

F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HQ

FILE

SUBJECT

HARRY GOLD

FILE NO.

65-57449

VOLUME NO.

31

SERIALS

792-825

NOTICE

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File No: 65-57449
Section 31

Re: HARRY GOLD
Marion J. Meese

Date: 10/86
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
792	5/29/51	HQ letter to another Govt agcy.	2	0	2 referred to CIA
NR	5/24/51	NY letter to HQ	1	1	b1
NR	4/28/51	NY teletype to HQ	2	2	
793	6/5/51	letter to HQ	1	0	b1
793	6/7/51	letter to HQ	2	2	b1
794	6/14/51	NY let. to HQ w/EBF	1/10	1/10	
NR	7/2/51	HQ Let to NY	2	0	b1
795	6/20/51	MP Let to HQ	1	1	
795	7/2/51	HQ Let to NY	1	1	
796	8/9/50	CI Rpt to HQ	7	7	
797	6/25/51	NY TT to HQ	1	1	
798	7/5/51	NY Let to HQ	1	1	

30 Rev 27 Rel 3 Deny 2 Ref 0 Presumed Preproc 0
FBI/DOJ

File No: 65-57449
Section 31

Re: Harry Gold
Macropel v. Masse

Date: 10/86
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
798X	7/5/51	NY Rpt to HQ	30	30	
798X	8/2/51	HQ Let to NY	1	1	
799	7/6/51	NY Let to HQ	1	1	
800	7/11/51	NY Let to HQ	2	2	
NR	7/17/51	Ident Rap sheet	2	2	
801	7/27/51	CIA Let to HQ	-	-	Disposition of document handled by CIA (1) in 1975.
802	8/9/51	NY Let to HQ	1	1	
803	8/8/51	Hennrich Memo to Belmont	1	1	
NR	10/8/51	Doyle Memo to Belmont	2	-	Disposition of document in J. Rosenberg 65-58236-2nd NR after serial 1172
NR	10/11/51	HQ Let to NY	1	-	Disposition of document in J. Rosenberg 65-58236-1167
NR	10/22/51	HQ TT to SF	1	1	
804	10/10/51	Assist. Attorney General Let to HQ w/enclosure	-	-	Disposition of document handled by DOJ in 1975. (2)

42 39
Rev Rel Deny Ref Presumed Proper FBI/DOJ

File No: 65-57449
Section 31

Re: Harry Gold
Manuel V. Marce

Date: 10/86
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
NR	12/4/51	WFO Let to HQ	1	-	Disposition of document in J. Rosenberg 65-58236-1205
NR	12/5/51	NY Let to HQ	1	-	Disposition of document in 65-58236-1191
808	12/20/51	Asst. Atty. Gen. Let to HQ	1	1	
808	12/10/51	HQ Let to WFO	1	1	
809	12/13/51	HQ Let to MP	1	1	
NR	12/13/51	Belmont Memo to Ladd	2	2	b1
810	12/20/51	Ladd Memo to Director	9	9	
811	12/14/51	Nichols Memo to Tolson w/EBF	2 12	2 12	
812	3/5/52	Let to HQ	2	2	b1
NR	-	Let to HQ	1	0	b1
813	3/26/52	NY TT to WFO	1	1	
813	3/27/52	HQ TT to NY	1	1	

95
Rev Rel Deny Ret Presumed Deprac

File No: 65-57449
Section 31

Re: Harry Gold
Michael V. Moore

Date: 10/86
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
804	10/23/51	HQ Let to NY	1	1	
805	10/18/51	WFO Let to HQ	1	1	
806	10/18/51	NY Let to HQ	1	1	
NR	10/18/51	Henrich Memo to Belmont	4	-	Disposition of document in J. Rosenberg 65-58236-1st NR attas. 1172
NR	10/16/51	WFO Let to HQ w/encl.	1/6	-	Disposition of document in J. Rosenberg 65-58236-1171
NR	undated	HQ Let to WFO	1	-	Disposition of document in J. Rosenberg 65-58236-1171
NR	10/29/51	NY Let to HQ	1	-	Disposition of document in J. Rosenberg 65-58236-1180
NR	10/30/51	HQ Let to AL	2	-	Disposition of document in J. Rosenberg 65-58236-1182
NR	10/20/51	WFO TT to HQ	1	-	Disposition of document in J. Rosenberg 65-58236-1196
807	11/5/51	HQ Let to Asst. Atty. Gen.	1	1	
NR	11/16/51	HQ Let to PH	1	1	
NR	12/4/51	WFO Let to HQ w/encl.	1/2	-	Disposition of document in J. Rosenberg 65-58236-1190

24 Rev 5 Rel 0 Deny 0 Ref 19 Presumed 0 Disproven
FBI/DO

File No: 65-57449
SECTION 31

Re: HARRY GOLD
Meeropol v. Meese

Date: 10/86
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
814		Changed to Another File	1	1	
815		Changed another file			
816	3/21/52	HQ Let to Asst. Atty. Gen	2	1	1 refer Passport
817	3/27/52	Brannigan Memo to Belmont	2	2	
818	4/25/52	PH Let to HQ	1	1	
819	4/29/52	Nichols Memo to Tolson w/ encl.	1/2	1/2	
820	5/16/52	HQ Let to NY	1	1	
821	5/22/52	WFO Let to HQ	1	1	
822	5/19/52	WFO TT to HQ	2	0	2 refer Passport
823	6/11/52	Jones Memo to Nichols	7	5	2 refer Army 01 b7D b7C
823	4/25/52	Ladd Memo to Director	2	2	
824	6/19/52	Jones Memo to Nichols	2	2	b7D

24 Rev 19 Rel 0 Deny 5 Ref 0 Presumed 0 Preproc
FBI/DOJ

(month/year)

12 12 0 0 0 0
Rev Rel Deny Refer Presumed Preproc
FBI/DO

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CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

CONFIDENTIAL

Central Intelligence Agency
345 E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Major General W. E. Ryan
Office of Special Operations

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: HARRY GOLD; DAVID BROTHMAN; et al
ESPIONAGE - R

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 4/15/81

Reference is made to [redacted]
[redacted] list of persons convicted or sentenced under the
Espionage Laws, together with details of sentences handed down
in each case. In the following list we have included the case involving Allen
Dunn May. We also have included cases involving various technical violations
against atomic energy installations which investigation has developed as
evidence of foreign directed espionage. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Ellis Paul Julius Fuchs was sentenced on March 2, 1950, to 30 years' imprisonment for a violation of the Espionage Laws. His admitted espionage involvement included activities against United States atomic research at New York City and at Los Alamos.

Harry Gold was sentenced on December 9, 1950, to 30 years' imprisonment for violation of the Espionage Conspiracy Statute. Gold served as a contact for Fuchs, listed above, and David Greenglass, listed hereinafter.

David Greenglass was sentenced on April 6, 1951, to 15 years' imprisonment for violation of the Espionage Conspiracy Statute. His admitted espionage involved activities against atomic research at Los Alamos.

Only 1st 9/1
and last 9/1
are classified
10/17/80
JH

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RE: lhc

65-57449 (Gold)
65-58236 (Greenglass)

94 MAY 31
CLASS. BY 333
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

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RECORDED - 32
INDEXED - 32
JUN 4 1951

~~SECRET~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

Julius Rosenberg was sentenced on April 5, 1951, to death for a violation of the Espionage Conspiracy Statute. Rosenberg's activities involved heading an espionage network which included obtaining data from Greenglass at Los Alamos and reportedly obtaining data concerning nuclear energy propulsion of aircraft research in 1948.

Ethel Rosenberg was sentenced on April 5, 1951, to death for violation of the Espionage Conspiracy Statute. She assisted her husband, Julius, in his espionage operations.

Morton Sobell was sentenced on April 5, 1951, to 30 years' imprisonment for a violation of the Espionage Conspiracy Statute. He was involved in the Rosenberg network, but is not known to have operated directly against the U. S. Atomic Energy Program.

Abraham Brothman was sentenced on November 28, 1950, to 7 years' imprisonment for violation of the Obstruction of Justice Statute. Brothman was involved in Harry Gold's espionage activities, but is not known to have operated against the U. S. Atomic Energy Program.

u/x Miriam Moskowitz was sentenced November 28, 1950, to two years' imprisonment for violation of the Obstruction of Justice Statute. Moskowitz had knowledge of some of Gold's and Brothman's espionage activities, but is not known to have assisted in, or to have had knowledge of espionage against the U. S. Atomic Energy Program.

[REDACTED]

Refined
CIA

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~~SECRET~~

May 24, 195

Director, FBI

SAC, New York

35969

~~SECRET~~

~~FUNCTIONAL FILES~~
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 65-57884)

(S) b1

Rebulet 8/28/50 wherein it was directed that in conformance with SAC Letter 78 dated 5/18/48, a review of the information relative to the investigation of HARRY GOLD be prepared for the functional files.

There are enclosed herein memoranda relative to the following functional file titles as such information was personally narrated by HARRY GOLD:

- (1) Modus Operandi
- (2) Methods of Communications
- (3) Methods of Payments
- (4) Security Precautions

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
Enc. (1) IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

cc: Los Angeles (Enc. 4)
San Francisco (Enc. 4)
Washington Field (Enc. 4)

Classified 3043 PWT/lmw
Declassify on: OADR 11/31/8

8 Enc.
filed with
orig. + copies
filed in specific
functional files
26

JCW:EXM
65-14635

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65-57884-49
NOT RECORDED
71 JUN 5 195

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 28 1951

TELETYPE

6-22 P

WASH FROM NEW YORK 22

DIRECTOR

URGENT

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/13/86 BY 3042 PWT/lmw

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

VERA KANE, WAS., ESP-R, HARRY GOLD CONFRONTED VERA KANE AT TEN FORTY AM ON APRIL TWENTY SEVENTH LAST IN NY OFFICE. GOLD WALKED INTO THE ROOM AND SAID "HELLO VERA" AND OFFERED HIS HAND. SUBJ ACKNOWLEDGED THE HANDSHAKE AND ASKED GOLD IF HE KNEW HER. WHEN GOLD REPLIED IN THE AFFIRMATIVE KANE ASKED HIM TO TELL WHERE THEY MET. GOLD PROCEEDED TO TELL HER THAT THEY MET IN HER APARTMENT IN GREENWICH VILLAGE IN SEPT., THIRTY THREE AND HE NAMED TOM BLACK, FERN HELLER AND ERNEST SEGESSEMAN AS OTHER INDIVIDUALS PRESENT AT THAT TIME. GOLD DESCRIBED SUBSEQUENT MEETINGS AS TAKING PLACE IN HER APARTMENT, IN GREENWICH VILLAGE, BLACK-S APARTMENT IN NEWARK, N.J. AND ALSO AT KANE-S ROOM IN THE HOTEL CARTERET, IN NYC. HE MENTIONED THAT THEY SAW THE PLAY "WAITING FOR LEFTY" WITH TOM BLACK. GOLD TOLD SUBJ THAT SHE WAS AWARE OF SOME OF HIS ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES ON BEHALF OF THE SOVIET DURING THE PERIOD THIRTY THREE TO THIRTY FIVE. HE RECALLED A DISCUSSION WITH TOM BLACK AND SUBJ WHERE MENTION WAS MADE OF THE DIFFICULTY THAT GOLD ENCOUNTERED IN HAVING PHOTOSTATS MADE OF PROCESSES. THAT GOLD WAS STEALING FROM PENN SUGAR. GOLD STATED THAT SUBJ SUGGESTED THAT HE TAKE THE MATERIAL TO THE HUDSON BLUEPRINTING CO. NYC. IT WAS A LARGE CONCERN AND NO SUSPICION WOULD ARISE BY HAVING THE PHOTOSTATIC WORK DONE THERE. SUBJ DISPLAYED NO UNUSUAL NERVOUSNESS

END MAY ONE 1951

29265-59

0016

PAGE TWO

AND ADOPTED A VERY FRIENDLY ATTITUDE TOWARD GOLD. SHE ADVISED THAT THERE WAS NO QUESTION THAT HARRY GOLD WAS SINCERE IN HIS BELIEF THAT HE KNEW HER BUT THAT SHE HAD NO RECOLLECTION OF EVER MEETING HIM. SHE DENIED THAT SHE WAS AWARE OF ANY ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES ON THE PART OF GOLD OR BLACK AND STATED THAT IF SHE HAD EVER OFFERED ADVICE TO GOLD CONCERNING PHOTOSTATIC WORK TO FURTHER HIS ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES SHE WOULD HAVE REMEMBERED IT. GOLD TOLD KANE THAT HE HAD NOT MENTIONED HER NAME UNTIL SIX OR SEVEN WEEKS AFTER HIS ARREST. HE EXPLAINED THAT WHEN HE FIRST MET HER HE WAS ABOUT TWENTY TWO YEARS OLD AND SHE MADE A VERY FAVORABLE IMPRESSION ON HIM BECAUSE OF HER KINDNESS. HE STATED THAT HELD NO MALICE TOWARDS HER AND REGRETTED THAT THEY HAD TO MEET AGAIN UNDER SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES. CONFRONTATION ENDED AT TWELVE NAUGHT FIVE PM, AT WHICH TIME THE SUBJ THANKED GOLD AND THE AGENTS PRESENT FOR THE OPPORTUNITY OF MEETING HARRY GOLD. PHILA ADVISED.

SCHEIDT

END ACK PLS

S NY R 22 WA HBL

Greg M Belmont

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 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) b1 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):

☐ For your information: _____

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

65-57449-793

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

~~SECRET~~

cc: Mr. D. M. Ladd
Mr. A. H. Belmont

8488

June 7, 1951

~~SECRET~~

7/3/51
Form 0-1 to NY
Rept will be submitted
7/5/51

[REDACTED] (S) b1

Classified by 3042 PST/lmw
Declassify on: OADR 11/24/8

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Re: Harry Gold

The available information from Gold on this point is that on December 26, 1946, during the course of his last meeting with Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev, the latter told Gold to prepare for a trip to Paris, France, in the early Spring of 1947, possibly March or April. Yakovlev told Gold to think up plausible excuses for a European trip. One of the excuses considered was that Gold should write to any number of prominent chemists in France, saying that he was vitally interested in the same chemical fields as they were. It was believed that Gold would receive an acknowledgement by letter from some chemist in which the chemist would express a wish to discuss a problem of mutual interest. It was believed that this acknowledgement would help divert suspicion from the real reason for Gold's trip.

entire document
classified
10/17/75
J2

Gold advised that, according to the plans, he was to meet a man in a subway at a specific stop in Paris, France, and that both Gold and this unknown man, possibly a Parisian, were to wait until a few subway trains had passed this specific stop. The unknown man was then to approach Gold and say, "Do you have the records?" and Gold was to respond, "Yes, I would like to have them again." Gold stated that this conversation

RECORDED

65-57449 - 793

cc: Legal Attache, London, England sent 6/7/51 CSD
Foreign Service Desk

E. J. Van Loon:mpa

~~SECRET~~

Classified by 3355
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

65 JUN 27 1951

~~SECRET~~

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

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

was to have been carried on in French. He advised that he is able to carry on simple conversation in French and he claims that he can read technical French, chemical terms, and journals. Gold continued that he was to receive information from the unknown man which he would then take to England and turn over to a subsequent contact.

Gold stated that he was given the instructions for the Paris meeting on a piece of onion skin paper on which was typed the place, date, time, and recognition signal. He advised that he destroyed this paper about one half hour prior to the time that he was interviewed by FBI agents at the Abraham Brothman Laboratory in 1947. He further stated that a place was designated for him to stay at while in Paris and that he was to have been contacted while there and furnished the details for his contact in England.

Gold further stated that he believed this European assignment had to do with collecting atomic information and he was also of the opinion that he would possibly make more than one European trip.

Gold advised that his meeting with Yakovlev on this occasion terminated abruptly when he informed Yakovlev that he was then employed by Abraham Brothman. Gold indicated that Yakovlev considered that Gold was possibly compromised by this employment since Brothman had been under suspicion.

As you are aware, the day following this meeting, Gold's last meeting with Yakovlev, the latter sailed from the United States destined for Paris, France, where he served until 1948 or 1949. This would suggest a definite possibility that Yakovlev himself may have intended to establish contact with Gold in France.

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

DATE: June 16, 1951

SAC, New York

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE-R

There was herein enclosed photostatic copies of articles entitled "The Sixth Man" by CHAPMAN PINCHER, which appeared in the newspaper "Daily Express" (published in London, England) beginning on 5/30/51 and concluding on 6/5/51.

Copies of these newspapers were recently presented to ASAC WILLIAM WHELAN by NORMA ABRAMS, a news reporter for the "NY Daily News".

For Bureau information.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/24/82 BY 3042 PWT/lmw

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Encs (5)

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EX - 126

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EX - 126

165-57449-794
JUN 18 1951

JCW:CMD
65-15324

FIVE

5112
JUL 10 1951

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-57449-794

Yakovlev was in good humour. The Red Army was taking full revenge on the retreating Germans. He had just learned the main purpose of his promotion. It offered fantastic opportunities, and this fellow Gold seemed especially qualified to help him realize them.

The Sixth Man knew all about Gold's record. Most of it satisfied him. There was Gold's Russian parentage, his thorough scientific training, and his "commitment" to conspiracy by nine years of active espionage.

There was one thing he did not like. Gold seemed far too independent. There was the time he had threatened an American who refused to part with the secrets of a new explosive. The threat had worked. But Gold should never have risked gun-arm methods without first consulting his Russian chief.

Yakovlev decided he would have to be brought to heel right away. The new stakes were too big to risk bunking by subordinates.

Nervous . . .
GOLD'S check-up on his new chief, whom he knew only as John Doe, was not so easy. The roundish face with the long nose and dark eyes looked intelligent, though "Doe's" habit of continually brushing back a falling lock of hair betrayed a nervousness hardly suited to this kind of work.

But when the Sixth Man got down to the business of the meeting Gold quickly altered his assessment. He saw him as the ruthless spy commander, case-hardened by years of rigorous training.

Yakovlev was born in Borshegovo, a small Cosack town on the left bank of the River Voronez. He had been a very particular thorough grounding in Bolshevikism, followed by five years' training as an engineer in Moscow's Economic Institute.

Then he had been selected for an intensive course in Soviet methods of espionage, sabotage, and political conspiracy at the Lenin Institute.

In February 1941, when Russia was still bound by treaty to the

Soviets gave him duties as clerical work in the Soviet Consulate, New York.

During his first two years in the grey stone consulate building on East 81st-street, Yakovlev had been initiated into the workings of the secret spy department.

'Our job'

IN a room behind shuttered windows he had served his apprenticeship in coding and decoding the cables continually passing between Soviet agents in New York and the Director of Military Intelligence in Moscow.

Then, early in 1944, he had taken over control of the outside-spy organisation which, through his skilful handling, was to steal the know-how for making the

atom bomb on the first stage of its despatch to Moscow.

At this meeting, in a public bar, he made his first major move.

Bookending Gold a little nearer, Yakovlev began to speak in near-perfect English. "The Americans are making an atomic bomb thousands of times more powerful than any previous weapon," he said. "It is our job to make sure there are no signs of surveillance. Then go into the matter but there and wait for my representative."

"We shall succeed if you obey these three rules:—

"FIRST—you must do exactly as I order and never alter my

camera five people dropped a banner saying: "Arbitrate Don't Litigate" on a civil servant's head, fruit was thrown, and the cat hopped to another tree.

BY THE WAY *by Beachcomber*

THEY say that stray cats are increasing in numbers.

By St. Declan: Are not some 40,000 hauled down from trees by firemen every day? Are there not 90 and more in that cellar off Ryder-street where rum is drunk out of a soup tureen?

I knew a stray cat that went up a tree after a stray mouse. A fireman followed. On his heels came a stray woman, who thought he was going to ill-treat the cat, followed by her stray daughter, who thought her mother was going to be cruel to the mouse. An R.S.P.C.A. official came next to see fair play for all the branch, cracked and broke, and down they all tumbled.

The cat got away

BY this time a crowd had gathered and formed an orderly queue. Some thought it was for his others hoped for a film-star and got their autograph books ready. Bruises were treated by a stray doctor, a boy started to cut up the branch for firewood, a clergyman pocketed the mouse for his son, a man with a corner began to play "Tom Bowling." Two women insulted a food inspector, a retired sailor shouted "Fire!" a policeman got his leg stuck in

our next meeting before we part, and arrange an alternative should one of us fail to make it. Should this alternative also fail I shall contact you in this way.

You will get two tickets for a sports event through the post. There will be nothing else in the envelope. Three days after the date on the tickets go to the Broadway stop on the Astoria elevated railway line. Scout round for an hour to make sure there are no signs of surveillance. Then go into the matter but there and wait for my representative."

The Sixth Man looked at his watch, decided they had already lingered too long in one place, and called for the bill.

As they walked down the street he said: "Now here are your instructions."

The envelope

A FEW weeks later, acting on Yakovlev's detailed orders, Gold was in a Yellow Cab taxi on his way to an assignment in Brooklyn. At that moment the British scientist, Dr. Klaus Fuchs, also working to Yakovlev's precise time-schedule, was in his hotel room near the Columbia University laboratory, where he was working on the atomic bomb.

Fuchs, a mousey, spectacled man, who had spent his 34 years doing too much thinking and too

Kremlin fingers reached right into the atom laboratory

walking towards him. The two men stopped. One gave the other a light and they surreptitiously exchanged newspapers.

As Gold walked away, his thick fingers felt the paper Yakovlev had given him.

Locked in the secret room at the consulate, the Sixth Man slipped open the manila envelope. Excitedly he thumbed through page after page of closely written scientific facts and symbols which Fuchs had reported — from memory — as ordered.

They told the whole method of making the atomic explosive uranium 235. There were details of pumps, valves, temperatures, pressures — just the stuff the scientists back home were waiting for.

A quick coded cable flashed the news to Moscow.

Next morning the first major installment in the stolen story of America's \$200 million secret was on its way to Russia in the diplomatic bag.

longness of the background with so much detail that the foreground must go underground.

PROCEDURE: Everyday mature memorabilia.

A SURVEY is being made of this: We need more time to think of an answer.

NOTE and initial: Let's spread the responsibility for this.

LET'S get together on this: I'm assuming you're as confused as I am.

UNDER consideration: Never heard of it.

TO PUT someone in the picture: A long, confused, and inaccurate statement to a newsmonger.

RESEARCH work: Hunting for the key who moved the files.

STATISTICIAN: A man who draws a mathematically precise line from an unwarranted assumption to a foregone conclusion.

EXPERT: A person who avoids all the small errors as he sweeps forward to the grand fallacy.

● Readers are invited to add to the list of donations. The address is: Express Post, Fleet-street, E.C4.

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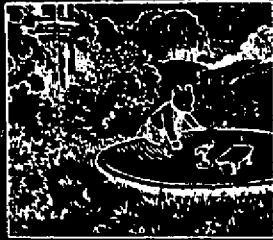
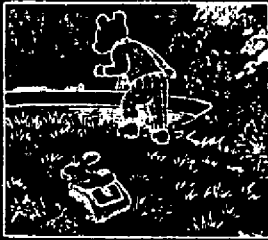
Now you're all asking for
Handy size

Because it's Handy

Not too big, not too small, not too heavy, not too light—just right for your hand, in fact. Feel how snugly it fits, for smooth speed in every washing job about the house!

FAIRY

Rupert and the Sorcerer—11



CROSSWORD

A jelly packet cut in half

ON THIS PAGE YESTERDAY began—the astonishing story of Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev, the almost unknown Russian who—as vice-consul in New York—managed Dr. Klaus Fuchs and four other atom spies in America.

IT TOLD how this man—the Sixth Man, who escaped to Russia—organised his undercover agents so effectively that the secret of the £500 million atom bomb project was lost to the West.

THE ACCOUNT took readers from the first meeting between the Sixth Man and the American traitor Harry Gold to the point where Fuchs handed over to Gold the documents which gave away the precise method of making uranium 235 explosive.

NOW READ ON:—

A FAMILY gathering in the 11th-floor flat in Knickerbocker Village, the low-rent housing estate on New York's East Side, seemed innocent enough.

Five people met there on that blustery Saturday evening in January 1945.

There was 26-year-old Julius Rosenberg, a tall, self-assured electrical engineer who lived in the flat with his wife Ethel. There was Ethel's O.I. kid brother, burly David Greenglass, home on a fortnight's leave with his wife Ruth.

And there was Ann Sidorovich, Ethel's friend.

They could hear the next-door neighbours' radio tuned in too loudly to the Frank Sinatra programme. There was a faint smell of cooking cabbage.

It all seemed so harmlessly suburban.

Yet that was the setting for many of the stranger-than-fiction events which culminated in the disastrous leakage of America's atom-bomb secrets to Russia.

Fanatical

GOOD-NATURED O.I. Greenglass was a paid Soviet spy helped by his wife.

The Rosenbergs, both fanatical Communists, were serving as couriers between Greenglass and the man who managed them all—Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev, the Master Spy who held the cover job of Russian Vice-Consul in New York.

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were later to be sentenced to death. Greenglass and three other men in Yakovlev's party were to get long prison sentences.

Only Yakovlev himself, the Sixth Man, escaped. The Saturday night meeting in the long, narrow living room of the \$45-a-month flat had been arranged on Yakovlev's instructions to introduce the Greenglasses to Ann Sidorovich.

His luck

links
two
agents
with—

THE SIXTH MAN

THE DAILY EXPRESS is disclosing in this series the sensational fact-by-fact story of Yakovlev—the super-spy who used his job as vice-consul in New York as a cover for espionage that gave Russia the secret of the atom bomb.

CHAPMAN PINCHER

has compiled this casebook from official sources, including verbatim transcripts of the testimony of the atom spies convicted in Britain and America.



MR. and MRS. ROSENBERG GREENGLASS

NEXT: The man with The Other Half

Rosenberg, a smooth talker, had worked hard to win him over to the Party Line. At 16 Greenglass had joined the Young Communist League.

Yakovlev knew all about this from the central files in the secret cipher room at the Consulate on Park Street. So when Green-

glasse last week," she said. "They are avoiding their Communist friends. They have given up going to party meetings and rallies. They have even stopped buying the Daily Worker."

"How come?" her husband asked.

"Well, at last they're doing

London, Sir James Chadwick and Sir Geoffrey Taylor, were atom scientists too. It all added up.

What about his own work? Those "lens-moulds" he was always machining? What were they for? He would find out.

Promotion

MRS. GREENGLASS made no notes of her husband's disclosures, but followed Yakovlev's guiding rule of memorising everything.

"Documents are dangerous, especially in the hands of an inexperienced woman," Yakovlev had warned Rosenberg.

Greenglass went back to what he had rated a dull and futile job on the lonely Los Alamos mesa with new interest.

Instead of raising suspicion, this interest got him promoted to foreman.

In a few weeks he learned that the moulds he machined were for making specially shaped charges of T.N.T. explosive. These charges were to go into an atom bomb as part of the detonating mechanism.

This was the sort of stuff Rosenberg and Yakovlev wanted.

So when Greenglass turned up to the Saturday night gathering in Knickerbocker Village, he brought some memorised drawings and reports with him.

From Fuchs

THERE were introductions and Ann Sidorovich left the flat. Then the four conspirators sat down to supper.

As they ate, Rosenberg told Greenglass how the bomb worked. "It is essentially a gun through which one piece of atom-bomb explosive is fired at

Fuchs, who was spying in a laboratory near the E-building in Los Alamos, though Greenglass never knew it.

While Ethel Rosenberg made the coffee, Julius went into the kitchen at the far end of the living room and came back with a silver of cardboard cut from a jelly packet—raspberry flavour.

Using a pair of nail scissors he cut it into two jagged shaped pieces and gave one of them to Greenglass.

"If Ann Sidorovich cannot come to see you, some other courier will have to be sent. He will identify himself by showing the piece of the jelly packet which this yours. His code word will be 'I come from Julius'."

When the supper table was cleared Greenglass produced a progress report in his own bad handwriting and a drawing of an "explosive lens" shaped like a four-leaf clover.

Mrs. Rosenberg typed out the report while her brother interjected. Just then, pouring Yakovlev's order, Julius burned the original papers in the frying pan ground the ashes to powder and washed them down the drain.

The Greenglasses left the apartment at midnight.

To Moscow

A FEW nights later Greenglass borrowed his father-in-law's car, drove up First Avenue and parked at a prearranged point. At exactly 11.30 p.m. a slim, slightly stooped Russian with a nervous habit of continually brushing back a falling lock of his hair, got into the car.

"It was the Sixth Man. 'Drive around,' he ordered.

For 20 minutes Yakovlev asked Greenglass questions about atom-bomb "lenses"—precise questions about angles, curvatures, and methods of detonation.

Early next morning the man

Anne Edwards

yesterday followed the news to Easington, there to interpret the ordeal of a Small Town to readers who know her best as columnist of the Big City.

Two days is
a long time
for a child
to wait....

EASINGTON, Wednesday.

TODAY this little Durham coal town must be one of the stillest spots on earth—a town suspended in air, like a scene from the movies that has suddenly stopped turning.

They stand around in groups. They are waiting, although they haven't any real hope. They fear that 82 of the town's men are gone.

They are watching—though there is nothing to see.

Nothing but a few miners coming up from the mines, some a few more going down—black, white, and strangely thin. A few groups of officials in their uniform of macintosh over a blue suit, and trilly hat squashed on round bullet heads.

Occasional notables like Mr. Shewell ("Very ordinary," they said. "You couldn't tell him from a miner") and Mr. Skinner, the banker who is now head of the Durham Division of the Coal Board, but still looks more like a banker.

A group of three clergymen hanging on like everyone else, knowing there is nothing more to be done, feeling somehow it is disrespectful just to go home.

Family affair

FOR Easington, this pit disaster is a family affair. In the post office, last night, telephone and telegraph were working full out, with only two girls to handle the rush.

Both the other girls had lost someone in the pit, the boy who drove the van had lost his father, and the girl who brought the lens had lost her husband.

Drop into a mine's heavy and

York and Greenblatt, who worked in the atomic bomb laboratory at Los Alamos, New Mexico, 2,000 miles away.

She was scheduled to pay him regular visits and pick up reports which would be passed on to Yakovlev for despatch to Russia.

Posting of Greenblatt as a conscripted G.I. to the secret Los Alamos laboratories in 1944 had been an astonishing stroke of luck for Yakovlev.

The Master Spy immediately realized what score this posting offered. He quickly worked out a plan for getting the 22-year-old G.I. "into the net."

Greenblatt was no traitor when he first joined the army. But he was already corrupted with Communism ideas.

While he was a youngster living in a tenement East Side tenement.

Get at him through his wife, Yakovlev told Rosenberg. "Do it this way."

Turned down—

IN November 1944 Ruth Greenblatt had travelled from New York to Albuquerque, a town near Los Alamos, to meet her husband on their second wedding anniversary.

Greenblatt had a five-day sleeping-out pass. They put up at an hotel.

Ruth said nothing during the first three days about the instructions Rosenberg had given her. On their fourth evening, she deftly introduced the subject while they were walking by the El Grande River.

"I had supper with Julius and

Greenblatt was startled. "What kind of information?" he asked.

"The sort you could get for them in your work," she answered.

"My work?" said Greenblatt, thinking of the dull hours he spent machining metal into odd shapes on a lathe in the E-building at Los Alamos.

"Yes, your work," Ruth replied. Julius asked me to tell you that Los Alamos has been built to make a terrific new weapon called an atomic bomb.

"The capitalists are keeping this secret from our Russian allies," Julius says it is your duty to help."

"Nothing doing," said David. "And that's flat."

—Then 'yes'

RUTH was persuasive. She pointed out that the Russians were willing to pay for their information. The extra money would mean she could give up her job and join him near Los Alamos. Maybe they could then afford to have that baby they both wanted.

Next day Greenblatt decided to do as Rosenberg — and Yakovlev — had directed.

The Sixth Man's sizing up of Greenblatt's susceptibilities had been masterly.

Greenblatt gave his wife an account of the layout of the Los Alamos plant, the number of people, and the names of scientists working there.

Quiet things he had noticed at the lab, suddenly made sense. There was the foreigner just quaking under the name Baker, but who was really Professor Niels Bohr, the Danish atom scientist.

Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, the station boss who wore a ten-gallon hat, was also an atom man. Those "Lunatics" from

Europe, Einstein included.

"This bomb has no need of 'explosive lenses.' So the bomb you are working on must be a different type. We are most anxious to find out all about it."

Rosenberg had been given this information — which was supposed to be known only to a few trusted scientists — by the Sixth Man.

He had got it from Klaus

sending on a further million dollars worth of atomic information for the attention of the Director of Military Intelligence, Moscow.

Greenblatt was on a train — bound for Los Alamos — with half of the jelly packet hidden in his wallet.

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BY THE WAY *by Beachcomber*

GIVING some advice to young men, an article says: "Never try to impress a girl, when first introduced to her, with your wealth." I disagree. The thing is to sweep her off her feet with talk of your yacht.

"Where is it?" I left the big one at Cannes last week. The other is being overhauled in the Azores. Such a bore being without em." Is not that a better way of breaking the ice than, "I'm living in a converted barnhouse at Surbiton?"

The Narkover Incident

THE governors of Narkover School have sent the following letter to the headmaster: "A few weeks without a major scandal had lulled us into the vain hope that a higher moral tone had set in. The Narkover incident has quickly disillusioned us and we judge from your silence that as is usual in these matters, you as headmaster, know more than you care to say. You may recall that your part in the roulette scandal at the back of the school tuck-shop was by no means a negligible one. Nor did you emerge with any great credit from the local bank scandal. Further, a question asked in the House about a carload of forged food coupons brought no

convincing answer from a Member whom you were said to have approached in a most reprehensible manner — even to the extent of offering him 2,000 of the coupons to keep his mouth shut. We await your explanation of the Nutmore affair."

Diary of the future

JUNE 1, 1932: In Paris today, at the 409th meeting of the Deputies, Mr. Gromyko was asked: "Have you ever really wanted a meeting of the Foreign Ministers?" The answer was a brief "No." — Oh, replied the other Deputies, somewhat taken aback, and wondering why they were there.

"As such," again

YET again! "The situation as such, is improving." If I offer to give a man a whack on the jaw as such, will he be contented to accept it as a whack on the jaw, or will he claim that it is a whack, as such, on the jaw, as such. Twice two is four, as such.



But the strangest thing about it all is the way they tell you. "A terrible thing," they say in a lilting Durham voice, and look at you softly.

They don't crumble, they don't curse, they don't cry.

They aren't even scared. "How do you feel about going back?" someone asked a young man. He shrugged. "I'll have to go back."

The first night it may have been different. Perhaps it was a town in mourning, perhaps the women wept, and the children watched in strained suspense at the pithead. I can only report what I saw.

'Ordinary'

WHAT I saw was a tidy little town of red brick houses, each like the kind a child draws — one green door in the middle and a window each side.

I saw rows of men sitting solidly on their haunches.

I saw children waiting round the pithead with their bicycles, their buckets and spades, and their ice-creams — two days is a long time for a child to wait.

I saw women waiting in doorways and windows, in a soundless semi-circle near the pithead — women who look at strangers a little fiercely, but turn out to be (on their own Durham language) "very ordinary" when you speak to them.

For it is really very ordinary for women to rear men for the world men make, and then watch and wonder but never question the stupid tragedies they make of it.



ROBERT CANNELL'S COLUMN

Cheers—h. & c.

On moment please, to consider the case of the tic-tac men of radio, members of a select group, Conductors of Studio Applause.

Officially, they do not exist. The B.B.C. turns a blind eye to their antics. But any member of a radio audience knows what goes on.

Which is why infuriated, baffled listeners sometimes wonder if the studio is filled with morons.

Techniques vary. Each expert cheer-leader, whether complete star comedian, even B.B.C. producer—has his own formula.

There is the vigorous, back-slapping all-pole-sitter, her Amen

down" the audience, coaxing them into receptive mood.

The warm-up frequently includes off-white gags cut from the script, appeals to "lock the doors" and horse-play.

2 THE WELCOME: leading the applause as each artist is introduced, the applause being graduated according to the act's importance.

3 THE SEND-OFF—after the act, with applause again carefully graduated.

Lost on her

MANY comedians lead their own applause with winks, grins, grimaces, and even the wearing

PANIC!

This is the very moment when

THE SIXTH MAN

takes fright



Drawn
by ROBB

**Bernard
Wicksteed**
makes a
friend

(A VERY ODD ONE)

I'VE come across a wonderful fellow who I hope to persuade you can take you for journeys backwards into time. It's ever so simple. He gives you a lump of old stone or a piece of slate that has fallen off the roof and tells you it is a ticket to the past.

While you are turning it over in your hand wondering what he means, he calls out: "Ah! aboard the Devonian flyer," or something and before you know what is happening you are thousands of years away.

The telegraph poles disappear and mammoths come whizzing past the window instead. As you dash through the suburban stations of time you see cavemen in skins waiting for the up-line train to civilisation.

On you go with the scenery changing from glaciers to jungle and back to glaciers again. Deserts, volcanoes and tropical beaches follow in quick succession till you grind to a stop at the station for which your ticket is valid.

The ticket was a piece of stone, you remember, and it takes you back to the era in which it was made.

The man who introduced me to this form of excursion is called Dr. Bunter Pebblehead. You may have heard the name. It's quite well known to people who read geology books and learned periodicals.

He is really a awfully good company, and I am just off for a trip with him now.

I am taking the whole family, because my wife says if I'm going away for several million years this time she and the children are coming too!

So long, now! We're off to the Jurassic seaside where Portland stone was made, and we'll tell you all about it next Saturday.

ANATOLI ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV, the Russian Vice-Consul in New York, was worried as he sat in the grey stone Consulate building on East 61st-street on that frosty February afternoon in 1946.

He could not make up his mind whether to keep an appointment that evening with one of the five spies he directed.

Yakovlev, the Sixth Man in the spy ring, was due to meet agent Harry Gold at the Earl Theatre in the Bronx.

The strain of two years' dangerous undercover work was telling. And he was still suffering from the shock of a really bad scare.

A few weeks previously he had been tipped off that a front-rank scientist known to be sympathetic to Communism was visiting New York with a briefcase full of secret atomic documents.

Trailed

DETERMINED to contact him, the Sixth Man had shadowed him for days waiting for an opening. Just when he felt it was safe to make an approach he noticed he was not the only person trailing the man with the atom secrets.

Intelligence men were also following the scientist and checking on every person he met. The Sixth Man had been shadowed.

What if Harry Gold was now being trailed, he wondered.

Yakovlev knew enough of American law to realise that what he had done could send him to the electric chair and he decided to get out of the country.

Through Agent No. 1, the British traitor Klaus Fuchs, he had sent the main secrets of Soviet atom bombs to Moscow.

David Greenglass, No. 2, had even supplied a detailed drawing of the weapon, which he had passed on.

No. 3 Agent Julius Rosenberg

had given him a complete proximity fuse—the top-secret device which made an anti-aircraft shell explode as soon as it got near an airplane.

On the Sixth Man's instructions Rosenberg, then serving as a U.S. Government weapons inspector, had brought the fuse out of a factory in his lunch box.

As a reward Yakovlev had given him a "citation" entitling him to special privileges if he ever went to Russia.

Squeezed dry

SPY No. 4, shaggy-haired Morison Soloff, had given him radar and rocket secrets ditched from the General Electric laboratories. Now agent No. 5, Harry Gold, was coming to New York to get further orders.

There was really no new work for Gold to do. Fuchs, his main source of information, had been cut off from secret American research along with all the other British scientists, and was going home to London.

Greenglass had also been squeezed dry. He was due to be

dismobilised from the Army—honourably as a top sergeant—the next week, thereby severing contact with atom work.

The Sixth Man decided to dodge his date. After all, he figured, he could always get in touch with Gold later.

Two tickets

WAITING in the upstairs lounge of the Earl Theatre, Gold wondered what could have happened. He had just given up his post as research chemist at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company in Philadelphia for a job in New York, where he would be nearer his spy chief.

He urgently wanted to see Yakovlev, whom he knew only as "John Doe," to tell him his new address.

But the Sixth Man never came and Gold had no signal from him for two months.

Then, one morning early in December, two tickets for a boxing match arrived at his lodgings. They had been forwarded from his old address, 6823 Kindred-street, Philadelphia.

There was nothing else in the envelope. But he knew that Yakovlev had sent them. And he knew that it was an order

at nine o'clock, the tall man said.

When Gold got there Yakovlev was waiting for him. The two men walked to Second-avenue and sat down in a bar. The Sixth Man ordered drinks.

"I want you to go to Paris early in March to contact a French scientist," Yakovlev said.

"That will be difficult," Gold replied. "It is not so easy to get away from my new job at Abe Brothman's and Associates."

Suspected

AT mention of the name Brothman, Yakovlev panicked. "You fool," he said. "Brothman is being watched by the F.B.I. as a suspected spy. Now the O-men are sure to get on your trail."

He drove down three times the cost of the drinks on the table and dashed out of the bar.

While Gold walked along with him trying to calm him down, Yakovlev kept muttering:

One man's name—and Yakovlev knew he was in the shadow of the F.B.I. . . .

"You've spoiled 11 years of work. You've ruined everything."

Suddenly he turned round, stared into Gold's fat face, and said: "You will never see me in the United States again." Then he disappeared down a side street.

Safety first

THREE days later, true to his principles of determination and safety first, the Sixth Man was in a ship bound for Russia.

His fears had been well founded. Early in 1947 two O-men questioned Gold about his relationship with Brothman. He braced that day. But when the ring was eventually rounded up Brothman got seven years' imprisonment and a \$15,000 fine (then equivalent to £3,750).

There was no answer when the name Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev was called as defendant on a capital charge of espionage in New York's Southern District Court on March 15 last.

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M. Blossom's Boston Restaurant

WE'RE OFF NOW EXPLORING WITH DR. LIVINGSTONE ACROSS AFRICA

YOU have had a week in which to prepare for your new book by compiling a Scrap-book of Explorers.

There should be a certain amount of each continent and one page for each of the world.

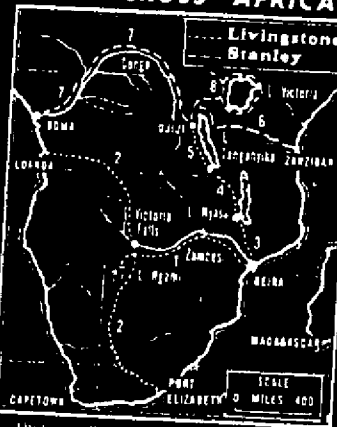
Open the Scrap-book and find the names of the explorers who have been in Africa. Write down the names of the explorers who have been in Africa. Write down the names of the explorers who have been in Africa.

And remember, when you are writing down the names of the explorers, write down the names of the explorers who have been in Africa. Write down the names of the explorers who have been in Africa.

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And remember, when you are writing down the names of the explorers, write down the names of the explorers who have been in Africa. Write down the names of the explorers who have been in Africa.



Broadway three days after the date on the ticket. The day had already gone by so all he could do was wait again.

Traced

NOTHING happened and Having Day when at five o'clock

"Hurry Gold!" a voice asked. "I am going."

First he looked at the face and the code-name as Yakovlev. Suddenly the Sam Man had traced him.

"He is the theatre at night," he said, "the face said and then off."

At five o'clock he came. They waited for the theatre. The face of the face was in the face. At five o'clock he came. They waited for the theatre. The face of the face was in the face.

"You had better go to the face," he said, "the face said and then off."

At five o'clock he came. They waited for the theatre. The face of the face was in the face. At five o'clock he came. They waited for the theatre. The face of the face was in the face.

At five o'clock he came. They waited for the theatre. The face of the face was in the face. At five o'clock he came. They waited for the theatre. The face of the face was in the face.

New job

THE man showed him a torn scrap of paper bearing the words "Traced to Gold."

"Traced to Gold?" in Gold's own handwriting. Gold had even been to Yakovlev more than a week before.

He went to his father, took out the machine, took out the words "Traced to Gold" and showed them to his father.

A VALUE-FOR-MONEY SHOPPING GUIDE FOR THE SEEKER AFTER COLOUR

YOU want a bright show of bloom in your summer bed for the longest possible time? Then have a look at my value-

for-money chart. It's only a guide, mind. You may fancy flowers that don't appear in it. You may find your nurseryman charging

more, or less, than I say. It depends on size and quality. But if you buy good, sturdy plants you'll be rewarded.

Height	Name	Best Buys	Colours	Per doz	Sales Talk
TALL	SWEET PEA	Buy named varieties	Various	3s.	Keep roots well mulched. Cut freely.
	DAHLIA	Various—decorative, cut or for display	Almost all except blue	20s.	Allow plenty of room for tall and a good layer of soil.
	COSMOS	Early-flowering single	Red, pink, crimson, white	3s.	About 3ft. Excellent for cutting.
MEDIUM	GERANIUM	Paul Crampel, King of Denmark, Miss Crampel (1919)	Scarlet, salmon, rose, pink	30s.	Cooler, but can be preserved from year to year.
	HELENIUM	Double	Scarlet, rose, yellow, orange, copper, etc.	10s.	Large, waxy, bloom like some shade, but small, sweet, but so on till late.
	PETUNIA	Conical Pink, Indian Maid	Mainly pink, blue, mauve	3s. 6d.	Bloom for months—pick off dead flowers.
	DAHLIA	Buy named varieties: Blue, Redder, Rosy, Moon	Red, yellow	7s. 6d.	Single—very free.
	ANTHRINUM	Five King, Guard-man, Mignonette, etc.	Scarlet, orange, yellow, etc.	8s.	Fine bloomers, but subject to rust in some districts. Masses of flowers from house.
	SALATA	Blaze of Fire, Hurricane	Scarlet	10s.	
DWARF	ALYSSEUM	Little Boon, Little Queen	White, lilac, blue	2s. 6d.	Excellent for edging or carpeting.
	AGERATUM	Imperial Dwarf	Blue	2s. 6d.	As above.
	LOOSESTRA	Cavalier, Prince of Wales	Yellow, white, blue	2s. 6d.	As above.
	VIOLA	Golden Crown, Blue, Redder, etc.	Yellow, etc.	4s.	Compact and free.

Why THE



THIS IS
YAKOVLEV
who showed
up the flaw
in counter-
espionage
of the West.

SIXTH MAN got away

AN IMPORTANT DAILY EXPRESS SERIES
ENDS WITH A WARNING ON THE PRICE
WE MUST PAY TO GUARD SECRETS.

TWO British Embassy officials, an experienced diplomat and a younger man, were carp-fishing from a boat on a lake outside Moscow.

In another boat a few yards away were the two NKVD secret Soviet policemen who had sat behind them at the Bolshoi Theatre the previous night.

As one of the fishermen pulled up the anchor one Russian leaned forward to get a better view. "What does he think we are doing?" the young diplomat asked.

"I don't know," said the older man. "The Russian authorities spend millions of roubles just to have us followed around. And it is done so crudely that we always know we are being followed. There seems to be no sense in it."

That was five years ago—before the spy rings organised by Soviet diplomats in Britain, America and Canada were uncovered.

Now the Russian reasoning behind the NKVD's strange activities is terrifyingly obvious. It gives this way—

Soviet diplomats abroad are getting invaluable information on the atom bomb, radar, and other Western defence secrets from foreign Communists.

But if they were continually and obviously followed they would never dare contact their agents.

Our security police will therefore shadow all foreigners—and especially foreign diplomats—to prevent them getting Soviet secrets from Westerners.

When the NKVD man had leaned forward to watch the British angler pull up the anchor he was making sure the diplomats were not retrieving a sunken box of documents dropped by a spy.

Safeguard

THAT may sound melodramatic. But it was dramatic. By such extraordinary means that the Soviet Union operating under Anastas Mikoyan, the Soviet Vice-President, the Soviet Union had been able to guard its secrets.

If Yakovlev had been caught, he would have been caught. He would have been caught. He would have been caught. He would have been caught.

The problem is that a dead man today is worth more than a live one. Many thousands of birds are killed every day. Many thousands of birds are killed every day.

It is a sad thing to see a bird killed. It is a sad thing to see a bird killed. It is a sad thing to see a bird killed.

Yakovlev's capture would have been a disaster. It would have been a disaster. It would have been a disaster.

In official reports released by the U.S. Government following the founding up of Yakovlev's agents, a number of Soviet diplomats are named as master spies.

These methods detailed in the report—murder, blackmail, seduction—show an explanation so close that only one explanation is possible. Many and perhaps all Soviet diplomats are being constantly and systematically followed.

At the University of California, a local point of atom bomb research, are specialists in a cell.

THESE ARTICLES

by Chapman Pincher

have been based on official verbatim reports of testimony given before and during the trials of the atom spies, and on other documents to which the writer has had access. All reported conversations are quoted direct from evidence.

The importance of this series is widely recognised: it is the first entirely factual reconstruction of the technique of Soviet spies. It is a warning of the vigilance necessary to guard against the operation of similar espionage networks.

What! No egg

AN egg famine is just round the corner. Its causes are bad weather, shortage of food, pest, and the slaughter of laying hens. All these, except the weather, are directly due to bad planning.

The trouble is that a dead hen today is worth more than a live one. Many thousands of birds are killed every day. Many thousands of birds are killed every day.

It is a sad thing to see a bird killed. It is a sad thing to see a bird killed. It is a sad thing to see a bird killed.

BY THE

OCARRY me out in a little Oughtward basket! Sink me and burn me! Carry me with coal! Having watched coals for ten years, certain scientists, superb in their intelligence, have discovered that, as a race, these animals are embittered and neurotic.

A cow that kicks over a milk pail is "psychologically maladjusted." O'bell me in gloves! Her name I wait for a long long time about the subconscious reactions of a cow with a suppressed X-ray Complex. We must have nursery schools.

Guard

THAT may sound melodramatic. But it was by such extravagant subtitles that the spies operating under Amvohi Agmon, with Yakovlev, the wartime Soviet Vice Consul in New York, had stolen atom bomb secrets.

If Yakovlev had been consistently shadowed Dr. Puchs would have been caught before he could do much damage. So would Harry Gold, Julius Rosenberg and the other traitors.

This precaution would have cost many thousands of dollars, but it would have safeguarded secrets worth many millions.

From Yakovlev's organization the Russians got information which advanced their atom bomb programme by at least 18 months. They also got secret details about the H bomb the proximity fuse radar and guided missiles.

Yakovlev's unceasing undercover activity was no isolated instance of a Soviet consular official abusing his diplomatic position.

In official reports released by the U.S. Government following the founding up of Yakovlev's agents, eight other Soviet diplomats were named as master spies. Their methods detailed in the reports mirror Yakovlev's so closely that only one explanation is possible. Many and perhaps all Soviet diplomats are given a clandestine spy training before leaving Russia.

Yakovlev, Peter Ivanov's plans for penetrating the Radiation Laboratory at California University, a focal point of atom bomb research are typical.

In a cell

HIS chief agent was Steve Nelson, alias Steve Nelson, a Yugoslav Communist who got into the U.S. on a forged passport.

On Ivanov's instructions he contacted five young Left-wing scientists working in the Radiation Laboratory and organized them into a Communist "cell."

Then he persuaded Dr. Joseph Weinberg, a senior scientist of California University, to "designate" the "cell" and get all the information he could out of it.

He told Weinberg to order the young Communists to destroy all evidence of Party membership, to avoid all contacts and to refrain from strong drinks.

Secret "cell" meetings were organized at Weinberg's house. Weinberg eventually gave Nelson top-secret information on atom bomb research. Nelson then met Ivanov and handed over documents which were sent to Russia in the diplomatic bag.

A few days later another Communist official met Nelson and gave him a wad of dollars.

Documents now held by the security authorities also prove that the various spy rings operated by the Consular officials are organized into one international network controlled by the Director of Military Intelligence Moscow.

Switch...

BEFORE their approach a spy agent, the diplomat - spies must get Moscow's permission.

This presumably happened before Professor Martin David Kamen, one of America's leading atomic scientists, was induced to disclose confidential information.

Kamen was shown out to dinner in San Francisco by two Soviet Consular officials, Gregory Kheifetz and Gregory Katsenov. During the two hours and forty minutes they talked, Kamen gave away secret information - an offense for which he had to resign his appointment in the atom bomb project.

Moscow spy-headquarters also arrange for Communist scientists who switch their place of work to be "handed on" from one spy ring to another. Puchs was "handed on" from London to New York and back again.

In the last ten years Soviet spies have done irreparable damage. But one valuable lesson is clearly to be learned from it.

The simplest and most effective way to stop further betrayals is by keeping constant watch on Russia's diplomatic men.

WORLD COPYRIGHT

NO egg

AN egg lamina is just round the corner. Its causes are bad weather, shortage of food, foul pest, and the slaughter of laying hens. All these, except the weather, are directly due to bad planning.

The trouble is that a dead hen today is worth more than a live one. Many thousands of birds have been killed this year although they were laying four eggs a week. Hens were culled to the high price of poultry, which is due to the shortage of meat.

It pays to keep a laying bird only when egg prices are at their highest. As soon as the price falls the birds are sold and the eggs are lost. It is not only out

BY THE

O CARRY me out in a little Oushard basket! Sink me and burn me! Crum me with coals! If I'm a watched cow for ten years, certain scientists, superb in their brilliance, have discovered that, as a race, those animals are embittered and neurotic.

A cow that kicks over a milk-pail is "psychologically mal-adjusted." O but me in glue! How long must I wait for a long long novel about the subconscious reactions of a cow with a suppressed X-ray Complex? We must have nursery books for calves, where trained psychiatrists, brandishing delicious wafers, will matter the incantations of their trade into receptive little ears.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE WAR: by Bulgar von Klippers, Goering's barber.

The Narkotex Incident

FROM the current number of the Narkotexian:

If a gas-master or even a Government spy can enter a private house without a warrant, why should not a father have access to his son's diary? The fact that certain forged documents were recently abstracted by a parent who availed himself of a favourable opportunity has led many observers to believe that the whole thing was a hoax; that the forged documents were planted there in order to entice the proud father. This theory is borne out by the fact, recently disclosed, that at the hour of the parent's somewhat forcible entry

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WORD FROM Dr. FUCHS

...and another spy goes to jail

THROUGH some odd twist of his mind Dr. Klaus Fuchs could not help the two G-men who sat interrogating him in his cell at Wormwood Scrubs a year ago.

He wanted to help them track down his confederates in the American spy ring which had stolen the secrets of the atom bomb for Russia.

But the man who had memorized the entire contents of obscure atomic documents could only badly recall the Soviet agent to whom he had passed them on.

He remembered the agent was an American with a beard; forehead, that was all.

"Thank again, doctor," said Graham Hugh Clark. "Don't this man ever tell you anything about himself?"

"Only that he was Dave from Pittsburgh," Fuchs replied.

A breach...

QUESTIONING by the G-men continued. It was only when the agent was shown a list of names that Fuchs seemed to have caught.

During an at-UNO discussion on the international control of atomic energy early in 1947, Fuchs had been seen to look at a list of names which included the names of several scientists and engineers who were working on atomic energy in the United States.

The list had been given a list of all the scientists who were working on atomic energy in the United States.

For two years of screening and checking many suspects, the G-men were convinced that the man who had been seen to look at the list of names was the same man who had been seen to look at the list of names.

He had been seen to look at the list of names in the United States, and he had been seen to look at the list of names in the United States.

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On "Dave's" instructions he had entangled young Greenblatt in the spy net.

With Russian money he was still paying for his education in the United States, and he was still paying for his education in the United States.

He had offered to pay half of Greenblatt's college expenses, but would take a degree in physics, he said.

Greenblatt, who is a native of the United States, was having trouble about Communism, he said.

The news of Gold's arrest at Roosevelt University in his Bronx home, after a 24-hour search, had been found in Greenblatt's apartment, 22 East 10th Street.

At the statue

GREENGLASS was working nights at the statue of the late President Roosevelt in New York City.

"Look at this," he said, showing a photograph of a man who was a friend of his.

"This is a brother-in-law of mine," he said. "You will have to be out of the country. Here I have \$100,000 and \$100,000 more."

"Where are you going to go?" he asked.

"I am going to Mexico," he said. "I am going to Mexico, and I am going to Mexico."

"I am going to Mexico," he said. "I am going to Mexico, and I am going to Mexico."

"I am going to Mexico," he said. "I am going to Mexico, and I am going to Mexico."

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THE SPY was Harry Gold



THE WORD was biochemist

Some Americans directly connected with the spy ring were seen at the statue of the late President Roosevelt in New York City.

Gold was seen to look at the list of names in the United States, and he was seen to look at the list of names in the United States.

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No escape

On June 2 Rosenberg was called at the day of his arrest.

"There is no escape," he said, putting a piece of paper in his mouth.

Greenblatt, who by that time was being watched, made no move to escape.

He had been seen to look at the list of names in the United States, and he had been seen to look at the list of names in the United States.

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THE WORD was biochemist

There was no more evidence made no contact with Russian agents while he was in the United States. But investigation in the past few months had been a tangle of Communist.

Repentance

WILLIAM SKARDON, 3115 42nd St., New York City, had gruffed William "Lefty" Hart-Hart, Jr., a Communist Party.

He was convinced that the brand of Communism was far different from his own, and resolved to make his own brand of Communism.

The morning tale he told himself was that of a man who was being watched by the FBI. He was being watched by the FBI.

The two G-men questioning Fuchs were anxious to establish the identity of his mother's son.

"Think again, doctor," Cook repeated.

"I do remember something now," Fuchs replied. "The man who came to see me told me he was a biochemist."

This one-sided clue, riddled to FBI headquarters in New York, started another line of inquiry.

Every qualified biochemist in the U.S. was listed. More than 100 possible suspects were investigated.

The results pointed indisputably to a Swiss-born naturalized American, 33-year-old Harry Gold.

In register

HE had often been sent from his work at the time of the leak. Examinations of hotel registers showed he had stayed in a rooming house at 100 West 11th St. on a date when Fuchs had handed over a bag of documents.

Gold, then working at Johns Hopkins Hospital, confessed he had been a paid Soviet spy since 1945.

He disclosed the name of David Greenglass, a young man, G.I., whom he had paid \$500 for atomic secrets. He described a Russian known to him as "John Doe" who had directed his activities until the end of 1944, and then he fled to fear from the United States.

He was a slender, slightly bowed man with a long nose and a nervous habit of brushing back his dark hair. Gold said.

Before Gold was charged with espionage, motion pictures of him were shown to the G-men in London. When these were shown to Fuchs in jail he recognized his former spy. In his original description Fuchs had magnified Gold's height by four inches and his age by six years.

'I'll pay half'

On the morning Gold's picture appeared on the American papers. Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenberg, a respected young couple living in Knickerbocker Village, a New York suburb, were extremely frightened.

Rosenberg helped by his wife Ethel, who was Greenglass's sister, had served directly with "John Doe" for three years. He had given the Russians a stolen atomic device which had gone to Moscow in the diplomatic bag.

He had given the Russians a stolen atomic device which had gone to Moscow in the diplomatic bag.

No escape

On June 2 Rosenberg called at the 42nd St. office of the FBI, carrying a brown paper parcel. There is another \$1000 in the said parcel, Rosenberg said, putting the money in the manila envelope.

Greenglass, who by that time knew he was being watched, made no move to escape. He handed over the \$1000 to another brother-in-law, Louis Abel.

A fortnight later, as he was making a transfer for his money, he was arrested. He confessed, and was arrested.

The Rosenbergs were arrested the next day.

The fifth man of the spy ring was Morton Sobell, a 34-year-old man who had given a false story to the Russians, was handed over by the Mexican secret police.

The manager

ESSentially the G-men established the identity of the Sixth Man, John Lee, who had managed them all.

He was Arthur Antonovitch, a 25-year-old Russian who had served as vice-consul in the Soviet consulate in New York until December 1946, when he fled suddenly for Moscow.

Gold and Sobell were each sentenced to 30 years, and Greenglass, who used the Russians' \$1000 to pay for his defence, got 15 years.

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were sentenced to die.

The Sixth Man had got away.

TOMORROW: Why the Sixth Man got away

HOME—330 m.	
6.30 Frank Sinatra Sextet.	11.30 W. J. M. S.
7.00 The Four Seasons.	11.45 W. J. M. S.
7.15 W. J. M. S. Light.	12.00 W. J. M. S.
7.30 The Four Seasons.	12.15 W. J. M. S.
7.45 W. J. M. S. Light.	12.30 W. J. M. S.
8.00 The Four Seasons.	12.45 W. J. M. S.
8.15 W. J. M. S. Light.	1.00 W. J. M. S.
8.30 The Four Seasons.	1.15 W. J. M. S.
8.45 W. J. M. S. Light.	1.30 W. J. M. S.
9.00 The Four Seasons.	1.45 W. J. M. S.
9.15 W. J. M. S. Light.	2.00 W. J. M. S.
9.30 The Four Seasons.	2.15 W. J. M. S.
9.45 W. J. M. S. Light.	2.30 W. J. M. S.
10.00 The Four Seasons.	2.45 W. J. M. S.
10.15 W. J. M. S. Light.	3.00 W. J. M. S.
10.30 The Four Seasons.	3.15 W. J. M. S.
10.45 W. J. M. S. Light.	3.30 W. J. M. S.
11.00 The Four Seasons.	3.45 W. J. M. S.
11.15 W. J. M. S. Light.	4.00 W. J. M. S.
11.30 The Four Seasons.	4.15 W. J. M. S.
11.45 W. J. M. S. Light.	4.30 W. J. M. S.
12.00 The Four Seasons.	4.45 W. J. M. S.
12.15 W. J. M. S. Light.	5.00 W. J. M. S.
12.30 The Four Seasons.	5.15 W. J. M. S.
12.45 W. J. M. S. Light.	5.30 W. J. M. S.
1.00 The Four Seasons.	5.45 W. J. M. S.
1.15 W. J. M. S. Light.	6.00 W. J. M. S.
1.30 The Four Seasons.	6.15 W. J. M. S.
1.45 W. J. M. S. Light.	6.30 W. J. M. S.
2.00 The Four Seasons.	6.45 W. J. M. S.
2.15 W. J. M. S. Light.	7.00 W. J. M. S.
2.30 The Four Seasons.	7.15 W. J. M. S.
2.45 W. J. M. S. Light.	7.30 W. J. M. S.
3.00 The Four Seasons.	7.45 W. J. M. S.
3.15 W. J. M. S. Light.	8.00 W. J. M. S.
3.30 The Four Seasons.	8.15 W. J. M. S.
3.45 W. J. M. S. Light.	8.30 W. J. M. S.
4.00 The Four Seasons.	8.45 W. J. M. S.
4.15 W. J. M. S. Light.	9.00 W. J. M. S.
4.30 The Four Seasons.	9.15 W. J. M. S.
4.45 W. J. M. S. Light.	9.30 W. J. M. S.
5.00 The Four Seasons.	9.45 W. J. M. S.
5.15 W. J. M. S. Light.	10.00 W. J. M. S.
5.30 The Four Seasons.	10.15 W. J. M. S.
5.45 W. J. M. S. Light.	10.30 W. J. M. S.
6.00 The Four Seasons.	10.45 W. J. M. S.
6.15 W. J. M. S. Light.	11.00 W. J. M. S.
6.30 The Four Seasons.	11.15 W. J. M. S.
6.45 W. J. M. S. Light.	11.30 W. J. M. S.
7.00 The Four Seasons.	11.45 W. J. M. S.
7.15 W. J. M. S. Light.	12.00 W. J. M. S.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

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) b1 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):

☐ For your information: _____

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

65-57449-NR 7/2/51

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

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: June 20, 1951

FROM : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS

REGISTERED

SUBJECT: ADDRESS BOOK SUBMITTED BY
ROBERT A. THOMSON,
2423 UNIVERSITY AVENUE,
GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA - ESPIONAGE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/15/83 BY 3042PWT/lmw

ROBERT A. THOMSON of Grand Forks, North Dakota, forwarded to the Minneapolis office an address book which was found by Mr. THOMSON'S small boy in their yard at 2423 University Avenue, Grand Forks, North Dakota.

Mr. THOMSON advised that he was forwarding this address book to the FBI in view of the fact that the name HARRY GOLD, 7 E 82 (no city) appears in the book. Mr. THOMSON was curious as to whether the address book might have some significance and relationship to the HARRY GOLD recently convicted for espionage.

This office has a file on HARRY GOLD, was, Espionage - R, Minneapolis file 65-846; however, a review of the file fails to indicate any address for HARRY GOLD either in Philadelphia or New York City. Accordingly, this book is being sent to the Bureau for examination to determine if there is any possible connection between the HARRY GOLD listed in the address book and the HARRY GOLD, was, Espionage - R, Bureau file 65-57449.

On completion of the examination of this address book, it is requested you return it to the Minneapolis division so that it can be returned to Mr. THOMSON, who requested that if the book had no significance it be returned to him so that he could endeavor to locate the rightful owner.

ADS:GAM
65-846
Enc.

136

ENCLOSURE

12/6/51 -
Enclosed rtd to
Minneapolis
EVR

RECORDED 136

INDEXED 136

EX-35

JUN 25 1951

65-57449-795

W. J. [Signature]

Mem to New York
cc - Philadelphia
E. J. [Signature]

SAC, New York

July 2, 1951

Director, FBI

HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/15/81 BY 3042 PBT/hmw

By letter dated June 20, 1951, the Minneapolis Office forwarded to the Bureau an address book furnished by Robert A. Thomson, Grand Forks, North Dakota, which had been found in the Thomsons back yard by Mr. Thomson's son. Mr. Thomson made this address book available because he noted therein the name of Harry Gold with the address 7 E 82nd Street, (no city given) telephone BU 2 1506.

It is noted that this address book contains many names and addresses in the cities of New York and Philadelphia and that many of the names appear to refer to medical doctors. It also contains the name and address of the American Chemical Society in Washington, D. C. The handwriting would appear to be that of an older person of foreign background, and it is noted that the addresses of such organizations as the American Joint Distribution Committee in Paris and the CARE organization in New York are contained therein.

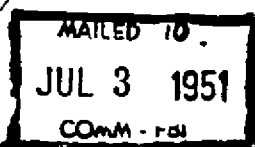
Inasmuch as 7 E 82nd Street is not a known address of subject, Harry Gold, New York is requested to conduct investigation at that address to determine whether a Harry Gold resides there in order that a definite elimination may be made.

In the event there is an address 7 E 82nd Street in Philadelphia, that Office should conduct similar investigation.

It is requested that this matter be handled promptly, in order that this address book might be returned to Mr. Thomson and the rightful owner should it have no relation to this case.

RECORDED - 57 65-57660 - 795
cc - Philadelphia

EJV:dnd



60 JUL 6 1951

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____

AB

CA

51

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ORIGIN:

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

File #65-1718

Made at:

: Date:

: Period:

***Made by:**

CINCINNATI, OHIO

8-9-50

22-50

WADE H. ALLEY

L.M.

Title:

~~0-2,3-50~~

Character:

HARRY GOLD, with aliases

:ESPIONAGE (R)

SYNOPSIS:

BENJAMIN SMILG, employed Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, contacted by GOLD in 1938 to secure aircraft information. SMILG, upon interview, states GOLD contacted him five times during 1938-1939 on basis of mutual acquaintance with STANISLAUS SHUMOVSKY, former student at MIT, whom SMILG tutored in school. SMILG states four contacts in Dayton made while GOLD was student at Xavier University in Cincinnati, and fifth one while employed by chemical firm in the East. SMILG denies he furnished information to GOLD. On fourth contact GOLD exhibited to SMILG photostat of a receipt previously given SHUMOVSKY by SMILG at MIT for payment of tutoring services.

- RUC -

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

CONTACTS OF HARRY GOLD WITH BENJAMIN SMILG
IN DAYTON, OHIO

BENJAMIN SMILG was questioned concerning his acquaintance with HARRY GOLD, and he stated at the outset that he now believed that HARRY GOLD, the person whose picture recently appeared in the newspapers as an admitted Soviet spy, was the same individual who contacted him on several occasions in Dayton, Ohio, some years ago. At this point, four recent photographs of HARRY GOLD were exhibited to SMILG, who positively identified him as one and the same person who contacted him. In this connection, SMILG went on to relate the details of these contacts, which are as follows:

Approved: C. E. Campbell SAC

Copies to:

5 - Bureau (65-58805)
3 - New York (65-15324)
2 - Philadelphia (65-4307)
2 - Cincinnati

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R 424 DEC 9 1960

RECORDED-28

JUN 21

24

5-EL

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 121-24040

Cincinnati #65-1718

At the outset SMILG stated that the dates of these contacts and the number were hazy in his mind, but he recalled that the first time he was contacted by HARRY GOLD was in the fall of 1938, at which time he was residing at 307 Oxford Avenue, with his parents and brother. Regarding the first contact, he stated he could not recall the day of the week nor the time of day, but that it was probably in the late afternoon or early evening that he first contacted him. He stated that GOLD may have telephoned him at his residence prior to arriving, but that he cannot recall that he did. However, at that time the telephone of his residence was listed in his name. He stated that when GOLD appeared at his residence, he introduced himself under his true name, although in the years following, this name was forgotten by SMILG, and GOLD stated that he was a student at Xavier University, was very lonely, knew no one, and was anxious to make the acquaintance of SMILG.

SMILG stated that he inquired of GOLD as to why he called on him, and GOLD stated that he was a friend of STAN SHUMOVSKY. SMILG stated that he cannot recall whether he used the full name of SHUMOVSKY or just the first name. He went on to tell SMILG that he was from Philadelphia, and the conversation during the first evening, which he believes lasted from one and one-half to two hours, at his residence, consisted mainly of talk about school and SHUMOVSKY. SMILG stated that he cannot recall which members of his family were present on the occasion of GOLD'S visit, but assumes that the entire family was home, as they were usually in the evenings, and he stated definitely that GOLD did not bring him a gift, but it may have been possible that GOLD brought a box of chocolates to his mother, although he cannot recall this.

SMILG cannot recall whether he drove GOLD from his residence to the bus stop or the railroad depot on the occasion of the first visit, although he did on one, and probably two other visits. He stated that GOLD'S first visit, as he recalls, was purely a social visit, on the basis of what purported to be a mutual friendship with STANISLAUS SHUMOVSKY. SMILG recalls that on this occasion, or maybe another, GOLD furnished him with his address in Cincinnati, and encouraged him to visit him. However, SMILG stated that from the outset he did not like GOLD as an individual, and described him as having "a greasy appearance," and in general he did not feel that GOLD was the type of individual with whom he wished to be acquainted or to know on a social basis.

SMILG stated that the second visit from GOLD was, to the best of his recollection, in about two or three months, probably in early 1939, at which time he again came to the residence at 307 Oxford Avenue, and SMILG recalls that the conversation was again purely social, pertaining to school and SHUMOVSKY, and SMILG stated that from his conversation with GOLD, there appeared to be no question but that he did personally know SHUMOVSKY, due to the fact that he was well informed concerning him.

Cincinnati #65-1718

SMILG believes that on the second contact, GOLD made inquiry of him concerning his employment, and although SMILG does not specifically recall, he believes that he would have informed him that he was employed at Wright Field, and probably told him that he was an Aeronautical Engineer. He believes that on this second visit he may have driven GOLD to the railroad depot in Dayton, but he stated that he definitely knows that he never drove GOLD to the downtown district of Cincinnati. He stated that in view of his personal dislike for GOLD, he knows that he did not offer to drive him to the depot, and did so only on the request of GOLD, and on none of the visits did he encourage GOLD to return to visit him again. He stated that if inquiry was made of him on this visit concerning his employment, such inquiry would probably have been made while he was enroute to the railroad depot with GOLD.

The third visit by GOLD to SMILG was again, to the best of SMILG'S recollection, about two or three months later, probably in the late spring of 1939. He cannot recall how long this visit was, but believes that again it was the same social call at his home, and that he, SMILG, drove GOLD to the railroad depot at GOLD'S request. He believes that it was on the occasion of this visit, and while enroute to the railroad depot, that GOLD told him that he was interested in securing information concerning aircraft from SMILG, and more or less solicited SMILG'S cooperation in furnishing such information, although SMILG stated he asked for no definite information in the aircraft field, and he assumed that GOLD was merely interested in general aircraft information. SMILG told GOLD that he, HARRY GOLD, had no business receiving such information. However, GOLD still insisted, and then proceeded to convert him to his ideas by generally stating that the Russians were fighting our war, and due to the shortsightedness of our political leaders, we were not in the war, and as a result, it was the duty of everyone to help Russia in its efforts. SMILG stated that these were not the exact words of GOLD. However, that was the general tenor of his statement, and as he recalls it, GOLD'S talk was anti-Hitler, rather than pro-Russian or Communist.

At this point SMILG'S attention was drawn to the fact that at this time Russia was not involved in an active war, and he explained that GOLD apparently referred to Russia's fight against Nazism and HITLER, that Russia was the only nation that was going to fight Germany, and it did not appear that the United States was going to fight HITLER'S aggression.

SMILG still stated that to the best of his recollection and memory these were the correct dates of GOLD'S contacts with him.

SMILG stated that at this time, after hearing this statement by GOLD, he merely considered him as an over-zealous, enthusiastic "pink" student, and told him of his refusal to cooperate, and attempted to talk

Cincinnati #65-1718

GOLD out of his objectives by stating to GOLD that if he were exposed, such exposure would reflect adversely on the Jewish people in the United States.

SMILG stated that he cannot recall whether any further mention was made of SHUMOVSKY'S name, and he cannot recall whether he asked GOLD as to who wanted the information, whether it was SHUMOVSKY, or whether SHUMOVSKY had sent GOLD to contact him. He stated that to the best of his recollection there was no question brought up in this regard by either one of them, which SMILG believes was due to the fact that he merely considered GOLD at that time to be a "pink" student out operating on his own, and gave no consideration to him at that time as being a Soviet espionage agent, or even connected with the Soviets, especially in view of the fact that he was a student in college.

The fourth contact by GOLD was again, according to SMILG'S recollection, about three months later, at which time SMILG recalls that GOLD was a student at Xavier University, and SMILG definitely cannot recall any visit directly from Philadelphia by GOLD.

On the occasion of this fourth visit, SMILG stated that conversation took place while again driving GOLD to the railroad depot, and again GOLD attempted to get SMILG to cooperate with him, which SMILG refused to do, and SMILG stated that his refusal at this time was stronger than it had been previously. He stated that GOLD showed him a photostatic copy of a receipt which was made out to STANISLAUS SHUMOVSKY, and signed by BEN SMILG, and at this point SMILG stated that he was not only startled at seeing such a copy of the receipt, but that he was also petrified. SMILG stated that upon seeing this receipt he then fully realized that GOLD was not merely a student with "pink" ideas, but he apparently had definite connections with the Russians, and was working as a Russian spy, or he would not have come into possession of this receipt. In explanation thereof, SMILG related that while attending the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge, Massachusetts, he tutored STANISLAUS SHUMOVSKY from 1931 to 1935, and he always furnished receipts to SHUMOVSKY, at his request, when SHUMOVSKY paid him for his tutoring services. SMILG stated that these receipts were not the usual form receipts, but were usually just a small slip of paper which he would fill out in receipt form, showing the date, the name of SHUMOVSKY, the amount, and the receipt would bear SMILG'S signature. He stated that SHUMOVSKY, at the outset of tutoring him, stated that it was necessary for him to have receipts in order to account for his expenses to the Russian Government, or Amtorg, while attending MIT.

Continuing SMILG stated that he cannot recall the date of the receipt which was shown to him by GOLD, as he looked at it only momentarily, and told GOLD that this receipt was one he had given SHUMOVSKY for payment for services for tutoring him while both attended MIT in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Cincinnati #65-1718

SMILG stated he cannot recall what he said, or what GOLD said following the showing of this receipt, but he stated he may have said something to the effect that it could cause a terrible "mess," and his basis for making such a statement at that time was due to the fact that he could not understand how GOLD came into possession of the receipt, that it was his impression that GOLD would have had to have gotten this receipt from either Amtorg, or the Russian Government. To the best of his recollection, he stated that he cannot recall any specific conversation, other than that already related, but he knows he did still refuse to cooperate, and he left GOLD at the railroad station and has not seen him since that time. Again on this fourth contact he cannot recall GOLD giving any explanation as to where he secured the receipt, although he stated he may have asked him and GOLD probably did not tell him, but he could not be sure in this regard. He stated that this was the last he saw of GOLD, and following these visits, which he believed were only four, he did not report it to his superiors at Wright Field for the following reasons:

First, he had failed to cooperate with HARRY GOLD and furnished him no information whatsoever concerning his work or any activities at Wright Field. Secondly, he was new in his position at Wright Field, and did not want to endanger his job, with which he was completely satisfied, and thirdly, he hoped that GOLD, upon completing his schooling, would go out into the world and secure a job and drop out of the work which he was then doing, and the whole matter would be forgotten.

BENJAMIN SMILG was re-interviewed on August 2, 1950, by the writer and Special Agent in Charge A. E. OSTHOLTHOFF, at which time he furnished the following information:

SMILG stated that since being first interviewed he now recalls that there was one additional visit by GOLD. He places this last visit as being in the summer of 1939. At this time he recalls that GOLD was employed by some chemical firm in the East and stopped off in Dayton while enroute to either Chicago or Minneapolis on a business trip. He related that GOLD again contacted him at his Dayton residence either in the late afternoon or night. SMILG stated that this visit was purely social, that no mention was made of espionage activities and GOLD made no demand for SMILG to furnish any information.

SMILG stated that during the period of the contacts by GOLD his position at Wright Field was that of an Aeronautical Engineer in Grade P-2, and he was doing research on flutter in connection with aircraft. SMILG denied that SHUMOVSKY or anyone else was instrumental or influenced him in securing a position at Wright Field. He stated that following his passing

Cincinnati #65-1718

the Civil Service examination and being offered an appointment, he was a bit reluctant to accept the position, as he did not want to be known as a "job jumper," and stated that Professor JOSEPH S. NEWELL was instrumental in his accepting the position at Wright Field.

SMILG stated that NEWELL was Placement Officer at MIT and in addition was employed at Wright Field during the summers, and he wrote to SMILG and told him that the position offered good opportunities and that he felt that SMILG had the background for the position. SMILG thereafter went to Wright Field and talked with NEWELL and a Captain PAUL KEMMER, and then accepted the position and started work there in August of 1936. SMILG advised that KEMMER is now a retired Air Force Colonel.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE
OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Cincinnati #65-1718

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter to New York dated 7-21-50.

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

JUN 25 1951

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/18/8 BY 3042 PWT/lmw

WASH FROM NEW YORK 39

25

6-52 P

DIRECTOR

DEFERRED

HARRY GOLD, WAS, ESP-R. USM CARROLL, SDNY, ADVISED JUNE TWO FIVE
THAT HARRY GOLD WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO LEWISBURG PENITENTIARY JUNE
TWO SIX NEXT.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

62 JUL 10 1951

F-145

RECORDED - 29

EX-62

JUN 30 1951
13

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

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

DATE: July 5, 1951

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, WAS
ESP-RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/18/82 BY 3042 PWT/lmw

Rebulet 7/2/51 relative to the name HARRY GOLD and address 7 East 82nd Street, telephone BU 81506 appearing in the address book furnished by ROBERT A. THOMSON of North Dakota.

The American Medical Directory of 1950 indicates that Harry Gold, M.D., Professor of Clinical Pharmacology, has offices at 7 East 82nd Street, New York City. Information secured from the telephone company reflects that Dr. Harry Gold is a subscriber to BU 81506 and has offices at 7 East 82nd Street.

cc - Philadelphia

JCW:IM
65-15324

RECORDED - 56

G.I.R.

EX-71

JUL 6 1951

14

65-57449-798

File
Vine Lake

FBI

JUL 11 1951

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 65-15324 MFF

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE JUL 5 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/27, 28; 5/7-12, 22-25; 6/6, 18, 26/51	REPORT MADE BY JOSEPH C. WALSH
TITLE HARRY GOLD, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

On 4/27/51, VERA KANE was confronted by HARRY GOLD; GOLD outlined in detail his meetings with her; she recalled instances but denied ever meeting him or that she was aware of any of GOLD's or BLACK's espionage operations. GOLD prepared "The Circumstances Surrounding My Work as a Soviet Agent--A Report", also "Information Relative to Soviet Espionage Operations as Known to HARRY GOLD". GOLD transferred 6/26/51 from NYC Prison to US Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa. According to AUSA, SDNY, GOLD will be recalled as a witness in the OSCAR VAGO trial expected in October, 1951.

6108

*Sp 4/51
all info correlated
per 65-57449-802-402*

*334-604
5-15-51*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/18/8 BY 3042 PWT/IMW

*Encl
L. C. King
P. L. King
V. L. King*

65-57449-798X

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED R 424 DEC 8 1950 THIS REPORT	RECORDED - 43 INDEXED - 43
5 - Bureau (65-58805) 1 - Philadelphia (Info) 3 - New York COPY IN FILE	JUL 6 1951 <i>[Handwritten marks]</i>

PERTY OF FBI--THIS CONFIDENTIAL REPORT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI AND ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE OF TO WHICH LOANED.

DETAILS:

VERA KANE

On April 27, 1951, VERA KANE was confronted by HARRY GOLD in the offices of the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, United States Court House, Foley Square, New York City.

GOLD entered the room where KANE was already present and said, "Hello VERA", and offered his hand. KANE acknowledged the handshake in a very nervous fashion, stating to the effect that she presumed he was HARRY GOLD, and asked GOLD if he knew her. GOLD replied that he did, and KANE then asked him to tell where they met.

GOLD then proceeded to explain in considerable detail that they met in her apartment in Greenwich Village, New York City, in September, 1933, and named TOM BLACK, FERN HELLER, and ERNIE SEGESSEMAN as other individuals present at that time.

GOLD described subsequent meetings that took place in her apartment in Greenwich Village, in BLACK's apartment in Newark, New Jersey, and also in KANE's room at the Hotel Carteret in New York City.

He recalled specifically attending the play "Waiting for Lefty" with KANE and TOM BLACK, and during the course of which KANE became so overwrought with the play that she jumped up and cried out "Strike!".

GOLD asserted to KANE that she was aware of some of his espionage activities on behalf of the Soviet Union during the period 1933 to 1935.

GOLD pointed out the incident of a discussion with TOM BLACK and KANE where mention was made of the difficulties GOLD had encountered in having photostats made of certain processes that GOLD had been stealing from Penn Sugar. GOLD stated that he recalls quite definitely that KANE suggested to him that he take this material to the Hudson Blueprinting Company in New York City, as it was a large concern and no suspicion would arise in having the photostat work done there.

KANE overcame her original nervousness in her first meeting with GOLD and then adopted a very patronizing and friendly attitude toward GOLD. She stated that there was no question in her mind that GOLD was sincere in his beliefs that he knew her. However, she had no recollection of ever meeting him.

She readily admitted various meetings at her home in Greenwich and in the Hotel Carteret, wherein TOM BLACK and ERNIE SEGESSEMAN were present, and also recalled the incident during the play "Waiting for Lefty". However, she had not the vaguest recollection of ever being in the presence of HARRY GOLD.

She specifically denied that she was aware of any espionage activities on the part of GOLD or BLACK, and added that if she ever offered advice to GOLD concerning photostat work to further his espionage activities, she believed she would have remembered same. However, she has no recollection in this regard.

GOLD told KANE that he had not mentioned her name until 6 or 7 weeks after the arrest, and explained that when he first met her he was about 22 years old and was very favorably impressed by her kindness. He explained that he held no malice toward her and regretted that they had to meet under such circumstances.

At the conclusion of this confrontation, VERA KANE thanked HARRY GOLD and the agents present for the opportunity of meeting HARRY GOLD.

The day subsequent to the aforementioned confrontation, GOLD stated that Miss KANE's reluctance to acknowledge either remembering him or having participated in any discussions about obtaining information for the Soviet Union may possibly be due to her not wanting her son to know about her past. GOLD said that at the time he knew Miss KANE her son was about 8 years old (and should be about 26 years old now), and he was staying with KANE's parents in Utica, New York.

It was GOLD's belief that VERA KANE was not involved beyond 1935. He explained that he recalled TOM BLACK admonishing him in 1936 not to talk to VERA KANE about their work or their contacts. He recalled also that they had dinner in VERA KANE's room at the Hotel Carteret in 1936, when BLACK told him to conceal from KANE the fact that they were working in the nearby Hotel Chelsea on the construction of a carrying case for an ultraviolet device for reading secret writing.

GOLD stated that he recalled the general plan of VERA KANE's apartment and described it as follows:

The apartment was located on the first floor toward the rear of the building. It was on the left hand side of the hallway and in general consisted of a long narrow room with a window in the back at the left hand corner and one faced the rear. Off to the right there was a small kitchen and on the left side and toward the front of the apartment was a washroom.

GOLD suggested that KANE may remember the incident in the summer of 1935 when she and TOM BLACK escorted him to Pennsylvania Station, and that both gave him the clenched-hand-salute as the train was pulling out for Philadelphia.

GOLD's Statements

On April 27, 1951, HARRY GOLD gave the reporting agent the large quantity of pencilled notes which he explained he had compiled since his arrest in May, 1950. He explained that the great bulk of these notes were prepared in anticipation for a proposed series of articles as originally negotiated by the International News Service. These negotiations were discontinued by International News Service.

GOLD stated that it is his intention at this time to present this material to the Bureau for whatever disposition it deems necessary, as he does not believe he would be able to retain such material after his arrival at the Federal Penitentiary.

Insofar as the aforementioned notes are almost completely indecipherable, GOLD dictated to Bureau stenographers from the aforementioned notes and has compiled that which he has entitled "The Circumstances Surrounding My Work as a Soviet Agent -- A Report". The substance of this report, according to GOLD, is an amplification on the title, as noted in various conversations with representatives of the FBI.

The report contains early background material; that is, events which led to GOLD's favorable inclination toward the proposals of TOM BLACK and PAUL SMITH that he work for the Soviet Union, circumstances and motives directing him in his work for the Soviet Union, his relationship with SEMENOV, YAKOVLEV, THOMAS L. BLACK and KLAUS FUCHS, and finally his attitudes prior to and subsequent to his arrest.

(Copies of this report have been forwarded to the Bureau and the Philadelphia office.)

Another segment of the aforementioned notes prepared by GOLD is set out as follows as dictated by him:

INFORMATION RELATIVE TO SOVIET ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS AS KNOWN
TO HARRY GOLD

I. Concerning Meetings - General

A Dates for meetings were set in advance with provision for alternate dates. The place of the meetings were designated and the time.

B I (GOLD) usually went to New York direct - one hour or two in advance, but some times was just able to make the appointment. There was always the difficulty of making excuses to my friends at work and to my family at home.

Concerning the people at work, I would usually tell them that I was going out on a date or that I was going to the public library; my family

I would tell the same. Sometimes, however, I would slip and would tell one thing to my friends at work, such as MORRELL DOUGHERTY, and would tell DOUGHERTY that I was going on a date and then would forget and would call my mother and tell her that I was going to work late. Thereupon, I would worry less DOUGHERTY should call home and thus determine that I had lied to him.

With but one exception, all of my regular meetings with Soviet agents took place in New York City. The only one who deviated to any extent in this procedure was my second Soviet contact, STEVE SCHWARTZ. STEVE saw me about half the time during the period of our contact from August, 1936 to the early winter of 1937 in Philadelphia at a number of locations, all a good distance from my home.

There were a number of other instances where I met Soviet agents by prearrangement, in cities other than New York:

During the period of September 1938 to March 1940 I met my third Soviet contact, FRED, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and once in Middletown, Ohio.

On one occasion I met SEMENOV in Buffalo, New York, and there turned over to him information I had received from AL SLACK. In addition to this, when SEMENOV first contacted me in Philadelphia in July of 1940, he called my home and I met him in downtown Philadelphia.

Also the only time on record when a Soviet agent called at my home, was in late September, 1949, when the Russian, SARYTCHEV, came to my home on Saturday evening, September 24.

The one final instance where I met a Soviet agent other than in New York City was in early January of 1941 upon my return from the first of my last two trips to see BEN SMILG in Dayton, Ohio. At this time I saw SEMENOV in Cincinnati in the evening of the same day that I had been to Dayton.

C. The length of the meetings varied - generally they were two hours on the average; however, they were anywhere from five minutes up to four hours duration. On occasions there occurred what might be called "split meetings";

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that is, the Soviet agent would meet me, then would return later, after conferring with his superior or to keep another appointment in the interim. When such incidents occurred, our second meetings always took place at a spot different from that of the first rendezvous.

II Concerning Alternate Meetings

While this technique was varied in some details from agent to agent, still, in general, the following method was pursued. If a particular meeting did not take place then the next one was to be at the same place, but a week later, and either one hour earlier or one hour later than the time set for the original meeting.

Should this second meeting not take place, then a "pre-arranged" appointment was set; this was to take place at a different spot, which place was different from any set for the first two scheduled meetings. This spot was never utilized except for these "pre-arranged" meetings (reserve meetings). I can recall four such locations. One was at the corner of 47th Street and Broadway on the North side of 47th, below the spot where the large "Pepsi Cola" sign is located. Another was at the Broadway stop of the Astoria elevated line. The third was the Northwest corner of 51st Street and Lexington Avenue and the fourth one was at one time Child's Restaurant on 34th Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues on the North side of 34th Street.

III Concerning Alternate Agents

A If necessary I was to repulse them at first; the idea was to make certain that when such a person would get in touch with me that he was not an FBI plant "or counter espionage agent".

B Phone calls were rarely used; also, the idea of such calls was discouraged. Whenever I happened to suggest them to the Soviet agents they told me that it would make it difficult for me to explain to my mother and family as to just who was calling, supposing I were not at home when the call came.

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RESERVE MEETINGS

The hour for the reserve meetings was set for a time different than either of the first two meetings. This time was chosen such that the Soviet agent and I would be most likely to make it; thus a late Saturday evening or early Sunday morning would be chosen.

NOTE: On several occasions during 1942-43 (when I was extremely exhausted by the large number of trips I had made to New York, in particular those futile ones to see ABE BROTHMAN and obtain information from him), SEMENOV told me that he had a "good boy" and by this I understood that the "boy" was SEMENOV's runner or leg-man; SEMENOV told me that he was going to try to have this man effect some of our meetings in Philadelphia (These meetings to be the more routine ones), and thus ease some of the burden of my making so many trips to New York.

Also sometime in 1945 YAKOVLEV mentioned to me that he was going to introduce me to a woman (I think a young woman) whose husband was in the service (but whether the United States or Soviet military I do not know) and who would effect some of the meetings with me in his place. Neither SEMENOV nor JOHN ever did anything further about arranging for my meeting these alternates.

However, the following were incidents when phone calls were used:

(1) FRED called me in Philadelphia in August of 1938 just prior to the time that I went to Cincinnati. On this occasion, I saw him in the Bronx, New York. He called in the early evening.

(2) FRED called me on Thanksgiving morning in 1938 at Cincinnati. This was at the BROOKS' home in Cincinnati where I was staying.

(3) FRED called me in Cincinnati from Chicago about March of 1939. However, I was at school and he only spoke to Mrs. BROOKS.

(4) FRED called me from New York in late April of 1940; this was the occasion when I went to New York and met JOSEPH KATZ.

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(5) SEMENOV called me once in early July of 1940 in order to get in touch with me. This was the first time that I met SEMENOV. There is also some possibility that SEMENOV may have called me on one other occasion at my home.

(6) YAKOVLEV called me from Oxford Circle in Philadelphia on a snowy morning in January of 1945. This was to notify me that Dr. FUCHS was at that time at his sister's home in Cambridge, Massachusetts. When I met YAKOVLEV that morning he explained that he had to go the Midwest, probably Chicago, and there was not time for him to use the regular technique for getting in touch with me.

When each of these men called, they identified themselves only by the name by which they were known to me, such as SAM, FRED or JOHN, and apparently relied upon me recognizing their voices, which I did.

It should be emphasized that I never knew where to get in touch with any of the Soviet agents and it was not until YAKOVLEV (JOHN) came on the scene that a technique was worked up whereby they could notify me as to emergency meetings.

B A special arrangement was agreed upon between SARYTCHEV and myself concerning our regular meetings after October 23, 1949. I understood that there was a distinct possibility that some other Soviet agent besides SARYTCHEV would be the one who would meet me on these occasions. The arrangements were as follows:

They are given in detail because they differ markedly from the arrangements used with any of the other agents.

First: The primary purpose of these meetings was that I be observed by a Soviet agent at regular intervals to see if I was not in custody or under surveillance. Unless either I or the Soviet agent desired, no conversation was to take place. In fact, no actual contact was to be established.

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This was the technique: The meetings were to take place on the first Sunday of alternate months beginning in December of 1949; that is, the first meeting was to be in December of 1949, the next in February, 1950, the following in April, 1950 and so on. I was to go to New York on the previous evening, that is Saturday night, and was to spend the entire evening, and the following morning, in moving from place to place, from cafeteria to cafeteria, riding in the subway and on busses and, in general, being constantly on the go and alert for any signs of being observed. I was not to stay at any hotel.

In the event I was observed, all bets were off, there was to be no meeting. This was wholly in my discretion. I was to make a call early in the morning to either one of my cousins who lived in New York or to one of my former co-workers at A. BROTHMAN & Associates, such as OSCAR VAGO, BOB GERSON or SOL FANSHEL and to visit them that morning for some contrived reason. I was to make no attempt to keep the regular meeting.

The place for these regular meetings was to be the 90th Street Elmhurst stop of the Flushing elevated line and was to be on a little island directly below the elevated station, and on the side of the El going toward Flushing. There is a newsstand there. I was to stand on this small island and my contact was to be across the street where there is a row of several small stores. I was to be smoking a curved-stem pipe and he was to be smoking a cigar. If no contact was desired, we were merely to observe each other for a few minutes and then continue on our way.

Should I desire to speak to the Soviet agent, however, then I was to be across the street where the row of stores were, that is, on his place. Should the Soviet agent desire to speak to me he was to be standing on the small island near the newsstand.

I had not provided for three possibilities. One, was that the location I had chosen contained not one but four newsstands on various corners. The second one, was that the newsstand I had chosen was the only one of the four which was closed on a Sunday morning. The third one was, that I had no way of recognizing the Soviet agent beyond his cigar, unless he actually desired to contact me.

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Should he desire to speak to me then the following procedure was to take place. He was to ask me "Can you direct me to the Horace Harding Hospital?", and I was to answer, "Yes, I am going that way myself. Come along."

For one hour before these regular meetings were to take place, I was to observe the following precautions. I was to scout the area near the 90th Street, Elmhurst station very carefully for any signs of surveillance and, again, should I detect anything suspicious, no meeting was to take place. The time for these meetings were set for 10:00 a.m., and I was to wait no more than five minutes at the designated spot.

IV Emergency Meetings

A With YAKOVLEV

Were I ever to receive two tickets to a sporting or a theatrical event in New York City through the mail and in an envelope with no other enclosures, then I was to use the following procedure:

At a definite date, a definite number of days after the date on the tickets (I believe it was three days) and at a definite time (the hour was somewhere between eight and nine, but was set for an odd minute, say something like 8:23 or 8:43) I was to be at the inside of a sea food restaurant bar at the Astoria stop of the Broadway elevated line. I was to observe extreme precaution before making this meeting and was to scout the place in about one hour in advance for signs of surveillance. At the appointed time, I was to be at a seat at a table in the sea food restaurant where he could be observed by YAKOVLEV, who was to be standing at the bar. I was then to be joined by YAKOVLEV. This emergency meeting held for all times that I was to receive two tickets as designated, in the mail.

B With SARYTCHEV

Should SARYTCHEV ever desire to get in touch with me in addition to our regular scheduled meetings, I was to use the following method:

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Should I receive a book at the Heart Station of the Philadelphia General Hospital, which book was titled either "The Chemistry Of The Carbohydrates" or "Further Advances In Carbohydrate Chemistry" and was written by two men, WARD W. PIGMAN and R. GOEPP, then I was to take this as a signal for a meeting.

The actual rendezvous was to take place on the Sunday following my receipt of the book. The book, incidentally, was to be sent first class mail to insure that it would arrive in Philadelphia a day or two after it was mailed in New York, the book being mailed so that I would receive it on say a Wednesday or a Thursday, in plenty of time to plan for the emergency meeting.

The place where we were to meet was set for New Rochelle, New York. I was to take a train to New Rochelle and on arriving at the railroad station there was to walk through Hudson Park in the direction of the boardwalk. Once I arrived at the boardwalk I was to turn to my right and there, one hundred feet further on, was a covered shelter where my Soviet contact was to be standing. He was to be smoking a cigar and I was to be smoking a curved-stem pipe. Such a pipe at that time was in my possession.

The contact was to greet me thus: "Can you direct me to the Horace Harding Hospital?" I was to answer, "Yes, I am going that way myself. Come along." The time of this meeting on Sunday was to be at 1:00 p.m.

Also, I was given to understand that there was a possibility that in case of such emergency meeting, some other agent besides SARYTCHEV might be there.

V Concerning Letters

A-FRED and the letter drop in Brooklyn in April of 1940 was the first and the only time such technique was used, except for the telephone number of a JEROME KAPLUN or KAPLOUN (phonetic) (my memory as to this name is vague on both spelling and pronunciation) whom FUCHS was to get in touch with when he arrived in Cambridge from Los Alamos either in late 1944 or early 1945.

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In addition to the technique for SARYTCHEV getting in touch with me by means of sending the technical book, we agreed upon the following method, whereby I could notify him that an emergency meeting was desired:

In such a case, early in the week, about a Monday or Tuesday, I was to insert an ad in the "Situations Wanted" section of the "New York Times". This ad was to run for three consecutive days and was to read as follows:

Biochemist, age 32, Masters Degree, good record, desires position in industry or research. Opportunity to do original investigative work prime consideration.

The wording is approximate, but it is very close to that which we had actually decided on.

SARYTCHEV was to keep watch on the "New York Times" daily and should he see such an ad in the middle of the week, he would know that an emergency meeting was scheduled in New Rochelle for the following Sunday at 1 p.m.

PAYMENTS FOR ESPIONAGE SERVICES

A Payments to Gold

From November of 1935 up until sometime in 1944 I received some fifty per cent of the expenses involved in carrying out my espionage activities. This figure may at times have gone as high as seventy-five per cent and at times may have gone as low as forty per cent. This was accomplished by my deliberate underestimation of the money needed, for my various trips to New York and other places.

The original proposition made by my Soviet superior, PAUL SMITH, in November 1935 and by the others who followed SMITH was that my expenses be met in their entirety but that I was to put out the money first and was then to be reimbursed. I submitted receipts for all money that was paid to me and signed these with the name COHEN. On these receipts was usually a notation such as "received - \$30.00 for trip to Rochester in October of 1940" and sometimes the person who was to be seen was designated on the receipt.

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The following persons received payment or were offered payment by me:

(1) ALFRED DEAN SLACK received a subsidy of \$300.00 a month over a period from October 19, 1940 up until September or October of 1942. I can recall only one further payment to SLACK during the period that he was meeting me in Kingsport, Tennessee, during the early part of 1944. SLACK was also given expenses for a number of trips which he took to New York from Rochester and from Rochester to West Virginia. These trips were in connection with our espionage activities.

(2) On at least one occasion I gave SLACK the sum of \$500 which he subsequently paid to HOWARD GOCHENAUR in Belle, West Virginia, (near Charleston); this money was given to GOCHENAUR upon receipt of GOCHENAUR's information on the nylon salt process as carried out at the DuPont Plant in Belle. There was to be a further payment but SEMENOV would not consent to this.

On each occasion that I gave SLACK money either for himself or for GOCHENAUR he gave me receipts similar to mine which receipts he subsequently turned over to SEMENOV. SLACK signed these receipts. I can not recall whether SLACK used his own name in signing these receipts or whether he used an alias as I did. My clearest recollection is that he signed them "AL".

(3) In January of 1945, just before I went to see Dr. FUCHS at his sister's home in Cambridge, Massachusetts, YAKOVLEV gave me an envelope which he said contained \$1,500. I was told to offer this money to FUCHS, but to do it in a very diplomatic fashion so as not to offend the man. This I did, but when I mentioned the matter to FUCHS that he might possibly have a need for such additional funds for his expenses, he grew very angry and refused point blank. I returned the envelope and the money to YAKOVLEV.

(4) When I met DAVID GREENGLASS in Albuquerque, New Mexico, on Sunday, June 3, 1945, I gave him an envelope containing \$500.00. GREENGLASS did not give me a receipt and I did not ask for one.

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(5) On several occasions from about October, 1941 on to sometime in 1943 I gave ABE BROTHMAN sums ranging from \$25.00 to \$50.00 for blueprinting expenses, and for expenses in connection with the obtaining of additional blueprints, which blueprints he was filching for the Soviet Union from either the Hendrick Manufacturing Company or Chemurgy Design Corporation.

B Gifts

From my very first contact with PAUL SMITH in 1935 he and the other Soviet agents who followed him attempted on various occasions to give me a number of small gifts. These varied anywhere from a set of technical books to a fountain pen. I refused them all. Later, particularly during my contacts with FRED and SEMENOV, I was told that it was a good general technique to regularly use small gifts when I went on my missions. I was told, for instance, that when I went to see SMILG I could bring along a small box of candy. In particular, on the occasion of my first visit to SMILG in Dayton, Ohio, in Thanksgiving of 1948, I brought with me an "opera style" wallet of a very good leather and presented it to BEN, saying that it was from his old classmate STAN.

On a considerable number of occasions when I visited the SLACKS I brought along gifts for AL's wife JULIE or for AL himself. These usually consisted of a book or a box of candy.

Also, in my contacts with BROTHMAN I frequently brought him various small items. One such item included a Voigtlander film-pack type camera and later I supplied him with the, at that time difficult to get, film pack.

On my visits to Dr. FUCHS' sister in Cambridge, Massachusetts, I invariably brought along two gifts. One a box of candy for the children and one book.

It is to be noted that technically I was to be reimbursed by the Soviets in the expenses involving the purchases of these gifts. However, it should be noted that because of BROTHMAN's poor cooperation in keeping his dates for furnishing of information, I was not supposed to give him the gifts which I did. In fact, if SEMENOV knew of these he would probably have bawled me out.

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The Russian agents emphasized to me the fact that my bringing such various small gifts as books, wallets, candies, etc. would ingratiate me not only with the source of information, but in particular with the members of his family. I was told that it was very hard for a person to act resentful to, or be suspicious of, anyone who came bearing such innocuous and pleasant surprises.

In all of my meetings with Soviet agents from the very first I was told that they would pay for any meals which we happened to have together and that I was never to attempt to take a check. I was also told in my meetings with sources of information in America, that I was to use the same technique. I was to pay for the meals. The same applied to any occasions when we took cabs.

From the very beginning I was told by the Soviet agents that should I ever be apprehended in the course of my activities, that I could not expect any help from them directly, but would just have to take the consequences. I was told that this was one of the risks involved in the nature of the activities we were pursuing. However, it was indicated to me that should it be feasible large sums would be made available for legal aid.

PRECAUTIONS

General note should be made that these precautions were not the result of a regular course of instruction, but might better be considered as a "stock of lore" acquired over a period of years. However, it should be emphasized that this lore was always the result of specific suggestions by Soviet agents.

Below are given the precautions which I employed with each of the Soviet agents with whom I worked. There will be a considerable amount of duplication since in general the same techniques were employed:

A PAUL

I was told to double check to make certain there was no surveillance. I was told to use a technique which went as follows:

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I was to walk down a dark side-street and note if anyone were following me. Also should I suspect any surveillance, I was to stop on a relatively deserted street and pretend to tie my shoelaces.

Further, PAUL liked to eat in restaurants with booths such as the "Shanty" chain. PAUL told me that it was more difficult to observe people conversing and also less conspicuous than sitting in the open.

PAUL had a fear of the various snapshot takers who were prevalent on the streets of Manhattan at that time, and would take me across the other side of the street to avoid us being snapped together.

It should be noted most of the meetings with PAUL were in the day time for the reason that I was employed on the night-shift at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company at that time and on obtaining information from their files would bring it directly to New York after leaving work in the morning; this information would then be returned to me within a few hours at the most after it had been copied.

B STEVE

Again I was cautioned to double-check against the possibility of being watched. In addition I was told to arrive early for my meetings with STEVE. Also I was told to observe the following method should I suspect anyone of trailing me: To elude the "tail" I was to take a subway train and sit fairly near the exit doors. After going several stops and just as the doors were closing I was to jump up and rush through them. This would accomplish a double purpose: (1) It would prevent the "tail" from following me. (2) I would give the appearance of a man who had just realized that he was going to miss his stop.

One more technique was told to me and this was that I was to go into a movie, sit here awhile, and then exit, but through a side exit and at a moment when a great crowd was leaving.

A somewhat similar dodge was to be employed by entering a department store and either losing myself in the crowds there or in exiting by one of the side means of egress.

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C. FRED

From the beginning FRED insisted on my coming early for appointments, as much as two or three hours in advance and that I should observe great care as a routine--always! FRED often left me to perform an independent check on possible surveillance himself and then would meet me some, say, twenty minutes later. On such occasions, before leaving FRED would advise me as to the location of a new spot for our rendezvous which was to take place the second time that day.

On one occasion, in August of 1938, I was going to New York to meet FRED and I saw him in a coach of the Pennsylvania Railroad train which I had boarded at the North Philadelphia Station. I went to say hello and he brushed by me and disappeared into the next coach. I searched for quite a while but couldn't locate him at all on the train.

When I arrived in New York and went to the appointed meeting place FRED did not show up for at least an hour, and when he did he was furious. He said that under no circumstances should I ever attempt to recognize him in public, except at our appointed meeting place.

One final item re FRED: He too had a great fear of the street snapshot takers and on one occasion wanted to hit the man when the street photographer insisted on taking his photograph.

D. SAM SEMENOV

SAM told me that if I should detect signs of surveillance at the moment of our meeting, then I should keep on going, or if he should detect signs of surveillance he would keep on going and would make no attempt to effect contact. In such cases I was not to follow him, but if he came around again, in say five to ten minutes, then this was a sign that everything was all right and that his suspicions had been premature.

SAM also advised me that if we should detect any signs of being watched while we were at dinner, that we were to act in the following manner:

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Should he ever stand up suddenly in the middle of a sentence, slap me on the back, tell me to pay the bill, and say, I have left my money at home and then should SAM leave, I was to take this as a signal that he had observed someone watching us. I was to sit in the restaurant for some twenty to thirty minutes and upon leaving, was to follow a very elusive course composed of a good deal of dodging and turning. I was to take buses, subways and taxicabs, but all in one direction, however, as if I were heading for a definite destination. Then he was to call one of my cousins in New York as a cover up for my reason for being in the city. Further, I was not to return to Philadelphia that night. Also, if I thought it necessary, when I did leave for Philadelphia, I was to go in the opposite direction, that is away from Philadelphia the next day.

Further, SAM told me that the best technique for getting rid of any incriminatory evidence of pieces of paper on my person, was to walk along, tear the paper into very tiny bits, and scatter it as I walked. SAM stated such a technique made it impossible for anyone to recover all of the shredded material, particularly if it happened to be a windy day.

As an example of SAM's ability at his business, he once related to me the following incident:

He said he was in Kansas in a small town and was seeking to get in touch with a man and his wife, whom he knew lived on a farm near the town. SAM said that he reasoned that they must come into town on some occasions and he began to wonder where the one place was which they were almost certain to visit. Finally he struck on the idea that Americans always went to drug stores, if only to purchase necessities such as tooth paste and shaving cream. Thereupon he inquired in one of the two drug stores in the town and sure enough at the first place the druggist readily identified the couple whom he was seeking and told him just where they lived.

E. JOHN (YAKOVLEV)

Again I was always told to arrive at least an hour or two before our meetings and to check carefully for any signs

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of being watched. In the case with this man I was told never to wait more than five minutes at an appointed meeting place. PAUL had previously told me to wait about fifteen minutes, STEVE the same time, FRED, however was often as late as thirty minutes and SAM had set twenty minutes as the definite waiting time. On one occasion SAM did not show up for two hours and I waited for the simple reason that I had no return fare to Philadelphia. Finally he showed up. He said that he had been unable to make the original meeting but had just stopped by with the chance that I might still be there, for which I was grateful.

General Note: I would like to make clear that when I was instructed to arrive at least an hour or two prior to a meeting, I was supposed to keep on the move all the time and watch for signs of surveillance, checking by the techniques which I have been given, then on arriving at the appointed meeting place I was to wait on that spot only for the agreed upon time.

F. SARYTCHEV

1. Meeting at the Hillside Theatre, Jamaica

Generally I was told to arrive in New York at least an hour or two earlier. When I met SARYTCHEV there at the appointed time he told me to walk back one block, turn to the left and walk down two, then turn to the left and walk back one and there meeting on the dark side street.

SARYTCHEV was very "tail" conscious. We kept winding in and out of deserted street, Forest Hills, Kew Gardens, and Jamaica, for about four hours on the go all the time during our conversation.

2. Meeting at the Bronx Zoo

My instructions on these occasions was as follows:

I was to take the subway going to 174th Street stop of the Bronx Zoo line, this is an elevator at this point. I was to leave the subway at 174th Street and walk up to 177th Street, this last I believe is the Boston Road Station. At 177th Street I was given a specific side of the

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street on which to walk, that is the right-hand going out to the end of the line. At 177th Street I was to cross the intersection there and pass in front of a cafeteria for observation, where I understand SARYTCHEV was to be posted (when I actually did keep this rendezvous I looked in the window of the cafeteria, but could not see SARYTCHEV). Then I was to ascend the elevated steps and take the train one more stop to 180th Street and Bronx Park, the end of the line, and to wait there until SARYTCHEV contacted me. The exact spot was near the ladies entrance of a saloon called McCarthy's.

G. Added Precautions as Admonished by Soviet Agents

1. I was advised never to read the "Daily Worker" or other Communist Party literature. This advice was given to me by PAUL, STEVE, FRED, SAM and JOHN. These men told me that they themselves would keep me abreast of world events and that I was not to bother with Communist Party publications in the United States. In general, it might be noted, all of these men showed a tremendous contempt for the ability of the Communist Party in America.

2. Regarding Further Contact with TOM BLACK

At my very first meeting with PAUL SMITH in November of 1935 I was told after TOM left us that very night, that I was never to see TOM again or to try and get in touch with him in any fashion, except under explicit and direct instructions from PAUL. I never followed these instructions, but continued to see BLACK from time to time. We were very good personal friends. Further, I used BLACK in a twofold manner:

(a) First he provided a very handy excuse at home whenever I went on a mission for the Soviets; I could always tell my family that I was going to see TOM in Newark over the weekend.

(b) On many occasions when I ran short of money for expenses, I could always get in touch with TOM and borrow from him. As a matter of fact I still owe him several hundred dollars.

(c) On one occasion in the early summer of 1936, as a "bonus", when I came to New York to meet PAUL, he later

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that evening took me to somewhere on Broadway in the eighties or nineties, and there on a small bench, by his prearrangement, I met TOM. On such occasions, with the agents who followed PAUL, when I would mention BLACK, I was always advised never to get in touch with him.

3. I was advised to act and live as normally as possible. I was never to talk about social inequality, discrimination, or any other subjects which might focus attention upon me as a person of liberal or radical tendencies. I was told that in so far as was possible I should give the impression of being a chemist who was working at his job, who had a family in Philadelphia and who was not interested in much of anything beyond his work and his family.

The only exception to this rule came during the bitter strike at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company in February and March of 1937. At this time, after a considerable struggle with myself, I refused to work in the plant during the strike and then wondered what STEVE would say because of the possibility of having cut myself off from further obtaining information at the Sugar Company. Strangely enough STEVE approved of my action and told me that as long as I had done what my conscience dictated, that it was well. He told me that after all it was not enough to just help the Soviet Union, but that I also had to live a life consistent with my philosophy of helping mankind.

4. From the very beginning I was told that at no time should I have relatively large amounts of money in my possession. By such amounts they meant sums upward of twenty dollars. I was informed that as a chemist making a salary of some forty dollars or fifty dollars a week, (and back in the middle thirties in the neighborhood of some thirty dollars a week) that any evidence of having sums upward of twenty dollars might be considered suspicious.

Along the same line I was told that whenever I received repayment for the various expenses I had incurred that this repayment always would be in small sums, never larger than tens and twenties, and also that the reason these reimbursements were so delayed in forthcoming was the difficulty of exchanging large bills for small ones, which could not be traced. I was told, however, that there was no difficulty in exchanging rubles for American dollars.

5. I was told to place the information, where possible, in a plain manila envelope of the class type and insert it between the folds of a newspaper. I would then exchange papers with the agent, the one I received of course being perfectly innocent. Sometimes I placed the information in a large red cardboard brief-case or leather brief-case and would turn the entire thing over to the Russian agent.

H. Precautions with Contacts in America

Beginning in September of 1940 when I first began to obtain information from various sources other than myself in the United States I was instructed to follow this technique:

(1) I was never to give my real name, but was to use an alias such as FRANK, MARTIN or RAYMOND. Also I was never to give a full name. The idea of using the names I have given above was my own, since they are names which could just as easily be last names as first names.

(2) Under no circumstances was I to reveal where I lived or where I worked. However, in the case of SLACK and BROTHMAN it was necessary to tell them that I was a chemist since part of the reason for my having been selected to work with both of these men was the fact that I would have some knowledge and understanding of chemical problems, relating to the information they were to furnish.

(3) All the meetings were to be set by me and I was to act in the role of superior to these sources of information. In other words I was to act in the relationship that the Soviet agent had to me. Further, I was told to have knowledge or to show knowledge on all questions that would be asked of me, particularly relating to prior contacts these people may have had.

Further, I was told to "butter them up a bit" and to emphasize the value of their information and the good that they were doing for the Soviet people.

(4) I was advised to observe strict discipline and to insist that all of the American contacts meet me on time and made information available at the time that they said they would.

* * * * *

LOST CONTACTS

A. PAUL, December, 1935

In early December, 1935 I turned over to PAUL a bulky roll of blueprints containing the details of the plant for the manufacture of synthetic butyl alcohol, which was returned to me the same day. A few days later I came down with a severe cold and could not risk my mother's wrath should I leave home and go to New York to keep an appointment. Also I had no money for the trip.

As a result, early in January of 1936 TOM BLACK came to see me and gave me the location, around 71st Street and Broadway, where I should meet PAUL. I went to the appointed place and met him there. PAUL told me that his principal concern was the fact that I might have been detected in returning the huge roll of blueprints to its proper place in the Pennsylvania Sugar Company's files.

B. STEVE, November, 1937

One day before the Penn - Penn State Football Game I was badly burned in an accident at the Sugar Refinery. A similar accident where I was injured occurred in March of 1938. On both occasions I was unable to keep my appointments with STEVE, but I met him subsequently at our reserve meeting place. As I recall, this was to be the second Friday of each month and was somewhere in Washington Heights.

On another occasion in October of 1937 (on the Friday night that the Temple University - Mississippi University Football Game took place) STEVE did not show up for a regularly scheduled meeting near Radio City. I went again the following Friday night and then went to our appointed reserve meeting place in Washington Heights. However, I did not see him for two or three months. When he did show up he gave no reason, but said that it had been impossible for him to get in touch with me at that time. He gave me the definite impression that this had been a precautionary measure on his part, and shortly thereafter he turned me over to FRED.

C. FRED, May, 1938

In about May of 1938 TOM BLACK was severely injured in an explosion at the National Oil Products Company, his

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place of employment. When he was finally able to take some action in Kearny Hospital, where he was bedded, he called me on the telephone. I came to Kearny, saw TOM, and was told that he had lost complete contact with his Soviet superior, and that he desired to get in touch with the man because something was hanging fire.

Thereupon I wrote a report for FRED relating the details of TOM's incapacitation. When I offered this report to FRED I got a tremendous bawling-out, but he took the report and about a week later asked me for another one detailing just how one could go to Kearny and visit BLACK. Later I heard from BLACK that the Soviets had gotten in touch with him at the hospital.

D. SAM (SEMENOV)

Throughout the period that SAM and I worked together from July of 1940 to March, 1944 we only lost contact once. Strictly speaking the contact was not lost, but was broken by SAM on an evening in March of 1941. At that time he told me that he would not be seeing me for some time, if ever again, and he advised me to observe the most extreme precautions and to watch carefully for signs of surveillance, particularly after I left him on this evening. I did not see SAM again until July of 1941.

As to the method as to which SAM got in touch with me I cannot recall any details, possibly he sent me a letter, though I don't think so, possibly he called me on the phone (this is the more likely of the two), but this I do know: There was an agreement, a definite agreement as to how he could get in touch with me again, but this arrangement involved SAM's taking the initiative.

E. YAKOVLEV

I never lost contact with YAKOVLEV until February of 1946 when I was supposed to meet him at the Earl Theatre. We had an arrangement whereby should either of us fail to show up for two successive meetings, at any particular appointed spot, then the reserve meeting place was to be at the Broadway stop of the Astoria Elevated Line and inside the combination Seafood Restaurant and Bar located at this stop. The signal

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to me that YAKOVLEV once again wanted to get in touch with me was my receipt through the mail of two tickets, the envelope containing no other enclosures, to a sporting event or theatrical attraction, in New York City. At a certain number of days (I believe three) after the date printed on the tickets I was to be inside the Seafood Bar, Restaurant.

At an earlier time the reserve meeting was scheduled for the Clark Street Station of the Brooklyn subway and was at the exit of the station where the elevators emptied into the St. George Hotel.

The first and only break that occurred in my meetings with YAKOVLEV was as I have stated, in February, 1946, when he and I were scheduled to meet in the upstairs lounge of the Earl Theatre in the Bronx. He did not show up on two successive occasions and then failed again to present himself at the reserve meeting place in Astoria. I did not hear from YAKOVLEV again until early December, 1946 when I received two tickets to a boxing show in New York City; however the tickets were sent to an incorrect address in Philadelphia, the address being given as 6328 Kindred Street, instead of the correct one of 6823 Kindred Street. As a result I received the tickets a full week too late to go to the meeting place. I was at that time working in New York and even had the tickets arrived on time I would probably have been unaware of that fact.

Then, on December 26, at 5 p.m. YAKOVLEV called me on the telephone at my place of employment and instructed me to go to the "theatre" at 8 p.m. By the "theatre" I knew he meant the Earl Theatre in the Bronx, where we had last been scheduled to meet. I did go there and met, in place of YAKOVLEV, the man FEDOSIMOV.

It was ~~FEDOSIMOV~~ who showed me the Soviet's half of the irregularly torn piece of paper containing on it the words, "Directions to P." I had the matching piece of paper on which was written "aul Street". When putting together the pieces of paper read, "Directions to Paul Street". This, plus the phrase spoken by the Soviet Agent, "Can you direct me to Paul Street?", was to be my means of knowing that an alternate had come in place of YAKOVLEV.

F. SARYTCHEV

When SARYTCHEV visited me, at my home in Philadelphia on Saturday night, September 24, 1949 at about 8 or 8:30 p.m.,

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he also had with him the matching half of the piece of paper.

Sometime prior to this, about late July or early August of 1949, I had received a letter in the mail. This letter was typed, except for the signature, JOHN. The signature was written "up-hill" with a large "J" and the letters were fairly large. The letter inquires as to my health, said that it hoped that I was well, and said that the writer was looking forward to seeing me again soon. I knew this to be a signal, albeit, not exactly the arranged point that a rendezvous with a Soviet agent was desired at the meeting place in Astoria.

I did go to the appointed meeting place in Astoria some three days after receipt of the letter, but no one showed up.

Later, when SARYTCHEV came to my home in September he bawled me out, saying that I had made an error in forgetting the date on which I was to go to the meeting place. And also that instead of waiting on the opposite corner from the Seafood Restaurant and Bar I was to be inside the restaurant, seated at one of the tables. There, his instructions were better than my memory and I recalled that he was correct.

CODE WORDS

Inasmuch as the various Soviet agents and I had a number of conversations in rather public places, such as restaurants, bars, etc, it was early decided by them that we use inocuous words which would refer to specific phases of our espionage activities. Some of these words will be related below:

A. PAUL

(1) For the material I was obtaining from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company we used the word, "lessons".

(2) For TOM BLACK, PAUL used the word, "brother", (referring to my brother), also TOM referred to the various Soviet agents as the "brothers".

(3) For the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, PAUL used the word "DuPont's", and for Dr. RICH, my superior at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and the Director of Research there, PAUL used the words, "your minister".

B. STEVE

(1) Again STEVE referred to the information obtained from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company as "lessons".

(2) For the Pennsylvania Sugar Company he used the word, "Wanamaker's", and referring to obtaining chemical information would speak of, "What could be bought at Wanamaker's" or "What I was going to buy at Wanamaker's".

C. FRED

(1) In speaking of the various people whom FRED wished me to recruit as sources of information, FRED would use the word, "JOSEPH".

D. SAM (SEMENOV)

(1) This agent referred to the material I was obtaining as "candy".

E. JOHN (YAKOVLEV)

(1) This man referred to the material on atomic energy I was obtaining from KLAUS FUCHS as the "factory" and would use the word "doctor" in referring to FUCHS-- we never used FUCHS' name.

The following pictures were exhibited to HARRY GOLD. However, he stated he did not recognize either the name or the picture:

GREGORY L. RABINOVITCH
PAUL PETERSEN PETROFF

NY 65-15324

On June 26, 1951, HARRY GOLD was transferred by the United States Marshal from the New York City Prison (Tombs) to the United States Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

Assistant United States Attorney JOHN J. FOLEY, Southern District of New York, advised that the OSCAR VAGO trial will most likely be heard in October, 1951. FOLEY asserted that it is his intention at that time to subpoena GOLD as a witness, and that prior to the trial GOLD will be returned to the New York City Prison.

- P E N D I N G -

NY 65-15324

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MISCELLANEOUS

A copy of this report is being furnished the Philadelphia office insofar as GOLD is now at the United States Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, and within the Philadelphia Field Division.

LEAD

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will report GOLD's testimony in the VAGO trial; subsequent thereto a supplementary parole report will be prepared, as per Bureau instructions in Bureau letter dated April 23, 1951.

REFERENCE: Report of SA JOSEPH C. WALSH, 4/28/51, New York.

SAC, New York

August 2, 1951

Director, FBI

HARRY GOLD, was
ESPIONAGE - R

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RECORDED

65-57449-798X

Re: Rep of SA Joseph C. Faish, New York, dated
7-5-51.

It is noted that, beginning at page 5 of this report, there is set forth a portion of a statement given by Harry Gold concerning his methods of operation. This contains certain errors which, if they are errors made by Gold, should be underlined or, if they are errors made in reporting Gold's statement, should be corrected. New York should advise what action should be taken in this connection. The errors are as follows:

Page 6, paragraph 1, line 6 - "1947" should be "1937."

Page 10, paragraph 1, line 7 - "innocuous" should be "innocuous."

Page 16, paragraph 1, line 5 - "surveillance" should be "surveillance."

Page 22, paragraph 3, line 5 - the second "of" should be "or."

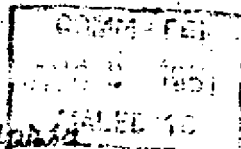
Page 27, paragraph 4, line 4 - "innocuous" should be "innocuous."

Also, at page 5 in the second paragraph the word "Saginn" should be corrected to "Saginn" and should be followed by a comma.

This matter should be given prompt attention.

CC-57449

cc: Philadelphia



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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 7/6/51

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, Was

ESP-R

Bufile 65-57449

Rebuform O-1, 7/3/51.

Per instructions in Bulet of 4/23/51, a supplementary parole report is to be submitted upon the completion of the trials wherein GOLD will be a witness. The OSCAR VAGO trial is expected to take place in October 1951 in which GOLD will participate as a witness for the Government. At the completion of the aforementioned trial a supplementary parole report will be submitted.

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INDEXED - 101

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JUL 9 1951

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EX-138

Office **UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT**

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: July 11, 1951

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD
ESP-R
Bufile 65-57449ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 11/18/81 BY 3042 PWT/lmw

Rebulet 7/5/51 relative to "The Circumstances Surrounding My Work as a Soviet Agent - a Report" written by HARRY GOLD. His reference to "the first report, the one submitted on 7/20/50" refers to previous information GOLD had prepared and presented to John D. M. Hamilton, his attorney.

Shortly before GOLD'S removal from the New York City prison (Tombs), in accordance with his request, a copy of the aforementioned "report" was exhibited to him for the purpose of inserting certain footnotes, additions which he believed to be necessary. After reading this copy GOLD made numerous suggestions for changes in the physical appearance of "the report" and prepared many footnotes, all of which were written in longhand by him and were presented with the suggestion that "the report" be rewritten noting the suggestions and adding the footnotes. These additions were in the main inconsequential and in no way changed or detracted from the essence of GOLD'S original statement, therefore, it was not believed necessary to have "the report" rewritten and his handwritten notes of the additions and corrections were included in the exhibits of this case file in the New York Division.

Relative to GOLD'S comments in the last paragraph of the aforementioned "report" that two additional sections would be added to complete the story, the first concerning his early life and the second relative to details of evidence given to the FBI prepared in a coordinated, chronological story, GOLD never evidenced any desire or intention to write any additional reports and, in fact, presented all of his notes to SA Joseph C. Walsh with the specific statement that he had no further use of them.

Among these handwritten notes originally presented by GOLD there were included 71 pages (8x10 $\frac{1}{2}$) of pencilled narrative entitled, "The Early Life of Harry Gold - a Report" dated 10/23/50 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The contents of this "report" are, where it can be determined, confined to the connotations of the title and in no way refer to his espionage activities. Large sections of this narrative are undecipherable and it is concluded with three pages of "notes" for corrections and rewrite purposes. In order to make this "report" readable it would be necessary for GOLD to dictate same as he had done in the compilation of his "The Circumstances Surrounding My Work as a Soviet Agent - a Report; however, because of the apparent lack of pertinent material in his "The Early Life of Harry Gold - a Report" the extensive job of preparing a readable story from his notes was not believed necessary.

cc - Philadelphia (Enc-5)

65-15324

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EX - 50

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Letter to Director - 7/11/51
NY 65-15324

In view of GOLD'S present incarceration in the U.S. Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, all of the aforementioned handwritten notes are being forwarded to the Philadelphia Office for whatever future use the Bureau or that office may discern with this material.

These notes contain the following sections entitled:

1. The Early Life of Harry Gold - a Report
2. The Circumstances Surrounding My Work as a Soviet Agent - a Report
3. For R. Jensen (presumably referring to SA Robert Jensen of the Philadelphia Office)
4. Notes re Korchein (etc.) which also includes considerable notes relative to Abraham ~~Brothman~~
5. The balance of GOLD'S notes relate to numerous topics, particularly to the Rosenberg, et al, trial and his preparation for cross examinations in the Brothman and Rosenberg trials

Large portions of these notes contain GOLD'S cryptic mnemonics, all of which are wholly undecipherable.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

1-4

J. Edgar Hoover
Director

The following is the record of FBI number

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
Phila Co Inc Lewisburg Phila Pa	Harry Gold #19312	4-2-50	espionage	sent to USM see not.
Phila Co Inc Lewisburg Phila Pa	Harry Gold #19312	4-27-50	espionage RI of the	sent to USM see not.
Phila Co Inc Lewisburg Phila Pa	Harry Gold #19312	7-28-50	espionage	7-29-50 to USM E/D Phila Pa 8-3-50 to USM Phila
US Pent'y Lewisburg Pa	Harry Gold #19312	5-26-51	consp to trans- mit National de- fense info to foreign gov't during war time	29 yrs 223 das

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AUG 10 1951

* Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints in FBI files.

1-4

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

CG-Division Five ✓
Re: Security Matter

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 8/9/51

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD
ESP-R
Bufile 65-57449

Rebulet 8/2/51 concerning statement of HARRY GOLD as set out in report of Joseph C. Walsh, NY, 7/5/51.

The errors noted in rebulet were typographical with the exception of the word "surveyance" on page 18, paragraph 1, line 5, which is, in fact, the word used by GOLD.

The errors are being corrected and the word "surveyance" underlined on all the New York copies of the report and the typed statements contained in the exhibits of the New York file.

cc - Philadelphia

JCW:IM
65-15324

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FIVE View

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. BELMONT *AB*
 FROM : MR. HENNRICH *CH*
 SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD
 JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: August 8, 1951

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 DBI

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

You will recall that last year at the time when investigative developments were taking place in connection with the Gold-Rosenberg networks we prepared and kept in a current status briefs on the major subjects.

The Fuchs-Gold brief was last brought up to date on February 12, 1951, and there have been no developments which would appear to necessitate again bringing this brief up to date. The brief on Thomas L. Black was brought up to date on May 31, 1951, and can be regarded as current. The brief on Alfred Dean Black was brought up to date on December 27, 1950, following his incarceration in the Federal Penitentiary and can be regarded as up to date at the present time.

The brief on Abraham Brothman was brought up to date on December 4, 1950, and can be regarded as generally current. The brief on Morton Sobell was brought up to date on April 26, 1951, and is current. The brief on Julius Rosenberg was last brought up to date on September 1, 1950. The brief on David Greenglass was last brought up to date on August 28, 1950. It was contemplated that if it were necessary to bring these two briefs up to date they could be combined into a single brief as they relate primarily to the same espionage activities. However, as of the present time there does not appear to be any pressing reason for working on any of these briefs as all of the major subjects have been prosecuted and these cases are not at the present time in the public eye. It is felt that if it were necessary to do so the briefs could be brought into a current status in a short period of time and if they were brought up to date at the present time it would only necessitate their being redone at some later time if it were necessary.

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RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that in accordance with the foregoing we do not take any action with respect to resubmitting these briefs.

R.J.L:hc

65-57449 (Gold)
 65-58236 (Rosenberg)

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SAC SAN FRANCISCO

October 22, 1951
URGENT

Harry Gold

MANUEL SCHWARTZ, ESP R.

HONOLULU ADVISED INS HAS LOOKOUT NOTICE RE SUBJECT, NATURALIZED U.S. CITIZEN BORN AUGUST TWENTY-THREE, NINETEEN-FOURTEEN, AS ALLEGED MEMBER SOVIET ESPIONAGE GROUP. BUREAU UNABLE IDENTIFY ANY SUCH STOP AGAINST SUBJECT UNLESS SAME REFERS TO STOP PLACED BY DEPARTMENT AGAINST EMANUEL SCHWARTZ IN GOLD CASE. DESCRIPTIVE INFO RE LATTER EMANUEL SCHWARTZ FURNISHED YOUR OFFICE BY BULLET MAY TWENTY-FIVE, FIFTY-ONE IN CASE JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP R. YOU WILL NOTE BIRTH DATA OF SUBJECT NOT IDENTICAL WITH THAT OF EMANUEL SCHWARTZ IN GOLD CASE OR EMANUEL SCHWARTZ ARRIVED SAN FRANCISCO TODAY FROM HONOLULU. CENTRAL INS, WASHINGTON, D.C., UNABLE LOCATE CURRENT STOP AGAINST SUBJECT AND INDICATED THEIR LOOKOUT NOTICE AGAINST EMANUEL SCHWARTZ OF GOLD CASE CANCELED OCTOBER NINETEEN, FIFTY-ONE, UPON INSTRUCTIONS DEPARTMENT. SUTEL RE IDENTITY SUBJECT OF HONOLULU INS LOOKOUT NOTICE.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

HOOVER

WFE:RPM

DATE 11/16/82 BY 3042PWT/IMW

cc: 65-57449 (Gold)

65-57449-
NOT RECORDED
143-00 24 1951

DUPLICATE YELLOW
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NOV 2 1951

F417

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

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-60487-7

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
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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).

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

Disposition of document handled by Dept. of Justice in 1975.

☐ For your information: _____

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

65-57449-804

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SAC, New York

October 23, 1951

Director, FBI

HARRY GOLD, et al.
ESPIONAGE - R

Rebutel October 17, 1951, concerning stops placed by the Criminal Division of the Department with INS and the State Department.

The Bureau is in receipt of a memorandum dated October 10, 1951, from Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney. This memorandum enclosed a copy of a letter from the Criminal Division to Commissioner A. R. Mackey of INS wherein it was requested that a number of the 53 individuals against whom stops had previously been placed be deleted from the stop list.

There is forwarded herewith for your information, as well as the information of the Washington Field division, a photostatic copy of the afore-mentioned letter to Mr. Mackey. You will note that this memorandum enumerates the individuals against whom the Department desires that appropriate stops be continued and also specifically indicates the manner in which the Department desires the matter be handled by INS when they receive information indicating that one of those individuals is intending to leave the country.

In the event INS, New York City, or the State Department should request of your division any identification or birth data information concerning the remaining 12 individuals listed in the Department's memorandum, you are authorized to make such information available for their assistance. It is desired, however, that a copy of your communication making any such information available be furnished to the Bureau.

RECORDED - 22 65-57448

804

cc: Washington Field

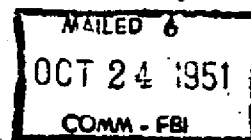
EX-130

cc: 65-58236

EFE:mpm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/23/82 BY 3042 PWT/NLC/IMW



Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
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Tele. Room _____
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NOV 9 1951

65-58236
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: October 8, 1951

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was
ESPIONAGE - RATTENTION: INSPECTOR C. E. HENNRICH *u 4-1*

Re telephone call this date from Inspector C. E. HENNRICH to Supervisor J. W. R. OBERNDORF concerning the date and place of birth of one PHILIP LEVINE as furnished to the Passport Division of the Department of State.

The furnishing of such information to the State Department was done upon their request, which was based upon a letter dated September 28, 1950, from the Criminal Division of the Department to the State Department wherein was set out a list of approximately thirty-five names of individuals suspected of being engaged in espionage activities and requesting the Criminal Division to be notified in the event any of these individuals applied for a passport to leave the United States.

EXPEDITE PROCESSING *me*

Inasmuch as no identifying data had been furnished by the Criminal Division, Mr. ASHLEY NICHOLAS, Assistant Chief of the Passport Division, requested this office to furnish him with the date and place of birth where possible of the individuals listed in this letter.

PHILIP LEVINE was one name on this list. An indices check reflected one loyalty file on a PHILIP LEVINE who was born in Kletzk, Russia, on August 10, 1900. The file reviewer assumed these individuals were identical because of the exact spelling of the names and in neither instance was there a middle name shown. Such information was furnished to Mr. NICHOLAS by letter dated October 18, 1950.

Inspector HENNRICH has advised the correct date and place of birth of the PHILIP LEVINE mentioned in the Department letter was May 19, 1917, at Boston, Massachusetts. The Passport Division of the State Department has been furnished the new information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/18/83 BY 3042 PWT/lmn

RECORDED - 65

INDEXED - 65

OCT 9 1951

EX - 54

HDP:ER
65-5395

NOV 20 1951

NOT RECORDED - 65-5395

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (ATT: Inspector Hennrich)

DATE: October 8, 1951

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD
ESP-R

Re telephone call of Inspector Hennrich to this office 10/8/51 relative to the stop placed with I&NS against PHILIP LEVINE.

In accordance with the request of Inspector Charles Bates, Chief Patrol Inspector, I&NS, that this office provide identifying information relative to certain individuals against whom look-out notices had been placed by the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. This information was provided by letter dated 10/23/50, such being done with prior Bureau authority of 10/17/50. Included in this list was PHILIP LEVINE with date and place of birth as October 10, 1900, Kletzk, Russia, such information having been received from WFO letter to Mrs. Ruth Shipley, Chief, Passport Division, Department of State, dated 10/15/50, copy of which was forwarded to New York for inclusion in the HARRY GOLD, Espionage-R file.

In Bulet of 2/6/51 captioned HARRY GOLD, the Bureau noted that the PHILIP LEVINE born 1900 in Russia was apparently not identical with the PHILIP LEVINE, the associate of GOLD and ABRAHAM BROTHMAN; therefore, the Bureau directed that New York establish the background and personal history of PHILIP LEVINE for correct date and place of birth and that such information be made available to I&NS, New York City.

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

In Boston report of 5/24/51 captioned HARRY GOLD, the correct date and place of birth of PHILIP LEVINE was set out as being May 19, 1917, Boston, Mass.

The New York file on the captioned subject reflects that the correct information relative to PHILIP LEVINE was directed telephonically to I&NS on 5/30/51.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/18/8 BY 3042 PWT/lmw

JCW:DM
65-15324
cc-100-74827

RECORDED - 65

INDEXED - 65

15-73

65-57449-806
OCT 16 1951
11-6
Hennrich

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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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).

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

Disposition of document in J. Rosenberg 65-58236-1st NR
after serial 1172

☐ For your information: _____

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

65-57449-NR 10/8/51

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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7

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

Disposition of document in J. Rosenberg 65-58236-1171

☐ For your information: _____

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

65-57449-NR 10/16/51

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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1 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Disposition of document in J. Rosenberg 65-58236-1171

☐ For your information: _____

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

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

Disposition of document in J. Rosenberg, 65-58236-1180.

☐ For your information: _____

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

65-57449-NR 10/29/51

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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2 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

Disposition of document in J. Rosenberg 65-58236-1182

☐ For your information: _____

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

65-57449-NR 10/30/51

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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1 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

Disposition of document in J. Rosenberg 65-58236-1196.

☐ For your information: _____

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

65-57449-NR 10/20/51

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Assistant Attorney General
James M. McInerney

Director, FBI

HARRY GOLD, et al.
ESPIONAGE - R

November 8, 1951

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/8 BY 3042 PNT/NLC/IM

Reference is made to your memorandum of October 10, 1951, your reference JMX:CKH:ub 146-41-15-116, in the above-captioned matter. It is noted that this memorandum refers to the previous request made by your Division with regard to the placing of a stop notice against 88 individuals with the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Department of State.

Your memorandum enclosed a copy of a letter which you directed to Commissioner A. B. Maskey of the Immigration and Naturalization Service dated October 9, 1951, wherein you amended the original list to include only 12 individuals whose names were set forth in the communication.

Inasmuch as your original request against the 88 individuals was placed both with the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the State Department, it would be appreciated if you would advise the Bureau whether you are directing a similar communication to the State Department advising them to amend the original request to them in connection with this matter.

Entire
document
Classified
10/17/5
jps

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65-57449
OO: 65-58236

RECORDED - 41 65-57449-807

NOV 9 1951

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COMM - FBI

50 NOV 21 1951

65-58236-98485-59
COPY FILED IN

SAC, Philadelphia (100-5832)

November 16, 1951

Director, FBI (100-157449)

JOHN JACK BRUIN, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/18/81 BY 5043 PWT/BAW

Bureau 10-9-51 requesting authority to interview subject concerning his association with Harry Gold, Thomas L. Black and other individuals known to Bruin who were involved with them.

You are authorized to interview Bruin along the lines set forth in relet. It is requested that you be particularly alert to develop information from Bruin that might assist in the identification of Harry Gold's unidentified superiors "Steve Smart" and "Fred." You should also endeavor to develop the identities of individuals whose names Bruin might have furnished to Gold as potential espionage recruits and particularly the individual with whom Gold visited in the company of Bruin at the individual's apartment near 20th or 22nd and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia. This individual was described by Gold as an employee of the Gimbal Brothers Bureau of Standards.

Bruin should also be discreetly interviewed concerning Thomas Albion Jackson who has recently been identified as a person whose name he referred to Gold as a potential espionage recruit.

Prior to interview, all available information concerning Bruin received from Harry Gold and Thomas L. Black should be reviewed in order that the interview will be most thorough and complete.

It is requested that this matter be given expeditious attention.

Harry Gold

cc: New York

EJVL:mpn

cc: 65-57449

65-59190

65-60405

65-57449-

NOT RECORDED

47 NOV 29 1951

DUPLICATE YELLOW

15 DEC 10 1951

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3

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

Disposition of document in J. Rosenberg 65-58236-1190

☐ For your information: _____

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

65-57449-NR 12/4/51

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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1 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

Disposition of document in J. Rosenberg 65-58236-1205

☐ For your information: _____

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

65-57449-NR 12/4/51

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

Disposition of document in J. Rosenberg 65-58236-1191

☐ For your information: _____

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

65-57449-NR 12/5/51

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM : James M. McInerney
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, et al.
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: November 20, 1951

JMM: MEN-98

116 Mr. Tolson

Mr. Nichols

Mr. Belmont

Mr. Clegg

Mr. Glavin

Mr. Ladd

Mr. Nichols

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Tracy

Mr. Harbo

Mr. Mohr

Tele. Room

Mr. Nease

Miss Gandy

CONFIDENTIAL

Reference is made to your memorandum dated November 5, 1951, in the captioned matter, wherein you requested to be advised whether the Department contemplates also amending the list of 33 names against which stop notices were originally requested of the State Department.

As you know, considerable effort is necessary to maintain stop notices at the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and it was thought that deletion of those names indicated by your investigative results to be of no particular importance in the Gold case would be helpful at this time to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The State Department, on the other hand, is able to place stop notices in their passport application records with a minimum personnel effort. Consequently it was believed advisable to let the original list stand as is with the State Department. Receipt of such information from the State Department would be of assistance, both from an intelligence standpoint as well as providing the Department with an opportunity to summon the person or persons attempting to leave the country before a grand jury for interrogation while they are still within the United States' jurisdiction, should such a step be considered desirable.

RECORDED - 71

CONFIDENTIAL

NOV 28 1951

EX-50
SECURITY INFORMATION

Classified by 7350
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Classified
11-4-75
G71/Dec
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Entire
document
is classified
10/17/78
8-12

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12-10-51

65-58236

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165-57449-808
V. J. [unclear]
[unclear]
[unclear]

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD (65-5795, 65-5792)

December 10, 1951

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-5836, 65-5749)

JULIAN ROSENBERG, was., et al
ESPIONAGE - R

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HARRY GOLD, was., et al
ESPIONAGE - R

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/lmw
ON 7/25/8

Rebulet 10/23/51 advising that the Criminal Division of the Department has requested cancellation of certain of the stops previously placed by the Department with the Immigration and Naturalization Service against 13 persons named in captioned investigations.

By memorandum dated 11/3/51 the Department was requested to advise whether it contemplated also amending the list of 13 names against which stop notices had been placed with the State Department.

By memorandum dated 11/20/51 the Department advised that while considerable effort was necessary to maintain stop notices at the Immigration and Naturalization Service a minimum personnel effort was required to place stops in the Passport Application records of the Department of State. The Department stated that consequently it was believed advisable to not revise the original list of persons against whom stops had been placed with the State Department. It was pointed out by the Department that receipt of such information from the State Department would be of assistance both from an intelligence standpoint as well as providing the Department with an opportunity to summon the person or persons attempting to leave the country before a Grand Jury for interrogation while they are still within the jurisdiction of the United States should such a stop be considered desirable.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Chen
DATE 11/2/78 lmc

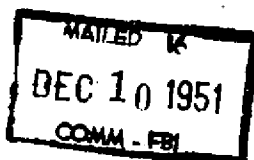
cc: New York (65-15848, 65-15964)

65-57449-808

RJL:hc

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by 30355
Exempt from G.S. Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite



59 DEC 27 1951

Tolson _____
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Entire document
is classified
10/17/75
File 28

RECORDED - 24

WAB/042 10/17/75

WP12
28

SAC, Minneapolis

December 13, 1951

Director, FBI (65-57449)

HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

Reurlet entitled "Address Book Submitted by Robert A. Thomson, 2423 University Avenue, Grand Forks, North Dakota; Espionage," under date of June 20, 1951, your file 65-846.

Investigation in New York and Philadelphia has determined that the Harry Gold mentioned in this address book as having the address "7 East 82" (no city) is not identical with subject. It appears that this notation refers to Harry Gold, M.D., a professor of clinical pharmacology who has offices at 7 East 82nd Street, New York City.

In accordance with your request, the above-mentioned address book is being returned herewith.

Enclosure

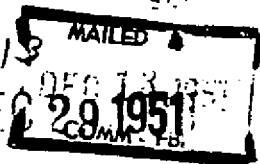
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/19/82 BY 3042 PWT/1mw

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RECORDED - 61

DEC 26 1951



65-57449-809

WAB

812

MR. LADD

~~SECRET~~

December 12, 1951

MR. BELMONT

ARTICLES APPEARING IN
WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
NEWSPAPER 12 DECEMBER, 1951,
WRITTEN BY BOB CONSIDINE,
CONCERNING THEFT OF ATOMIC
SECRETS BY THE SOVIETS,
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Classified by 3042 PWT/1mw
Declassify on: OADR 11/19/83

PURPOSE

To advise that the fourth and fifth articles in
this series appeared on December 12 and 13, 1951, respectively,
and described what purported to be the "fantastic inside
story" of how the Soviets obtained atomic secrets from Dr.
Enli Julius Klaus Fuchs through their Soviet courier, Harry
Gold, and their New York Vice Consul, Anatoli A. Taborov.

DETAILS

The December 12 and 13, 1951, editions of the
Times-Herald contained articles No. 4 and 5 of the series
of 11 articles written by Bob Considerine, which articles are
described as the "fantastic inside story of how Russia stole
America's A-bomb secrets."

The fourth of these articles entitled "Key of
World's Atom Aids From Fuchs-Gold Meeting," points out the
alleged momentous significance to the USSR of the meeting
in New York City early in 1944 between Dr. Enli Julius Klaus
Fuchs, the British atomic scientist, and Harry Gold, who is
described as the document-running courier for the Communist
spy apparatus.

This article also contained a biographical sketch
of Dr. Fuchs' background, including the information as to
his Communist affiliations and connections in Germany and

Only last
paragraph page
has been classified
12/17/51

Tolson _____
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Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

WFB:cho

~~SECRET~~

OO: 65-57460 (Gold)

WAB/8412 65-57449-✓
12/17/51 NOT RECORDED

Classified by 3355
Exempt from GDS
Date of Review

146 JAN 9 1952

64 JAN 17 1952

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

2-7611-411 IN CASE

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England. Mention is thereafter made that subsequent to Dr. Fuchs' return to England in 1942 from a Canadian Government camp Joseph Goebbels is reported to have furnished British Security via Switzerland with a dossier on Fuchs' Communist activities in Germany as a student; further, that this information was ignored by the British. It might be stated that the Bureau has not received any information that such dossier was ever turned over to the British Security but the fact of Fuchs' Communist affiliations in Germany was brought to the Bureau's attention through a captured German document received after the war.

A statement also appears at the conclusion of this article relative to the Roosevelt-Churchill agreement in Quebec whereby the Manhattan Engineer District and the FBI would accept accredited British scientists and technicians from England without further loyalty check. This statement as to the Bureau is, of course, untrue but it is believed factual insofar as MED is concerned.

Article No. 5 in this series entitled "Obscure Chemist Only Link Between Fuchs and Soviets," dramatically describes the various meetings in New York City of Dr. Fuchs and Gold, whom he knew only as "Raymond," wherein atomic information was passed to Gold, which data was thereafter turned over to Anatoli A. Yakovlev, Soviet Vice Consul in New York, whom Gold knew only as "John." This article concludes by quoting a statement attributed to Yakovlev to the effect that "the chain" between Dr. Fuchs and the Soviets "is cut in two places," meaning that Fuchs did not know the identity of Gold nor did Gold know the true identity of Yakovlev, which is a "good thing." The above statement is accurate; however, it is to be noted that Gold did know the identity of Fuchs, and could have identified Fuchs if he had so desired.

The essential facts herein represent no new information to the Bureau.

ACTION

None. This is for your information. The Dr. Goebbels item above is being brought to the attention of [REDACTED] with a b1 request for their comments. ~~SECRET~~ (S)

Tolson _____
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A. _____
P. _____

~~SECRET~~

11/13/42

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: December 20, 1951

FROM : MR. LADD

SUBJECT: "THE ATOM SPIES," BOOK BY
OLIVER PILAT OF THE NEW YORK POSTALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/19/82 BY 3042 PWT/AMV

PURPOSE

To advise that portions of a book on Soviet atomic espionage, being written by Oliver Pilat of the New York Post, are definitely critical of the Bureau and to point out the specific criticisms.

DETAILS

Memorandum of Mr. Nichols dated December 14, 1951, sets forth that Oliver Pilat of the New York Post had furnished certain chapters of a book on atom spies, namely, Harry Gold, Thomas Black, et al, because they might be construed as critical of the Bureau in view of certain questions he did not understand. You requested that the material be reviewed regarding those phases dealing with the FBI.

Photostatic material furnished and reviewed consists of Chapter III and pages 5 through 47 of Chapter VI. The review was made to determine wherein the material is critical of the Bureau and no attempt has been made to point out all discrepancies and inaccuracies in the facts reported.

Chapter VI contains no direct criticism of the Bureau and mentions the FBI only in routine fashion in six or seven instances. This chapter deals with Arthur Adams and associates and with attempts to infiltrate the Radiation Laboratory at the University of California, Berkeley, California, and is not directly connected with the Harry Gold and related cases.

Chapter III is critical of the Bureau. It begins as follows: "Harry Gold fell into the hands of the FBI in 1947, but unfortunately, the Bureau could not hold him. Carelessness in counter-espionage and Gold's verbal slipperiness contributed to the escape. There may also have been some political jockeying involved."

EJVL:hc
65-57449

RECORDED - 120 JAN 24 1952

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will change
This clearly charges the Bureau with "carelessness in counter-espionage" and further gives a distinct suggestion that the Bureau's activity may have been subject to political influence. There is no further reference to political activities until the last page of the chapter where it is stated that in connection with the hearings of the Grand Jury in New York, before which Harry Gold and Abraham Brothman testified in 1947, widespread rumors emerged, one of which was "that political factors were blocking indictments." This last minute reference to political factors in connection with the Grand Jury does not remove the implication given at the very outset.

After thus charging the Bureau with "carelessness in counter-espionage" which contributed to the Bureau's inability to hold Gold in 1947, the balance of page 1 is given over to a statement of the "enormous" effects of "this mischance."

One effect is stated to be that the United States lost an immediate opportunity to shut off arteries all over the country that "Gold was bleeding for military information." Another effect is stated to be that the net served by Gold was able to remain in existence another three years.

Finally, it is stated that Gold's revelations, if received in 1947, might have convinced United States political authorities of the correctness of the then prevalent suspicion of United States scientists that the so-called monopoly of the uranium-plutonium bomb was an illusion. It is said that "a logical assumption" would then have been that the Russians were already projecting plans beyond the A-bomb into the realm of thermo-nuclear weapons and therefore "President Truman might have been led, at least two years earlier, to reverse his 1945 decision to defer any effort to develop a hydrogen bomb."

Concerning these "effects" it is to be noted that according to the results of our investigation, Harry Gold did not deal in espionage information for the Soviets subsequent to his last meetings with Klaus Fuchs and Anatoli Yakovlev in late 1945. It also appears that none of the individuals associated with Gold in espionage, still in the United States in 1947, were any longer actively engaged in gathering espionage information. It is to be noted, of course, that Julius Rosenberg

appears to have been active at this time, but he was a member of another group or net and was never in contact with Gold.

In support of the charge of carelessness in counter-espionage, three general allegations are made, namely (1) that the Bureau put an already recognized spy, Abe Brothman, on his word of honor; (2) that the FBI failed to search thoroughly Gold's Philadelphia home in 1947; and (3) that Brothman might have been uncovered earlier, and through him Harry Gold, by having checked all contacts of Jacob Golos, who had been charged with military espionage as early as January, 1940.

On page 2 it is stated that while the FBI is "a generally efficient outfit" it "seems to have been excessively courteous in its first encounter with Gold," and "for one thing it put an already recognized spy, named Abe Brothman, on his word of honor not to talk to Gold until the FBI reached Gold." At page 11 it is reflected that this promise was obtained from Brothman at the conclusion of the initial interview with him, which occurred May 29, 1947. It appears, of course, that Brothman forewarned Gold and that Harry Gold consequently destroyed instructions on onionskin paper from Yakovlev by eating them and that he was still chewing when the two FBI Agents arrived to interview him. It is also stated that Moskowitz arrived in the wake of the Agents and while the Agents "glowered" at her she informed Gold that Brothman had gone home with a splitting headache but wanted to discuss some new contract or another with Harry Gold that evening if possible.

The promise in question occurred at the termination of an interview during which Brothman had explained his relationship with Golos, as alleged by Elizabeth Bentley, was of a business nature. There was no other information available concerning espionage on the part of Brothman, and Gold, who was mentioned by Brothman during the interview, had not been known to the Bureau theretofore. Though the Agents may have doubted Brothman's story and may have felt he might inform Gold of the interview, the added precaution of obtaining from Brothman a promise not to tell Gold can hardly be characterized as carelessness.

According to Gold, the facts are that he happened to visit the Brothman offices while he was en route from the Laboratory to the Engineers Club Library in Manhattan. As he approached the building Sol Fanshel, a Brothman employee, met him and advised that Government men (or possibly Internal Revenue men) were upstairs talking to Brothman. Gold advised that he went up to the offices and Brothman immediately informed him of the interview by the Bureau Agents and arranged with Gold to tell a coinciding story when he was interviewed. Gold returned to the Laboratory and shortly before 4:30 Miriam Moskowitz arrived and informed that Brothman had gone home with a splitting headache. Gold stated Moskowitz was on the point of leaving when the Agents arrived.

Also on page 2 of this chapter it is stated that "the FBI failed to search thoroughly Gold's Philadelphia home after he claimed he kept blueprints there which he had failed to turn over to Jacob Golos, Soviet spy chief of an earlier period. Two FBI agents arrived, gave the living quarters of Gold's home a cursory inspection and accepted his assurance that he must have been mistaken, he didn't have any documents there at all. If the visitors had gone down into the cellar, they would have found a closet jammed from floor to ceiling with incriminating data." On page 21 Gold is quoted as telling Brothman about the visit of the Agents from the Philadelphia Office as follows: "It wasn't even a search. They just asked about the blueprints and I took them around the house and said there weren't any."

As mentioned above, Gold was interviewed on May 29, 1947, at which time he furnished information which tallied with the story related by Brothman. Though this occurred through collusion between Brothman and Gold it was unknown, of course, to the interviewing Agents. Gold, concerning whom there was no previous information of espionage activity, advised in part that he had never turned over to Golos the blueprints obtained from Brothman, that he had kept them at his house, and that while he had discarded most of them he might still have some.

By teletype dated May 30, 1947, captioned "Gregory; Espionage - R," New York advised of the interview of Gold, stating he appeared composed during the interview and offered to assist.

in any investigation being conducted. Philadelphia was requested to interview Gold's parents to verify his association with Brothman. Philadelphia was also requested to ask Gold's parents to ascertain whether any of the blueprints obtained from Brothman were still in the Gold residence in Philadelphia.

The report of Special Agent John T. Hilsbos, New York, June 7, 1947, regarding "Gregory; Espionage-R" sets forth that on May 31, 1947, Agents of the Philadelphia Office visited the Gold residence to interview Gold's parents. Harry Gold, however, was present at the time, having arrived early that morning from New York City. Gold's parents, who spoke English with difficulty, appeared to have no detailed knowledge of their son's activities and immediately called upon Harry Gold to speak to the Agents. It was stated that Gold appeared cooperative and looked through his personal effects to determine whether any of the blueprints were still in existence but he was unable to locate any. During the time Gold was making the search he spoke about his connections with Brothman. Gold stated the blueprints in question contained nothing extraordinary and that he was now convinced they had been destroyed in 1944 when his family moved to their present residence.

In connection with the allegation that the FBI failed to search thoroughly, it will be noted from the above that no search of the Gold residence was undertaken by the Bureau. It is also to be noted that there was no legal basis for a search, the only information available to the Bureau concerning Gold directly being that furnished by Brothman and Gold himself. Investigative summaries concerning the allegations of Bentley were furnished to the Department in 1946 and on November 27, 1946, the case was presented to the Attorney General for his decision as to possible prosecution and for any further action he desired of the Bureau. A copy of the above-mentioned report of Special Agent Hilsbos containing the interviews of Brothman and Gold was furnished to the Attorney General on June 14, 1947.

At pages 2 and 3 it is pointed out that Jacob Golos was far from an unknown quantity and in January, 1940, had been the subject of charges filed by Attorney General Murphy alleging military espionage against eight persons and three business houses, including Jacob Golos and World Tourists, Inc. It is stated that Golos subsequently pleaded guilty to violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act and received a suspended sentence. It is further pointed out that while the resources of the FBI are limited and a complete check on Golos and all his contacts would have required "a large form of Agents," it nevertheless might have picked up Brothman, and through him Gold, at a much earlier date.

A review of the main file on Golos fails to identify the charges of military espionage filed against Golos in 1940. It does appear, however, that according to the records of the District Court of the District of Columbia on March 15, 1940, World Tourists, Inc. and Golos individually pleaded guilty to a charge of not registering as Soviet agents. Golos paid a fine and was placed on probation. It is believed that this prosecution resulted from investigation conducted by the State Department into various passport frauds by Earl Browder, Nicholas Dozenberg, and others.

In the investigation of Gaik Ovakimian, known Soviet agent, it was determined that during the period from January 18 to March 10, 1941, he was in contact with Golos and that during these contacts packages, etc., were exchanged. Separate investigation was instituted concerning World Tourists, Inc. and Golos, who died in November, 1943, without developing evidence of espionage.* Ovakimian was arrested May 5, 1941, by Bureau Agents in New York City on Registration Act charges and subsequently was allowed to depart from the United States.

In connection with Golos, reference is made to Elizabeth Bentley and it is stated that on one occasion she obtained \$2,000 from Anatol Gromov while FBI Agents were watching the transaction. Bentley testified generally to this effect before the HCUA in July, 1948. She said that on the day previous to this occasion she had informed an FBI Agent of the contemplated meeting and had asked for instructions and been told to keep in contact with Gromov. She said that accordingly she assumed, and felt quite sure, that FBI Agents were covering the meeting though they never told her so.

* During this period Golos was engaged in espionage, according to Bentley.

It is to be noted that Bentley apparently was confused in the testimony as the facts are that she first furnished information to the New York Office concerning espionage on November 7, 1945. According to her signed statement of November 30, 1945, Bentley advised that the meeting at which she received the \$2,000 from Gromov occurred on October 17, 1945. While arrangements were made to cover Bentley's activities after she disclosed espionage such arrangements were not in effect on October 17, 1945. On November 15, 1945, she informed that she had the \$2,000 given her by Gromov and was willing to turn it over to the FBI, which she did on November 17, 1945.

Several other matters reflecting unfavorably on the Bureau were noted. On page 11 it is noted it is set forth that "If there were flaws in the statement, notably Brothman's curious inability to remember the name of a man with whom he had dined frequently and had business dealings for years, there were no indictable admissions." This alleged flaw in the statement taken from Brothman is contradicted on page 8 where it is pointed out that it was true Brothman knew Golos only by his cover name "John."

On page 14 reference is made to "Gold's 'voluntary statement,' as it was called." This it is believed suggests that improper methods were utilized in obtaining information from Gold, which, of course, is not true.

On pages 10 and 15 the "smaller Agent" participating in the interviews of Gold and Brothman is mentioned in belittling fashion. It is stated that he interrupted Brothman's lengthy and technical description of an invention with "'Imagine that,' said the smaller agent. 'Are you a Communist?'" Likewise, when Gold was describing a chemical process in technical terms he was interrupted with "'Imagine that,' interrupted the smaller Agent. 'Are you a Communist?'"

Mr. Nichols' memorandum of December 14, 1951, sets forth certain questions posed by the author because of which he believed that the chapters in question might be construed as critical of the Bureau. Many of these questions and the matters to which they relate do not appear in the material made available. Those questions not heretofore answered are being set forth at this time.

1. Who paid for Gold's education at Xavier University in Cincinnati, Ohio?

Available information indicates that Harry Gold attended Xavier University because of his own desires and in fact to the displeasure of his Soviet superior at the time, though the Russians were interested in his furthering his education. While Gold attended Xavier he was active on behalf of the Soviets and he was paid various sums of money -- no doubt partially for expenses and partially to subsidize his education.

2. Is Thomas L. Black related to Helen Black?

A review of the main files on Thomas L. Black and Helen Black, who had sole distribution rights for Soviet news photos, books, etc. fails to disclose that they are related and there is no indication that they knew or associated with each other. Helen Black died September 11, 1951. Black is mentioned only secondarily in Chapter III and this question is not raised.

3. What did Gold do from 1947 to the time of his arrest (5/50) and why did he not flee the country, particularly since Rosenberg gave him \$2,000 to go to Mexico? Gold's last meeting with Anatoli Yakovlev on December 26, 1946, was followed by a period of inactivity until the latter part of 1949 when he was recontacted by the Soviets, who arranged for several meetings to determine Gold's status. He was to have a meeting on the first Sunday in February, 1950, but it did not occur in view of the arrest of Fuchs. While at this meeting place Gold was passed by an individual whom he identified from a photograph as Julius Rosenberg. This is the closest connection between Gold and Rosenberg and there is no information that Gold received \$2,000 from Rosenberg to flee to Mexico. No reference to Julius Rosenberg is made in the material furnished.

4. Why did the Bureau not cull the residents of Knickerbocker Village in New York City to identify Rosenberg when Bentley had stated she had talked to Rosenberg on the telephone at Knickerbocker Village?

According to Bentley, she never knew Julius Rosenberg. In her statement of November 30, 1945, she furnished brief information about a contact of Golos, an engineer whom she knew.

only as "Julius." This individual telephonically contacted her several times in 1942 and 1943 for the purpose of being put in contact with Golos. Bentley stated she did not believe "Julius" was a true name. As a suspect for "Julius" investigation was conducted concerning Jules Korchein, an associate of Abraham Brothman. Korchein was an architect and had resided at Knickerbocker Village during 1934-1936, but not thereafter; furthermore, his true name was Julius. This investigation, however, resulted negatively. It does not appear that a survey of all tenants at Knickerbocker Village was conducted in view of the meager information and belief that "Julius" was a cover name.

5. Can the FBI identify two American scientists who were mentioned in the Canadian spy case with Fuchs and Pontecorvo? It is stated that according to the British press these scientists are known to Joseph McCarthy, United States Senator.

It has not been possible to determine to whom this question refers. It is to be noted that neither Fuchs nor Pontecorvo were mentioned in the Canadian case as such though Fuchs' name did appear in the address book of Israel Halperin. No information is available to the effect that there are two unidentified American scientists mentioned in the Canadian spy case.

RECOMMENDATION

That this memorandum be referred to Mr. Nichols in order that steps might be taken to call the pertinent facts to the attention of Pilat with the view to eliminating critical remarks about the Bureau.

Regarding the last paragraph on Page 7, it appears that there may be other critical portions of the book which have not been made available. It is recommended that consideration be given to obtaining any such portions for review.

12/26/51
Handled orally with Pilat
B. J. [signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: December 14, 1951

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: *Harry Gold*ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/19/82 BY 3043PWT/lmwK

On August 9, 1951, Oliver Pilat of the New York Post advised the Bureau that he was going to write a book on various aspects of the so-called atom spies, namely, Harry Gold, Thomas Black, et al. At that time he stated he had gone over the court records and the newspaper stories of the various trials and had talked to Tom Donegan, and was also talking to the various prosecutive officials who would handle these cases in New York. Pilat had advised he was not a critic of the FBI despite the fact that he worked for the New York Post. At that time we told him we could not be of any assistance and he replied that he would probably go ahead on the book but he felt sure there would be questions he would not understand and he did not want to appear to have anything critical about the Bureau due to misinformation, yet there were items he didn't understand such as why the Bureau did not make a thorough search of Harry Gold when we interviewed him in 1947. He was also wondering who paid for Gold's education at Xavier University in Cincinnati.

Pilat inquired as to whether Thomas Black was a relative of Helen Black, mentioned in Hede Massing's book. As to Gold he wondered what Gold did between 1947 and the time of his arrest, and the reasons as to why he did not flee the country, particularly since Rosenberg had given him money to go to Mexico. With regard to Gold, he did not understand why the FBI in 1947, after having interviewed Gold, would go to Brothman advising him not to tell Gold of the interview.

With regard to Julius Rosenberg, Pilat advised that Elizabeth Bentley had stated she had talked to Rosenberg on the telephone at Knickerbocker Village. Pilat wondered why the FBI didn't get to Rosenberg until three years later as it seemed it would have been a simple matter for the Bureau to have merely gone to Knickerbocker Village and culled all residents there to have identified him.

As a last point Pilat observed that the British newspapers claimed the British had identified two of the four scientists mentioned in the Canadian spy case, namely, Fuchs and Pontecorvo, the other two not being publicly identified yet. The British press states that Senator McCarthy knows who these two American scientists are. Pilat wondered if the FBI could identify them.

Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont
Attachment

JJM:CMC

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EX-8

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Memo to Mr. Tolson from Mr. Nichols

December 14, 1951

Pilat was advised we could not be of any assistance to him in either approving or disapproving his book. He stated he realized this, and left a copy of the chapters which may be construed as somewhat critical of the Bureau in view of the questions outlined above.

We, of course, are in the position of not being able to attack the book since Pilat has come to us prior to publication for specific information on questions and answers in his mind. Accordingly, it is suggested that the Domestic Intelligence Division review the attached chapters of the book regarding those phases dealing with the FBI and it may well be that critical points regarding the Bureau can be clarified and this information pointed out to Pilat without being in the position of either endorsing or approving his publication.

Pilat stated that the Putnam Publishing Company in New York is handling his material and he has to have it in the hands of Putnam by Christmas. No commitments were made to Putnam as to whether we could or could not help him.

John

It should
be reviewed
promptly

12.17

←

just at once

[Signature]

pilot...

Chapter III - The Cover Up

The Atom Spies

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/19/88 BY 3045 PWT/1mw

Harry Gold fell into the hands of the FBI in 1947, but unfortunately, the bureau could not hold him. Carelessness in counter-espionage and Gold's verbal slipperiness contributed to the escape. There may also have been some political jockeying involved.

The effects of this mischance were enormous. The U.S. lost an immediate opportunity to shut off arteries all over the country which Gold was bleeding for military information. Not only was the net served by Gold able to remain in existence another three years, but Gold himself, according to his veiled statements in court actions, was able to return to the underground wars, after a period of hibernation known quaintly among spies as going private.

U.S. scientists suspected in 1947 that the so-called monopoly of the uranium-plutonium bomb was a fake and an illusion. Gold's revelations might have convinced the U.S. political authorities that the scientists were right. A logical assumption would then have been that the Russians were already projecting plans beyond the A-bomb into the realm of thermo-nuclear weapons. In other words, President Truman might have been led, at least two years earlier, to reverse his ¹⁹⁴⁵ decision to defer any effort to develop a hydrogen bomb.

(more)

The FBI is a generally efficient outfit, properly respectful of the civil rights of those whom it interrogates, for which every citizen who has ever heard of the ruthlessness of certain branches of foreign secret police remains ~~devoutly~~ devoutly thankful. In its first encounter with Gold, ~~it seems~~ it seems to have been excessively courteous.

For one thing, it put an already recognized spy, ^{on his word of honor} named Abe Brothman, not to talk to Gold until the FBI reached Gold. Brothman's reaction may be gauged by the fact that he invariably referred to the FBI as the Rower Boys.

Secondly, the FBI failed to search thoroughly Gold's Philadelphia home after he claimed he kept blueprints there which he had failed to turn over to Jacob Golos, Soviet spy chief of an earlier period. Two FBI agents arrived, ~~gazing~~ ^{examining} the living quarters of Gold's home a cursory ~~insufficient~~ inspection and accepted his assurance that he must have been mistaken, he didn't have any documents there at all. If the visitors had gone down into the ~~main~~ cellar, they would have found a closet jammed from floor to ceiling with incriminating data.

(Golos, a kindly, middle-aged man with a weak heart, used a travel agency known as World Tourists Inc. as a screen for underground work. He was far from an unknown quantity. Way back in January, 1940, Attorney General Murphy filed charges of military espionage against eight persons and three business houses, including Jacob Golos and World Tourists Inc. Golos subsequently pleaded ~~guilty~~ guilty to violation of the foreign agents registration act and ~~was~~ received a suspended sentence. (more)

~~XXXXXXXX~~ The FBI must investigate 241 categories of crime, only five of which relate to espionage. Its resources are limited. A complete check on Goles and all his contacts would have required a large force of agents, but it might have ^{picked up} ~~have~~ Abe Brothman, ~~XXXXXXXX~~ and through him Harry Gold, at a much earlier date.

One of the two women who played important roles in the blowing up and reassembly of Harry Gold ~~as a~~ pay in 1947 knew more about Goles than anybody else. She was Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, the idealistic and quite emotional girl from Vassar who was attracted to communism as an antidote to the excesses of fascism which she witnessed during a depression-year visit to Italy. Introduced to Goles in New York by an Italian Communist, Miss Bentley served first as a letter drop, to whom incriminating letters from Mexican and Canadian spies could be mailed, next as a secretary and assistant, and eventually ~~in~~ as a partner in what she called the Communist conception of marriage for underground workers.

Goles seems to have the exception among Soviet agents: a really civilized person. Miss Bentley became deeply attached to the desperately ailing, steadily introspective man she called Timmy and Yasha. When he died in her arms on Thanksgiving Day of 1943, espionage lost much of its flavor. Contact with garden-variety Soviet agents, who were alternately spineless and brutal, deepened her disillusionment. In 1945 she went to the FBI to tell her story. For a while she tried to lure former contacts out into the open. On one occasion she kept a rendezvous at which Anatol Gromov, first secretary of the Soviet embassy, ~~tried~~ tried the money test for ideological waverers, and offered her \$2,000 in bills. She took the money and passed it on later to the FBI agents who were watching the transaction

(more)

cover... 4

It soon became obvious that Miss Bentley, whose cover name was Helen, was no longer trusted by the apparatus. Those who had ~~had~~ particular contact with her were told off as hot, or dangerously suspect. One of these was Abe Brothman, the blustering, unreliable engineer to whom Goles, according to Miss Bentley's book about her experiences, "Out of Bondage," ~~gave~~ ^{Miss Bentley's} the revelatory nickname of the Penguin. The strangest thing about ~~her~~ ^{Miss Bentley's} book, published in 1951, was that it made no reference to the 1947 escape of the Penguin, and his associate, Harry Gold. Yet she must have known about it.

When the FBI pounced on Brothman in 1947, they were deflected partly by the skilful intervention of Miriam Moskowitz, a willowy girl with a neat face, light hair and a passion for white blouses and print skirts. A college graduate, 31 years old in 1947, Miss Moskowitz went to work originally for Brothman as a secretary. When he set up a small engineering-consultant firm, she became his accountant and entire office staff. Eventually she ranked as a full partner, in charge of the business end, not only of the original engineering company but also in a new concern created by her to make cosmetics.

Like Brothman, Miss Moskowitz was a veteran Communist. She was also a shrewd woman fighting for business as well as personal survival. She was to need all her poise and tact to keep Brothman and Gold from flying at each other's throats under the ~~pressure~~ ^{danger} of imminent ~~and~~ ^{imminent} and the weight of their accumulated misunderstandings.

(more)

Normally, in matters of espionage, little is known and much must be presumed. In this case, the ~~the~~ gradual ~~the~~ weaving of a rope of ~~the~~ deception, which enabled Harry Gold, the most successful spy courier of the atomic era, to reach safety after the ground had been cut from under his feet, can be watched from beginning to end.

8.

The first thing Harry Gold did upon reaching the laboratory was to destroy the enigma instructions from Yakovlev about an April rendezvous in Paris with a physicist presumably named Klaus Fuchs. Since it was ^{now} May 29, the meeting had already taken place, or not taken place, in Gold's absence, but the paper itself might have aroused suspicion. In fact, it was the only suspicious looking thing revealed in a hasty glance around the laboratory. In accordance with a heavy tradition that which must cause alimentary allergies in the profession, Gold therefore ate the evidence. He was still chewing when the two FBI agents, one very large and one quite small, arrived at the Elmhurst laboratory used by Abe Brothman Associates.

Miriam Moskowitz, entering breathless in the wake of the agents, and peering around the larger one, thought Gold was "superbly nonchalant." She told him so later, with a hug, though ordinarily this mushroom of a man made her squirm, because he treated her more like a chair or a table than a woman. The agents glowered at Miss Moskowitz until she retreated with a ^{rumble} ~~rumble~~ about Abe having gone home with a splitting headache and wanting to discuss some new contract ~~with~~ or other with Harry ~~in~~ that evening, if possible. Gold nodded, and swallowed. "Good night, Miriam," he said.

The agents may have congratulated themselves ~~on~~ reaching Gold before anybody could tip him off as to what was in the wind. If so, they were over-optimistic. They had first encountered Miss Moskowitz at 11 o'clock that morning, when they dropped into Brothman's Long Island City office, and here it was 4:30 in the afternoon. She was a woman who could accomplish a lot in five hours.

(more)

cover... 8

(Not this way)

One of Miss Moskowitz' achievements during the day was a hurried trip to New York for Soviet guidance, after making sure she had shaken off surveillance. The advice she received was: "Tell the FBI to go to hell," which did not seem too practical, since by the time she got back to the office, Brothman had already given two contradictory stories to the FBI.

Shown a portrait of Golos by the FBI men, Brothman claimed at first he didn't know anybody who looked like that. The name Golos meant nothing to him, he insisted. (That was true enough, he knew Golos only by his cover name, John). When the agents produced a picture of Elizabeth Bentley, Brothman changed his tune. He knew her all right, he said. She was Helen, the secretary of the man whose picture ~~was~~ they showed first.

Brothman made quite a production out of telling the truth. "When you showed me that man's picture," he said, "and said you were investigating a violation of the United States involving espionage, I thought this might have some connection with a Russian spy ring, and for that reason I didn't want to be involved.

"I've spent three or four years building up a business, and I thought I couldn't stand the publicity which would result if I identified him. Then you showed me Helen's photograph and I realized you knew the story. If you will try to protect me from unfavorable publicity, I will be glad to tell you about it..."

The agents looked at each other without comment.

(more)

"Now this man with the Russian name," continued Brothman, "he came to my office some time in 1938 or '39 and told me he had some connections with the Russian government. He said he might be able to get me some business with the Russian government. I guess he heard of me through advertisements for one of my inventions in the chemical engineering field which I had placed in the trade journals. I got lots of inquiries through those ads. I first loaned him blueprints for a vat or some machinery for a chemical process. He became quite friendly, ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ I used to have dinner with Helen and him at restaurants. Once he gave me an album of Brahms Violin Concertos, worth about \$4. I had a very good photograph and it seemed to me to be an unusual courtesy. Another time he gave me a book, Perry's Chemical Engineers' Handbook, worth about \$6. We paid for our own ~~own~~ dinners, as a rule.

"Sometimes Helen came to my office for blueprints and plans. Then another party came instead of Helen, Harry Gold. I got to like Harry Gold. I got to feel he was a good man in chemistry. He did some chemistry experiments for me on his own, and finally I asked him to come to work for me. He is out at the laboratory now..."

The cops gave Brothman plenty of rope. When he finished, they took him back and forth over his story. Most of the blueprints he gave Helen and Harry Gold were returned, he said, but not all of them. He had the originals of most of the blueprints around somewhere, he said. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

(more)

Colos

As to the invention which attracted ~~him~~ in the beginning, it was a piece of equipment designed to develop very intimate mixing between liquids and liquids, and gases and liquids, at a point of extreme turbulence, so as to accomplish an immediate uniform distribution of the added fluid to the circulated fluid at that point. It was applicable to the blowing of oils to make linoleum bases, the sulphination of oils to make hardwater soaps, the introduction of reactive gases or gases which were to be scrubbed in liquids. It ~~xxx~~ covered the whole range of the process industries and could even be ~~y~~ used to put air into hydrogenated oils...X

"Imagine that," said the smaller agent. "Are you a Communist?"

Brothman confessed ~~with~~ that he belonged to the Young Communist League for a while during the early 30s when he was a student at Columbia University, but that was ~~more~~ more a social organization than ~~any~~ anything political, and he never had any connection with the party. A man working 18 hours to build up his own business had no time for politics, he pointed out.

How did he get in touch with Colos, when he wanted to? ^{didn't}
Brothman replied he ~~didn't~~... well, on one occasion, he did reach him by a phone listed in the book under a Mr. Chester, a Watkins exchange.

Did he get any contracts from the Russian government?
"We did get inquiries from the Amtorg Trading Corp.," said Brothman, "and I seem to think they were traceable to this man's intervention. We quoted jobs, but we never did get one. We quoted a job as late as last September."
(more)

Finally he signed a formal statement: "In 1938 or 1939 a man whose name I do not recall but whose picture was shown to me today by Mr. Shannon (the larger agent) and Mr. O'Brien (the smaller one) came into my office... The purpose of turning over blueprints was to obtain contracts... I have not seen this man since 1941 or 1942..."

in the statement,
If there were flaws, notably Brothman's curiously inability to remember the name of a man with whom he dined frequently and had business dealings for years, there were no ~~admissions~~ admissions.

The agents decided to see Gold next. Gold must be having a late lunch, but he would be back soon, said Brothman, noting that it was after 2 and he had missed his own lunch. The agents said they would get a bite later. Before leaving, they secured Brothman's promise not to talk to Gold about the interview or in any way to put him on his guard, if he encountered Gold before they did.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Almost an hour later, Gold arrived at the office from the ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Engineering Society ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ library in New York, where he had been checking the chemical literature on the next step in an experiment. He always stopped at the office on the way back to the laboratory from the library, as Brothman knew very well, when he tried to stimulate the appetite of the FBI agents by talking about lunch.

Brothman grabbed Gold's arm like a drunk. "It must have been that bitch Helen!" he said, so agitated he could hardly talk.

(more)

cover... 11

Gold blinked. "Take it easy, Abe. What's wrong?"

"Look, Harry, look, the FBI was just here. They know everything. They know about us. They know you were a courier. They even have PICTURES of you and me together. They are coming to see you this afternoon. We can't get out of it..."

Miriam Moskowitz suggested coolly that they go back over the talk with the agents, and see what Harry thought.

"That's it, Harry," said Brothman, ~~smug~~ eagerly. "You got to cover me up, Harry. You got to tell the same story as me. Did you know John? You didn't? Well, you got to say you knew him. You got to cover me up..."

Gold sat down and listened. What did the man in the picture look like? "Well, he had a wizened face, a wry grin, a receding hairline and curly hair, what there was of it," said Brothman. "It was John, you know... oh, no, I keep forgetting, you don't know John. His real name is Collush, something like that. Will you help me, Harry, will you help me out?"

Rather doubtfully, for the record, Miss Moskowitz suggested one way to handle the FBI would be to tell them to go to hell.

"That's no good," said Brothman. "Look, Harry, how about a book? You and me, ~~xxx~~ we're writing this book on chemistry..."

Gold looked pained. "I'll think of something," he said, and left amid little cries of confidence and encouragement, which were not quite the same thing.

(more)

On the way to the laboratory in the Queens independent subway, Gold did get an idea or two. It was just as well for him, since the FBI agents surged into the laboratory so soon after Gold's arrival as to suggest that they might have been watching the place. Gold was still masticating his onionskin lunch when the agents showed their credentials. Then Miriam arrived, showing her concern if not her good judgment. After she was shooed away, the larger agent produced a picture of Jacob Raisin, alias Colos, alias John and a few other names.

"Ever seen this man?" the agent asked.

"Certainly I have," said Harry Gold. "That's Golush or Golish. What a phoney-baloney he turned out to be!"

"You don't like him, eh?" purred the smaller agent. "Well, we're making some inquiries, and maybe you could tell us what you know about him."

Gold made a proletarian mouth. "That man promised me everything! He promised me I would have an opportunity to no longer work in a sugar refinery or a distillery where the scope of the work was necessarily limited; that I would get into a field where I could really expand and utilize my abilities. How I had those abilities, he particularly explained. I took that for just the soft soap it was. He was not the first man who ever promised me things. In fact, if the number of people who came around to me at one time or another and who promised me that they were going to make me an extremely wealthy man, or extremely well-to-do man, or an extremely famous man, were laid end to end they would reach from here to Colorado..."

(more)

"When did he make all these promises?"

"When we first met," said Gold. "He told me..."

One of the agents interrupted to suggest that a laboratory was hardly the place for a quiet talk, so they adjourned to the agents' car. There Gold sat for two and a half hours, pinned to the rear seat by the insistent probing of the agents, who were swiveled around in the front seat so as to watch every fleeting expression on his face. Without warning, it is doubtful that Gold could have matched Brothman's story and still remain within safe bounds himself. Even with the time for preparation, he ran into sharp turns along the road which required ~~sharp~~ calculation under the guise of frightened confusion.

At 7 o'clock, the three men returned to the laboratory to reduce the statement to writing. Miss Moskowitz phoned at 8. "Hello," said Harry Gold. "Yes. I'm busy now. Try me again in a little while."

Gold's ~~first~~ "voluntary statement," as it was called, began ~~in~~ in this fashion: "In October, 1940, I was introduced to a man by the name of John Golush or Golish by Carter Hoodless, who was a good friend of mine. The introduction took place at a meeting of the American Chemical Society at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia..."

Bringing in Hoodless was an inspiration. Gold really knew Hoodless, a young man of wealth and social position in Philadelphia, since ~~known~~ he had tutored him in evening courses at Drexel Institute in during the winter of 1937-38, and worked later with him ~~him~~ at the Pennsylvania Sugar Co., which was run by Hoodless' uncle. (more)

Furthermore, Hoodless could be relied upon not to question the fictional introduction to Golos at the ultra-respectable American Chemical Society meeting, since Hoodless had died in 1942:

"After the meeting," Gold's statement continued, "Golish or Golush and myself went to a restaurant on Broad St. where we remained until 2:30 a.m. On this occasion Golish or Golush made the following proposition to me: that I was to telephone Abe Brothman, a chemical engineer in New York City, and to make an appointment with him to see him; that I was to discuss two chemical processes with him and to obtain blueprints from him which I was to evaluate against the chemical soundness of the process. The two chemical processes were phenol formaldehyde ~~an~~ resins and urea formaldehyde resins..."

"Imagine that," interrupted the smaller agent. "Are you a Communist?"

"No," said Harry Gold, "why do you ask?"

"I'm just ~~much~~ curious," said the agent. "Keep writing." Harry Gold kept on writing. Each sentence he put down reeked of falsity, but managed to mesh pretty well (a) with the partial truth, well fumigated; and (b) with Brothman's fairytale.

"About one week after this meeting with Golush or Golish, I telephoned Brothman in New York and made an appointment to see him in about two weeks. I saw Brothman the first time in November, 1940, and obtained the blueprints. This meeting was in the evening and took place in New York City in a restaurant in the downtown section..."

(more)

Gold ~~didn't~~ didn't actually meet Brothman until 1941, and then by sliding into the front seat of a parked sedan and ~~giving~~ giving a recognition phrase, but who knew that besides him and Brothman?

"For the next six months I made trips to New York City on the average of every three weeks and on each occasion Brothman met me and we would have dinner together and Brothman would turn over more blueprints to me. I kept those blueprints in my home in Philadelphia ~~and~~ and I never did turn them over to Golish or Golush. I received four or five telephone calls from Golish or Golush in ~~reg~~ regard to seeing him. He kept telling me we would get together but no definite meeting was ever made. The last time I heard from Golush or Golish was by telephone in May or June of 1941..."

It was nearly nine when the agents left, after taking note of Harry Gold's home address in Philadelphia and the address of the room he rented but rarely used with a Queens ~~Smith~~ family named ~~XXXX~~ Pereira. A few minutes later, Miriam phoned. Cautiously, Gold said he was through with his work at last. She said Abe's headache was better and they would be out to pick up Gold shortly.

"How did you make out with the Rover Boys?" demanded Brothman, breezily, upon arrival.

Without looking up, Gold murmured that he thought he made out fairly well.

"Oh, he was wonderful!" exclaimed ~~Brothman~~ Moskowitz, in an attempt to bridge the unspoken antagonism between the two men. "You should have seen him this afternoon when the agents came in..."

cover... 17

The girlish chatter/^{covered}~~continued to talk~~ the three of them with an umbrella of normality during the trip to a restaurant called Sunny of Chinatown, in Rego Park, where by mutual consent they concentrated on eating before embarking on serious talk. Returning to the laboratory around 11, they continued to compare notes. After hearing Gold's account for the second time, Brothman said it was a very fine choice of story. Miss Moskewitz opined it was grand. "I never knew you had it in you, Harry," she said, almost coquettishly.

Harry Gold coughed. "They may be back," he said. "If they ask about my using the name Frank Kessler, you can say I was doing secret work for you, Abe, and I was very much afraid that if Dr. Rich found out he would raise the almighty devil because he never permitted us to speak to anyone in the laboratory, not even visitors that came in. He was always afraid somebody was going to take one of his precious processes. He was a tremendously suspicious man, but though he was a nice man, too. Dr. Rich was a friend of Dr. Kirkpatrick, editor of Chemical-Metallurgical-Engineering magazine, that you used to write articles for. I was afraid those trails might cross some time, and if he found out I was working outside the distillery he would really raise the ~~stink~~ dickens. That's all partly true, Abe."

"Sure enough, Harry," boomed Brothman.

"Another thing," said Gold. "Don't mention those stories about my being married, and having twins. They might check up in Philadelphia. I had to give my right address. I've always been a bachelor."
(more)

You could have tossed a half dollar in Brothman's mouth, and the look of amazement on Miss Moskowitz's face was ludicrous in the extreme. "Those stories about your brother getting killed in the war," said Brothman at last, "and your parents adopting Cousin Joe. They're all false, too? They are!?! Well, I'll be...."

Miss Moskowitz put her hand on ~~BROTHMAN'S~~ Brothman's forearm. "I ~~don't~~ don't get it," he said. "He had a reason," she replied. "He must have had a reason. He'll tell us about it."

"I had to do it," said Gold. "I got started, and I couldn't stop. Sometimes I lied so much I could almost feel the steam coming out of my ears."

"Look, Harry," said Brothman. "Maybe the FBI is more interested in you than in me. Don't you think you ought to come clean about any espionage activities you haven't mentioned to me? I don't want to be tripped up by some incident I don't know anything about. It is better if I hear it from you now."

Gold shook his head firmly. "You're in deep enough," he said. "What you don't know can't incriminate you."

All along Brothman had thought of himself as a whale, and of Gold as a minnow in the seas of espionage. Now you could sense the process of readjustment in his mind. He kept ~~eye~~ eying Gold in a peculiar way. When Miss Moskowitz, the company handmaiden, went out at 1 a.m. to a White Tower on Queens Boulevard for hamburgers and coffee, Brothman blurted out:

(more)

"Listen, Harry, you're not sore, are you? Just because I gave your name to the FBI? I had to do it, Harry. They would have run across you sooner or later, and they would wonder why I hadn't mentioned you."

Gold was leaning forward on his laboratory stool, with sleepy eyes. "They had pictures, didn't they?"

"Pictures?" repeated Brothman. "Oh yes, a picture. They had a picture of us together at a restaurant. I told you that. Even without a picture, they would get your description. Everybody knows we're in business together."

"They didn't show me that picture," said Gold. "What did it look like?"

Brothman couldn't remember the pose. He got only a glance at the picture, he said. Their heads were close together, he remembered, on second thought, but he couldn't be sure of the restaurant where the picture was taken.

Gold didn't say it, but ~~the~~ the thought was ~~was~~ like a drawn sword between them. If there were no picture, the FBI might ~~have~~ not have known about him, and by his statement he might have put himself, unnecessarily, in their hands. Gold fell silent. He was still sitting there, like a Buddha, when Miss Moskowitz arrived with the hamburgers and coffee. "Thanks, Miriam," said Harry, taking his. He turned to Brothman. "Even if there was no picture, we have to stay together on this."

Brothman smiled in relief. "I'm glad we're still friends, Harry," he said. (more)

3.

In order to be prepared for any further visits by the FBI, Miriam Moskowitz thought Brothman and Gold should get expert advice. The two men talked it over among themselves and agreed that might be the ~~worst~~ proper thing to do. On the last day of the 1947 Memorial Day weekend, therefore, Naomi and Abe Brothman drove Gold into New York from their Sunnyside home, and parked on one of the side streets off Central Park West in front of a ~~bank~~ building where Abe said Gibby Needleman, a contract lawyer with the Amtorg Trading Corporation, had an apartment.

"Gibby's in the know," said Brothman. "Remember last summer when we were at the Amtorg office trying to negotiate a contract? Well, just before we left, Gibby took me aside and said he had full knowledge of your record. I thought I had full knowledge, too, in those days."

"Why don't you ask Gibby?" said Gold. "Maybe I will," returned Brothman. "Now look, Naomi, you and Harry watch those windows across the way while I'm inside to see if there's any signs of observation. I've been pretty careful and I don't think we've been followed."

Brothman remained inside for half an hour. Except for a man and woman who seemed to be quarreling, or making love, there had been no movement back of the window curtains across the street. Looking disgruntled, Abe came out and slid into the driver's seat alongside his wife, while Needleman got in back with Gold. They drove around aimlessly for a few minutes.

(more)

"I just wanted to tell you what I told Abe," Needleman said to Gold. "If the FBI bothers you again, throw them out of the laboratory. You don't have to talk to them. Tell them you're busy, tell them anything, but don't do any talking."

Nobody raised any argument. "Might as well let me off here," said the lawyer, indicating a corner. Brothman stopped the car as requested, and Needleman strode down the sidewalk with a wave of his hand. Brothman then drove to his \$6,000 family home in the Mohegan colony near Peekskill. On the way up, they talked. While he was home over the weekend, in fact, shortly after he arrived, Gold said, two agents of the FBI came to the house."

"The same KKK ones?" asked Brothman. Gold shook his head. "These were from the Philadelphia office," he said. "It wasn't even a search. They just asked about the blueprints and I took them around the house and said there weren't any."

Brothman took his hands briefly off the wheel to make fists. "Why did you say anything about having blueprints?" he demanded, forgetting entirely that Gold had included that statement to match his own. "You're supposed to be a quick thinker, aren't you? I don't get you at all..."

KKK Gold let it ride. Naomi began talking about the two children she had left in charge of her mother in Sunnyside. The old lady had reached her late 60s, and the tempo of a pair of youngsters, respectively six and three, was so much faster than her own tempo that it left her exhausted after a day or two.

(more)

Suddenly Naomi switched to Gold's imaginary children. "You know I miss Essie and David," she confessed. "I got so ~~much~~ fond of those kids. I find myself wanting to ask about them all the time. Why did you get rid of them, Harry?"

Gold screwed up his face. "What do you think of Needleman's advice?" he asked Brothman. Brothman said it would undoubtedly be best for both of them to continue to seem to be cooperating to the best of their ability with the FBI. Gold nodded; on that at least, they were in agreement. They agreed on other things. The trouble was, the relationship between them had been poisoned at its sources, and now both knew it. Tension increased over weekends, when they had time to sift their grievances, but Brothman insisted they stay together. He expressed annoyance whenever Gold wanted to see his family in Philadelphia over the weekend, ~~in~~ though Gold had his own ~~fix~~ forms of firmness, and did not give way.

The blowup came unexpectedly, over Tom Black, one weekend when Brothman and ~~Miss~~ Miss Moskowitz were driving Gold to Penn Station to ~~he~~ could catch a train to Philly. Tom Black was the chemist who introduced Gold to espionage. Brothman learned about him in 1943, when ~~he~~ and Gold needed a stenographer to shape up a report on the Aerosol bomb. This was an insecticide dispenser, not a bomb to kill people, but even so, protecting soldiers from insects in the tropics had more than a little military importance.

(more)

Through Black, they secured the services of Jean (Jennie) Zawyrucka, a 17-year-old girl who had taken courses in stenography at the West Side High School in Newark. Gold paid Jennie \$10 or \$15 each time they met, for spending two or three hours a week with him and Brothman in a room in at a midtown New York hotel, usually on a Wednesday evening, and then typing out ~~the~~ notes at home. At the ~~the~~ hotel, Brothman would dictate and Gold would help ^{for the girl} in little ways, like writing technical words in full/as they occurred.

Brothman found occasion to kid Harry Gold about ~~this~~ his solicitous treatment of Jennie, which included stopping at Newark on his train trip from Philadelphia, in order to escort her to New York, and escorting her back to Newark afterward. Rather stiffly, Gold said he had promised Black to take care of the girl, because she was young and innocent, and he meant to fulfill his promise. Gold used his right name in dealing with Jennie, explaining to Brothman, to whom he was still Frank Kessler, that he felt safer in giving her the name of his Philadelphia friend, Gold, even though she had no idea espionage was involved.

Brothman and Gold had a real row over Black in 1946. Brothman found Black using his Elmhurst laboratory, and showed his annoyance. Gold said he had previously announced an intention to get Black over for some consulting work, and that Brothman had endorsed the idea enthusiastically, but Brothman denied any prior knowledge at all. When Gold ~~x~~ put in a request later for several days pay for Black, Brothman refused in certain terms.

(more)

events,
Apparently he had been reappraising ~~his impression~~
on this weekend auto trip
because ~~he had been reappraising his impression~~ he began growling that Gold
had been willing to give his real name to Jennie when he was still
keeping it secret from Brothman.

"Who's Jennie?" demanded Miriam Moskowitz. "She sounds
interesting. One of Harry's girl friends, I hope. I've been
hoping to meet one of Harry's girl friends some day."

Brothman snorted. "Let me tell you something, Harry.
I think you made an awful mistake bringing that fellow Black into
the lab." That left Miss Moskowitz far behind.

Heatedly, Gold said Black was a good chemist, and ~~argued~~
an old friend, and he never even received expenses for coming to
work at Abe's invitation.

"I never invited him," said Brothman. "Not me. I think
you were playing the same trick you used to play on Dr. Rich.
That's not all. I got an idea now that Black's the key guy among
Americans in the net. Why in hell you'd bring a person like that
around I cannot understand. Didn't you realize it would attract
attention? Maybe that's how the Rover Boys got wise."

Harry Gold started to say something about Helen, only
to lose words ~~in a~~ in a ~~the~~ conviction that talking did no good.
Abruptly he was shivering with rage, wrestling an impulse to choke
Brothman into silence. Fortunately, he was sloppy fat in those days,
squeezed tight between Moskowitz and Brothman in the front seat of
the car, and couldn't turn easily. Miss Moskowitz held one arm
until Brothman brought the car to the curb and stopped.

(more)

Gold tried to laugh it off. "One more word, Abe," he said, a little shakily, "one more word and I would have ~~spiked~~ popped you square in the nose."

"That might have been an improvement," shrilled Miss Moskowitz with a significant glance at Brothman's profile. "You know, Harry, you surprise me more all the time. I expect to find you kissing a girl almost any day now." Her laughter sounded tinny, and the two men ~~XXX~~ seemed half-mobilized for action. "Look, boys," she said, "you're both acting foolishly. This is no time to fight. A falling out between the two of you is just what the federal authorities want. Can't you see that?"

"Okay, Miriam," shrugged Gold, and in the process lifted his right arm over her head so as to rest on her shoulders. Brothman started the car again. ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Under cover of Miss Moskowitz' ~~whisper~~ chatter, they reached the terminal without further trouble.

It wasn't until the end of July, eight or nine weeks after the FBI visit, that subpoenas arrived for Brothman and Gold to appear before the special New York grand jury investigating subversive activities. That upset Brothman all over again. First he wanted to explain his actions ~~entirely~~ on the basis of a book he was writing. Next he informed Miss Moskowitz mysteriously at the office that he had an entirely new story cooking in his mind. She wasted no time hustling him over to New York to see Gibby Needleman. That night they had dinner at Topsy's Rest in the Forest Hills sections of Queens. When Brothman excused himself to go to the ~~lavatory~~ toilet, Miss Moskowitz took advantage of his absence to assure Gold everything was all right, since she and Needleman, between them, had persuaded Brothman to stick to his original story.

(more)

Largely to be able to mention that they had a respectable lawyer, with a respectable address, Brothman and Gold hired Thomas Kiernan, of Clearly, Gottlieb, Friendly & Cox, 62 Wall St., to listen to a carefully expurgated version of what they planned to tell the grand jury. Kiernan looked sceptical at times during the recital, but he did not interrupt or accuse his clients of lying. At parting, he reminded them that the best defense was the truth.

That night, they rehearsed their lies for the final time, and gave each other ~~much~~ courage for the morrow. For his part, said Brothman, he would neither wince nor cringe nor flinch nor beg, he would not appear abject, or show fear; if necessary, he would be defiant. He had heard the grand jury ~~business~~ was stuffed to the gills with espionage stories and felt inclined to indict. On the other hand, in their particular cases, he ^{believed} ~~felt~~ the FBI had little real information and was just fishing around.

Gold said he would play safe. He wanted to create the impression of a somewhat timid, frightened man who found himself on the fringe of espionage and was agast at ~~the~~ what happened.

Mrs. Brothman and the kids were up in the country, so that night Gold stayed with Brothman in Sunnyside. Before turning in, the two men got confidential and hinted at unrevealed enormities. Gold wondered if a man's wartime travels, say to the Southwest, could be traced through hotel and railroad reservations. Ridiculous, said Brothman, too many hundreds of thousands of civilians and ~~many~~ soldiers were on the march in those years to make tracing feasible.

(more)

cover... 27

In turn Brothman debated whether Helen had appreciated fully the value of the technical information she passed on to Golos. Not likely, said Gold; by Brothman's own description, the woman was a nitwit.

Gold was half asleep when Brothman stirred him to ^{ask} ~~assure~~ assurances that there were no hard feelings over mention of his name to the FBI. No hard feelings, murmured Gold. Brothman tried to return the compliment by saying he understood why Gold had to tell lies about his family. He wasn't upset about that any more, he said. Within a few minutes, he was snoring, but Gold ~~imagine~~ lay there quite a while, staring ~~up~~ ^{upward} into the darkness.

The actual performances of the two men before the Grand Jury were anti-climax. By this time they had ironed out the wrinkles in their stories; ANANIAS himself would have been proud of them. Brothman slurred over his earlier inability to recall Golos by name, by asserting he was confused whether the name was John Carlis, Carllick, Carlock or Collook. Gold, of course, kept speaking of Golish or Golush. Even in his prime, Jacob Raisin never created such a fog.

Brothman's account of his dealings with Golos was a masterpiece of evasion. He said Golos claimed to have been fired by the Russian Purchasing Commission but to have retained contacts with "very high people" in Soviet commercial circles, including Amtorg. He believed Golos' story, said Brothman, partly because the Russian insisted on 10 percent of all profits on contracts from Soviet sources which he was able to swing to Abe Brothman

"Colos had a nice line of chatter," said Brothman. "He was informed about a great many things and he would speak about anything and everything." Did he talk about communism? No, indeed, said Brothman. Was he a Russian? "He was Jewish," replied Brothman, with the typical earnestness of Communists with Jewish backgrounds to hide behind their former religion. Did he suspect Colos was a spy? He did not suspect Colos of anything, said Brothman, until the FBI men came around with that picture.

Licking his lips nervously, Gold said he was making only \$50 a week when he met Colos, and he was desperately anxious to increase his income. Colos did not talk too much like a technical man but he showed enough signs of an engineering background to arouse some confidence, Gold said. He began to class Colos as a pauper, he said, when no provision was made for meeting the expenses of his first trip to New York, amounting to \$5 for train fare and a couple of dollars for food. When he heard about this, Brothman insisted on paying these expenses, Gold revealed.

Gold acted out imaginary phone conversations with Colos with great conviction, though he had never met the man. Colos "would say, 'Hello, Mr. Gold.' Or I think later on he used Harry. 'This is Mr. Colos.' I thought it was Mr. Golish, or Mr. Golush then. Then later I think he used just the word John because his name voice was very distinctive, it was heavily accented. He would say: 'I am in Philadelphia and I have to take a train now. Unfortunately, I cannot see you. I will get in touch with you within two or three weeks.'"

(more)

cover... 28

Toward the end of his testimony, Gold was asked by a juror: "Didn't you realize you were doing something that wasn't on the level by taking part in these conversations in New York and carrying things back and forth?"

Gold kept in character as a chemist who was academic-minded but not entirely devoid of ideas where his bread was buttered. "You see," he said, "Carter Hoodless -- he was the son of one of the two men who controlled the sugar refinery -- he always told me: 'You aren't going to get anywhere here.' He said: 'Uncle Willie,' that was the general manager, 'has everything here and nobody is going to get very much while he is around, and' he says, 'if it changes hands, then all of us may go, so the best thing to do is look around, look around while you are in, Harry. Keep your eyes open for something.' That was the reason Brothman appealed to me."

The Grand Jury which listened to this coverup/^{remained in}~~session~~ session throughout 1947, checking on Bentley leads and/^{tips}~~leads~~ from the 1946 Canadian spy expose. There were widespread rumors of two types: (a) that the witnesses had failed to come up to expectations; and (b) that political factors were blocking indictments. In the Spring of 1948, the Grand Jury shifted emphasis and began to listen to voluminous evidence which resulted in the indictment of the ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ dozen members of the Communist party's national board, or Politburo. No action was ever taken by this Grand Jury against Brothman or Gold.

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So perfectly masked was his 1938 arrival for permanent residence that the U.S. counter-intelligence people had no notion, until the fall of 1943, that Adams was in the country. Then he popped up at the Chicago Metallurgical Project, atomic center of centers at the time, in intimate association with an American ~~the~~ scientist who was being shadowed as a spy.

At this point of detection, the Adams trail diverged: North to Alaska, where a planned transfer of secrets ~~was~~ was ~~intercepted~~ intercepted; East to a maze of business fronts in New York; South to Oak Ridge; and West to an attempt in California to subvert the highest leadership of the Manhattan District project. Out of the resulting hodge-podge of espionage and counter-espionage came oddly inconclusive results. Perhaps it is only in spy fiction, like "Ashenden: the Secret Agent," that episodes are rounded off with climactic victory or defeat. These particular events, so far as American knowledge goes, tended to result in small advantages or stalemate.

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Communist scientists, and even non-Communist scientists accustomed to an ethic and an atmosphere of conspiracy by secret political study groups or like devices, were welded into an atomic espionage chain within a comparatively short time in Canada. During the same war period, when Russia was "a noble ally" and many comparatively sophisticated folk had the foggiest idea of long-range Russian aims, there was no reason why some U.S. scientists should not have been similarly affected. A series of postwar hearings by the House Un-American Activities Committee revealed that they were in fact affected.

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Ignoring the record of those hearings, some spokesmen for have tried to claim comparative political purity.

~~...the same way as the comparative political purity of~~ Eugene Rabinowitch, "editor of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, wrote in 1951 that fingers still had to be kept crossed against the possibility of exposure of an American Klaus Fuchs or Allan Nunn May, but "no case of disloyalty," he said, "has yet become known among American scientists associated with the Manhattan Project." Well, several U.S. scientists were caught during the war in close contact with Soviet atomic spies. One way or another, they were exposed by the counter-espionage authorities. If no criminal prosecutions resulted, that could be attributed to a number of factors, including the necessity for maintaining a facade of wartime unity among allies.

Clarence Francis Hickey and Joseph T. Weinberg were two native-born physicists implicated in shadowy operations at Chicago and at Berkley, Cal., respectively. They had known each other, curiously enough, as campus Communists at the University of Wisconsin, and Weinberg was eventually spotlighted on the West coast through former Wisconsin connections.

Hickey was approximately the same age as Fuchs, May and Gold. Born in Milwaukee on July 5, 1912, he arrived at maturity during the depth of depression. As a boy, he took eight years of religious instruction at the Holy Cross Parochial School at La Crosse, Wis. Like Klaus Fuchs, the strictly-raised Lutheran, Clarence Hickey, the Roman Catholic, may have swung to Communism with a little extra vehemence because it provided a mundane substitute for the religion of his youth.

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Hoping to become a teacher, Hickey studied at the La Crosse (Wis.) State Teachers College from 1929 to 1933, but he was not able to get a degree. He then switched to a career of political agitation in science. He attended the University of Wisconsin for six years, winning his B.S. in 1935, his M.S. in 1936 and his Ph. D. in ~~1937~~ 1939.

During his university days, Hickey met and married Marcia Sand, a Communist student who after quite a few years left the party, and Clarence. As undergraduates, the couple associated chiefly with other Communists, and for two years at the University of Wisconsin lived with an individual whose brother headed the Young Communist League. Hickey followed each twist in the party line, from the wild "Third Period" ending in 1935 into the reformist era ending with the Hitler pact of 1939. He did some teaching while pursuing his graduate studies, and earned a reputation for mixing instruction with Stalinist propaganda. In speeches and conversation, he ~~praised~~ praised Russia as a model country which revealed no defects and could do no ~~the~~ wrong. The American form of government was "no good," he declared repeatedly; each political measure which fell short of what he considered necessary to help Russia proved, so he stated, that America was cowering ~~under~~ under a dictatorship.

Since the revolution would eventually need men trained to pull a trigger and explode a grenade, Hickey urged leftist students to flock into R.O.T.C.s for military training. As a result of attending CMT camps and taking examinations, he himself obtained a reserve commission in 1937 or 1938 which contributed to his later undoing.

From 1939 to 1941, ~~James~~ Hiskey operated in the Tennessee Valley region. For about a year and a half, he directed a University of Tennessee ~~z~~ rhenium research project at Knoxville, financed by WPA funds. For the next six months, he worked as an associate chemist at the TVA aluminum nitrate plant at Sheffield, Ala.

In the fall of 1939, the Communist party branch at Knoxville went into a ~~sharp~~ decline, as a result of mass ~~party~~ resignations ~~ex~~ over the Hitler-Stalin pact. Hiskey cooperated with Francis Martin, the CP section organizer, in trying to revive party spirit. One of his achievements was a front called the Knoxville Peace Council. This noisy outfit, which attracted only 10 or 15 members, denounced what it called the Downing St - Wall St. Axis somewhat more severely than it denounced the Nazi-Fascist axis. Right up to the minute Hitler invaded Russia in June, 1941, the Knoxville Peace Council wanted no part in a shoddy imperialistic conflict. After Russia was attacked, things were different, indeed. Some of Hiskey's students, who were swept into his activities, recalled how in statements for the Knoxville Peace Council he would employ every Stalinist catchword of the day from Fascist beasts to the ~~XX~~ Zaidatsu. Hiskey persuaded one student to send money to the International Publishers in New York for a dozen copies of Hewlitt (Red Dear of Canterbury) Johnson's book on Russia. The pretext was that he himself lacked cash at the moment. When the books arrived, ~~however~~, the chemistry instructor paid the ~~student~~ student in full, ~~and~~ gave him a free copy and distributed the rest of the copies ~~as gifts~~ to friends.

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Clarence Francis Hickey was a little agit-prop whirlwind, all by himself. He sought student subscriptions for the magazine *In Fact*; if a favorite pupil pleaded temporary poverty, Hickey was likely to pay for a free trial subscription, and inquire tactfully later whether the subscription had been renewed. He was generous in loaning out his own copies of the *New Masses*, to adolescents and colleagues alike. Frequently he and Marcia Sand Hickey would invite a student to their home for a dinner at which politics was served as a side dish. Some students admired Dr. Hickey, without necessarily sharing his views; they ~~was~~ labeled him provocative. Others sneered at him as a red-hot, a dyed-in-the-wool radical. Similar division prevailed in faculty circles. A few teachers at the University of Tennessee tried to maintain ~~some~~ non-political relations with Hickey as a competent chemist who liked long walks and chess. Except for one or two fallow-travelers, the rest considered him a troublemaker.

(Still a rather obvious Communist, Clarence Hickey came to New York in the fall of 1941 to accept a job as an instructor in chemistry at Columbia University. A year later, at the request of Dr. Harold Urey, the Nobel prize winner, he joined Columbia's deviously-named SAM (Substitute Alloy Material) Laboratory, whose highly secret work ranged from heavy water research to the gaseous diffusion~~ing~~ method of separating out uranium 235. The gaseous diffusion process was only one out of a half dozen processes then being tested to separate out uranium 235. Proving eventually to be ~~the~~ the best of the lot, it was used as the basis for the huge K-25 plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Clarence Hickey had something to do with the gaseous diffusion process, though he was by no means an international expert on it, like Klaus Fuchs. Without reference to bombastic talk about one, ~~what~~ all-important "secret" of the atom bomb -- presumably a magic formula like Einstein's ~~own~~ historic $E = mc^2$ equation -- it is obvious that a slightly tardy country like Russia could save considerable laboratory effort, money and time, if it learned which one of half a dozen possible processes had been chosen as correct by a slightly more advanced country like the U.S.

Americans who can never forgive the British for trusting Fuchs despite his earlier Communist record may not be happy to learn that a 1942 U.S. Army intelligence report listed Hickey as an active Communist. By this time he was a division head or section chief in the SSM project, a leader of a team of technicians ranging in size up to 40 men and women. Included in his team were more or less leftist students from here and there, younger men like Thomas Silverberg from the University of Wisconsin, and Edward T. Manning from the University of Tennessee, for whom he had wangled jobs at Columbia. Hickey was imbedded in an ~~exp~~ expanding and exciting national program of research. Digging him out would have affected not only members of his team, but also colleagues and superiors who vouched for him.

In May, 1943, most of the SSM laboratory staff shifted to Chicago. Hickey's group did not move until summer. In Chicago, Hickey's salary was around \$9,000 a year, or almost double the highest salary ever received by Klaus Fuchs. He was a moderately important figure in the scientific hierarchy of the Manhattan District project.

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Marcia Sand Hiskey did not accompany her husband to Chicago. After Dr. Hiskey secured living quarters there, he was visited by a young technician named Miriam Sherwood whom he ~~had~~ had known in New York. Her purpose was to locate a job with the Metallurgical Project, she said. Her efforts to find employment were not immediately successful, but she remained in Chicago ~~anyway~~ anyway. After a while, Hiskey confided to colleagues that he intended to divorce Marcia and marry Miriam.

Politically, Hiskey seemed brasher than ever. He boasted about being a close friend of Joanne Place, South Chicago Communist leader. He told technicians working for him that it would be a "smart thing" to join the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, which was conducting an organizing drive at the Argonne National Laboratory. The FAECT was an arm of the Communist party which played a large role on both the East and West coasts in lining up domestic auxiliaries for the Soviet atomic spy ring. Hiskey and a man named Alban Winspear organized the Abraham Lincoln School in Chicago, a party line ~~educational~~ educational front. Hiskey then persuaded a dozen or more academicians and technicians from the project, including friends and subordinates like Malcolm Chase, Sam Steingeliser and Edward T. Manning, to take courses in subjects like the Russian language.

By this time, everything that Clarence Francis Hiskey did was being scrutinized by the secret eyes of counter-espionage. According to a high-ranking Army official connected with the Chicago project, who was allowed to testify anonymously before a Congressional committee several years later, Hiskey had progressed from a mere suspect to something more than a suspect. (more)

"We were convinced he was a subversive agent," said the military authority with a voice but no name. "Yes, a subversive agent. Now the question was what to do with Hiskey. We had trouble with scientists when we had to move one. ^{Someone,} ~~/Someone~~ I think it was Colonel ~~XXXX~~ Lansdale (Col. John I. Lansdale Jr.) found in Hiskey's record that he had a second lieutenantancy in college in the R.O.T.C. Providentially, he had not given up his second lieutenantancy, and we called the Adjutant General, and we had him call Hiskey to active duty ~~and~~ amidst a great furor that we were doing it deliberately, and so on, and we transferred Hiskey, I think, to the Canol Project, I think, in Canada, where in the Quartermaster Corps, he counted ~~socks~~ underwear until that went out of business..."

A curious aspect of this switch was that during an earlier period in 1943, when Hiskey classed merely as a suspect, a note had been tamped on his file that he should not be called for military duty. This had to be rescinded; it was, and on Apr. 13, 1944, Dr. @ Hiskey was told to get ready to be measured for a khaki suit in about two weeks. He and his friends howled. Here was an indispensable man, his supporters declared. What a waste, what a comedown, from nuclear fission to kitchen police. Hiskey himself complained of a lack of confidence in his integrity, which came close to the mark, though the punishment fell somewhat short of being shot at sunrise.

Was there a specific discovery back of the change in attitude by the military authorities?

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According to a persistent report lacking official confirmation, two Army counter-intelligence men, late in 1943, trailed Hickey to a Chicago park. Now the University of Chicago is on the Midway between Jackson and Washington parks, on the South side of town, but this was Lincoln Park, on the North side. Here Hickey handed a package to an infirm, rather foreign-looking man. One of the agents followed the new trail to a rooming house. Subsequently, when the elderly suspect left his room for a while, agents ~~found~~ took a look at it. They discovered highly confidential atomic data, some of it bearing on the K-25 plant in Tennessee, some of it involving the Metallurgical Project in Chicago, some of it describing Anglo-Canadian research.

Intelligence authorities in Washington were asked to help identify the spy. Secret movies taken of the fragile-looking foreigner soon ~~him~~ revealed him to be Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, peregrinating Stalinist functionary and NKVD hatchet man.

Adams' phone was tapped, his mail read, his footsteps dogged. It developed that he had a room at the Peter Cooper Hotel in New York. Searched discreetly, that also ~~was~~ revealed atomic data. Bit by bit, a microscopic survey revealed that the veteran Soviet agent was using a Brooklyn mail drop to receive information on ~~the history~~ nuclear fission research from all over the country. Swimming with crimson fins in his net were fully 100 persons wearing the military uniforms of the U.S., many Communist officials of unions covering plants where secret work was being handled, and not a few fellow-travelers with money and social position.

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(By ranging backward to Adams' 1938 arrival from Canada, the counter-espionage agents spotted some deepwater fish with strange heads. One of these was Samuel Novick, a New York manufacturer of radio equipment, who on Dec. 19, 1937 had written the U.S. immigration authorities that he had employed Arthur Adams as a skilled radio engineer for 10 years in Canada. This was impossible; Adams had been traveling for the Soviet Union much of this time, and had lived at intervals in Russia. Questioned about his statement, Novick said he first met Adams in 1938. This also proved false; additional investigation revealed that Adams, acting for the Amtorg Trading Corp., had made extensive purchases from Novick in the middle 30s. Novick was hardly a flawless front for Adams, despite the fact that his Electronics Corp. of America filled some \$6,000,000 worth of secret government contracts during the war, and for a while was the only producer of several classified items used in radar work. He kept notorious domestic Communists on his payroll, financed the radio broadcasts of Johannes Steel and William S. Gailmore and had a finger in a score of CP propaganda pies. Like Riskey, he was almost too open for orthodox espionage ring purposes; yet he had been used in the case of Adams, and successfully, for five years.

(The chameleon measures ^{employed} ~~used~~ by Adams also involved Eric Barney, a former advertising manager of the New Masses who had turned to making Russian victrola records in New York, and who kept Adams on his payroll for a while as a part-time engineer, at \$75 a week; and Samuel J. Wegman, a Hollywood machine designer, who also had Adams on the payroll at \$75 a week, because Adams had handed him \$1,075 in cash to be spent for that purpose in weekly checks mailed to the Peter Cooper Hotel in New York.

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Business fronts in New York utilized by Adams included a jewelry/~~store~~ ^{store} operated ^{in the name of} ~~by~~ Victoria Stone, who came from Canada; and a steel importing business run by Julius Heiman, who had financed Victoria Stone's swanky Madison Av. shop and who made frequent trips to Stockholm, ~~and~~ ostensibly in connection with his own business but presumably involving Communist matters of some importance. Victoria Stone and Julius Heiman were intimates of Earl Browder; ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ in fact, Heiman was reported to have engineered Browder's elevation as head of the American party. He remained Browder's chief adviser until Browder fell into disfavor with Moscow.

Adams himself made periodic contacts in New York, it was discovered, with an attache from the Soviet embassy in Washington, who presumably forwarded his findings by diplomatic pouch to Russia. On one occasion, Adams was noticed hobbling along the sidewalk in New York, with a carrying case which seemed cruelly beyond ~~xxxxxxxx~~ his strength. As he paused to rest, a car registered in the name of Pavel Mikhailov, Soviet Vice Consul, slid to the curb, picked up Adams and his case, and drove to the ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Consulate. When ~~xx~~ Adams emerged from the Consulate, some time later, he moved with comparative jauntiness, without his burdensome case.

Every once in a while, the mysteriously rheumatic Adams had a fall in public, or was unable to escape spontaneously from a hunched-up position in a chair in his hotel room. A Dr. Louis Koller then appeared to treat him. It was suggestive of the nexus between this group, that Koller appeared also as a physician and friend of Samuel Novick, Eric Barney, Victoria Stone and Julius Heiman, all of whom knew each other intimately.

Just as contact with Clarence Francis Hiskey in Chicago eventually exposed this whole closely-knit New York group, so the discovered connection with Arthur Adams blew Hiskey sky high. Even if Hiskey's commissioning for limited military service were dismissed as a quirk of overburdened military minds, the chemist had to be replaced. The inevitable flurry surrounding such espionage emergency began to be evident. Its first sign was Adams' hurried arrival in Chicago from New York, one day after Hiskey received his military notice.

Adams and Hiskey conferred at length. On Apr. 15, the following day, Hiskey traveled to Cleveland to see John Hitchcock Chapin, a chemical engineer employed at the Metallurgical Project who had been temporarily detached for hush-hush work in Cleveland. Chapin was on approximately the same academic level as Hiskey, in charge of a team of scientists varying in number but ranging up to 25. His work in Cleveland was so secret that nobody in the Manhattan District project was supposed to know about it, but Hiskey went straight to Chapin's hotel, ~~and~~ The two men engaged in intense discussion during a long walk through the streets. FBI agents watching them decided to shift some of their subsequent attention to Dr. Chapin.

Hiskey and Chapin had become acquainted at Columbia University but they did not achieve any real degree of friendship until they accompanied SAM to Chicago. Chapin was a native of Rutland, Vt., a year older than Hiskey. He had studied at home up to the sixth grade. He attended Loomis Institute at Windsor, Conn. for several years, won a bachelor's degree ~~in~~ in chemistry at Cornell, and a Ph. D. from the University of Illinois. He had worked in a du Pont factory in West Virginia before joining the Manhattan ^{District project.} /
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Dr. Chapin says he was never a Communist, though he read Communist publications like Soviet Russia Today and was keenly interested in Russia. Hiskey and he often spoke vaguely of going to Russia some ~~time~~^{time} day, to teach and conduct research. By the fall of 1943, Chapin knew Hiskey was collecting information for an outside source, but the knowledge did not prevent him from discussing fully his own work with Hiskey. At this time, scientists generally were restive under the military conception of security; they were reluctant to limit discussion with colleagues on the ground that the ~~the~~ eventual result of their combined work might have military value. Chapin was a member of the more outspoken wing among scientists that urging sharing of atomic secrets with the world.

Several weeks before he was yanked into uniform, Hiskey suggested Chapin ought to meet Arthur Adams, his friend, some time, and Chapin said he'd be glad to, some time. Though nothing was spelled out fully, Chapin knew by then that Adams was a Soviet agent, and that any meeting with him would involve more than casual conversation. The Cleveland conference brought things to a head. When would Chapin meet Adams? Chapin decided he did not wish to meet anybody in Cleveland. He would be willing, he said, to get together with Adams after he returned to Chicago. He had no idea how long his hush-hush Cleveland assignment would take. Since Hiskey was about to go into service, it was agreed Chapin would write a letter to Hiskey, care of Marcia Send Hiskey in New York, just as he was leaving for Chicago. Mrs. Hiskey would forward the letter to her husband. The letter would be innocuous but it would serve as signal of Chapin's return. Hiskey would pass the signal in some clandestine fashion to Adams, and Adams would appear.

Acting under instructions from the Soviet agent, Hiskey asked Chapin for some small personal object which he would be certain to recognize. Chapin rummaged around in his pants pocket and came up with an odd-looking key to a basement locker in his apartment house in Chicago. Hiskey took the key; he would give it to Adams, ^{he said.} Any man coming to Chapin with the key would then be identified clearly as Adams.

Chapin did not return to Chicago until the fall of 1944. As agreed, he wrote a meaningless letter, ~~which was~~ forwarded by Marcia Sand Hiskey to Dr. Clarence Francis Hiskey, who by this time was counting heavy underwear at White Horse, Yukon Territory, some 500 miles East of Alaska. On Sept. 24, Chapin received a phone call from somebody who said he was the man Hiskey spoke about in Cleveland. The unidentified caller said he might drop around that evening for a visit. ^{Adams} ~~He suggested~~ rang the apartment bell that evening, but did not come upstairs. Chapin went down to the lobby to see him. "I have company, ~~upstairs~~" he said. "My father came for a visit." Adams suggested that the pair take a walk to the corner, and when they were outside, on South Drexel Av., he slipped Chapin the odd-looking key to the basement locker, and ^{asked} ~~suggested~~ ^{to} Chapin/drop around to his room at the Stevens Hotel the following evening. Chapin agreed.

John Hitchcock Chapin, the fellow-traveling scientist from Vermont, did go around to the Hotel Stevens the next night, ~~and~~ to talk for ~~an hour and a half~~ with Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, the half-crippled ~~old~~ old revolutionary from Russia.

Chapin had already turned over in his mind the possibility of giving Adams confidential information, but he had not reached any decision. Adams ~~approached him~~ stalled him warily; he ~~then~~ discussed the industrial development of Russia, and ~~XXXXX~~ Russia's need for the latest processes, in nuclear fission as in other fields. Most scientists understood the desirability of exchanging economic data, he said, but they were restrained by narrow military minds. Those enlightened Americans who helped Russia get the industrial information to which it really had a right, as an ally, would naturally be well rewarded for their help. Chapin looked like a startled horse at the hint of cash on the barrel. Adams asked quickly: wouldn't Chapin as a chemist with an interest in world progress like to visit Russia after the war as an honored guest, perhaps teach or conduct research there. Chapin agreed amiably that he would like that. The conversation meandered on, with occasional references by Adams to Chapin's own work which showed far more understanding than any outsider could obtain legitimately. There was an implied questioning of Chapin ~~that~~ never sharpened to a point. The two men did not quite see eye to eye. Something about Adams' manner, and the whole conspiratorial procedure gave Chapin "cold feet," he told the FBI later. He made a note not to reach Adams in New York, and promised to "think things over," but he had inwardly decided to go no farther. He continued with his ~~his~~ secret group of government scientists with the Metallurgical Project in Chicago until May, 1945, when he was released as a result of natural curtailment of the work, but at no time, he says now, did he give any illicit help to Adams.

~~the project was also~~
~~the project was also~~

At least one technician connected with the Metallurgical Project is known to have been approached as a possible substitute for Hiskey. This was Edward T. Manning, the fellow-traveling student from the University of Tennessee who had followed Hiskey to New York and then to Chicago.

On three or four occasions before Hiskey acquired his military uniform on Apr. 28, 1944, Manning dropped around to his superior's one-room apartment on Kimbar St., near the University, and each time found Adams there. The Russian was introduced merely by name, as an engineer. Later Hiskey said Adams, as a very ~~near~~ close friend, was the person to ~~whom~~ whom Manning should go for advice, if anything came up affecting Hiskey or his wife Marcia. Hiskey explained how to get in touch with Adams, as well as with Marcia, in New York.

That summer, many of the scientists at the Metallurgical Project in Chicago, Manning among them, got permission to attend an American Chemical Society meeting in New York. By this time, the Tennessean had heard reports that security reasons were being Hiskey's dispatch to Alaska. On the day of the meeting, he had lunch with Adams, and asked the engineer if he had received any explanation from Hiskey by mail for his ~~drafting~~ impressment into service. Adams had heard nothing; what had Manning heard, he asked. ~~Manning~~ Manning said he had heard nothing either. When he went ~~back~~ around to see Marcia, she was more explicit. The Army, representing a powerful group in the government, was ~~in~~ mad at Clarence because he was a "liberal," she said. She suspected that the Army had removed Clarence from his work because of his political leanings.

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Before he returned to Chicago, Manning had a second, and longer talk with Adams, at a quiet bar in the midtown section of New York, during which Adams stressed the employment possibilities for good American technicians after the war, in rebuilding Russia, and implied that ~~maintaining~~ a record of helpfulness in providing needed information would be remembered.

Counter-intelligence was still watching Adams. The growing friendliness between Manning and the Soviet agent seemed to present a hazard. As a result, when Manning returned to the Metallurgical Project, he was called in by his section chief, Dr. E. C. Creutz, and told he was being suspended. "You are being offered a chance to resign," Dr. Creutz added. Manning insisted he had done nothing wrong, and demanded that he be dismissed. The personnel officer at the laboratories said he had no authority to issue a letter of dismissal, and why didn't Manning ~~make~~ make things easy for everybody by resigning? Manning reiterated that he would never resign. Thereupon he was handed a letter saying that they had been directed by the Army to suspend him.

The following January, Manning ~~he~~ got into the uniform. In July, 1945, after several months of service in the Army, the young chemist happened ~~to~~ to be in New York, ~~as~~ He ~~then~~ decided to test his suspicion that Adams was the basis for his disgrace. When he and Adams met, ~~then~~ Manning started out flatly and bitterly by announcing ~~that~~ he knew who was to blame for all his troubles. He had been under surveillance, he said, and Adams had been under surveillance, and they both knew why.

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Hunched over in a chair as though he were in pain, Adams said he had not been feeling too well. There had been some litigation over one of the companies he worked for as an engineering ~~and~~ consultant, he declared, and the strain had bothered him. He was planning soon to make a trip back to his native country of Canada. It was silly to talk bitterly, like Manning, ^{he said,} since it was all for the good of the world. While the young American eyed him steadily, the elderly Bolshevik revolutionary ~~turned~~ spoke discursively ^{of} ~~on~~ some work he had done in connection with a large hydro-testing tank, and from that swung into anecdotes of the days when he was traveling extensively through Europe, purchasing materials for the Soviet Union. Again and again he spoke of the Soviet Union, until Manning realized he was getting close to the specific revelation he sought.

This of course was the month of the Alamogordo blast in New Mexico. Abruptly Adams was suggesting to Manning that it might not be too late for him to furnish information on things like uranium and the atomic bomb with which he had had ~~had~~ some contact during his Metallurgical Project work. Didn't Manning agree, pressed Adams, that ~~was~~ information about such scientific work should be made available to all mankind? Manning replied, so he told the FBI later, that he didn't think so. Perhaps the knowledge should be shared eventually with the world, he declared, but as for himself, he was committed to security and secrecy, and had no wish to discuss it further. That concluded the final meeting between the two men.

Neither John Hitchcock Chapin nor Edward T. Manning told their stories to the FBI before the war ended, but there was an early revelation of the less than loyal attitude of Clarence Francis Hiskey.

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One in uniform, Hickey was whisked out of Chicago in about three days. Because of the flurry surrounding his departure, James Sterling Murray, a wartime member of the Army Counter-Intelligence Corps (CIC), assigned to the Metallurgical Project, ~~was~~ decided to take a little extra ~~precaution~~ precaution. To Hickey's outfit, unknown to Hickey, ~~the~~ Murray assigned a young CIC lad named Charles Cook, with instructions to watch the suspected chemist all the way to his destination, a remote Army base near a place called Mineral Wells. When the outfit reached Edmonton, Alberta, in Canada, still heading North, Cook became a little jittery and decided on drastic measures. He made arrangements to go through Hickey's belongings at a time when the chemist was detained elsewhere. He found a notebook full of data on research in nuclear fission which General Groves later classified as top secret. Hickey was not informed of the seizure. Security regulations of the Manhattan District project required an immediate report of the loss of any material of a restricted nature, but Hickey never did report his loss. Only after the war, through another U.S. counter-intelligence group, did Manning discover how accurate his suspicions had been: a rendezvous between Hickey and an agent of some sort, presumably acting for an allied but never friendly power, was reportedly arranged for a spot in Alaska. Except for the capture of the ~~the~~ notebook, the rendezvous might have been kept.

As for Hickey, when he finished counting all the heavy underwear required in Alaska, he was transferred to an Army laboratory in Hawaii to manufacture soap for the servicemen in the Pacific.

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On the ground that his mother was seriously ill, Hickey secured permission to return to Wisconsin for a visit early in 1946. He was discharged from the Army in May of that year. In the postwar period, he got divorced from Marcia Sand, married Miriam Sherwood, and taught analytical chemistry at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, in Brooklyn, N.Y.

3.

A daring Stalinist drive to infiltrate atomic research at the University of California took shape during the summer of 1941. Spearheading this attempt was Kenneth May, a 26-year-old mathematician who had lost his teaching job at the university because of his aggressive championship of Communist causes. May's suitability as a front depended partly on long residence in Berkeley, site of the ultra-secret Radiation Laboratory, and partly on the fact that his father, a descendant of West Coast pioneers, was serving as dean of the university. Though he quarreled with his parents over his activities, young May kept his social entry to the best academic circles, which was vital for his purpose.

Manipulating May from behind the scenes were Rudy Lambert, a middle-aged Soviet ~~agent~~ careerist with a heavily lined face who directed underground work ~~for the Communist Party~~ in California, and Marcel Scherer, a charter member of the U.S. Communist party, who had come from New York to lead a prolonged organizing campaign of his Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians. Still further in the background, behind Lambert and Scherer, lurked Steve Nelson, the burly ex-commissar of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain, whose surface role as party organizer in the nearby bay area of San Francisco concealed an NKVD assignment to handle atomic espionage.

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Like iron filings ~~is~~ responding to a magnet, party stalwarts from all over the U.S. converged quietly on the Radiation Laboratory, the Shell Oil Co. and the other private scientific installations on the campus at Berkeley. One of these arrivals was Clarence Francis Hiskey. Being between universities, so to speak, since he had ~~is~~ already left Tennessee and did not have to report in New York at Columbia until fall, Hiskey went west in August, 1941, to attend a house-warming at Berkeley for young May.

Widening ~~the~~ ^{the} breach with ~~his~~ his scholarly past, May had become a paid Communist functionary, and had married a lady machinist, named Ruth McGovney, who was active in party affairs. The ~~at~~ house-warming served not only as a show of strength behind a spectacular recruit, but also as a mobilization for future efforts of a less open kind. The visiting firemen of science, like Hiskey, did what they could to further both objectives. Hiskey buttonholed former students and quondam colleagues in the party interest, and ostentatiously took aside Steve Nelson, as well as May, for intimate discourse. Nelson (born Steve Mesarosh, in 1903, at Chaglich, Yugoslavia) mixed easily with the erudite guests; though not precisely a scientist, or even a scholar, he had been schooled during the late 30s at the Lenin Institute of Moscow in all the social arts of subversion.

It is easy now to see why, of the three great U.S. ~~universities~~ university centers of research in nuclear fission -- Columbia, Chicago and California -- California offered the most tempting target for espionage in the summer of 1941/

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The previous Spring, a group of young physicists and chemists at the Radiation Laboratory, most of them in their 20s, had bombarded uranium 238 with neutrons of intermediate speeds and had discovered that these neutrons transformed U.238 into a new element, unknown in nature, called plutonium. Each ton of natural uranium produced ~~only~~ only 14 pounds of U.235, but by a chain reaction it could be made to yield 1,986 pounds of plutonium, which was just as good for explosive purposes. Uranium was scarce. The tremendous multiplication of the total atomic energy which could be derived from the stuff gave some assurance, for the first time, that an atomic bomb might explode before the war ended.

The entire atomic project slid into high gear following on July 11, 1941, a report/by Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence about the Berkeley discovery to the National Academy of Science, which was studying the uranium problem. Contagious enthusiasm swept the scientists in Berkeley; new miracles seemed to be waiting in every test tube and retort. That fall Prof. Lawrence converted his precious cyclotron into something called a calutron and by an electro-magnetic method produced thousands of times more uranium 235 than had ever been produced before. Plans were drawn to place the new electro-magnetic method in production at a huge plant in the Tennessee Valley. Within the next year, the electro-magnetic work alone was to require a staff exceeding 1,200 persons. Figuring began on the final atomic research and bomb-assembly area at Los Alamos, N.M., where Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, one of the most brilliant improvisers at Berkeley, was to serve as scientific commander in chief.

Meanwhile the NKVD-MVD boys were taking advantage of every bit of misplaced idealism about Stalinism, every ~~misplaced~~ wisp of romantic misunderstanding of Russia, ~~and~~ every practical consideration of personal advantage, ^{on the campus,} to bore deeply, and ~~persistently~~ ^{spies were} persistently, at Berkeley. Since ~~the~~ Soviet/~~the~~ apparently in on things from the start, the question arises as to who told them. Actually, it could have been any one of a number of people. May, for example, knew just about everything, and everybody, in Berkeley. He had been living in the town for 15 years. As a boy, he met all the important colleagues of his father at the dinner table. He knew neighbors like ~~the~~ Haakon Chevalier, the Communist professor, who was not shunned socially because of his political views. During his days as a student and a part-time instructor ^{Berkeley,} at/~~Berkeley~~ May had ~~not~~ become acquainted with most of the young crop of academicians and technicians at the Radiation Laboratory. Except for two years of study in England and France, between 1937 and 1939, May had not been away from Berkeley since he out-rev kneepants. Incidentally, he was no kin of Britain's Allan Nunn May, though he had English relatives through his mother, who came from there. Besides their last name, the two Communist Mays were ^{chiefly} connected/by a joint interest in atomic energy and an uncommon capacity for being most devious when they seemed most frank.

Soon after he was dropped from the university faculty, Kenneth May attended a party school for underground work held at the Berkeley Hills home of Wilhelmina Lowrey. William Schneiderman, State party leader, served as teacher at the school.

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Putting his new ~~fix~~ techniques to quick use, May soon organized a Marxist study group among the Berkeley scientists working ~~him~~ in the campus area for the Shell Development Corp. and other companies. This was precisely the same sort of Marxist study group that helped condition the Canadian scientists for espionage. Asked about this study group, almost a decade later, May could remember only that he taught it. At every name suggested as a possible student -- Hanson Chevalier, George Charles Eltenton and his wife Dolly, Dr. Bernard Peters, Allen Flannagan, etc. -- Kenneth May shook his head. He knew all these people, he said, but not one had been a Marxist pupil. In fact, he could not dredge up from the depths of his memory the name or description of a single person out of that study group. It was a long time ago, said May. His ~~fix~~ students, many of them older than himself and wiser in other matters, had been ~~fix~~ shy, not to say nervous, and they might have used false names, declared May, leaving unsolved the mystery of how these students could have possibly concealed their identities from the man who recruited them.

George and Dolly Eltenton were being conspicuously cultivated in those days by the party for an eventual role in a Communist conspiracy of breath-taking boldness. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Since they had made a trip to the Soviet Union in the 30s, they were constantly ~~sought~~ sought out, by party zealots like May, to give confirmation of the rosy reports or prop. anda about Russia. Though they seemed at times to have trouble going as far as some of the long-distance lovers of Stalinism, the Eltentons must have taken some pleasure in being rated as local oracles.

In July, 1940, Louise Bransten, one of the party's West Coast angels, had pestered George Eltenton until he agreed to send congratulations to a Soviet gathering of physicists, headed by Peter Kapitza. In return, Louise Bransten urged Gregory Kheifets, the Soviet vice-consul in San Francisco, to place Dolly Eltenton in a job with the American Russian Institute.

Kenneth May was at his suave best with people like the Branstens and the Eltentons. He pleased big-name ^{dupes} ~~brass~~ like Anita Whitney, who was used as a speaker at fund-raising drives. He got along magnificently with Wilhemina ~~Lowrey~~ Lowrey, a sort of intellectual ~~bellwether~~ bellwether for the party on the West coast. May gave Mrs. Lowrey assistance in running two Stalinoid book shops, one in Berkeley and one in Oakland, and he shared her interest in the ~~Oakland~~ Oakland Workers School, an educational front.

Like Clarence Hiskey in ~~Chicago~~ Chicago, Kenneth May tried to ensnare as many of the Berkeley intellectuals as students or instructors at the party-line school. Like Hiskey, he carried the ball in the laboratories for the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, in close cooperation with the indefatigable Marcel Scherer, and ~~Marcel~~ Scherer's wife, ~~Marcel~~ Lena Davis, onetime U.S. Politburo member. Subsequently May's wife Ruth followed up his work by becoming secretary of the San Francisco division of the FAECT. Like Hiskey, May developed into a little agit-prop whirlwind, all ~~his~~ by himself, mouthing party catchwords and pushing the party press.

By the summer of 1941, Kenneth May had loaded so much party activity on his own shoulders that the CP county committee, as a reward, handed him a confidential ~~XX~~ female assistant called Jackie, a married woman with children who had just recovered from a nervous breakdown ~~caused by~~ occasioned by ~~XXXXXX~~ spats with her husband, Steve, a giant of a fellow who was away most of the year organizing fishermen in Alaska.

Setting up an actual secret cell within the Radiation Laboratory ~~was~~ a ticklish business. Converts were recruited into special section of the party, details of which were known only to May, Rudy Lambert, Marcel Scherer and Steve Nelson. Even the county organizer was kept in the dark about this special section. Members of the cell took elaborate precautions against being followed to meetings, which were held generally at large, expensively furnished homes in ~~XXXXXX~~ Berkeley Hills. Any outside speaker, even a Communist official of importance, was guided to the affair by a roundabout way, to avoid surveillance. Names generally were taboo at meetings. The most frequent outside speaker, as it turned out, was Steve Nelson.

By fall of 1941, either because of excitement in ~~XXXXXX~~ over the early tips on the Radiation Laboratory, or later reports of ~~XXXXXX~~ underground progress there, the NKVD apparatus decided May would benefit by wider responsibility and closer contact with Steve Nelson. May was then working as educational ~~XXXXXX~~ director and member of the county secretariat in ~~XXXXXX~~ Alameda county, where Berkeley is located, under the ~~XXXXXX~~ ostensible direction of Paul Crouch, the county organizer.

Crouch, a native of North Carolina, had once been in charge of U.S. Army infiltration, and ~~he~~ had held other important party posts, but he was reactive over the Berkeley mystery. At meetings he spoke up in general terms about the need for ~~more~~ democracy within the party. Privately, he broached the possibility of being relieved as county organizer, but the district bureau rejected that. Late in December, 1941, at a routine district bureau meeting, Crouch rendered a report. Kenneth May then arose and criticized Crouch furiously as incompetent. Crouch was doing such a miserable job, shouted May, he should be thrown out as ~~the~~ county organizer. Nobody defended Crouch. The dozen members of the county committee ~~presently~~ who were present solemnly took under advisement this amazing suggestion from a comparative upstart in the party, who undoubtedly had been nudged from above. The buck was passed to William Schneiderman, who remarked that Steve Nelson would be glad to take the job. That did the trick. Crouch was instructed to ~~take~~ his family to Los Angeles, without making any statement which would upset the membership. He was to wait at Los Angeles until he received a new assignment. He balked, and was reduced to rank and file status, ~~and~~ Eventually this shabby treatment in the interests of Stalinist atomic infiltration led Crouch to resign from the party, but he reached his decision only after ~~several~~ years in which the party alternately tried cajolery and persecution as methods to get him to ~~reassume~~ ~~his position~~ ~~of responsibility~~ ~~and~~ ~~reassume~~ ~~a position of responsibility~~.

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With Crouch deposed, Steve Nelson, the former associate in Chinese underground work with Arthur Ewert, the Comintern agent who engineered the unsuccessful Brazilian revolution of 1935, moved ~~back~~ in from the San Francisco bay area to become Alameda county organizer, with headquarters in Oakland. Steve Nelson, who used to be an intimate friend of Togliatti and other European Communist leaders, ~~and~~ ^{and} who just about ran the Spanish Civil War, to hear him tell it, looked around for somebody worthy of serving as his executive assistant in Alameda county, with the title of organizational secretary, and who do you suppose he chose but ~~young~~ Kenneth May?

Young May was not at his best, in this period; he had become jittery and underweight. He complained about being too busy. He was upset over quarrels with his machinist wife Ruth, from whom he decided finally to separate. ~~Could~~ ^{Could} the wily Steve Nelson have had a hand in this marital rift? At any rate, Nelson took advantage of it. He and his wife had acquired a home in Berkeley to be near their focus of attraction, the Radiation Laboratory. It was quite natural for them to invite ~~young~~ Kenneth May to stay indefinitely as their guest. May accepted; he was ~~inordinately~~ inordinately grateful for this eminently practical step on Nelson's part. He told friends, in a tone of bathos, that the Nelsons were the only family he had left.

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Nelson maneuvered carefully for the coup which he hoped would deliver the entire Anglo-American atomic program into the hands of the Soviet Union. He had one enormous hidden advantage. Back in 1937, in Spain, he had encountered an American woman who had come in search of her husband, a volunteer fighter with the Loyalists. Steve Nelson, as a Lt. Colonel in the International Brigade, with the tremendous resources of the NKVD at his command, was able to inform the woman that her husband was dead, and to arrange for her to get back to the U.S. Whether he actually knew the woman's husband is not clear, but he claimed to have known him, and to have been his intimate friend. Like a spiritualist ~~with~~ who has exclusive contact with her former spouse in the next world, Steve Nelson was able to describe graphically how the man died in his arms, uttering heroic last words.

The woman on whom Steve Nelson had this emotional hold had moved to Berkeley, upon her return from Spain. She had met and married J. Robert Oppenheimer, who turned out to be one of the great practical geniuses of atomic energy, despite an earlier reputation as a poet at Harvard and a proverbial absent-mindedness.

For extra leverage, Steve Nelson had a knowledge of the Communist record -- which was unsuspected at the Manhattan District project -- of Dr. Frank Oppenheimer, younger brother of J. Robert Oppenheimer, and Frank's wife Jacquenette. Dr. Frank Oppenheimer had come from Stanford University in 1941 to work as a research assistant at the Radiation Laboratory in Berkeley. He and his wife retained their membership in the CP branch at Palo Alto for a while, but they lived in Berkeley, and ~~had~~ saw the R. Robert Oppenheimers there fairly frequently.

Frank Oppenheimer had played an earlier Communist role at the California Institute of Technology, where he studied from 1935 to 1939. In the college which met at his house in Pasadena were men like Dr. Frank J. Malina, chief of a confidential Air Corps project involving the use of wing rockets to increase the climbing speed of airplanes, and Malina's chief assistant, Martin Summerfield. Later Dr. Malina became secretary-treasurer of the Aero-Jet Engineering Corp. of Pasadena, which fulfilled large government contracts.

How Steve Nelson set the stage for his final approach is still not clear. From the man's record, it seems reasonable to assume that he used every social and political advantage at his command, and every bit of ~~university~~ campus knowledge stored away in the mind of his guest and executive assistant, Kenneth May. He managed ~~to~~ at least two social meetings with the Frank Oppenheimers in Berkeley. He and Kenneth May became frequent visitors at the home of the J. Robert Oppenheimers, where the talk covered a wide range of topics, social, scientific and ~~and~~ political.

When the atmosphere was as favorable as Steve Nelson could make it, the actual approach was made from another direction. Late in 1942, Peter Ivanov, Vice Consul of the Soviet Union in San Francisco, suggested to George Charles Eltenton, Kenneth May's friend at Shell Oil, that a staggering financial reward would be possible for anybody arranging to secure data on the secret work being done at the Radiation Laboratory. It was suggested tactfully to Eltenton that the man to approach Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer was an old friend, Prof. Haakon Chevalier, who was generally respected at Berkeley despite his known leftist views. (more)

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Whether his motive was financial or political, Eltenton did talk to Chevalier, and Chevalier did approach Dr. R. Robert Oppenheimer. ~~XXXXXX~~ Chevalier told Oppenheimer that Eltenton was interested in obtaining details of the work at the Radiation Laboratory and the work being planned or executed elsewhere in atomic installations. Eltenton had arranged, he said, for the ~~the~~ sending of such information secretly, and safely, to Russia.

Dr. Oppenheimer stiffened under the impact of that incredible invitation, from his friend. He said finally that he considered any efforts to obtain secret information to be treasonable. He would certainly have nothing to do with the scheme, he added, showing Chevalier to the door. When he recovered from his feeling of shock and astonishment, Dr. Oppenheimer went to the security officials of the Manhattan District project, and told them of the approach that had been made, of his wife's first husband, and of his brother's party record. The Frank Oppenheimers left the Communist party, and Frank himself continued actively in nuclear fission work, on the personal assurance of his loyalty by his brother, who became the ranking scientist at Los Alamos.

In an espionage sense, and perhaps in a human sense, ~~XXXX~~ everything that occurred at the Radiation Laboratory in Berkeley after the interview between Professor Chevalier and Dr. Oppenheimer was really anti-~~XXXX~~...

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Kenneth May dove into an Army ~~uniform~~ uniform soon after the collapse of the Soviet conspiracy to take over J. Robert Oppenheimer. During the postwar period, May became an associate professor of mathematics at ~~Massachusetts~~ Carleton College. In 1948, he visited Steve Nelson in Minneapolis for a private discussion as to how the Ivanov-to-Klinton-to-Chevalier fumble became a matter of public knowledge. When questioned ~~publicly~~ later, about this and about his general underground activities in Berkeley, Kenneth May's memory proved to be so faulty and vague as to prove almost worthless.

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(With his NKVD background, Steve Nelson should have realized that failure to corrupt Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer was bound to kick back and disrupt his atomic net. Instead of decamping in the middle of the night, to save his young American contacts, the Soviet agent decided to stick things out at Berkeley. He did take certain precautions. At the next meeting of the hush-hush Merriman branch of scientists working at the Radiation Laboratory, Nelson told the members they must destroy their party cards, to avoid accidental disclosure, and must ~~swear~~ swear off drinking, among other things, lest they slip in their cups. The branch was dissolved, Nelson declared a couple of meetings later, though he implied there might still be some useful contact between members.

(Mail had been moving regularly from Steve Nelson on the West Coast to a woman on the East coast named Doris Silver, the wife of Ernest Amatnek, who was employed by the Transformer Corp. of America, owned by Samuel N. Vick, that trusted old friend of Arthur Alexandrovich Adams. Nelson had been in indirect contact, by mail or courier, with a mysterious character called Al, who was really Rudy Baker, alias Ralph Bowman, a native of Hungary who had served the party previously as an organizer in Detroit and as a courier between leaders of the U.S. and Canadian parties. Presumably Baker-Bowman had taken over important new NKVD duties. Nelson continued his ordinary communication system, but he also made arrangements for more immediate local contacts with the officials of the Soviet government on the West coast.

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One evening late in March, 1943, the phone rang at Steve Nelson's home in Berkeley. Somebody named Joe wanted to see Steve in a hurry. Mrs. Nelson said her husband would be home in a few hours. Around midnight, a small, thin, dark man with glasses slipped into the house. Nelson didn't arrive until 1:30 A.M. Joe said he had some information he thought Nelson could use. He read a complicated formula, which he asked Nelson to copy, since it was in the handwriting of another scientist, and had to be back on his desk that morning. Nelson obliged. Several days later, Nelson phoned Peter Ivanov, the Soviet Vice Consul in San Francisco. "I'll meet you at the usual place," said Ivanov. The usual place proved to be an open park on the ground of St. Francis Hospital in San Francisco. San Francisco is only about 10 miles from Berkeley. Nelson handed a package to Ivanov at this rendezvous. After another interval of several days, Vassili Zubilin, third secretary of the Russian Embassy in Washington, appeared in San Francisco on a visit to the Consulate. He phoned Adams, then visited Adams at his home. During their conversation, which was cordial, Zubilin handed Adams 10 bills of unknown denomination.

The security officer at the Manhattan District project in California, during the Spring of 1943, was James Sterling Murray, the same man who a year later ordered surveillance on Clarence Hickey from Chicago up into the Arctic. Murray suspected from the beginning that Joe was Joseph Woodrow Weinberg. In addition to a sketchy physical description, he had several broad clues.

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Joe's wife came from Wisconsin (Weinberg's wife Muriel had been acquired during his 1938-39 year of study at the University of Wisconsin). Joe was comparatively young, and recently out of ~~high~~ college (Weinberg was only 26, and had just finished work for his doctorate at the University of California). Finally, Joe worked ~~was~~ in a particular field of physics which turned out to be Weinberg's specialty. Weinberg had been a smart kid, almost a boy prodigy. Born in New York City on Jan. 17, 1917, he finished De Witt Clinton High School at the age of 15 and went through City College in the regulation four years. He cavorted with the Young Communist League long before he reached the West coast, and he seems to have held some sort of official YCL position for a while in Oakland, Cal.

Surveillance of Joseph Weinberg revealed that he associated with a fairly tight little circle of ~~the~~ young scientists at the ~~University of California~~ Radiation Laboratory. One of these was Irving D. Fox, ~~an~~ a physicist with a similar American Student Union, YCL background. Fox was born in Brooklyn in 1920. At Los Angeles Junior College, which he attended from 1936 to 1938, Fox was rebuked by the Dean for littering the campus with Communist leaflets. Later he became an organizer with the Cannery Workers Union along the West coast and in Alaska. The wives of Weinberg and Fox were as agit-prop conscious as their husbands; Murray's security officers soon found the two women ~~were~~ sending out free copies of Earl Browder's latest book, and other Stalinist ~~the~~ literature, to selected scientists at the Radiation Laboratory. The security officers also noted carefully that Bernadette Doyle, Steve Nelson's secretary, made occasional visits to Weinberg's home.

Giovanni Lomanitz, a physicist from Bryan, Tex., born in 1921, was a conspicuously-undiscovered Communist in the Weinberg circle. He was organizing vigorously for the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, and he saw to it that every YACOF convert landed also in the CP. Robert R. Davis, a Radiation Laboratory scientist from Idaho, and his wife Charlotte, a native of California, learned ^{to their sorrow} how close scrutiny was being kept by CIO, though at first they did not know what hit them. The Davises were recruited by Lomanitz into the hush-hush ~~Marshall~~ Merriman branch of the party just before Steve Nelson dissolved it. Davis got an offer of a job at the ~~Manhattan~~ newly established atom bomb center of Los Alamos and promptly accepted. His verdant Communist record reached Los Alamos before he did, and he was dumped on the ground of questionable character and associations. After the war, Mr. and Mrs. ~~Mr.~~ Davis told the FBI fully about their ~~own~~ brief career in Communism, which they said was undertaken chiefly out of curiosity.

In addition to holding a magnifying glass on the Lomanitz-~~alone~~ Fox-Weinberg/~~Marshall~~ of pipsqueak ~~young~~ red-hots, CIO naturally kept an eye on the Soviet consulate in San Francisco after the Nelson contacts with Zubilin and Ivanov. Late in ^{June, 1945,} ~~1944~~ the security officials got a shock; Gregory Khelifets, the Soviet vice-consul who had been ordered home to Russia, and Gregory Kasperov, who was to succeed him, had planned a dinner with Martin Kamen, one of the top-knotch U.S. chemists in nuclear fission research.

Dr. Kamen, a native of Canada, had been brought to the U.S. as a child, and reared in Chicago. Having worked at the Radiation Laboratory in Berkeley since 1936, he was an obvious choice for group leader when the Manhattan District Project developed.

As a co-discoverer of carbon 14, a finder of an improved method of making iron 55 in the cyclotron and a specialist in biological tracer-research, Dr. Kamen stood solidly in science. In politics, on the basis of attendance at a William Z. Foster defense meeting, a brief membership in the American League against War and Fascism and some activity with a Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee branch which met in the Berkeley home of Dr. Frank Oppenheimer, Dr. Kamen classed vaguely as a fellow-traveler. He had showed some interest in Russian War Relief (his parents came from Russia) and some in the American-Soviet Science Society headed by Dr. Edward U. Condon, director of the National Bureau of Standards. Along with many other American scientists, he had turned over stacks of old scientific journals to replenish destroyed Soviet libraries in Kharkov and ~~Moscow~~ Kiev.

It seems that Dr. Kamen had met Kheifets only once before, at a cocktail party at the San Francisco home of Louise Bransten. Kheifets was there; he mentioned a request from the Soviet Surgeon General Burdenko for some radioactive phosphorus ~~to~~ ^{to} treating a Soviet consular official in Seattle who was critically ill with leukemia. This was no secret; Dr. John Lawrence, head of the ~~radiation~~ Radiation Laboratory clinic and brother of Ernest Lawrence, had published papers on the subject. It happened to be Kamen's specialty; he prepared these materials. Kheifets said he had been unable to reach John Lawrence by phone, so Kamen offered to speak to his colleague. The purpose of the dinner, ~~set~~ ^{set} for July 8, was ostensibly to thank ~~the~~ Kamen for his courtesy in the matter of the radioactive phosphorus, ~~which did not prevent the~~ ^{which did not prevent the} ~~and to introduce~~ ^{and to introduce} ~~him~~ ^{Kamen} to Kasperov "in case you ever have any business you want to transact in the Russian consulate."

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The dinner took place in a booth at Bernstein's Fish Grotto in San Francisco. It lasted two hours and 40 minutes, which for a formal Russian dinner, with drinks, was not excessive. Two FBI men with a sound-amplifying device sat in the next booth. Unfortunately, the Fish Grotto was extremely noisy, and reception was poor. Phrases and occasional sentences came through: a reference to Dr. Niels Bohr, the Danish nuclear physicist hired as a consultant by the British and dispatched under an assumed name, for reasons of secrecy, to Los Alamos; some talk of the dangers of radioactivity in handling an atomic pile; a mention of Santa Fe. A scientist with the Manhattan District project puzzled for hours over the record, concluding finally that the American chemist had been less than cautious. Ten days after the dinner, on July 12, 1943, Dr. Kamen was suspended for indiscretion, without a hearing or any chance to put in a defense. He took his suspension, not stoically, but not hysterically, either, and went to work in a shipyard. Quite a few important scientists connected with the nuclear fission research felt sure of Kamen's loyalty, though they made no issue of it at the time. After the war, the chemist got a chance to talk back to parts of the FBI record, and he made quite a convincing case for himself. No doubt the two Russians were ~~stuttering~~ skittering on thin security ice throughout the dinner. Quite clearly, they were sounding out the American as to willingness to share secrets in the atomic field. When they pressed him, Kamen argued that sharing should be a two-way street. He pointed out that when the Americans landed in Normandy they had a terrible time with Nazi anti-tank guns which had been stolen from the Russians, but which the Russians had never shared with their allies. He was able to point out parts of this argument in the FBI record.

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Though he seemed to have cleared up, finally, any ~~XXXXXX~~ doubt remaining as to his loyalty, Dr. Kamen was unable, on three occasions in the postwar period, to obtain a passport to travel abroad. He was not too upset by this; ^{he realized} he had been caught, partly because of his own carelessness, in the middle of a crucial ~~spy situation~~ situation, and now he was paying the penalty.

On the afternoon of Aug. 12, 1945, CIC Operative Murray got a tip that there would be an important meeting that night in Weinberg's home. ~~XXXXXX~~ Murray stationed himself in the house next door to Weinberg's apartment house on Black St., in Berkeley, and watched Steve Nelson and Bernadette Doyle arrive around 9 p.m. ~~XXXXXX~~ and two other agents, Harold Zindle and George Rathman, ~~XXXXXX~~ climbed up on the roof of the house next door and looked down into the second story apartment of the Weinbergs. It was a hot and sticky night. At 9:20, Weinberg came to the window to get some more air, but the frame stuck. Nelson came over to add ~~XXXXXX~~ beef to the project. The agents got a good look at the pair at the window and several others seated around a table in the room, including Irving Fox and Giovanni ~~XXXXXX~~ Lomanitz. The meeting broke up at 10:15, ^{When} ~~XXXXXX~~ Steve Nelson and Bernadette Doyle emerged together, one of the CIC men jostled Nelson deliberately on the sidewalk, and ~~XXXXXX~~ said, "Excuse me, sir," a few inches from his nose, to be ~~XXXXXX~~ certain of the identification. The CIC boys grinned as they noticed ~~XXXXXX~~ FBI shadows picking up the trail down the street.

That meeting about ended the ~~XXXXXX~~ activities of the secret remnant of the Merriman branch of the Communist party. Lomanitz was drafted in a couple of weeks, despite his howls of protest, and the others were scattered one way or another.

Any possible counter-espionage complacency over the outcome of affairs at the Radiation Laboratory was shattered by the postwar revelation of the role played by David Hawkins at Los Alamos. Hawkins, who was born at El Paso, Texas, on Feb. 23, 1913, was recruited into the Communist party in 1938 at Berkeley, when Kenneth May was the campus organizer. Moving on to Stanford University, Hawkins enrolled in the secret cell headed by Dr. Frank Oppenheimer. In 1941, Hawkins returned to teach philosophy at Berkeley. Two years later he accepted an offer to go to Los Alamos as an administrative aid, charged with drawing up personnel regulations, making out draft deferment forms and acting as liaison between the atom bomb plant, the Army engineers and the town. As the historian of the project, directly responsible to Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, though not hired by Oppenheimer, Hawkins had access to most secret data.

On July 8, 1946, David Hawkins made a curious speech at the Episcopal Church in Albuquerque, N.M., defending Allan Nunn May, the British physicist who had just issued a propaganda sort of fake confession to sweeten up the revelation that he had been a Soviet spy. Dr. Hawkins, who had developed a close friendship with Jordan Carson Mark and some of the other British scientists at Los Alamos, declared from the pulpit that Dr. May was really just ~~unfortunate~~ a romantic person, acting from altruistic motives.

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In 1951, ~~when~~ Dr. Hawkins made no bones about having a prewar Communist record. He and his wife, Frances Pookman Hawkins, had dropped out of the party, he said, when he began to do war work, and they had never picked up the threads. One trouble with this reassuring story was that investigation disclosed active and continuing party work by close members of the Hawkins' family, and the Pookman family. Another was the strangely Stalinist fashion in which Hawkins had been acting at the University of Colorado, where he had become a professor of philosophy. In 1948, David Hawkins sponsored a conference of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, which was an obvious front, already cited as subversive. In 1949, he sponsored a Civil Rights Congress conference in New York, an even more obvious front. In 1950, he sponsored the Communist Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace which pushed the world-wide pseudo-pacific program of ~~internationalist~~ Stalinism. Moreover, Dr. Hawkins had been quite ~~very~~ busy on the campus out in Colorado, acting as a faculty sponsor for a student Marxist study group. He had contributed a talk on biology before this group, as had Art Barry, the Colorado regional director of the Communist party, on another subject at another meeting. Dr. Hawkins had joined ~~with the American Assn. of Scientific Workers~~ Colorado Committee for the First Amendment, ^{both of} and the American Assn. of Scientific Workers, ~~which~~ which joined with the Young Progressive (i.e. Communists) in sponsoring a meeting at which Hawkins himself denounced legislation designed to curb the Communist party. If there was nothing treasonable in this record, it was a humiliating reminder ~~(that) that the underground roots, once established, can achieve a great deal of hidden growth.~~ that underground roots, once established, can achieve a great deal of hidden growth.

(more)

This party-line philosopher, who had obtained a ~~number~~ key post in the most ~~in~~ secret of the American atomic installations, the one where the mechanics of the bomb were worked out and the bomb itself exploded for the first time, was willing to reminisce, in a limited way, about Haakon Chevalier, Joseph Weinberg, Steve Nelson and the other sinister figures in the epic war at Berkeley between the forces of espionage and counter-espionage. Dr. Hawkins did not recall anything unfavorable about any of these old college chums. He did not ~~even~~ recall anything that would reflect unfavorably on the political party which he had served. In fact, he demonstrated a memory about past events and people so faulty ~~and~~ vague as to ~~recall~~ that of Kenneth May himself.

###

9038

~~SECRET~~

MARCH 5, 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

[REDACTED]

Our records concerning the employment history of Harry Gold, the Soviet agent, reflected that he was employed only in New York City, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Jersey City, New Jersey and that he was never employed by a Julius Nymn and Company of Denver, Colorado.

Entire document is
Classified
"S" per 10/17/75

With respect to this latter company, information was developed that on October 21, 1950, Earl Hoon Baker, who was the subject of inquiry because of his association with Johannes Korman whom he has since married, received correspondence from one Julius Nymn and Company, 11 West 42nd Street, New York City. Baker is engaged in the import-export business between the United States and Turkey, dealing in chemicals and fertilizers among other commodities, and Korman was the subject of our memorandum to you dated February 19, 1951.

It was determined that Julius Nymn and Company had been a tenant at 11 West 42nd Street, New York City, since May, 1947, and that Dr. Julius Nymn had given his address as Park Lane Hotel, Denver, Colorado. He also gave as a reference the Denver National Bank, Denver Colorado, which recommended Nymn as a reputable manufacturer of resins and kindred products with whom the bank had done business in that area for ten years. Information was also developed that Dr. Julius Nymn is an internationally famous doctor of chemistry, who for many years resided in Denver where he maintained the home office of Julius Nymn and Company. There is no additional information available that can be identified with this Julius Nymn.

(62-84618, Serials 19, 29 and 41) Classified by 3040PWT/1MN
Declassify on: OADR 11/24/82

cc - Legal Attache Sec 2/6/52 per [unclear] MAILED FROM DIVISION SECRET AIR COURIER
London, England

cc - Foreign Service Desk

cc - 65-58805
cc - 65-57449

SECRET

RECORDED 10/17/75
EX-83

MAR 6 1952
MAR 11 1952

MAR 21 1952

Classified by 2555
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 15-58805-1527
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~~SECRET~~

It would seem possible that the information concerning Harry Gold may refer to a person of that name other than the Soviet agent. During the investigation of Gold, the Soviet agent, it was learned that one Harry Gold, M. D., Professor of Chemical Pharmacology, had offices at 7 East 82nd Street, New York City, which may be of interest in this regard. (65-57449, Serial 798)

Our records have been checked concerning Eric Clar and his wife, Louisa Kellits Clar, without locating any record whatsoever.

~~SECRET~~

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 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) b1 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).

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☐ For your information: _____

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

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

MAR 26 1952

TELETYPE

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

WASH 16 FROM NEW YORK

26

4-00 PM

DIRECTOR

URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/13/8 BY 3042 PWT/IMW

HARRY GOLD, WAS, ESP DASH R. SA T. SCOTT MILLER, JR., OF THIS OFFICE, RECD PERSONAL LETTER FROM JOSEPH GOLD, BROTHER OF HARRY GOLD, IN WHICH JOSEPH SAID HE WANTED TO ASK MILLER WHAT WAS BEING DONE OR COULD BE DONE TO REDUCE HARRY-S SENTENCE. HE SAID THAT ALTHO HE REALIZED HARRY HAD BEEN SENTENCED IN PHILA HE FELT THAT THE US ATTY. PHILA. WAS JUST A FIGUREHEAD AND THAT THE HSA, NY, AND THE FBI ARE THE ONES WHO KNOW OF HARRY-S COOPERATION AND GREAT HELP. INASMUCH AS HARRY GOLD IS STILL COOPERATING WITH THE FBI AND IS A POSSIBLE WITNESS IN FORTHCOMING TRIAL OF OSCAR VAGO AND FURTHER BECAUSE OF THE COOPERATION JOSEPH EXTENDED BUREAU DURING SEARCH OF GOLD-S RESIDENCE, IT IS FELT THAT MILLER SHOULD PERSONALLY RESPOND TO THE ABOVE LETTER BY STATING THAT THE FBI WOULD HAVE NOTHING WHATEVER TO SAY ABOUT THE PROBLEM OF GETTING HARRY GOLD-S SENTENCE REDUCED AND WOULD REFER JOSEPH GOLD TO THE HSA, EDPA, WHO IS AWARE OF THE COOPERATION OF HARRY GOLD. NACB THIS LETTER WILL BE MAILED FRIDAY, MAR. TWO EIGHT.

PHILADELPHIA ADVISED.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

cc - 3/27/52 CC NM Belmont
cc - 3/27/52 CC NM Brainin

RECORDED 105-57449-813
APR 1 1952

EX-23

5
SW

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

0-9a

URGENT

MARCH 27, 1952

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: SAC'S, NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA

RECORDED 53

65-57449-1813

HARRY GOLD, WAS., ESPIONAGE MOCH 2. REURTEL TWENTY SIXTH INSTANT.

PHILADELPHIA SHOULD PERSONALLY CONTACT JOSEPH GOLD, ACKNOWLEDGE
THE LETTER AND ADVISE HIM THAT HARRY GOLD IS UNDER THE JURISDICTION
OF THE COURT AND THAT THE FBI HAS NO AUTHORITY OR JURISDICTION IN
MATTERS INVOLVING SENTENCE. YOU SHOULD FURTHER POINT OUT THAT
AT THE TIME OF SENTENCE THE BUREAU FURNISHED THE COURT WITH
EVIDENCE CONCERNING THE DEGREE OF HARRY GOLD'S COOPERATION WITH
THE BUREAU AND SHOULD ASSURE THAT THE BUREAU CONTINUES TO BE
READY TO FURNISH APPROPRIATE OFFICIALS WITH THE FACTS IN THIS
REGARD UNDER PROPER CIRCUMSTANCES.

HOOVER

65-57449

EVL:RMC:EO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 11/19/8 BY 5042 PWT/lmw

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

MAR 28 1952 PM

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

INITIALED IN
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

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

APR 7 1952

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Per

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65-57 449-814, 815

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100-341652-79X, 82X

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/19/8 BY 3042 PWT/lmn

71 JUL 22 1952

C

Assistant Attorney General
James M. McInerney

March 21, 1952

Director, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

HARRY GOLD, et al
ESPIONAGE - R
FBI File 65-57449

DECLASSIFIED BY 3046 PHT/DMW
ON 12/10/88

me

Reference is made to your memorandum of October 18, 1951, your reference JANUARY 14-1-1952 and my memorandum of November 1, 1951, in the above captioned matter. It is noted that these memoranda refer to the previous request made by your Division with respect to the placing of appropriate stop notices against 20 individuals with the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Department of State.

As you will recall, your referenced memorandum advised a copy of a letter which you directed to Commissioner A. B. Baker of the Immigration and Naturalization Service dated October 9, 1951, wherein you requested the original stop lists to include only 12 individuals from the former group whose names were set forth in that communication.

You are advised that this Bureau has received advice from the Passport Division, Department of State, that [redacted] New York, New York, whose application for his passport on March 12, 1952, [redacted]

[redacted]

The State Department has taken no action to date with respect to [redacted] passport application.

It is noted that in your memorandum of November 30, 1951, you pointed out that information received from the State Department indicating the departure of any of these individuals from the United States would be of assistance from an intelligence-gathering standpoint and would practically [redacted] opportunity to conduct such individual attempts to enter the country before a check [redacted] information that they are still within the jurisdiction of the United States.

EX-1048
65-58326 (Rosenberg)

RECORDED 1245-57449-876
10/17/75

SECURITY INFORMATION

50 APR 14 1952

MAR 21 1952

Cum - H

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

Referred
Passport

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 5-58326-346652

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In view of the afore-mentioned information, it is requested that you immediately advise both the State Department and the Immigration and Naturalization Service with whom your stops were placed concerning Needleman as to the action you desire those agencies to take with respect to his passport application and anticipated departure from the United States.

It is also desired that you promptly advise this Bureau as to what action if any you desire taken with regard to Needleman's departure from the United States.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 27, 1952

FROM : W. A. Brandon

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/19/82 BY 3042PNT/lmw

PURPOSE

To recommend that the letter of Joseph Gold to SA T. Scott Miller, New York City, inquiring about the reduction of Harry Gold's sentence, be acknowledged personally by an agent of the Philadelphia Office to the effect that Harry Gold is under the jurisdiction of the court, that the Bureau has no jurisdiction in matters involving sentence, and that the Bureau has given evidence in the past concerning the degree Harry Gold's cooperation and will do so again under proper circumstances.

DETAILS

Attached NY tel 3-26-52 states SA T. Scott Miller received a personal letter from Joseph Gold, brother of Harry Gold, inquiring as to what was being done or could be done to reduce the sentence of Harry Gold. Joseph Gold said he felt the USA, Philadelphia was just a figurehead and that the USA, New York and the FBI were the ones who knew of Harry Gold's cooperation and help.

New York pointed out that Harry Gold is a possible witness in the forthcoming trial of Oscar Vago and that Joseph Gold had cooperated in the search of the Gold residence. New York recommended that SA Miller personally reply to Joseph Gold by letter advising that the FBI had nothing whatever to say about the obtaining of a reduction in the sentence and referring Joseph Gold to the US Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, who is aware of Harry Gold's cooperation.

New York advised such a letter would be mailed to Joseph Gold by Friday, 3-28-52, UACB. Inspector Hennrich today telephonically requested New York to withhold mailing of such a letter.

65-57449

Attachment

EVL:rmc:eco

RECORDED - 66

EX-99

APR 15 1952

17

57 APR 17 1952

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the letter of Joseph Gold, though directed to SA Miller personally, be acknowledged personally by an agent of the Philadelphia Office.

It is further recommended that Joseph Gold be advised that Harry Gold is under the jurisdiction of the court, that the Bureau has no jurisdiction in matters involving sentence, and that the Bureau has given evidence in the past concerning the degree of cooperation of Gold and will do so again under proper circumstances.

ACTION

But Attached for approval is a teletype to New York and Philadelphia advising Philadelphia to contact Joseph Gold as recommended above.

J
V.M.
J. J. Jones
K.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-57449)

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (65-4307)

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 4/25/52

Re Butel, dated 3/28/52.

In accordance with instructions set forth in retel, JOSEPH GOLD was contacted on 4/14/52.

Receipt of his letter was acknowledged personally. JOSEPH GOLD was informed that his brother was under the jurisdiction of the court. It was explained to JOSEPH GOLD that the FBI is a fact finding agency and as such has no authority or jurisdiction in matters involving sentence.

The fact that the Bureau furnished to the court at the time of sentence, evidence concerning the degree of HARRY GOLD's cooperation was also pointed out to JOSEPH GOLD. He was also assured that under proper circumstances the Bureau was ready to furnish the appropriate officials with these facts.

JOSEPH GOLD advised that he knew all this, but HARRY is and always will be, his brother. He said he hoped that in some way he could do something that would assist HARRY GOLD in securing an earlier release from prison. He advised he was in no way complaining about his brother's sentence, but was only desirous of improving his lot.

RGJ/eav

cc: New York (65-15324)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/19/8 BY 3042 PWT/lmw

RECORDED - 126

EX-125

INDEXED - 126

57 MAY 1 1952

65-57449-818
17 APR 28 1952

SEARCHED
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INDEXED
FILED
APR 28 1952
FBI - PHILADELPHIA

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson
FROM : L. B. Nichols

DATE: April 29, 1952

SUBJECT: ~~"THE ATOM SPIES,"~~ BOOK BY
OLIVER PILAT OF THE NEW YORK POST
(BUFILE 65-57449)

Reference is made to the attached two-column by ten and one-half inch newspaper advertisement concerning "The Atom Spies" by Oliver Pilat and the Director's inquiry by routing slip. "What is this?"

In response to the inquiry, this is to inform you "The Atom Spies" is the subject of a memorandum dated April 25, 1952, from Mr. Ladd to the Director bearing the above caption. This memorandum is in effect a review of the book setting forth its various inaccuracies.

The book first came to our attention last year when Pilat, in person, came to the Bureau and left several chapters for review. Various criticisms and inaccuracies were at that time pointed out to the author, who, to some extent, did tone down portions of his work. If you recall, Earl Wilson's column in the New York Post of April 15, 1952, carries a statement to the effect the book "singes the FBI."

cc - Mr. Ladd
cc - Mr. Belmont

REW:md

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/19/82 BY 3042PWT/1mm

RECORDED - 75

INDEXED - 75

MAY 2 1952

64 MAY 5 1952

FR

DO-7

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Laughlin _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

What is this?

H.

See Me _____ ()
 Note and Return _____ ()
 For Your Recommendation ()
 What are the facts? ()
 Remarks:

memo 4-29-52
REWALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/19/88 BY 3046 PWT/lmw

65-57449-819
ENCLOSURE



*The kind of reporting
that won Oliver Pilat the Page One Award
from his fellow newspapermen
makes this book worth your while*

To be a good reporter, you have to find the facts — all of them — make sense out of them and then present them clearly, objectively and interestingly. Oliver Pilat is that kind of a reporter and **THE ATOM SPIES** is that kind of a report.

It correlates, for the first time, all the various threads in the story of atomic espionage in this country, Canada and England.

It introduces you to all the paraphernalia of undercover operations — secret meetings, passwords, forged passports, sudden escapes.

It probes into the twisted motivations of a traitor's soul, tracing his progress from stage to stage until the final crucial moment when he is committed to betraying his country.

It names names, explodes myths, and answers scores of questions which are of vital importance to our security — questions like these:



**IS HISTORY AS IT IS
BEING MADE, HIS-
TORY AS IT SHOULD
BE WRITTEN, HISTORY
THAT MUST BE READ.**

◆ Why did Klaus Fuchs come close to "breaking" at the peak of his usefulness to Russia?

◆ Who was the top atom-bomb spy in the post-war U. S.?

◆ How secret is the H-bomb today?

◆ How was a young soldier's desire to be with his wife exploited to turn him into a spy at Los Alamos?

◆ How did the spy network penetrate American colleges?

OLIVER PILAT'S The Atom Spies

At all bookstores • \$3.50

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS • 210 Madison Avenue, New York, 6

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/19/8 BY 3042 RST/mw

65-57449-819

ENCLOSURE

77
SAC, New York (65-15364)

Director, FBI (65-57449)

HARRY GOLD, was
ESPIONAGE - R

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

MAY 16, 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

It has been noted that in the investigation entitled
Peter Davidovich Gurev, Espionage - R, efforts are presently
being made to locate photographs of persons employed by the
Anthony Trading Corporation during the 1930's. (S) u

You are instructed to make certain that these photo-
graphs are made available to the Philadelphia Office for display
to Harry Gold as a possible means of identifying past espionage
superiors of Gold whose identities are not presently known.

cc - 2 - Philadelphia

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/10/86 BY 3042 PWT/lmw

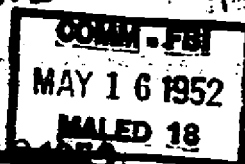
Classified by 3042 PWT/lmw
Declassify on: OADR 11/21/86

RECORDED-136

65-57449-820
MAY 21 1952
62

(Note: Three superiors of Gold have not yet been identified.
They are "Paul Smith," "Steve Smith," and "Fred.")

64 JUN 12 1952



~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNIT • ES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-57449)

DATE: May 22, 1952

FROM : SAC, WFO. (65-5395) ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD
ESPIONAGE - RHEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/19/88 BY 3042 PWT/lmw

Re WFO teletype dated May 19, 1952.

Enclosed herewith to the New York Division are two copies of the photograph of EMANUEL SCHWARTZ taken from his passport application dated in May, 1952.

Enclosed herewith to the Miami Division are one negative and three prints of the photograph of EMANUEL SCHWARTZ taken from his passport application dated in May, 1952.

KJH/mmd

- 1 - CC - NEW YORK (Encl. 2) — REGISTERED
- 1 - CC - MIAMI (Encl. 4) — REGISTERED — AIR MAIL

RECORDED - 112

MAY 22 1952

26

EX-100

64 JUN 12 1952

Handwritten:
65-57449-82
L.A. where
V. A. Brown

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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- ☐ 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.

2

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).

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

65-57449-822

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols
 FROM : M. A. Jones
 SUBJECT: G. P. PUTNAM AND SONS
PUBLISHING COMPANY

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: June 11, 1952

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

BASIS:

You will recall that G. P. Putnam and Sons Publishing Company published a book entitled "The Atom Spies," by Oliver Pilat of the New York Post. The review of this book, which was set forth in a memorandum from Mr. Ladd to the Director, bore the following note from the Director: "This is a very bad book and it will inevitably do us much harm. Of course, Pilat being of the New York Post could be expected to do a smear job on us. He is never again to be given any cooperation such as we did in this case."

You requested that a summary memorandum be prepared on the Putnam Publishing Company.

Classified by 3042 PWT/IMW

Declassify on: OADR 11/26/82

BACKGROUND:

Bureau files reflect a great many contacts with George Palmer Putnam. Putnam, who was born on September 7, 1887, in Rye, New York, joined the publishing firm in 1909. From 1919 until 1930 Putnam served as Treasurer of the publishing company, but has not had any executive or advisory connection with the firm since 1930.

Melville Minton has served as President of G. P. Putnam and Sons since 1932. Minton was born in Red Bank, New Jersey, on July 5, 1885. He has a high school education and on May 1, 1917, he married Ida Harris and they have one son, Walter Joseph Minton.

From 1904 until 1924, Minton was employed with the Charles Scribner and Sons Publishing Company. In 1924, he founded, with Earle H. Balch, the Minton-Balch Company, which in 1930 merged with G. P. Putnam and Sons.

Mr. Minton is President of the Minton-Balch Company and the Day-Putnam Corporation. He is a Director of Coward-McCann, Incorporated and the Remington-Putnam Company.

Minton is a Republican and belongs to the Union League and Lotus Clubs of New York. He now resides in Mt. Vernon, New York. (Who's Who in America, 1952-1953).

JTM:ask:1
 26
 JUN 10 1952

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CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED-10
 INDEXED-10
 65-57449-823
 JUN 20 1952

PERM. FILES

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

June 11, 1952

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On October 20, 1941, the San Francisco Office reported in a case entitled, "Ralph W. Townsend (Registration Act; Espionage, Japanese and German)" that G. P. Putnam and Sons of New York published two books by Townsend in 1933. These books were: "Ways That Are Dark" and "Asia Answers." It was noted in the report that "Ways That Are Dark" purports to be an exposé of the "True China" to counteract the erroneous whitewashing done by the American press. It portrayed the then current Chinese Government as "corrupt and the Chinese people as uncivilized and of a sadistic nature." Townsend proposed that more reliable information be made available to the American people concerning China and that a more firm policy should be adopted by the American government in relations with China. (65-2193-89)

On February 3, 1942, Mr. Arthur Richmond, 419 East 57th Street, New York, New York, wrote the Director a letter. Mr. Richmond stated he understood that G. P. Putnam and Sons, publishers, intended to distribute a book dealing with the "Illegal Press and Illegal Radio in Europe." Mr. Richmond's interpretation of "illegal" was that it meant the press and radio operated by the anti-Nazis in Germany and the countries occupied by the Germans. It was Mr. Richmond's opinion that publication of such a work would do harm to the underground forces combating Nazism in Europe.

By letter dated March 28, 1942, the Director advised Mr. Richmond that he was most appreciative of Mr. Richmond's good wishes and thanked him for the information regarding the Putnam publishing company. There was no further information regarding the specific allegations by Richmond in Bureau files. (100-0-9668)

On December 29, 1942, Mr. Ladd in a memorandum to the Director stated that Curt Riess, an author who at one time intended to write a complete story of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was the subject of an Internal Security - German, investigation.

[REDACTED] b7C b7D
[REDACTED] It was noted that Riess consistently exaggerated his importance particularly in line with his efforts in the fields of espionage and subversive investigations. Melville Minton was most desirous of having Riess write a story of the FBI, but Minton was advised that in view of the pressure of work it would be impossible to supply him with the information necessary for the publication of such a work. (61-7566-4231)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~


Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

June 11, 1952

CONFIDENTIAL


(61-7566-4730)

b7C
b7D


(61-7566-4730)

b7C
b7D

On October 19, 1944, the New York Office was advised by the Bureau that the examination of pocket-sized books found in the luggage of Mikhail Chaliapin, a subject of the Alto Case, was conducted with negative results. Among the books examined was "The Silver Box" which was published by G. P. Putnam and Sons. (65-43302-3557)

On July 3, 1945, the Baltimore Office reported in the case entitled, "Dr. Ezra Pound (Treason)" that Pound was mentioned on page 135 of the book "Radio Goes to War," which was published by G. P. Putnam and Sons. It was felt that information contained therein would be of some value in ascertaining background on Pound. (100-34099-256)

On September 4, 1947, the New York Office reported in a case entitled "American Book Publishers' Council, Inc. (Anti-Trust)" that Kenneth L. Rawson, Vice-President and Editor in Chief of G. P. Putnam and Sons Publisher, stated that of the 92 books they published between October 1, 1945, and July 31, 1947, six were jointly published by British publishers. Mr. Rawson explained that the liaison agreements between American and English firms are all the result of separate negotiations and did not in his mind create any restraint of trade and anti-trust activities. (60-3371-31)


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CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

June 11, 1952

CONFIDENTIAL

On November 11, 1947, the New York Office reported that Aleksandro Spiro, a Pole, desired a visa in order to enter the United States from Canada. Sholem Asch was Spiro's principal sponsor. [REDACTED] b7D

This report states that in March, 1941, Spiro had resided at the Park Central Hotel in New York City and frequently contacted Alexander Trachtenberg, a reported Communist Party functionary.

(C) The New York Office stated that Spiro had a daughter Janira. [REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] In May of 1947 one Janira Spiro worked in the Polish Embassy.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service refused Spiro his two months' visa, but Spiro attempted unsuccessfully to have their order countermanded. Among those intervening was Melville Minton. (100-57453-154)

In the case entitled "Aleksander Spiro (Internal Security - R)" the New York Office stated that Melville Minton was reported on August 31, 1940, to have been a director and official of the Book Publishers' Bureau. This Bureau was an advertising service organized in 1938 and succeeded to the service formerly offered by the National Association of Book Publishers. The Book Publishers' Bureau consisted of 65 leading publishing concerns and furnished credit information as well as advertising facilities to those who were members.

The files of the New York Division reflect that Melville Minton was a contact of the League of American Writers. The League of American Writers was cited by the Attorney General as falling within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

This reference to Minton in the Spiro Case resulted from his intervention for Spiro with the Immigration and Naturalization Service to have Spiro permanently admitted to the United States. (40-10473-11)

"FALANGE, THE AXIS SECRET ARMIES IN THE AMERICA:"

The book "Falange, the Axis Secret Armies in the Americas" was written by Allan Chase and published by G. P. Putnam and Sons. [REDACTED]

Referral
Army

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ June 11, 1952

[REDACTED] (c)

[REDACTED] Referral Army

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[REDACTED] (c) (97-1670-17)

On July 19, 1943, the New York Office reported in a case entitled, "Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico" that on July 12, 1943, Consuela Lamb contacted Allan Chase with reference to the publication of his new book, "Falange, the Axis Secret Armies in the Americas." Lamb told Chase she was anxious to see the book as she felt she was in some measure responsible for it. There was no further identifying information concerning Consuela Lamb. (62-7721-496)

The October 3, 1943, edition of the Washington Star carried a review of Chase's book by Marquis Childs. This review treated the book favorably and concluded by stating: "Chase says that if Spain survives as the bastion of Fascism, with the Falange still entrenched in power, then the Falange in the Americas will also serve their followers as a carrier of Fascism. It is not enough, he stresses, to check its activities here. The source must be stamped out once and for all." (64-186-210-9)

On March 22, 1945, the New York Office reported that Albert Cugat, the brother of orchestra leader Xavier Cugat, was bringing an action in New York courts against Allan Chase, author, and G. P. Putnam and Sons, publishers of the book "Falange, the Axis Secret Armies in the Americas." Albert Cugat said that the book made derogatory reference to him and also stated that a dossier on him had been referred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The case for Cugat was being handled by the law firm of Weinstein and Levison of New York. Mr. Robert Bernstein, who identified himself as a representative of that firm, visited the New York Office and advised

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ June 11, 1952

SAC Scheidt that he had a Subpoena Duces Tecum for all records in the files of the FBI concerning Albert Cugat. SAC Scheidt advised Bernstein that he should direct his subpoena to the Attorney General. Bernstein returned to the New York Office and told SAC Scheidt that he had conferred with U. S. Attorney Thomas Murphy. He said that Murphy had told him it would be possible to leave the subpoena with an Agent in the New York Division. SAC Scheidt accepted the subpoena and was advised by the Bureau that the matter should be discussed with the U.S. Attorney and his instructions followed. (100-226267-9 and 13)

CONTACTS WITH THE BUREAU:

On June 2, 1933, Mr. Earle H. Balch, Vice-President of Putnam's, wrote the Director requesting a possible collaboration with Charles J. V. Murphy in a book entitled "America's Scotland Yard." On June 7, 1933, the Director acknowledged Mr. Balch's letter but declined the invitation due to the pressure of official business. (62-21526-19)

On October 17, 1940, Mr. C. B. Boutell, an executive of Putnam's, sent two books to the Director. On November 4, 1940, the Director acknowledged Mr. Boutell's contribution and thanked him for his thoughtfulness in making the books available to the FBI. On December 13, 1941, Melville Minton wrote the Director regarding the book by Curt Riess entitled, "Total Espionage." Minton stated that Riess had told him that the Director had a very favorable opinion of the book. Mr. Minton asked the Director for a quote to be used in the advertising of the book. On December 18, 1941, the Director acknowledged Mr. Minton's note but stated that a long-established regulation made it impossible for him to give such a statement. (100-11248-27)

On November 30, 1942, Melville Minton wrote the Director and stated that he had just concluded arrangements with Curt Riess for a book which would tell "The Complete Story of the FBI." Mr. Minton asked for any help the Director might provide in this matter. On December 7, 1942, the Director acknowledged Minton's letter and stated that the pressure of official business precluded him from rendering assistance to Riess. (94-1-31913-60)

There were several cordial communications between your office and Mr. Quentin Bossi, Sales Manager of G. P. Putnam, regarding Frederick Collins' book "The FBI In Peace and War." You purchased several hundred copies of instant book at a special rate for the FBIRA. (94-1-31913-60)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum ● Mr. Nichols

June 11, 1952

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There were several cordial communications between George Palmer Putnam and the Director but it was felt that they had no significance pertinent to the memorandum due to Putnam's inactivity with the firm over the past 22 years.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: April 25, 1952

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: "THE ATOM SPIES," BOOK BY
OLIVER PILAT OF THE NEW YORK POST
(Bufile 65-57449)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/19/82 BY SP4JFW/1mm

There is attached hereto a letter by captioned book pursuant to your request in view of the statement made by Earl Wilson in the "New York Post" of April 15, 1952, to the effect that the book "singes" the FBI.

The author previously submitted to the Bureau some of the book's proposed chapters (Chapter III and part of Chapter VI). A review of that material which was set forth in memorandum dated December 20, 1951, reflected various criticisms and inaccuracies in Chapter III and these were called to the attention of the author by Mr. John McGuire.

It is to be noted that the preface of this book states that the author had no hesitancy in discarding the views of certain experts he had consulted where those views conflicted with his own considered opinion. He listed one of the experts consulted as "a semi-anonymous man named McGuire."

The chief criticism is contained in Chapter III of the book. This chapter it appears was reworked and toned down after its earlier submission; however, it continues to reflect unfavorably on the Bureau. This chapter charges the Bureau with "carelessness in counterespionage" in connection with the Harry Gold case and it comes to the conclusion that if Gold's revelations had been received in 1947, President Truman might have been led to advance, by a year or two, his 1950 decision to start intensive work on development of the hydrogen bomb.

The author's statements, of course, represent a monumental job of second guessing our operations covering a decade after all the facts are now known and after several of the main participants have given detailed confessions.

The book also contains inaccuracies which were not contained in the material previously submitted. For example, it states that 500 FBI Agents had participated with Military

Attachment

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PERS. FILES

Intelligence Agents in the policing of employees of the Manhattan Engineering District and that the British had singled out Fuchs as the Soviet spy after receiving a tip from the FBI that there had been a leak in the British contingent.

The book does occasionally make favorable reference to the Bureau, the most specific instance of which is the statement that the FBI did a tremendous job of narrowing down the field of suspects to identify Fuchs' contact in the United States.

This is a very bad book
& will inevitably do us
much harm. Of course
Pilat being of the N.Y.
Post could be expected to
do a smear job on us.
He is never again to be
given any cooperation
such as we did in this
case.

S.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols
 FROM : M. A. Jones
 SUBJECT: G. P. PUTNAM AND SONS
 PUBLISHING COMPANY

DATE: June 19, 1952

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

PURPOSE:

To provide a synopsis of pertinent information which is set forth in detail in the attached summary memorandum.

BASIS:

You will recall that G. P. Putnam and Sons Publishing Company published a book entitled "The Atom Spies," by Oliver Pilat of the New York Post. The Director noted that the book was "a very bad book and it will inevitably do us much harm."

BACKGROUND:

George Palmer Putnam severed relations with the firm of G. P. Putnam and Sons in 1930. Throughout the years George Palmer Putnam enjoyed cordial relations with the Bureau. It is felt, however, that information concerning George Palmer Putnam has no significance pertinent to the memorandum due to his inactivity with the firm over the past 22 years.

Melville Minton has served as President of G. P. Putnam and Sons since 1932. In 1924, he founded, with Earle H. Balch, the Minton-Balch Company, which in 1930 merged with G. P. Putnam and Sons. Minton is President of the Minton-Balch Company and the Day-Putnam Company Corporation. He is a Director of Coward-McCann, Incorporated and the Remington-Putnam Company.

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

On August 31, 1940, Melville Minton was reported to have been a director and official of the Book Publishers' Bureau. This Bureau was an advertising service and succeeded to the service formerly offered by the National

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EX-12

JUN 25 1952

PERS. FILES

Memo to Mr. Nichols

June 19, 1952

Association of Book Publishers. The New York Office reflected that Minton was a contact of the League of American Writers, which was cited by the Attorney General as falling within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The book "Falange, the Axis Secret Armies in the Americas" was written by Allan Chase and published by G. P. Putnam and Sons. This publication caused a good deal of furor among Latin Americans who were named in the book by Chase as being Falangists.

On November 11, 1947, the New York Office reported that Aleksandro Spiro, a Pole, desired a visa to enter the United States from Canada. [REDACTED]

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Among Spiro's supporters were Sholem Asch and Melville Minton. The New York Office reported that in March, 1941, Spiro had frequently contacted Alexander Trachtenberg, a reported Communist Party functionary, with the former's residence in New York.

CONTACTS WITH THE BUREAU:

There have been cordial relations with the executives of G. P. Putnam and Sons since 1933. There were several cordial communications between your office and Mr. Quentin Bossi, Sales Manager of G. P. Putnam, regarding Frederick Collins' book "The FBI in Peace and War." You purchased several hundred copies of instant book at a special rate for the FBIRA.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

SECRET

DATE: April 25, 1952

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: **THE ATOM SPIES**
Book by Oliver Pilat
of the New York Post

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE BY

PURPOSE:

To set forth, pursuant to your request that captioned book be reviewed, instances wherein it is inaccurate and/or critical concerning the Bureau.

DETAILS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE. Classified by 640 PXT/11MN Declassify on OADR 11/20/84

Attached memo of 4/15/52 reflects that Earl Wilson's column in the New York Post of same date contained a squib to the effect that captioned book "singles the FBI." You requested that an advance copy of the book be obtained and reviewed promptly.

Earlier, Oliver Pilat, the author, had submitted to the Bureau some of the book's proposed chapters (Chapter 3 and part of Chapter 5) which he said could be construed as critical of the Bureau. A review of the material at that time, which was set forth in memo dated 12/20/51, reflected various criticisms and inaccuracies in Chapter 3. These were called to the attention of Pilat in the interests of accuracy by Mr. John McGuire.

Attached is an advance copy of the book secured by the New York Office. It consists of ten chapters (322 pages), a preface and an index. The preface states in part, "Authorities on various phases of the subject have been consulted, but no hesitancy has been shown in discarding their views where they conflicted with the considered opinion of the author. In a word, the author alone is responsible for the presentation. The experts consulted are then listed, the last of whom is a semi-anonymous man named McGuire."

The index has been followed in reviewing this book with respect to comments made about the FBI. The review has been for the purpose of determining wherein

This document is unclassified except for paragraph 1, page 10, which is classified "Secret" 1/11/75

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Attachments

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Classified by 355 WAB/11MN
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

EX-12

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the book is critical of the Bureau.

Inaccuracies and/or criticisms concerning the Bureau were noted as follows:

1. On page 11, it is stated that John Campbell, a science fiction writer, had been dealing in a literary sense with atom bombs for a decade "when the FBI called on him one day, in the interest of national security, to stop it."

Our records reflect an Atomic Energy Applicant main file (117-63) on John W. Campbell, Jr., Editor of "Astounding Science Fiction" Magazine, according to which file Philadelphia submitted the February 1947 edition of that magazine with a request that the Bureau ascertain whether an article therein by Campbell entitled "Atomic Power Plant" contained restricted data. On March 25, 1947, the Atomic Energy Commission advised no restricted data was revealed. By letter dated April 11, 1947, the Bureau made a similar request of AEC concerning a book by Campbell entitled "The Atomic Story" which came to our attention through the Army, and the AEC advised it contained no restricted data. The file reflects no indication of Bureau contact with Campbell.

2. On page 18, after citing incidents in which the author states Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Dean Acheson acted less than realistically during 1940, he says that in this they typify an attitude which affected the general public, Congress, the courts, the Department of Justice, and to some extent even a police agency such as the FBI. Thus, in addition to referring to the Bureau as a "police agency," the statement is made that the FBI was affected by a non-realistic attitude.

3. On page 19, in referring to German espionage, the statement is made that "FBI Director, Hoover, boasted in 1946 about foiling 'the enemy's masterpiece of espionage.'" This is followed by referring to a Reader's Digest article, not further described, in which it is said that the Director described the interception of micro-dots, one of which contained an order assigning Hitler's best spies to report on United States uranium experiments for the utilization of "atomic-kernel energy."

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By way of contrast, mention is then made of David Greenglass obtaining information from a scientist at Los Alamos and "Klaus Fuchs, casually dropping off colleagues from Los Alamos at the La Fonda Hotel in Santa Fe, where the bartender was an FBI agent," while Fuchs drove openly to a rendezvous with Harry Gold.

4. On page 22, reference is made to the 825,000 persons employed directly or indirectly by the Manhattan Engineering District and it is stated that "to police" these persons, the United States had 750 agents, including 500 from the FBI. The Bureau, of course, is not a police agency and had no responsibility for security investigations involving atomic energy until 1947 when the Atomic Energy Act was passed.

5. Chapter 3 begins on page 57 by stating that "Harry Gold fell into the hands of the FBI in 1947, but unfortunately, the Bureau could not hold him. Carelessness in counterespionage and Gold's verbal slipperiness contributed to the escape. The effects of this mischance were enormous. The United States lost an immediate opportunity to shut off arteries all over the country which Gold was bleeding for military information." Another effect was said to be that the net served by Gold was able to remain in existence for another three years.

Concerning these effects, the result of our investigation shows that Harry Gold did not deal in espionage information for the Soviets subsequent to his last meetings with Klaus Fuchs and Anatoli Yakovlev which occurred in late 1945 and early 1946. It also appears that none of the individuals associated with Gold in espionage, still in the United States in 1947, were any longer actively engaged in gathering espionage information. While Julius Rosenberg was undoubtedly active at this time, he was a member of another group or net and was never in contact with Gold.

6. Another "effect" set forth on page 57 is that Gold's revelations, if received in 1947, might have convinced United States political authorities of the

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then prevalent belief amongst many American scientists that the supposed monopoly of the uranium-plutonium bomb was a fake and an illusion. It is stated that the logical assumption would then have been that the Russians were already projecting plans beyond the ordinary atom bomb into the realm of thermonuclear weapons. In other words, it is said, a chain reaction of public disillusionment might have been set off which would have led President Truman to advance, by a year or two, his 1950 decision to start intensive work on the development of a hydrogen bomb.

7. This is followed on page 57 with, "The FBI is a generally efficient outfit, properly respectful of the civil rights of those whom it interrogates, for which every citizen who has ever heard of the ruthlessness of certain branches of foreign secret police remains devoutly thankful. In its 1947 encounter with Gold, however, it seems to have been excessively courteous. It put an already recognized spy, Abe Brothman, on his word of honor not to talk to Gold until the FBI reached Gold. Brothman's reaction may be gauged by the fact that he invariably referred to the FBI as the Rover Boys." In this connection, it is stated on page 63 that prior to leaving, the FBI agents who interviewed Abraham Brothman in May, 1947, secured Brothman's promise not to talk to Gold about the interview or in any way put him on his guard, if he encountered Gold before they did.

With respect to the characterization of Brothman as "an already recognized spy," it is to be noted that at the time, May, 1947, there existed on the one hand the allegations of Elizabeth Bentley which, on the other hand had just been explained as "business" by Brothman who denied espionage. While the agents may have believed Bentley's allegations the available information, all of which was made available to the Department and was presented to a Federal Grand Jury, was insufficient for proceeding against Brothman as a spy.

The request that Brothman not tell Gold about the interview was undoubtedly not made as a matter of courtesy, but as a possible deterrent. It would appear

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that this was an added precaution under the circumstances and that the agents could not rightfully have been any more forceful in attempting to prevent Brothman from forewarning Gold.

8. The book continues on page 58, "After Gold claimed he had a stack of blueprints at home in Philadelphia which he had failed to turn over to Jacob Golos, Soviet spy chief, two FBI agents paid him a visit and accepted at face value his assurance that he must have been mistaken, he didn't have any documents there at all. If the agents had gone down into the cellar, they would have found a closet jammed from floor to ceiling with incriminating data." With respect to this, on page 71, the book quotes Gold as saying, "It wasn't even a search. They just asked about the blueprints and I took them around the house and said there weren't any."

During the interview of Gold on May 29, 1947, he furnished information which, through collusion unknown to the agents, tallied with the story given by Brothman. Gold, concerning whom there was no previous information of espionage activity, advised in part that he had never turned over to Golos the blueprints obtained from Brothman, that he had kept them at his house, and that while he had discarded most of them he might still have some. Accordingly the Philadelphia Office was advised of Gold's apparent composure and his offer to assist and was requested to interview Gold's parents to verify his association with Brothman. Philadelphia was also requested to ask Gold's parents to ascertain whether any of the blueprints obtained from Brothman were still in the Gold residence in Philadelphia. On May 31, 1947, Philadelphia agents visited the Gold residence to interview Gold's parents. Harry Gold, however, was present at the time. His parents, who spoke English with difficulty, called upon Harry Gold to speak to the agents. Gold indicated cooperativeness and looked through his personal effects to determine whether any of the blueprints were still in existence, but he was unable to locate any. Gold stated he was convinced

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that the blueprints had been destroyed in 1944 when his family moved to their present residence.

It should be noted that a search of the Gold residence was not undertaken by the Bureau. The facts in the matter were presented to the Department in November, 1946, for decision as to possible prosecution and for any further action desired, and on June 14, 1947, the results of the interviews with Brothman and Gold were furnished to the Department. In July, 1947, both Brothman and Gold were brought before the Grand Jury in SDNY.

During the search of Gold's residence on June 3, 1950, considerable material relating to his espionage activity was located. The bulk of this consisted of technical and chemical process, which on their face were not of an incriminating nature and were connected with espionage only through the admissions of Gold. The three by five slip containing the instructions for Gold's original meeting with Abraham Brothman and a few technical reports with notations to the effect that they were being submitted as they might be of some value, appear to be the only items that were incriminating on their face, that is without explanation from Harry Gold or knowledge from other sources.

9. Continuing, on page 58 information is set forth concerning Jacob Golos. It is stated in part that before the War, the FBI had noticed him exchanging packages in a suspicious manner with Gaik Ovakimian, one of the great Soviet spies, and concludes saying that for several years thereafter, up to the time of his death in 1943, the FBI kept Golos under intermittent surveillance. On page 66 it is pointed out with respect to Brothman's information that Gold had succeeded Elizabeth Bentley as a go-between with Golos, that "Golos was no ordinary man. The FBI had their own records on him and Miss Bentley had told how he organized United States nets...."

It was determined in the investigation of Gaik Ovakimian that during the period from January 18 to March 10, 1941, Ovakimian was in contact with Golos

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and that packages were exchanged at these meetings. A separate investigation was instituted concerning World Tourists, Inc. and Golos, who died in November, 1943, without developing evidence of espionage. According to Miss Bentley, however, Golos was engaged in espionage during this period.

10. Following the reference to Golos, the book states on page 58 that the FBI was led directly to Brothman by the Communist defection of Elizabeth T. Bentley. In discussing Bentley, it is stated that when she went to the FBI in 1945 with her story it was treated with reserve pending investigation. It is also stated that after testing enough of her story, to find it genuine, the FBI tried to use Miss Bentley as a stalking horse to lure Soviet agents out into the open.

The revelations of Elizabeth Bentley, first made in November, 1945, were immediately and vigorously investigated for the purpose of corroborating her story as early as possible. Efforts were made to have Bentley continue her activities with the espionage group and as a result it was established through physical surveillance as early as November 21, 1945, that she met with Anatoli Gromov, Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, on a street corner in New York City.

11. On page 91 it is stated that after Fuchs arrived in the United States and was accepted automatically on Britain's recommendation, "the FBI got around later to its own screening, according to Kurt Singer, and also passed Fuchs."

The Bureau, of course, never cleared or passed Fuchs. This statement attributed to Singer appears to be based on an article by Singer entitled, "The Secret Lives of an Atom Spy," published in the Sign Magazine August, 1950, and reproduced in the publication of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy entitled, "Soviet Atomic Espionage," in April, 1951. This article stated "despite the later recriminations of the FBI, the fact is that, not content with the British reports on Fuchs' reliability, the FBI did its own screening and passed him as suitable."

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12. With reference to four unidentified Soviet agents known under the cover names of Golia, Galya, Gini and Green, mentioned in the report of the Royal Commission which investigated Soviet espionage in Canada, it is stated on pages 110 and 111 that Inspector Leopold, who was the Canadian investigator of the Gouzenko documents, had gone to London where with Commander Burt of Scotland Yard and Inspector Whitehead of the Special Intelligence Services, had found some intriguing papers at Fuch's home, "according to the stories in the Parisian newspapers." It is stated that Fuchs had been identified as Golia and that another Briton had been more than tentatively identified with one of the other quoted names beginning with G. It is then stated that a joint Anglo-Canadian intelligence report had gone secretly to FBI Director Hoover mentioning the two British "Gs" and suggesting that American sources might well round out the solution by spotlighting the two American "Gs." It is said that no immediate reaction was received from the FBI. The book continues saying that the French journalistic specialists in espionage, who were earlier described as French reporters with supposed pipelines under the Channel into British counterintelligence, cited two curious by-products of the Leopold-Whitehead-Burt collaboration. "One was an explanation for some recent instances of atomic sabotage in the United States--embodied in the secret report to Hoover--and the other a conclusion that Allan Nunn May had been a far more important spy than he seemed at the time of his arrest."

In discussing these four quoted names involved in the Gouzenko case, it is also stated on page 188 that according to gossip stories in Parisian newspapers, Sir Percy Sillitoe had finally broken Fuchs and in a second confession had obtained a solution to the Gouzenko document concerning these cover names. It was stated that according to these stories Golia was Fuchs and Gini was an associate of Fuchs at Harwell. The implication is given in the book that this associate at Harwell may have been Bruno Pontecorvo. It is stated that "speculation about the 'four Gs' in the Canadian spy report has never drawn any comment from the FBI.

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It could be fantastic nonsense; on the other hand, the whole Pontecorvo story had a fantastic quality."

The foregoing information is completely erroneous. There has been no information from the British that a second confession had been secured from Fuchs and that he was identical with the individual known as Golia in the Gouzenko case. No intelligence report to this effect has been received. It might be noted that the Soviet espionage apparatus in Canada revealed by Igor Gouzenko was an apparatus of Soviet Military Intelligence whereas Fuchs was associated in the United States with representatives of the MGB.

13. On page 128 it is stated with respect to the notebook of Israel Halperin, which contained the name of Fuchs, that, "the notebook had also been made available to the FBI, which might have been expected to show greater interest than Scotland Yard, since Fuchs was still at Los Alamos in 1946...."

The notebook of Israel Halperin containing the name of Klaus Fuchs and the address of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, was forwarded to the Bureau on March 12, 1946, by the Bureau's Liaison representative in Ottawa. On June 11, 1946, requests for investigation were sent to field offices covering the territories in which the addresses contained in this notebook were located. No attempt was made to investigate individuals listed therein as having addresses in Great Britain as the notebook had been made available to the British Intelligence Services by the RCMP. Interest in the notebook would derive from the information therein which, in this case, indicated only that an individual named Klaus Fuchs had an address in Scotland.

14. On page 178 it is mentioned that Klaus Fuchs came under suspicion in 1949 as the result of a tip from the FBI that there had been a leak in atomic information from the British Delegation during the War. It is then stated that there was no certainty at first as to which member of the British contingent was involved, but British counterintelligence concluded

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Fuchs was a logical suspect because of his earlier, almost forgotten Stalinist record.

The facts are that Fuchs was singled out from the other members of the British Delegation as a Soviet spy through Bureau investigation.

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15. On page 184, it is stated that after three years of separation from the apparatus, Harry Gold was again contacted at Philadelphia in December, 1949, and asked to keep a February rendezvous in New York at which he was to receive \$2,000 for the purpose of leaving by the standard escape route to Mexico, to Switzerland, to Czechoslovakia, to Russia. It is stated that as this meeting in New York fell on the day that the newspapers told of Fuchs' arrest, Gold did not reveal himself to the go-between who was scheduled to hand over the money. It is then stated, "according to a report from FBI circles, but which has not been officially confirmed by the FBI, the paymaster in the case resembled Julius Rosenberg."

Gold's last meeting with Anatoli Yakovlev on December 26, 1946, was followed by a period of inactivity until he was recontacted by the Soviets beginning in July, 1949. As a result of this recontact, arrangements for several meetings were made during which Gold was questioned in detail concerning his appearance before the Grand Jury in 1947, apparently for the purpose of enabling the Soviets to reach a conclusion as to Gold's status in 1950. Gold was to have one of these meetings on the first Sunday in February, 1950, but it did not occur, apparently in view of the arrest of Fuchs. While at this meeting place, Gold was passed by an individual whom he identified from a photograph as Julius Rosenberg. This is the closest connection between Gold and Rosenberg and there is no information whatsoever that Gold was to flee the United States or was to receive \$2,000, for that purpose.

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16. On page 85 it is pointed out that there were discrepancies in Gold's answers during interview in May, 1950. It was stated that he denied, for example, having been west of the Mississippi, though he admitted marking the Castillo Street Bridge on a map of Santa Fe found in his living room. It is then stated, "journalists dedicated to a cult of romantic exaggeration about the FBI claimed later that this 'broke' Gold. According to the spy's own sworn statement in one of the trials where he later appeared, he did not break for another seven days. His asserted real reason for breaking was chiefly his feeling of guilt toward his family."

It is, of course, a fact that the confrontation of Gold with the map of Santa Fe, after he had denied being west of the Mississippi, was the incident which brought Gold to his admission that he was the courier who handled the atomic information from Klaus Fuchs. Gold, of course, did not immediately furnish full and complete details concerning all of his espionage career. He admittedly withheld information for various reasons, though he gradually made this available. Gold has stated that his emotions toward his family did affect his attitude and desire to make a complete confession.

It is to be noted that items 5 through 10 mentioned above are included in Chapter 3 of this book which is the chapter previously reviewed and found to be critical in nature. It appears this chapter has been reworked since its submission to the Bureau in December, 1951. For example, the original Chapter 3 included such statements as, "The FBI failed to search thoroughly Gold's Philadelphia home...."; that a complete check on Golos and all his contacts might have picked up Brothman, and through him Gold, at a much earlier date; and that on one occasion Bentley obtained \$2,000 from Anatoli Gromov while FBI agents were watching the transaction.

In addition to the foregoing, of course, this book mentions the FBI in a routine fashion in many instances. The book does refer to the FBI in a favorable way in certain instances. In this regard

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it states on page 183 in connection with the Bureau's efforts to identify Fuchs' contact in the United States that, "The FBI did a tremendous job of narrowing down the field of suspects."

Attached is the memorandum dated December 14, 1951, concerning Pilat's delivery to the Bureau of the proposed chapters. Also attached is the memorandum dated December 20, 1951, analyzing and reviewing the submitted material.

ACTION:

The foregoing is for your information.

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