sidorovich left, Rosenberg eut a box top in half and gave one-half to David and said that the other half would be given to Anne Sidorovich, who would travel to New Mexico to secure atomic energy information from David. According to David, Anne Sidorovich was supposed to meet Ruth Greenglass in front of a Safeway Store on Central Avenue in Albuquerque, New Mexico, about the latter part of May, 1945. She did not show up and subsequently Harry Gold made the contact with David Greenglass in June, 1945, at which time he had the other half of the box top. (ZL)

Michael Sidorovich was interviewed on July 25, 1950. He admitted activity in the Young Communist League in New York City in 1935 or 1936 and admitted fighting as part of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain. He admitted knowing Rosenberg and David Greenglass. He denied ever having been active in Soviet espionage at the instigation of Julius Rosenberg or anyone else. He and his wife, Anne Sidorovich, denied knowing William Perl. A memorandum was submitted to the Criminal Division of the Department on August 2, 1950, setting forth the above facts. A memorandum in reply was received on August 14, 1950, setting out that available information indicated the participation of Michael and Anne Sidorovich in espionage activities, but that proof was lacking to establish this participation in an espionage conspiracy or to warrant their prosecution for espionage in the absence of evidence of such activity.

Michael and Anne Sidorovich were subpoensed to appear before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York on August 30, 1950. They were questioned as to their being acquainted with William Perl and both denied knowing him or that he accompanied them when they purchased an automobile during 1948. Robert Pfleger, the car salesman in Cleveland who had sold the automobile to the Sidoroviches, then testified before the Grand Jury concerning Perl being in the company of Anne and Michael Sidorovich when this car was sold. The U.S.Attorney in the Southern District of New York is considering prosecutive action on perjury charges against both William Perl and Michael Sidorovich. The investigation is continuing in an effort to link, through other evidence, Perl

Vivian Glassman

Rosenberg, on one occasion, advised David Greenglass that he had two apartments which were used for preparing microfilm. Investigation has developed that Vivian Glassman is presently residing in an apartment at 131 East 7th Street,

New York City. Rosenberg, according to the Superintendent at this admits formerly resided at this apartment during 1946, although he did maintain his regular residence at 10 Monroe Street, New York City. As indicated previously, Vivian Glassman also contacted William Perl on July 25, 1950, and gave him written instructions to go to Mexico. He refused to do this and told her to leave his apartment. In connection with this incident, Vivian Glassman was interviewed on August 3, 1950. During the course of this interview she advised that she was acquainted with both Julius Rosenberg and his wife. She also admitted that Joel Barr was her former fiance who had gone to Europe. Barr, according to David Greenglass, was a member of the Rosenberg network. Vivian Glassman advised that on the evening of July 21, 1950, she was contacted at her apartment by a stranger to Perl. She admitted contacting Perl as described by Perl. She said that after his refusal to accept the \$2,000 she returned to New York City, and on July 27, 1950, was again contacted by the stranger to whom she returned the money.

Vivian Glassman has been taken before the Federal Grand Jury in New York City on several occasions, but has been uncooperative. Glassman's attorney, Herbert Burstein, has been negotiating with U. S. Attorney Seypol for Glassman's cooperation with the Government. On September 1, 1950, Assistant U. S. Attorney Myles Lane informed the New York Office that Mr. Burstein had telephonically advised him that he has made some progress with Glassman, and that she is inclined to cooperate in endeavoring to identify the stranger who gave her the money to give to Perl in Cleveland. Mr. Burstein informed Mr. Lane that he would bring Glassman to Mr. Lane's office on September 6, 1950, for a conference. Mr. Lane informed the New York Office that if he decides to bring Glassman before the Grand Jury, her appearance will not be scheduled until September 11, 1950 (20)

Alfred Sarant

This individual was investigated in connection with

investigation of Sarant in that connection, information from

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During the investigation to locate the apartment in the Greenwich Village section of New York City allegedly used by Rosenberg for photographic work in connection with his espionage activities, it was ascertained that ... Sarant was the lessee of an apartment at 65 Morton Street, in the Greenwich Village section, from October, 1943, to January 51, 1960. Sarant has admitted considerable interest and proficiency in photography, and the Superintendents of the building at 65 Morton Street have stated that Sarant's apartment, which was very sparsely furnished, formerly contained a considerable quantity of tools and appeared to have been utilized in part for photography. Sarant, however, has maintained that the only photographic work done in the apartment to his although Sarant held the lease on this apartment until 1950, he himself has resided in Ithaca, New York, since 1946, and the apartment has been occupied at various times by Joel Barr and William Perl. [77]

Sarant has admitted acquaintanceship with Rosenberg ever a period of several years, and admitted that on one occasion Rosenberg "propositioned" him, but Sarant claimed he "didn't bite." Sarant admitted membership in the Communist Political Association in New York City in 1945 and 1944, and with the exception of the one incident mentioned above, has denied any knowledge of or participation in espionage activities on the part of himself or anyone

Since the interviews of Sarant were commenced by the Albany Division on July 19, 1950, his activities have been spot checked. On July 26, 1950, he left his residence in Ithaca, New York, where he is self-employed as a painting and building contractor, and went to visit relatives in New York City and Long Island, ostensibly on a week's vacation. In New York City he was joined by Carol Bayton, wife of W. Bruce Dayton, and on August 4, 1950, they departed via Sarant's automobile for Tueson, Arizona. The Sarants and Daytons are next-door neighbors in Ithaca. On August 8, 1950, Sarant and Dayton were driven from Tucson to Hermosillo, Mexico, by a relative of Mrs. Dayton, it being noted Sarant disposed of his automobile in Tucson, and our Legal Attache in Mexico City has determined that Sarant and Mrs. Dayton, traveling as Mr. and Mrs. Dayton, arrived in Guaymas, Mexico, on August 10th. It is to be noted that Mrs. Dayton secured visitors' permits at the Mexican Consulate in Tucson for herself and Sarant, securing Sarant's under the name of her husband. They departed from Guaymas by air for Guadalajara on August 12, 1950, and on the following day left by bus for Mexico City. Our Legal Attache is currently attempting to locate them in Mexico (5) The facts developed to date concerning Sarant have been furnished to the Criminal Division of the Department for a prosecutive opinion, but none has been received to date, and accordingly there is no process outstanding for Sarant.

ACTION

Hone. This memorandum has been prepared to briefly summarise for you the status of the above investigations. The individual cases in the Gold and Rosenberg networks are being vigorously pressed in an effort to develop additional evidence which will strengthen the cases against persons who already have been arrested and in an effort to obtain sufficient evidence on which to base matter. (X)

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Top Secret



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INSESTIGATION

ROBERT E. MARGISON ESPIONAGE - R ALFRED DEAD SLACK'S signed statement pertaining to three contacts with HARRY GOLD at Kingsport, Tenn., in 1913 set forth. GOID furnished with a quantity of, and a write-up on the production of, RDX on the third contact, which SLACK maintains is the last time he ever dealt with GOLD. States knew GOLD only as MARTIN" and says GOLD address, found in SLACK'S notebook, given to him by GOLD as "a friend through whom MARTIN could be contacted. " SLACK'S comments regarding material located during search of GOLD residence set forth, including his statement that some of this material was procured by him. Information regarding MEDESAGRINEFF, nose name was given to GOLD by SLACK as possible espionage recruit, reported, SMACK'S identification of, and intro-duction to, SEMON CEMENOV reported. Biographical write-up on PAUL STARCHER prepared by SLACK for GOLD, but no indication that GOLD ever met STARCHER or that STARCHER became involved in GOLD'S espionage activities. SIACK estimated that GOLD paid him approximately six times and that SLACK furnished specific information and a signed receipt for the money on each occasion. SIACK completely unfamiliar with JOHN HUMPHRIES. Three contacts with HOWARD GOCHENAUR, during which SLACK received a report on the manufacture of nylon, at Charleston, West Virginia, set forth. Investigation at Kingsport, Tenn. reveals that Clerk at Kingsport Inn can testify that he registered GOID on one of GOID'S visits to Kingsport. COPIES DESTROYED 424 DEC 9 1960 5-Bureau AL TORCE I-Los Angeles 3-New York (65-15324) (Info.) 3-Philadelphia (65-4307) 3-Knoxville 2-Albany (Info.) 1-San Francisco (Info.) 1-Washington Field (Info) 1-Albuquerque (Info. O. E GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

DETAILS:

I. INTERVIEWS WITH ALFRED DEAN SLACK

All information set forth below, as having been furnished by the subject upon interview, has been furnished to Special Agents CHAPLTON C. McSWAIN and the writer. SLACK, during the interviews as indicated, furnished the following information pertaining to:

A. HAPRY GOLD

The subject was interviewed on August 4, 1950, and furnished the following information regarding COLD's visits to Kingsport, Tennessee:

August 4, 1950 Knox County Jail Knoxville, Tennessee

I hereby make the following statement to Special Agents ROBERT -E. MARGISON and CHARLTON C. McSWAIN, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I have been advised that I do not have to make a statement, that I have the right to legal counsel, and that any statement made by me can be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been used to induce me to make this statement, and I make it freely and voluntarily.

This statement concerns the visits made to me at Kingsport, Tennessee by an individual known to me as "Martin", but who I know now to be in fact Harry Gold.

Martin visited me on three different occasions while I resided in Kingsport, Tennessee. The first visit was during the summer of 1943. I can be accurate about this date because I know the visit was soon after Gold contacted me in Cincinnati, Ohio, and I have been informed that my employment records at the Tennessee Eastman Corporation place my Cincinnati employment between January and May of 1943.

On this first visit in Kingsport, Martin wanted me to furnish him information concerning the manufacture of RDX, and a sample of RDX itself. He seemed to know what was being produced at the Holston Ordnance Works, where I was employed. I refused to give him anything on this first

Martin returned to Kingsport about three weeks later and remained at my home for about three hours. I had nothing for him and he became angry

and threatened exposure. I thought that he would publicly denounce me for furnishing him commercial information from the Eastman-Kodak Company. However, I am convinced that I finally gave him a general write-up and a sample, (of my own free will) because of my feeling for Russia as an ally at that time.

Some weeks later (in the late summer or ealy fall of 1943) Martin again contacted me at my home. I had expected that he would be returning, and this time I had the write-up on the production of cyclo-trymethylene tri-nitramine and a sample of cyclo-trymethylene tri-nitramine for him. I prepared the write-up on the manufacturing technique from literature on the subject; literature which I got out of the library in Cincinnati. I got this literature at the time simply because I was curious about the subject, knowing that I would be returning to HOW soon to assist in its

I secured the sample of cyclo-trymethylene tri-nitramine for him in the following manner: I had a pass which permitted me to enter almost any area in the HOW. One of my duties at HOW was, at times, to check the degree of purity of shipments of nitric acid. Sometimes samples of this nitric were sent to me by other employees in the plant, and on occasion I would personally go to the division which received the tank cars and obtain a sample of nitric acid myself for retesting. One night about 10 or 11 o'clock in the evening, I went over to check a doubtful sample of nitric acid from a tank car. Enroute to the tank car I passed picked up a single handful of this dry cyclo-trymethylene tri-nitramine was stored. I and put it in my pocket. After finishing my job of getting the sample of placed the material in the container.

It was this container of cyclo-trymethylene tri-nitramine which I later mixed with water, that I furnished to Martin.

I can state that no one was in sight in the area when I secured this material, no one to my knowledge observed me obtain this material, and no one assisted me in securing this sample of cyclo-trymethylene tri-nitramine.

Each time that Mertin visited me in Kingsport he contacted me at my home at 1100 Midland Drive. I never mew where he stayed in Kingsport, nor did I ever contact him at any place other than at my home in Kingsport.

No one ever observed Martin et my home in Kingsport, with the possible exception of my wife, Julia. Julia black had no idea of my relationship with Martin, nor of the work that I was doing for him.

When Martin left Kingsport efter this third visit, taking with him the write-up and the sample of cyclo-trymethylene tri-nitramine, I never saw him again.

I have read this statement, consisting of this end one other page, and it is true and accurate, to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ A. D. Sleck.

Witnessed:

/s/ Robert E. Margison, Special Agent, FBI, 8/4/50
/s/ Charlton C. McSwain, Special Agent, F.B.I., Knoxville, Tenn. 8/4/50"

A piece of cocket-sized notebook paper, bearing several addresses, one of which is "A Gold, 5032 N. Boudenot St., Phila., Pa." was located during a search of the subject's residence at Clay, New York. This paper was displayed to Glack, andhe advised that all of the addresses on the paper were in his handwriting. Relative to the GOLD address, he informed that it had been formished to him by MATTIN with the comment that it was the name of a friend of MATTINS, through whom SLACK could contact MATTIN.

This address, SLACK first recalled, was furnished to him while he was employed at the Eastman Kodak Company in Rochester, New York, and he advised that he had used the address only on one occasion, either while he had been residing in Webster, New York, or Kingsport, Tennessee. SLACK believed that the purpose of this one letter from him to COLD was to advise that GOLD would no longer attempt to contact him at either Webster or Kingsport, whichever the case might have been.

It was pointed out to SLACK that two of the addresses on the same sheet of paper pertain to individuals at Chattanooga, Tennessee. SLACK advised that these individuals were men with whom he had worked at Chattanooga, Tennessee. SLACK'S attention was directed to the fact that this Chattanooga employment was during 1942, and the GOLD address had obviously been placed on this notebook paper after the Chattanooga addresses had been listed. SLACK then stated that the GOLD address might have been furnished to him while he was residing in Cincinnati, Ohio, or in Kingsport, Tennessee.

SLACK was steadfast in his statement that he had never known MARTIN as GOLD and that he had never seen MARTIN after SLACK had departed from

GOLD'S statement to the effect that he had received a communication from SLACK, postmarked at either Oak Ridge, Tennessee, or Kingsport, Tennessee but definitely containing an Oak Ridge address on the communication itself and containing the information that SLACK was "all right", was called to SLACK'S attention. SLACK catergorically denied ever having contacted GOLD, either personally or through correspondence, while he resided at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, or at anytime thereafter. He was questioned as to who, other than himself, could have written to GOLD from SLACK'S Oak Ridge address and furnished this type of information to GOLD, but he was unable to offer any suggestions concerning such an individual.

SLACK volunteered the information that MAPTIN, during one of their initial meetings, had advised SLACK that, in the event anyone ever questioned SLACK as to how and where he had met COLD, SLACK was to state that they had made their initial acquaintence at the Distillations Products Company in Rochester. SLACK was not aware as to any contacts that COLD might have had at this organization.

B. MATERIAL LOCATED AT THE HARLY COLD RESIDENCE

Item 1. A folder entitled "For Filing P.", containing an 18-page typewritten report entitled "Minorandum Report - G. 90", accompanied by a graph entitled "Fig. 3, Boiling Beint - Pressure Curve" was located at the home of HARRY COLD. COLD has advised that this material was furnished to him by ALFFED BLACK and that SLACK had stated that the material had come from HOWARD GOCHENDUR, who is employed at the F. I. Dupont de Nemours Company at Belle, West Virginia. SLACK studied this report and the graph and advised that he could not recall ever having seen this material, which he described as a very complete operating manual on the production of an Intermediate used in the production of nylon. This material, according to SLACK, had in all probability originated from the Dupont Company, but SLACK was positive that this material had never been given to

SLACK said that the printing "For Filing P." on the outside of the manila folder appeared to be his handwriting and that if so, it probably stood for "For Filing Patents." He then advised, that because of his tentative identification of his handwriting, this material might have been found by him among the possessions of RICHAPD HRIGGS, which were collected by SLACK after BRIGGS' death and taken by SLACK to his home in New York State. He recalled that there had been a great many papers and some correspondence among BRIGGS' possessions. The majority of this material SLACK had

destroyed, after a cursory review of it at SIACK'S residence, but certain of the material was placed by him in manila folders and retained. This cursory examination, according to SIACK, was done so rapidly and the material involved was so voluminous, that SIACK advised he would be unable to recall at this date all of the material secured by him from BHIGGS' residence at the time of BHIGGS' death.

He could not recall ever having furnished any of the material secured from BRIGOS residence to GOLD, but believed that he had turned all of this material over to GEORGE. He could not, however, because of the time which has elapsed, eliminate the possibility that some of this material had been turned over by him to GOLD. SIACK was definite in the statement that the only material he had ever received directly from HOWARD GOCHENOUR was the report on the production of nylon, which he secured for GOLD.

This item is a manila envelope of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York, with the notation, "Alfolack, Building 110" on the front, containing pieces of a cut-up aerial photograph. GOID was of the opinion that this material had undoubtedly come from SIACK.

SIACK said that he had never seen this aerial photograph before, and, because of the unusual way in which it was cut, he could not believe that he would ever have furnished it to GOID without being able to recall the incident at this time. The plant in the picture, according to SIACK, is not the Eastman Kodak plant at Rochester, SIACK advised that he had never worked with aerial photography, and he had never discussed aerial photography with "GEORGE," MARTIN or MOBERT." BRIGGS, during his employment at Eastman Kodak, appeared to have some interest in aerial photography, but he never discussed this interest with SIACK, never actually took any aerial photographs himself, nor to SIACK'S knowledge, was BRIGGS acquainted with anyone who was in a position to furnish BRIGGS with aerial photographs.

After an inspection of the manila envelope, SIACK was unable to identify the handwriting on the envelope and reiterated that while he had furnished GOID material in folders similar to the one in which the photograph had been found, denied that he had ever given the aerial photograph to GOID.

Item 3. This item is a manila folder bearing on the outside the following caption:

"Mr. Baybutt

Dope Inventories Usage and Losses 3rd Period 1942"

This folder contains twelve graphs, eleven of which are block stamped with the date, April 22, 1942, and the twelfth of which carries the heading:

"Plasticizer Inventories Usages and Losses
3rd Period 1942"

GOLD has examined this material and believes that SLACK furnished it to him at Kingsport, Tennessee, although he believes that the material emanated from the Castman Kodak files.

SLACK reviewed this material carefully and said that he had never seen it before. He is of the orinion that the evidence pertains to the Chemical Plant at Eastman Kodak, in which he was employed, but he stated that he had not transmitted this material to GOID. The date of this material was called to SLACK'S attention, and he admitted that this eliminated the possibility that SLACK might have secured this material from among the possessions of DICK EMIGGS and transmitted it to GOID. He was questioned as to how this particular material, which appears to have emanated from the Eastman Kodak Company at Rochester, could possibly have been secured by GOLD. His comments concerning the possible source of this material are set forth below under the caption MEDES GRIFFEFF.

Item 4. This material consisted of a brown manila folder bearing no caption and containing 59 items captioned "Sub Conference of October 2, 1936, through Sub Conference of April 1, 1938." GOLD has stated that all of this material was furnished to him by SLACK, although he has no present recollection of SLACK'S ever actually having given this material to him, or in fact, of ever having seen the material before.

These 59 Sub Conference reports were reviewed by SLACK, and he stated that they appeared to be the minutes of various conferences in which he did not participate. He recalled that these conference minutes were mimeographed at Resuman Kodek and widely distributed throughout the plant, and some were routed to him for his information.

The handwritten comments on the fallowing Sub Conference memorandums are, according to SLACK, in his own handwriting:

10-16-36 11-13-36 11-27-36 12-4-36, page 4 12-11-36, page 3 2-5-37	2-19-37 2-26-37 4-2-37 4-6-37 4-9-37	4-23-37 6-4-37 6-25-37 8-31-37 9-10-37
2-5-37	4-16-37	9-24-37

SLACK advised that this material was furnished to HEIGGS by him and was of the opinion that he must have gotten these Sub Conference Reports in a group from the files of Eastman Kodak and not week by week as they were issued. It was his opinion that he had secured them while EMIGGS was still alive and had given them to BMIGGS, who must have transmitted them to GOLD. He recalled that this was back in the period when he was gathering restricted data from the files of Eastman Kodak to furnish to BMIGGS in the belief that HRIGGS was utilizing them in the Dailey Paper Corporation.

Item 5. This item consists of miscellaneous material as follows:

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

"Report on Improved 'Kodatrace'"

"Minutes of Meeting to Discuss Change to Low Viscosity
Linters for P. P. Cotton"

"Proposed Changes Windups for Machines Loc ed in Building 20"

"Chemical Plant Kodek Park"

"Conference for Discussion of Positive vs. Tendency Drives for R.C. Machines - November 12, 1935"

A two-page typewritten memorandum dated November 29, 1935
Seven graphs which apparently concern themselves with
experiments in connection with Gelatin

"Method of Operating Machines Above the Upper Explosive

A hand-written list of chemicals "Magnesium Powder Plant"

According to GOLD, SIACK must have furnished him with all of the documents referred to above, although GOLD had no specific recollection of this fact.

SLACK reviewed all of the above meterial and stated that he could not recall having furnished it to GOLD. He pointed out again it easily could have been included among the possessions of RICHAFD ERIGGS, and as such, could have been given to GOLD by him without his being able to identify it at the present time.

Referring to the seven graphs pertaining to Gelatin, SLACK was of the opinion that the handwriting on these graphs appeared to be his, although he stated he did not do the type of work as set forth in these graphs, that he was not familiar with the product Gelatin, and he could not recall having seen the charts before. He reviewed the handwritten list of chemicals and stated they had no relation to the Eastman Kodak Company and definitely did not represent Eastman Kodak's chemical code, which, it will be noted, he has previously admitted having furnished to HATRY GOLD.

C. MEDES CPINEFF

GOLD, according to SLACK, was always interested in the names of additional recruits which GOLD could use in his espionage ring and was always pressuring SLACK to furnish such additional names. SLACK was reluctant to do so, but, when GOLD at one of their meetings, expressed a particular interest in the methods of preparation of organic compounds and demanded to know who SLACK knew who was doing that type of work at Eastman Kodek, SLACK furnished the name of MEDES GPINETF. GOLD made a notation of this name and, at a future meeting, told SLACK he wanted an introduction to GPINEFF to discuss this particular method. SLACK refused to furnish the introduction on the grounds that GRINEFF was a person whom school of the school of

SLACK could not recall how he had first met GRINEFF, but was of the opinion that it must have been because of their work at Eastman Kodak. He recalled that FICHAFD BRIGGS knew GRINEFF inasmuch as they both worked in the same building at Eastman Kodak and must have had occasion to talk together. He knew of no social acquaintance between BRIGGS and GFINEFF and could furnish no more information as to how intimate the association between these two people might have been.

GRINEFF was a neighbor of SLACK and was building a home for himself in SLACK'S neighborhood. They visited back and forth at each other's home on extremely rare occasions and, while CRINEFF had been at

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SLACK'S home on picnics, SLACK did not believe that CRINEFF knew any of the individuals involved in SLACK'S espionage activities.

SLACK advised that GPINEFF was of Pussian ancestry, but that GRINEFF detested Russia and was anti-communistic. This was due, SLACK believed, to the treatment accorded GRINEFF'S parents by Russia and stated that GRINEFF had advised SLACK that his parents had been expelled from Russia and had lost all their possessions at that time.

CRINEFF, in 1948 or 1949, had taught a course in the Russian language in New York State. SLACK knew nothing about where these classes were held or who his students might have been, and stated that JULIA SLACK had furnished him with this item of information.

SLACK stated he had no knowledge of travel outside the country or around the United States on the part of MEDES GRINEFF and said he had never met GRINEFF in New York City on any occasion. SLACK had absolutely no reason to believe that GRINEFF had ever been introduced to GOLD by any other individual or that GRINEFF had ever furnished any information to GOLD. He advised that he had only furnished GRINEFF'S name to GOLD because of the pressure being put upon him by GOLD for additional possible recruits and had given GRINEFF'S name to GOLD, not because he believed GRINEFF would be willing to cooperate in such an undertaking, but only because GRINEFF would worked in the plant in which GOLD had expressed an interest. SLACK stated had not mentioned GRINEFF'S name before because of his positive belief that GRINEFF could not possibly have been involved in GOLD'S activities and interviewing agents that SLACK express some opinion as to how information could have been secured from Eastman Kodak in 1942.

SLACK stated that he has not seen GRINEFF since he had left Eastman Kodak in Fochester, but that he had written to GRINEFF at one time. SLACK, while he was operating the Development Engineers Company in Georgia, (this has been revealed to be in 1946 and 1947), had written to GRINEFF asking GRINEFF to furnish SLACK with the manufacturing method for producing 2:4-di-hydroxi benzaldahyde. SLACK knew that this method was being utilized at Eastman Kodak and GRINEFF could make it available to him if he chose to do so. SLACK needed this manufacturing method in connection with some work he was doing at the Development Engineer Company. SLACK stated he had not offered to pay GRINEFF for this information and that information. He stated that GRINEFF had written to him after this incident, but had simply ignored SLACK'S request for this manufacturing process.

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SLACK'S concluding comment was that he had heard from some unknown source that GEORGE CRINEFF, a brother of MEDES GRINEFF, and a neighbor of SLACK'S, was, in about the Fall of 1942, accepting employment with some Russian concern operating in the United States.

D. SEMON MARKOVICH SEMENOV

The following signed statement relative to "FOBERT", whom it has now been determined is SEMENOV, was furnished by SLACK:

Knox County Jail Knoxville, Tennessee June 27, 1950

Robert E. Margison and Chriton C. MC Swein, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised that I do not have to make any statement and that any statements made by me may be used against me in a court of law. I also realize that I have the right to secure counsel prior to making any statement. No own free will.

I have been shown a motion picture film which consists of photographs of several individuals moving in front of a building which I am unable to identify. Among the persons shown in this film is one person whom I have identified as "Robert". This person "Robert" is shown walking with another person whom I do not know. "Robert" is the older of the two persons and to the left of the unidentified person. He is bare-headed, in a dark suit, has his right hand in his pocket, and is beginning to bald. I very clearly recall his face. Robert is the same individual whom I previously identified as Robert to the F.B.I. agents in Syracuse, N.Y.

I first met "Robert" on an occasion in New York City when I had gone there to see "Martin". This meeting must have occurred approximately six months after I began seeing "Martin" or rather from the time that "Martin" invited me to a perty in New York in honor of "George" who was being transferred. I have identified pictures of each of the persons who were known to me as "George", "Martin", and "Robert". Using these incidents as a means of fixing the time, this first meeting with "Robert" must have taken place some time during the early spring of 1941.

As I recall this occasion I had gone to New York to meet "Martin" and to give him some information on film manufacture. I probably arrived in New York early Saturday morning as was usually the case. Although somewhat hazy now, I believe that I met "Martin" on a corner on Madison Avenue somewhere above Fiftieth. I recall that there was a large Florist Shop located on this corner. Some time during the afternoon "Martin" and I were having a sandwich in one of Longchamp's Resturerants. After leaving this place we were walking along the street when we met a third man. "Martin" introduced us merely by saying, "Al, this is Robert". As I think back now "Robert" seemed to be waiting for us as we came along the street but I cannot recall "Martin" making any tolephone calls while we were in the resturant and I certainly had no previous knowledge that we were to meet another person until I was introduced to "Pobert".

The three of us walked along the street and talked for ten or fifteen minutes. Although "Robert" spake good English I assumed him to be of foriegn extraction due to his accent, dress, mennerisms, etc. I also got the impression that "Robert" already knew who I was although nothing was said in this connection. "Robert" told me during this conversction that he was a mechanical engineer. The three of us discussed no particular subject during this conversation nor did "Robert" attempt to obtain any kind of information from me. Prior to this meeting with "Robert" I had discussed with "Mertin" the manufacture of cellulose ester, that is thermo plestic cellulose compound or a type of plastic, as well as other goneralities, but none of this was mentioned during the talk with "Robert". As I recall we discussed mothing pertaining to plastics or my work with "Robert". Furthermore, on this occasion I was not advised of any mutual interest or joint sctivity existing between "Pobert" and "Martin". At the conclusion of this short conversation "Robert" bid us goodby and parted our company there on the street.

Ho arrangements were made for another meeting and I was not told that I would see "Robert" again. During this entire conversation between the three of us no other persons were mentioned as other contacts or acquaintences of either myself or the other two men. In fact, I cannot recall anhone else being mentioned during that entire weekend.

My second meeting with "Robert" occurred some six weeks after the first meeting. My first recollection of this meeting is that "Robert", "Martin", and myself were having lunch together. I cannot recall the place but it seems to me that it was in the very early fall. It probably was on Saturday and it seems to me that I had driven down to New York in my personal automobile on this occassion. Usually when I was in New York I would stey overnight at the Times Square Hotel and I believe that I did at the time of both my first and second meeting with "Robert".

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This time "Robert" opened up a bit more about himself. He told me that he was a purchasing man and that he had purchased millions of dollars worth of material for export to Russia. He also told me that he was married but I did not get the impression that he had his family with him. He told me that in connection with his puchasing duties he had to do a great deal of traveling and particularly mentioned having been in Cincinnati. We also began talking about Virginia Ham and he seemed to have some knowledge of Virginia.

On this weekend "Martin" wanted to know something about the recovery of the component parts of used metion picture film, such as reclaiming the silver, celluloid, etc. "Robert" expressed interest in me, in my work, and in other matters related to myself. They also seemed to be very interested in making other contacts for at this time they were looking for other people. Although they asked me if I know of anyone who would work with them I told them I knew of no one. I told them I knew of no one else as I did not want to get anyone else involved.

During this conversation they mentioned "Howard" to me. I had previously heard of "Howard" through "ichard Briggs. They appearently already had recioved some information from "Howard" but wented someone to contact him to finish up a report he was furnishing on the manufacture of nylon. They also named another person who was employed at Carbon Carbide Chemicals Company, Charleston, West Virginia. This person was PAUL THROUGH. They tried to get me to contact STARCHER to determine his education, work, which might be available. They wanted me to meet STARCHER personally and advised that they would pay all expenses for the trip. They did not tell me how much I could offer STARCHER nor did they mention any specific type of information which they desired to obtain from him. Both "Pobert" and "Mertin" seemed to be particularly interested in the activities of the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Co. at Charleston, W. Va.

I was not told how they had learned about STATCHEF but it may have been through BEIGGS as I vaguely recall having heard BEIGGS mention him to me.

They apparently had already received some information from HOVARD GOCH NOUT, who was with du Pont in West Virginia, but wanted a contact with him to finish up his report on the manufacture of nylon. I agreed to go see HOWARD and at the same time find out what I could about PAUL STARCHER. They told me that they were willing to pay HOHARD \$1500. for his report but they gave me no money for him at this particular time.

During this conversation over luncheon no other persons were mentioned other than those named and they mentioned no other specific assignments of any kind. I gathered from the conversation that they were particularly interested in Wilmington, Delawere and Pittsburgh, Pa. and were looking for contacts in those cities.

"Robert" explained to me that industry in Russia was somewhat backward and behind the times and for this reason needed all the information they could get through their various contacts. I also gethered that "Robert" was "Martin's" boss. It was my assumption that "Robert" resided in New York although he never told me where he lived or precisely what agency he was working for.

I did not see Pobert again on this same visit but did see him once more on a subsequent visit to New York. Probably I spent that night in New York at the Times Square Hotel and returned to my home in Rochester the following morning.

I have read the forgoing statement consisting of this and four other pages and have initialed each page and correction. It is all true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

sig. /s/ A. D. Slack
Alfred Dean Slack

Witness: /s/ Cherlton C. McSwmin, Special Agent, F.B.I. Knowville, Tenn. 6-27-50 /s/ Robert E. Margison, Special Agent, F.B.I., Knowville, Tenn. 6-27-50"

A still photograph was removed from the motion picture film referred to in the above statement, and SLACK has placed on the reverse of this still photograph the following statement: "I identified picture #1 as the man introduced to me as "Robert." SLACK signed this statement and deted it June 27, 1950.

E. PAUL STATCHER

Reference is made to the above signed statement which contains information concerning STA CHER.

SLACK additionally advised that he had first heard the name of PAUL STARCHER when it was mentioned to him by PICHAPD BRIGGS. He was unable to recall the occasion when this name was mentioned or any circumstences surrounding this incident.

GOID, according to SLACK, had wanted to secure a reliable contact at the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Division in South Charleston, West Virginia, and the name of PAUL STARCHER was given to him on the second meeting with "Robert", set forth in the above statement.

SLACK met STARCHER personally on SLACK'S second trip to Charleston, West Virginia, where STARCHER, GOCHEMAUR, and STANLEY CLASS were employed. SLACK secured background data concerning STARCHER from a personal conversation with him and also through conversation with GLASS and GOCHEMAUR, both of whom were acquainted with STARCHER. This one meeting in Charleston was the only time that SLACK ever met STARCHER, and the background information on STARCHER was turned over to GOID in written form by SLACK at a later contact. GOLD was extremely interested in the information furnished on STARCHER and was interested in meeting STARCHER personally. SLACK is not aware as to whether GOID ever succeeded in meeting STARCHER or whether GOLD ever utilized STARCHER in his espionage activities.

F. RECEIPTS FURNISHED TO HARRY GOLD

SLACK advised that each time he was paid for his espionage activities by HARRY GOLD, he was paid in cash. SLACK gave GOLD a receipt on each occasion when GOLD made a payment to SLACK and signed each receipt with the name about This money received from GOLD was, according to SLACK, never deposited by him, but was used to purchase war bonds or was utilized for SLACK'S current expenses.

These receipts were written by SLACK on scraps of paper with either pencil or pen and consisted merely of:

"Received (sum of money)

Doolittle

GOLD never indicated to SLACK the disposition of these receipts, but SLACK assumed that they were passed on to GOLD'S espionage superiors. Information of some nature was furnished to GOLD on each occasion when GOLD paid SLACK.

The last payment made by GOLD was during the period SLACK was employed at the Eastman Kodak Company in Rochester. There were no payments made to SLACK after SLACK left the employ of the Eastman Kodak Company.

SLACK attempted to recall the number of times he was paid by GOLD and the number of receipts he furnished to GOLD. These occasions did not exceed a maximum of six.

SIACK recalled one specific payment of approximately \$250.00 by GOID on an occasion in New York City when he met GOID on the street on Madison Avenue near the florist shop. This meeting has been previously reported. He was unable to recall exactly what information he furnished GOID, but was of the opinion that it concerned data on the components of scrap film.

SLACK was unable to recall specific instances, but he was of the opinion that he had been paid on at least one other occasion in New York City.

SIACK recalled one payment of approximately \$250.00 while GOLD and SIACK were driving between Rochester and SIACK'S home at West Webster, and believes that he furnished GOLD with information regarding the recovery of scrap film at this time. He placed this payment as approximately one year prior to the termination of his Eastman Kodak employment.

SLACK recalled a second payment by GOID at SLACK'S home in Webster amounting to about \$250.00 and believed that he probably furnished GOLD information on the recovery of silver from scrap film at this time.

SLACK could not recall specifically, but estimated there must have been at least two other occasions when he received payments from GOID in

SLACK continued that "ROBERT" had offered SLACK \$300.00 in cash on the occasion of SLACK'S last contact with "ROBERT." This contact has been previously reported. SLACK stated that he was attempting to withdraw from the espionage ring at this time, and consequently refused to accept the money. "ROBERT" then advised SLACK that the workers of Russia were accumulating a fund to purchase a battleship and that "ROBERT" would put this \$300.00 in this workers' fund.

KX 65-481

G. JOHN HUMPHRIES

SIACK was interviewed regarding the notation HUMPH - one child, which appeared on material located in possession of HARRY GOLD. It is noted that HARRY GOLD stated that this referred to a JOHN-HUMPHRIES, whose name was furnished to him by SIACK as a possible espionage recruit and that GOLD furnished some specific information concerning this JOHN HUMPHRIES.

The notation "HUMPH - one child" and GOID'S statement regarding JOHN HUMPHRIES was completely unfamiliar to SLACK. SLACK denied having known an individual by that name or any individuals with names similar to it. The background data furnished by GOID was reviewed with SLACK, and he was completely unable to recall any individual to whom GOID could be referring. He stated again that the only individuals he had ever discussed with GOLD are PAUL STARCHER and MEDES GRINEFF.

H. HOWARD COCHENOUR

SIACK attempted to recapitulate his contact with HOWARD GOCHENGUR in Charleston, West Virginia, and recalled that there were three meetings by SIACK with him.

SIACK recalls writing to STANLEY GLASS, who was employed at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, at the time, and arranging to have GLASS meet SLACK in Charleston and introduce SLACK to GOCHENGUR. SLACK went to Charleston from Rochester at the agreed time and took a room in the Kanawha Hotel. Instead of waiting for GLASS, SLACK contacted GOCHENGUR on his day of arrival and invited GOCHENGUR to his room. GOCHENGUR came to SLACK'S hotel room that same evening, and SLACK introduced himself as a friend of RICHARD BRIGGS. On the following day STANLEY GLASS met SLACK and GOCHENGUR in the hotel room and made a formal introduction. During this first contact, no information was furnished to SLACK by GOCHENGUR, although plans were made for GOCHENGUR to turn material over to SLACK at

On SIACK'S second visit to Charleston, West Virginia, GOCHENAUR furnished him with a report on the manufacture of nylon. SIACK reviewed the report, considered it inadequate, and returned it to GOCHENAUR with the request that it be improved. SIACK accepted no material from GOCHENAUR on this second contact.

11. INVESTIGATION AT KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent THOMAS S. HOPLINS:

It is noted that two guest registration cords of the Kingsport Inn in the name of HARRY GOLD were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for handwriting comparison. On June 27, 1950, the Laboratory advised that these two registration cards, #4206 dated September 30 and #4807 dated October 23, were prepared by MARRY GOLD, whose known handwriting specimens are on file at the Laboratory.

Guest registration card #4206 was displayed to JAMES H. PATK Resident Manager of the Kingsport Inn. PATK stated that the initial mpm on this card is his initial and indicated that GOLD had been registered at the Inn by PATK. A photograph of GOLD was displayed to PATK, but he was PATK will testify it as the individual who had registered at the Inn.

Guest registration cerd #4807 of the Kingsport Inn contains the initial "H". PATK advised that the hotel clerk who had registered GOLD on this occasion is E. C. HAGGAFD, presently employed by the Hotel Valdez-Dayton at Valdosta, Georgia. This card has been forwarded to the Atlanta Office

HAPPY GOLD has advised that he made inquiry at the house immediately to the rear of SLACK'S residence in Kingsport, Tennessee, in December of 1944, in an attempt to ascertain the present whereabouts of SLACK. Mr. and Mrs. CURTIS E. CROWDER, Route 3, Church Hill, Tennessee, who advised that they had resided in the residence directly to the rear of the SLACK residence from November, 1943, through the latter part of 1945, stated they could recall no inquiries concerning the whereabouts of the subject and were unable to identify photographs of HARRY GOLD as being those of an inquiries at their home.

⁻ REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

KX 65-481

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

It is noted that HARRY GOLD advised that he and SEMENOV at one time discussed the possibility of getting information from the Crouse-Hinds Company in Syracuse, New York. GOLD was of the opinion that he had approached SLACK concerning this matter but believed that nothing had ever been done about it.

SIACK vaguely recalled that GOLD or SEMENOV had mentioned this company to him. It was his recollection that they wanted to know if he had any contacts within this company and that he had told them he knew nothing at all about the organization and had furnished them no information concerning it nor had he suggested any possible recruits to them from this organization.

Eleven photographs of the former residence of the subject at 1100 Midland Drive, Kingsport, and the surrounding area were secured at Kingsport and forwarded to the Albany Office and the Philadelphia Office for possible display to the subject and to HARRY COLD.

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. This information was set forth in the report of Special Agent PAUL R. BIBLER dated August 18, 1950, at Albany, New York, entitled, "HARRY GOLD, was,

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BARTICHUS - B Consville File 62 101

Enclosed herewith for each of the effices meetving sopies this letter are corrected copies of Page 6 of the report of Tennesses. Robert E. Margisen, deted August 86, 19%, at Phogyalle.

Cothenour, the tes englayed. J. Page 5, should be corrected to read

On Page 8 the word "following" in Line 1 to alcopulled.

"Goolmanur" is various places.

The above rentioned report should be corrected in accordance with the foregoing.

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Los Angeles (Enclosure)

M. L. Wille

OCT 1 6 1950 COMM - FB Digs.

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Enclosed herewith for your assistance in this sopies of the fallowing reports: Report of Special Agent Joseph C, Malah, Jr., dated
July 10, 1950, at New Yorks

Report of Special Agent Robert E. Margison, dated August 28, 1950, at Knoxville. EJVL: hc L REC'DATOLSON'S DEFIGE

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)



FOR 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.
	Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).
	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): Aisposition & Aberment in Fuels full 65-58805-1437
	For your information:
	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: (5-57449-N/R dutiel 9/13/50

XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX For your use in connection with this mitter, I enclosing sepies of the reports of Special Agent Robert G. Jens Philadelphia, dated ingest 11, 1910, in the Gold mitter and Special Agent John d. O'Brien, New York, dated September 5, 1930, entitled, Withness Bresien Se. One, Bow Yorks Harry Gold, Informant. Reference is made to the Department's "Susmary of Facts In the Harry Gold Case," the second last paragraph of which stated "Still enother agent who dealt with Gold, Julius Rosenberg, was arrested on July 17, 1950, and is held in custody in the Southern Metrict of See Yorks Your attention is invited to the enclosed report of Special Agent O'Brien which sets forth information from Gold concerning Resemberg. This information, it will be observed, does not reflect any parsonal contact between Gold and Rosenberg. 65-57449 SEP 13 1950

Enclosed herwith for your essistance in connection with this matter is a copy of the report of Special Agent Robert C. Jens deted September 5, 1950 at Philadelphia, Permaylvania, entitled "Miknoth subject, we, Fred, Espionage . Ref

Referenced Bulet requests that GOLD be interviewed to determine whether he has any knowledge concerning the KRONKNEERGS. Results of this interview appear in the Administrative sec on page 24, report of SA ROBERT G. JENSEN, dated 7/7/50 at Phili 63SEP 251950

Janes Director. F Piones molesing herewith copies of the following reported Report of Special Speak halph J. Y. Carter et Philade lobia, Penneylvanie, dated August 24, 1950 entitled Daniel Fline, mas., Pepiennes 4 Report of Special Agent de Setore F. Duc (belle at New Rapes, Connections, Stee September 1, estitled "Daniel Eline, wall, Espionage - 2, Report of Bepotal Agent william M. Noylor es Philadelphia, Pennsylvanis, dated August 3, 10rd entitles Berbert Spotets, Septenses . 2 3 METASSITION 2012 Aut 1/2 Pacios He 00 - 65-59345 65-50855 52 SEP 28 SEP 19 1950

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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.
 Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).
 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): Disposition of document in Fuels file 65-58805-9447
For your information:
The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 65-57449 - N/R dated 9/20/50

XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX

Tice Intemorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMEN SAC, Philadelphia SUBJECT, (Burile 65-57449) Rebulet 9-6-50 forwarding statements of facts in this case prepared respectively by the Bureau and by the Department of Justice. On reviewing the Department's statement, I had prepared a letter suggesting that the Bureau consider taking up with the Department certain inaccuracies appearing therein. The Bureau has already moted and called attention to the inaccuracy on page 5, paragraph 2, wherein it was stated that another agent who dealt with GOLD was It is my feeling that whereas the Bureau's summary makes clear the extent of GOLD's cooperation, the Department's summary glosses over this phase in a very few words, leading to the possibility that defense counsel may complain that the Government has treated his client unfairly in furnishing the facts to the Court Mention was made in the last paragraph of the Department a HANDLED summary of GOLD'S receiving information from at least one other coplonage agent mose name is not disclosed. The Bureau's summary mentions ARRAHAN BROTHMAN'S name several times and this is undoubtedly the espionage agent to whom the Department refers. It would appear T STOP DES that the Department's statement was made up before BROTHMAN was are rested because it states that wan arrest has not been made in this case." If BROTHMAN is the person referred to by the Department, the memorandum should be brought up to date, since HROTHMAN has been are rested but has not been specifically charged with espionage. NSH: AVM DATE 11 1 8/16 BY 3042 Just DO - NOW YORK

Assistant Attorney General James E. Melmorney MARY COLD, Was. ESPIONACE - 1 Reference is made to the "Summary of Fects in the Harry Gold" prepared by the Department, the last paragraph of which reader Gold also received information which was vital to the national defense from at least one other espionage agent, in which he transmitted to the Soviet authorities ... An arrest has not been made in this case and, therefore the Covernment is not at liberty to discuss further the details of Gold's activities in this semestion. In the event the quoted paragraph refers to Abraham Brothman sho, since the preparation of the summary, has been arrested on charges of obstructing justice, it is suggested that you may desire to bring this portion of the summary up to date. It is requested that you savise the Bureau of any revisions that you might make.

RECORDED - 11

IDBT 3642 Pat Diff

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: September 21, 1950

and)

SAC. SEATTLE

SUBJECT:

HARRY GOLD, W.as.

ESPIONAGE - R

(Bufile #65-57449)

ReBulet to New York dated 8/9/50.

On September 19, 1950, photographs of THOMAS L. BIACK, FERDINAND P. HELLER and VERA KANE were displayed to ELTON R. ALLISON of Walla Walla, Washington, at which time ALLISON advised that he definitely does not have any knowledge of these individuals.

BAS: IM 65-3096

cc - New York (65-15324) \Philadelphia (65-4307) Newark PEREIN IS UNCLASSIVED
DATE 11 18 86 BY 3042 PM

HANDLED BY

EX-125 SEP 25 1950

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DIRECTOR AND SACS..... URGENT MIL II

RENYTEL CAPTIONED OSCAR JOHN LAG

HARRY COLD, WAS., ESP ESP - R, SEPT EIGHT LAST. COLD INTERVIEWED TODAY RE VAGO. HE STATES VAGO IS A CP MEMBER. VAGO TOLD GOLD DURING THEIR ACQUAINTANCE HE ATTENDED MEETINGS AND WAS A CP MEMBER IN FOREST HILLS. VAGO-S WIFE MAY OR MAY NOT BE CP MEMBER. VAGO CAME TO U S IN EITHER NINETEEN TWENTYTHREE OR TWENTYSIX SAYS GOLD. HE RETURNED TO HUNGARY AND CA BACK IN NINETEEN TWENTYEIGHT OR TWENTYNINE. GOLD SAYS THERE ARE SOME IRREGULARITIES ABOUT HIS RETURN TO U S. DETAILS NOT KNOWN TO GOLD. VAGO MARRIED IN EARLY THIRTIES TO BEST OF GOLD IN EARLY PART OF MARRIAGE, VAGO KEPT HOUSE AND WIFE WORKED. EARLY FORTIES, VACO AND A JACK LILLER HAD A FIRM TOGETHER IN NYC. THIS WAS AN ENGINEERING FIRM. PLACE UNKNOWN TO GOLD. MILLER NOW EMPLOYED BY ENGINEERING FIRM ON FORTYSECOND STREET IN LINCOLN BUILDING. PART OF FIRM NAME BEGINS WITH HENRY. GOLD SAYS MILLER HAD STRONG CP LEANINGS ACCORDING TO VAGO, BUT IS NOW BITTER AGAINST COMMUNISM. GOLD SAID HE MET MILLER AND HIS WIFE IN NINETEEN FORTYSIX. GOLD SAID VAGO HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF HIS ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES. HE STATES HE DOES NOT BELIEVE VAGO INVOLVED IN ANY ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY OF ANY KIND. VAGO DESCRIBED BY GOLD AS BEING TOO TALKATIVE TO BE INVOLVED. GOLD SAIR VAGO HAD OFTEN EXPRESSED DESIRE TO RETURN TO HUNGARY, BUT HIS WIFE NOT ANXIOUS TO LEAVE U S.

END PACE ONE

PAGE TWO

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VACO HAS NO RELATIVES IN U.S. HE DID HAVE BROTHER, ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, REPORTEDLY HIGH UP IN HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT. GOLD SAID HE KNEW VAGO HAD TWO CHILDREN, A SON JOHN, AND A DAUGHTER SUSAN. GOLD STATED HE WAS NOT WITHHOLDING ANY INFO RE VAGO AND THIS WAS ALL HE KNEW. GOLD SHOWN PICTURES OF IVAN VASILEVERY DURTSEN, ALEXANDRE IVANOV, FILIPP TIKHONOVICH GARTCHEN AS POSSIBLE SUSPECTS FOR UNKNOWN RUSSIAN NUMBER ONE. HE ELIMINATED BURTSEV, BUT AGAIN SAID HE COULD NOT DISCARD IVANOV OR SARYCHEV AS BEING THIS UNKNOWN RUSSIAN. SUGGEST WFO, IS POSSIBLE, SECURE ADDITIONAL IDENTIFYING DATA RE THESE TWO WITH POSSIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING DEFINITE IDENTIFICATION FROM THIS DATA. HE WAS ALSO SHOWN PHOTOS OF JOHN F. POLLOCK, FANNIE FOLKOFF, ROBERT OWEN FOLKOFF, WILLIAM DANZIGER, AND STANLEY RICH.

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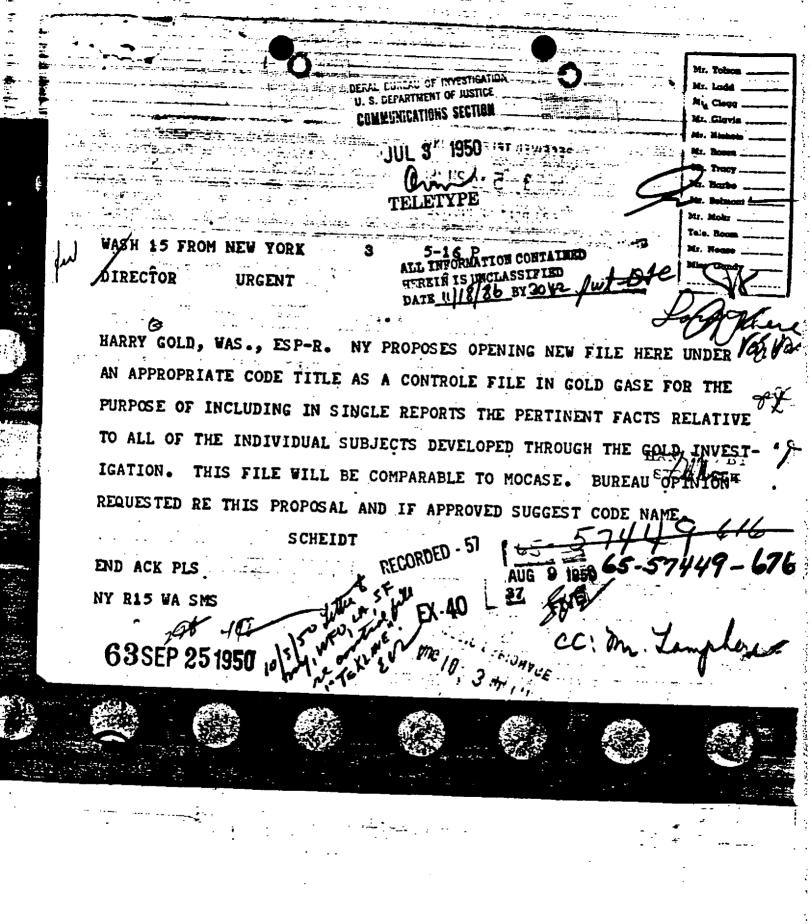
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COR PLS LIXXX PLXXX PAGE ONE LINE NINE NEXT TO LAST WORD IS GOLD-S

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Assistant Attorney General James N. McInerney Director, Phi T. the following reports Asport of Special Agent James P. Lee dated July 16 at New York, estitled Apeteli Astonovich Johnvier se P. Lee dated July 10, 1950, Beplonege Report of Special Agent Mehlon J. Price Cated July 26, 1950, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, estitled Boward Beary Delake, Enclosur DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 LIVL: 167 65-57449 ce 65-59311 100-346193 MOON SHUVE WOOM Use nows & IZ.435 SEP 22 1950 COMM - FBI

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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E V SEP 264	250	Y 5	A Second	M. A
	HARIT GOLD, was HARRY GOLD, was FUNDESIS OF PACTS SW 1st Avenue, ad two different occ caployment at Oak MURRIS C. HETZIER be could recall th knew at Oak Ridge. August 1946, she a is the wife of S. Oak Ridge. She ad visitor's pace. PRIFE OPEN 1950 DEC 9	HARRY GOED, WAS. HARRY GOED, WAS. HARRY GOED, WAS. PARK RESSIL Grice, Port contacted MO H. HETZIER a 1946. Mrs. 1946. Mrs. 1946. Mrs. capleyaent at Oak Ridge. He state two different occasions caring ap capleyaent at Oak Ridge. He state MERIS G. HETZIER, early in the fr he could recall that he visited of knew at Oak Ridge. Mrs. FRAMK (EF Angust 1946, she applied for a visite is the wife of S. F. TIMERMAN, the Oak Ridge. She added scanthing ch yisitor's pass. REFERRED IPON COMPLE TOUR PARK (FRAMK) DESTROYED DESTROYED 3 - Bureau (5-1900) 2 - Berr Jork (65-15324) 1 - Philadelphin (65-1307)	HART FLORING S/11/30 S/29/9//90 HARRY GOED, WAR. FRAME KESSIER, Assistant Rana Unica, Fort Londordale, Fla., contacted MERIS C. BETZIER at Oak Ridge, Tenna 1946. Mrs. FRAME KESSIER, obtivitator's parmit to see MAXIMS at Oak Ridge in summer of 1946 not use pass. BETAILS: AT FORT LAUDERDAIR, MICHIGAN DATE SW 1st Avenue, advised he visited MORRIS C. HETZIER two different occasions during april, 1946, to incomply the different occasions during april, 1946, the incomply the different occasions during changed her plans at the wife of S. F. TIMERIAN, the was a proaching the wife of S. F. TIMERIAN, the was a proaching the wife of S. F. TIMERIAN, the was a proaching the different occasions of the different occasions during changed her plans at the wife of S. F. TIMERIAN, the was a proaching distinct of the office of the different occasions of the occasions of the occasions during the different occasions during th	HIME TORTEM 9/11/90 8/23/9/1/90 TORN P, MOSTINE HARRY GCED, Was. FRAME DESCRIP, Assistant Manager, Nestern Bridge, Fort Landerdale, Fla., advised he contacted MERTS C. HETZIER at Oak Ridge, Tempessee during 1946. Nrs. FRAME DESCRIP, obtained visitor's permit to see MATTHE TIMERRAM et Oak Ridge in senser of 1946, but did not use pass. FRAME RESCRIP, ALL INFORMATION CONTAINS IN THE PROPERTY OF

It is noted that in letter from Knoxville to the Bureau dated August 28, 1950, it listed that on September 28, 1946, a FRAME EESSLER visited ROBERT H. HEFTER (writing not clear). It is believed this should be ROBERT

Bre. FRAM IRSSLER stated Br. and Brs. S. F. TIMBERMAN are

presently in Seitzerland.

A copy of this report is being sent to the Philadelphia Rivision in compliance with Knonville letter dated Angust 23, 1950.

REFERENCE: Incoville letter to Bareau dated Angust 23, 1950.

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<u> </u>	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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4	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): Disposition of document found in Brothman file 100-365040-300
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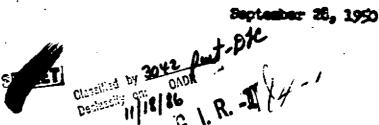
• UNITED ST. October 2, 1950 ESPIONACE - R Pursuant to Mr. Winterrowd's instructions, Supervisor Moynihan called the Philadelphia Office at 9:00 P.M. and in the absence of SAC Cornelius advised Special Agent F. E. Graper that the Bureau wanted to know when Harry Gold was to be sentenced and wanted to be advised immediately by telephone the moment sentence Agent Graper was instructed to advise the Bureau by teletype as soon as possible what date has been set for sentencing Gold. - None. This is for your information. This matter is being followed closely and you will be advised of all developments. CAMIMER

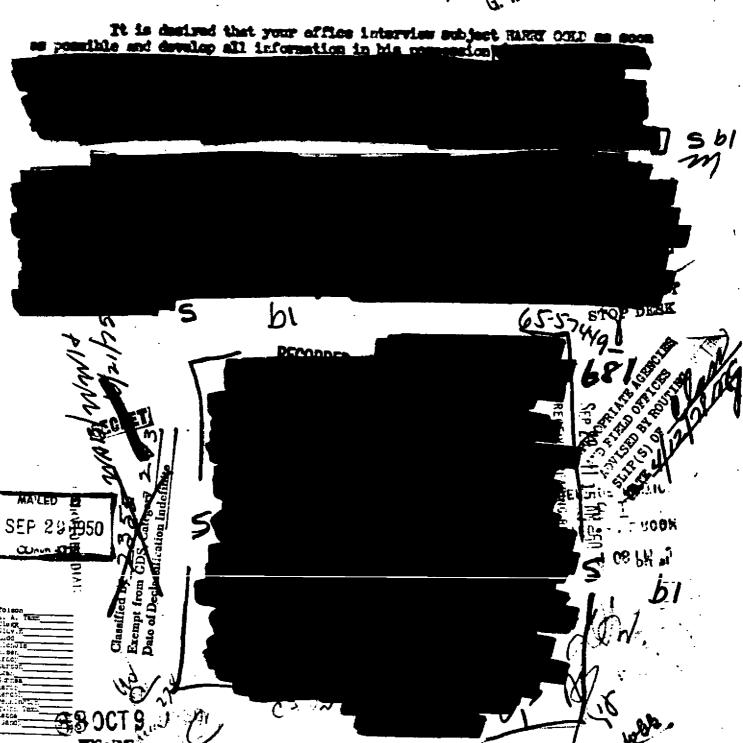
seistant Attorney General L. McInerney September 26, 1950 hite is hide to by Letter dated date 9, forth information concerning Seach Markovich Seacon who, yes w been identified by Herry Gold in his Seriet superior 73. pet forth that as now been received the Company of the second Information has also been received that Clavis Wicheld SEP 27 1950 COMM - Fel

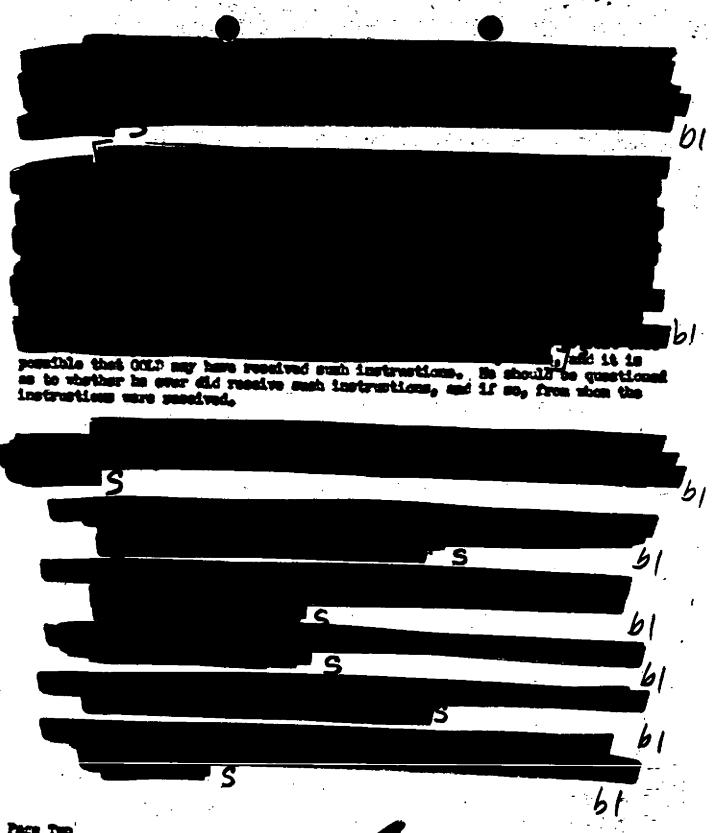
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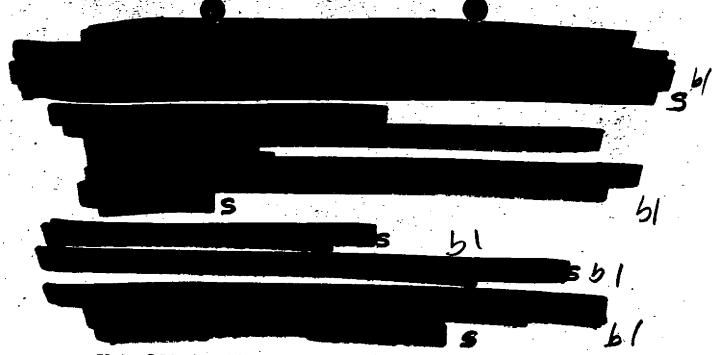
ESPIORACE - R







Page Teo' BLC, Philadelphia



The fact that if positive information can be developed from COLD

Any positive information received from OCLO along these lines should be imperporated in a statement signed by him, if this is possible.



Page Three SAC, Milladelphia

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINS to the report of Special eo is a Miles, Albert fated August 18, 1998. The following corrections in this report have be at the Bureau and all offices receiving copies of this letter should courses their segies accordingly.

In page 4, paragraph 1, the word Stelephone' in line 4 should stelephoned. T On the came page, paragraph 5, the word serrangements? So wisepalled, the same verrangement of the sa page 5, paragraph 5, the word Africals in line 3 is misspelle A STATE OF THE STA the page 6, paregraph 3, the stitons in line 3 should be stigot. Carried and the control of the contr On page 9 the date in the first line should be "Jame 150 instead of them 12.0 On page 10, paragraph 1, the word "place" in line 6 should be "places." Also on page 10, paragraph 3, line 7, there should be a com after Wleck to a the page 13, paragraph 2, the mord "photostate" in line 6 is ni spelled. On the same page, paragraph 3, the word stogethers should be instrict in lim 5 after Petaples. de page 14, paragraph 1, the more factations in lime 5 to On page 15, paregraph 5, the pord spapers is misspelle Priledelphie OCT 6 1950 Presington Field Office Holl & Michele OCT 4 - 1950 Clima - HO

Office Memorandum DATE: October 6, 1950 SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD ESPIONAGE -Woel Storey of the Criminal Division called on the morning of October 6, 1950, and requested advice as to whether the Bureau had any information as to the date set for the sentencing of subject Gold. I told him that we had no information regarding the date for Gold's sentencing. ACTION Hone. For your information. GKR. I ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/18/86 BY 3042 CEH : jpan 5.20RDED - 74

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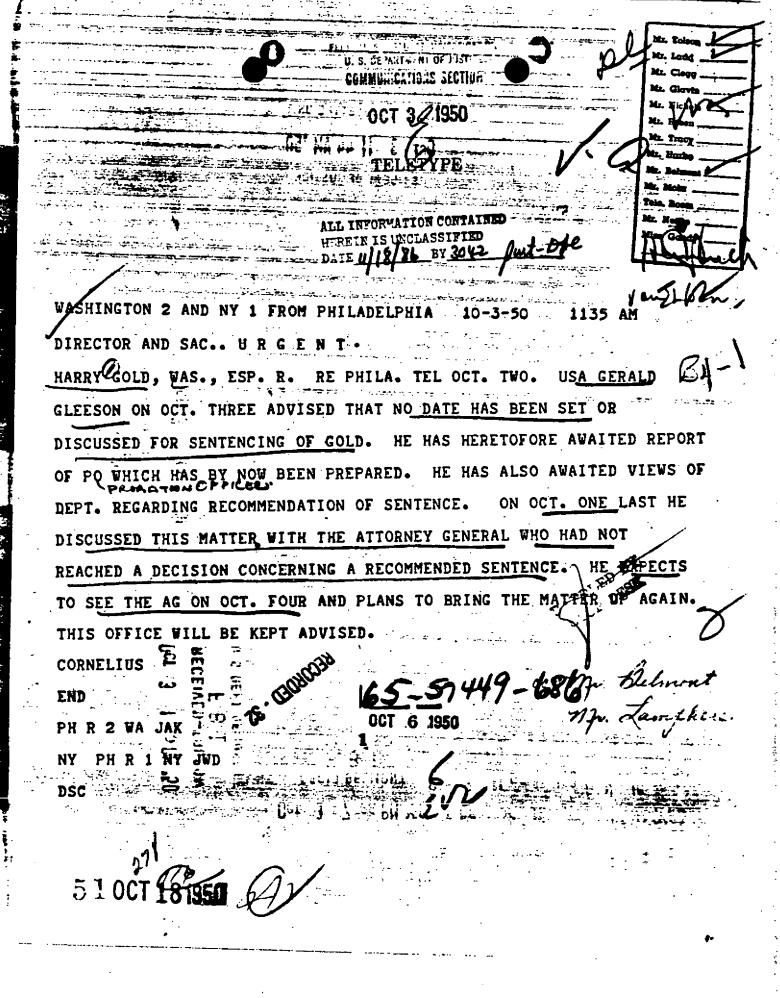


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WASHINGTON 26 FROM PHILA DIRECTOR URGENT HARRY GOLD, WAS., ESP - R. RE TELEPHONE CALL FROM MR. OF THE BUREAU TO THIS OFFICE, NINE NAUGHT THREE PM THIS DATE. ONE, FIFTY, FEDERAL JUDGE JAMES P. MC GRANERY ADVISED THAT NO DATE HAD BEEN SET FOR THE SENTENCING OF GOLD. THE PHILA OFFICE WILL CONTACT U. S. ATTORNEY ON OCT. THREE, FIFTY IN AN EFFORT TO OBTAIN THE DATE GOLD IS TO BE SENTENCED. THE PHILA OFFICE WILL ADVISE THE BUREAU IMMEDI-ATELY UPON RECEIPT OF INFO REGARDING THE SENTENCING CORNELIUS =



Office Memora rdum . United STA 2s GOVERNMENT

TO THE DIRECT

DATE: October 6, 1950

FROM : B. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

Harry Gold

Mr. Peyton Ford called on October 5 and asked me to come by his office. On arrival there, he informed methat he had to see the Attorney Genral at 4:00 PM with reference to the sentencing of Gold. He wanted to know whether the Bureau had thry recommendation. He indicated that some of the attorney in the Department desired to recommend less than thirty years.

I told Mr. Ford that I had no views; that the Director had spoken to the Attorney General at dinner concerning this matter on the night of October 4; that inasmuch as the Director was personally handling this matter, I had no views to express in connection with the matter. I did call his attention to the fact that Gold had been of considerable assistance and had cooperated with the Bureau in connection with the investigation.

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52 OCT 14 1950

PHILADELPHIA-HARRY COLD, SO-YEAR-OLD SCIENTIST WHO PLEADED GUILTY TO ATOMIC SPYING FOR BUSSIA, WILL BE SENTENCED MERE OCT, 14, IN PEDERAL THE DATE FOR SENTENCING WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY A SPOKESHAN FOR THE CLERK OF THE W. S. DISTRICT COURT, WHERE THE SWISS-BORN BIOCHEMIST PLEADED CHILTY LAST JULY TO A GRANGE THAT COULD CARRY THE BEATH PENALTY THE SENTENCE WILL BE IMPOSED BY PEDERAL JUDGE JAMES P. MCGRANERY AFTER STATEMENTS FROM THE PEDERAL COVERNMENT, COLD'S COURSEL AND VITNESSES. GOLD HAS BEEN HELD AT THE HOLHESDURG COUNTY PRISON HERE SINCE THE PAS ARRESTED LAST MAY, HE HAS TESTIFIED SEVERAL TIMES SINCE DEFORE OT 10 15 10

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Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES Director, GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field HARRY GOLD There is transmitted herewith a copy of a letter dated September 28, 1950, addressed to Mrs. RUTH B. SHIPLEY, Chief of Passport Division, Department of State, from JAMES M. McINERNEY, Assistant Attorney General, which is self explanatory. Mr. ASHLEY J. NICHOLAS, Assistant Chief of Passport Division, who has been most cooperative with this office in the past, made this letter available to an agent of this office and requested if possible, further identifying data, such as date and place of birth and any passports issued, be furnished to him in order that proper identification could be established. Mr. NICHOLAS does not desire to request the Department at this time to furnish additional identifying data without his having first attempted to identify these individuals sufficiently to place a stop. In view of Mr. NICHOLAS! cooperation with this office, the requested identifying data will be furnished to him where easily available. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED INDEXED - 371

September 28, 1950

Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley, Chief, Passport Division Department of State Washington, D. C.

Re: Harry Gold, etal. ESPIONACE

Dear Mrs. Shipleys The Federal Bureau of Investigation has advised this Division that during the investigation of the espionage cases of Harry Gold, Julius Rosenberg, Alfred Dean, Slack and others connected with the Soviet espionage group, information was obtained indicating that members of the espionage group were encouraging persons formerly connected with the group to leave the United States. In some instances the espionage group has supplied funds to the espionage suspects to defray the expenses of SARMITON CO DETE

.. سناه Three of the suspects are known to have left the United States and gone to Mexico since the arrest of Gold, Rosenberg, Slack and others. As you know, espionage is a political offense and extradition is not possible in the event a suspect leaves the jurisdiction of the United

The following is a list of persons suspected of being involved in Soviet espionage activities or closely associated with persons known to have been engaged in espionage activities. It is requested that your Department advise this Division in the event any of the persons listed herein applies for a passport to leave the United States:

Weldon Bruce Dayton

· Marklitcher

· Helend Tlitchen

· William Ferl

· William Denziger

Michael Sidorovich

Anne Sidorovich

Henrietta Savidge

Gladya Heyer

Vivian Classman Betty Sanders

Joseph fintermaggio

· Eleanor viassman

· Abe Silverstein

• Ruth: Creenglass

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Nathan Pussell Chutt

Abraham Fookson

Abraham Joshfovall

Ernest W. Pataki

Stanley-filch

Thomas Latellank Isidore G. Wieedleman · Sol Pershel Fredenonler · Lewic Cleekman · Benjamin Smile Joseph Drodsky · Howard cochenour
· Philip Levine
· Benjamin Bederson Stanley E Class

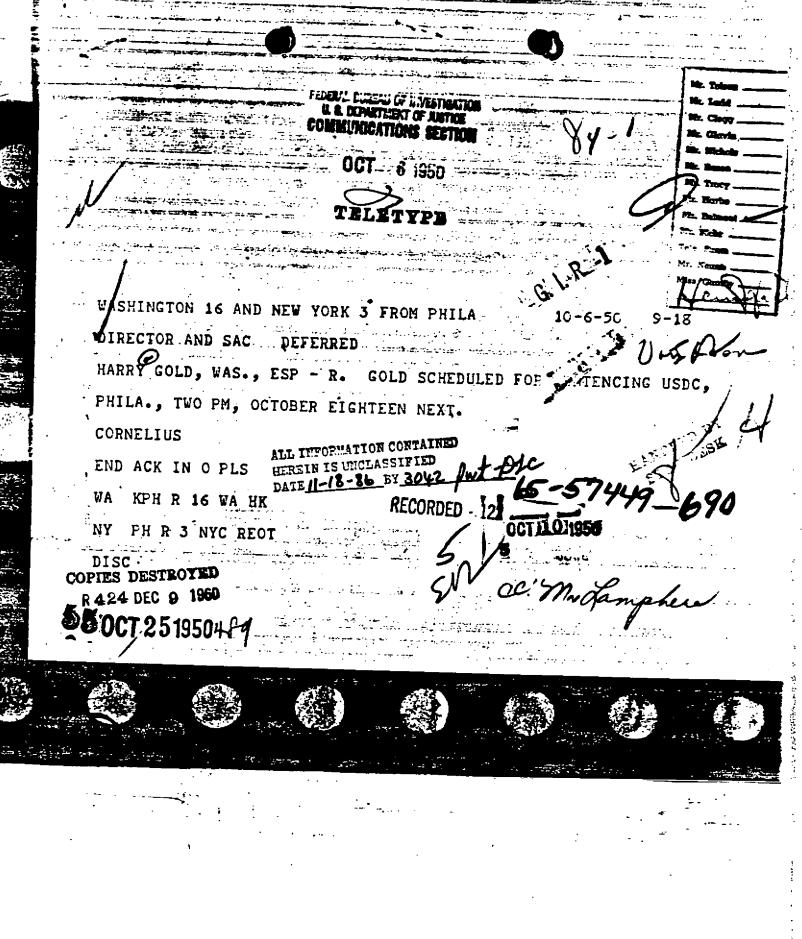
> Information has been received that Joel Barr left the United States from New York City on or about January 21, 1948, for France. Barr is alleged to have gone to Grance to study music and his address in June, 1950 was reported to be Villa Regine, 16 Rue de la Retouse, Seine, France. It is requested that this Division be notified in the event Barr attempts to renew his passport or prolong his stay abroad.

The Department has been informed that Alfred Epaminondas Sarant and Mrs. Carol Dayton entered Mexico in the vicinity of Hermosillo, Mexico on a visitors permit on or about August 8, 1950. It is requested that this Division be notified in the event Sarant and Mrs. Dayton apply for a

Respectfully.
For the Attorney General

James M. McInerney
Assistant Attorney General.

Office Men # Director, FBI Rebulet September 250 1960, 19 GOLD'S registration Hew Torker in April or Men-1500 SMARD STYLES, Security Officer of the Notel New Yorker, advised that they do not maintain records over Pive years, other than registrations for regular guests at that hotel, a check was made relative to GOLD's registration with negative results. 1-18-86 3042 Jut-DIC **李阳《经历中国》。3004年7月2日中华中华的** JCW: EXM 65-15324 ₱ 50CT 24 1950



DATE: October 9, 1950 ▲. H. BE ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HARBY GOLD ESPIONAGE - RETAIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-18-86 ET 3042 On the morning of October 9, 1950, Mr. William Foley, of the Department, called to advise that Judge McGranery in Philadelphia is insistent that Gold come up for sentencing on October 18, 1950. Wr. Foley advised that the Department has written to U. S. Attorney Saypol in New York City to find out whether Saypol feels that sentancing at that time, October 18, will be prejudicial to the New York case involved in this network. Mr. Feley indicated that Mr. Saypol's reply would be used if it were felt desirable to delay the matter further. Mr. Foley advised that U. S. Attorney Gleason in Philadelphia contemplates mimeographing the statement on the background of this case, which was prepared by the Department, and furnishing it to the press at the time of the sentencing. In view of this, the Department is revising the last part of the statement to bring the Slack case up to date and to omit any reference to the unknown case mentioned in the latter part of the statement. I also spoke to Mr. Ray Whearty concerning this. that if we had any reason to believe that the sentencing of Gold on October 18, would hurt our investigations in related cases, the Department would be pleased to have our views. I told him we were not in a position to comment concerning the sentencing of Gold on October 18; that this was a matter for the Department and the Judge to handle. Mr. Whearty also indicated that if we had any comments concerning the dissemination of the statement by United States Attorney Gleason, this advance notice of Gleason's intention would give us an opportunity to comment. Relative to this, it would not appear to make much difference whether or not Gleason hands out a copy of the statement to the press because he contemplates reading it in the courtroom and thus it-will be public knowledge. 001 3 AHB:tlo



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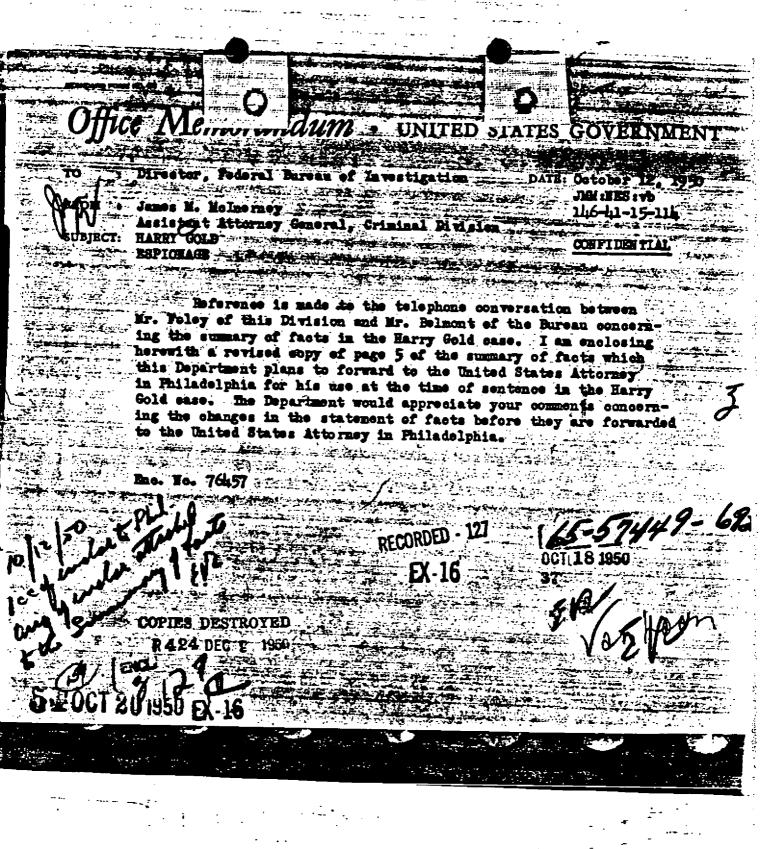


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In addition to receiving information from Klaus Puchs, Rarry Gold contacted and received information vital to the defence of the United States from various other espionage agents within the United States and transmitted the information to Seviet agents. One of the States and transmitted the information to Seviet agents. One of the States and transmitted Greenglass, was indicted for espionage in the Federal Ristrict Court for the Ristern Ristrict of Tennesses in the Federal Ristrict Court for the Ristern Ristrict of Tennesses on September 1, 1950. Stack entered a plea of guilty upon arraignment on September 18, 1950, and was sentened to 15 years by the court on September 22, 1950. Still another agent who dealt with Gold, fallus Resemberg, was indicted for espionage in the Southern District of New York on August 17, 1950. Soth Greenglass and Slack transmitted information vital to the national defense to Earry Gold which Gold in turn passed to Soviet agents, knowing full well that such information was to be used by the Soviet Union. The court may wish to consider that Earry Gold is not included in the indictments returned against Greenglass. Slack and Resemberge.

Gold also received information from at least one other esplonage agent which he transmitted to Soviet authorities. An arrest has not been made in this ease and therefore the Government is not at liberty to discuss further the details of Gold's activities in this connection.

Inference is made to Debet dated September 6, 1957, forwarding by of the Department's "Summery of Pacts in the Early Gold Come."

Inclosed barowith to a seviced Page 5 of the Department's Summary. The Department has advised that it will make this reviews page available to the United States Attorney is Miladelphia.

You will note that the last sectores of the revised page states that Harry Gold to set included in the indictments against Slack and Greenglass. As a matter of fact, Dold was much as a waecaspirator, though not as a co-defeadant, in the indistant returned July 6, 1950, at Sente Fe, New Mexico, against David Greenglass, and in the superseding indistrent returned October 10, 1950, in the Southern District of New York against Julius and Pthel Mosenberg, David Greenglass, Morton Sobell, and Amatoli Yakovlev. This is being called to the attention of the Department.

With reference to the instructions in referenced letter concerning the availability of Special Agent S. Scott Hiller, New York York, at the time of sentence, your attention is again being called to then in order to incure compliance. They should be carefully followed and you should make prough arrangements for the present of Special Agent Hiller in Philadelphia at the appropriate time.

DIRECTOR R. LADD A ALL THICHMATION To answer your inquiry as to whether there is any real reason why Gold's sentence should be postponed until after his appearance as a witness in the Abraham Brothman case. DETAILS By teletype dated October 10, 1950, New York reported the U. S. Attorney Saypol, Southern District of New York, had advised that he was going to contact U. S. Attorney Gleeson, Philadelphia, to oppose sentencing of Gold on October 18, 1950, prior to Gold's appearance as a witness in the Brothman case. You inquired whether there was any real reason why Gold shouldn't be sentenced now." New York has advised that U. S. Attorney Saypol does not want Gold sentenced prior to testifying in order that the defense will not be able to capitalize on Gold's sentence. Telephon Further developments regarding this have been reported by New York teletype dated October 12, 1950, which reflects that arrangements have been made between Mr. McInerney of the Department and Judge McGranery that Gold will appear in open court on or before October 19, 1950, the date now set for sentence, and will move for an indefinite continuance. John Hamilton, Gold's attorney, is in agreement with this arrangement. While basically, a person who has pled guilty to an indictment ought to be sentenced without undue delay, matters pertinent to the determination of sentence would seem to afford valid reasons for postponing immediate sentence. Harry Gold has been cooperative and has already furnished a great quantity of valuable information, which facts are pertinent to the court's problem of fixing sentence. For similar reasons, Gold's appearance as a cooperative witness for the Government in the prosecutions of David Greenglass in the Rosenberg group, and Abraham Brothman, would probably place the court in a better position to determine a just sentence. RECORDED - 127 65-57449-693 65-57449 ee: 100-365040 (Brothman) COPIES DESTROYET 65-58236)Rosenberg) OCT: 18 1950 R 424 DEG 29 1960 5 9 OCT 20 1950

There is also the consideration that if, for any reason, Gold should react unfavorably to his sentence, his cooperativeness as a witness may be impaired to some extent. This in turn might possibly effect the outcome of the pending prosecutions in New York in which he is a most important witness. It is not possible, however, to foresee whether Gold will react in any such way. It might be noted further that inasmuch as the maximum penalty for Gold's offense is death, a lesser sentence prior to his appearance in the New York trials might enable the defense in those cases to imply with some effect that Gold had been promised a lighter sentence in exchange for his testimony.

RECOMMENDATION

It is suggested that the Bureau, at this time, should not make a recommendation to the Department concerning the time of sentencing Gold Inasmuch as the matter may have an unforeseeable effect on pending prosecutions, and the Department already has entered into an arrangement with the court, which is agreeable to Gold's attorney.

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