

HARRY GOLD
REFFERALS
65-57449
MAIN FILE

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ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S)
DATE 3/31/81

TOP SECRET

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 73 28 10-12 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

Classified by 3040 DWT
Declassify on: OADR TMW
(TS) 11/5/8

UNSUB [REDACTED] VICE PRES., KELLEX, NYC, RECONTACTED THIS DATE. NOW RECALLS THAT EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS AND RUDOLPH PEIERLS WERE MEMBERS OF A THIRTEEN MAN BRITISH SCIENTIFIC GROUP WHO CAME TO US IN DEC. NINETEEN FORTY THREE. KELLEX PERSONNEL WERE TOLD BEFORE HAND BY GENERAL GROVES OR HIS REPRESENTATIVE THAT AMERICAN PROGRESS ON DIFFUSION AND CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS COULD BE DISCUSSED WITH THESE MEN BUT THAT NO INFO WAS TO BE VOLUNTEERED AND NO INFO ON AMERICAN LONG RANGE PLANS WAS TO BE DISCUSSED. BAKER ATTENDED THREE MEETINGS---DEC. TWENTY THIRD AND TWENTY SEVENTH, FORTY THREE AND JAN. FIFTH, FORTY FOUR. IN THE LAST MEETING BAKER SAYS THAT ALL PHASES OF CONSTRUCTION OF OAK RIDGE PLANT WERE DISCUSSED, AND DATE OF FIRST OPERATION, APRIL SEVENTEENTH, FORTYFOUR, WAS MENTIONED. BAKER KNOWS THESE BRITISHERS WERE FAMILIAR AS RESULT OF THESE CONFERENCES, WITH OAK RIDGE PLANT, EVEN TO DRAWINGS. THEY WERE ALSO FURNISHED COPIES OF MINUTES OF EACH MEETING. JAN. MEETING RUNS THIRTY-ODD TYPE WRITTEN PAGES. FUCHS AND OTHERS HAD OFFICES AT FORTY THREE EXCHANGE PLACE AND WERE FREE TO VISIT VARIOUS US INSTALLATIONS, WHERE THEY WOULD BE SHOWN AROUND BY SENIOR ENGINEER ON DUTY. BAKER STATES THAT ONE JOHN HENRY ARNOLD, NOW VICE PRESIDENT OF HYDROCARBON RESEARCH, INC., NYC, WAS THE KELLEX REPRESENTATIVE WHO WAS CLOSE TO THIS GROUP, ARRANGING CONTACTS, TRIPS, ETC. ARNOLD ALSO IN ATTENDANCE AT THREE MEETINGS BETWEEN BRITISH AND KELLEX REPRESENTATIVES.

ARNOLD'S RELATIVES STILL LIVING NEAR BOSTON. ARNOLD ALSO TRAVELED TO EUROPE IN THIRTY EIGHT AND THIRTY NINE

TOP SECRET

65-57449-5

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Classified by 9103/103
Exempt from GDS Category 2 & 3
Date 3/31/81
Declassify on: Indefinite

Central Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, New York

January 5, 1950

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

Director, FBI

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RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECT

ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

ReNYtel 1/4/50.

Classified by 3042 PWT/lmw

Declassify on: OADR 11/6/8

(U) For the information of the Knoxville office, there are enclosed herewith two photostatic copies of the report of SA JOHN R. MURPHY, JR., dated December 16, 1949 at New York.

(S) A check of the records of Kelllex Inc., New York City, reflects that ARTHUR PHINEAS WEBER, Suspect, was absent from work at Kelllex on three days in the last 6 months of 1944, namely August 29, November 14 and November 27.

The Kelllex records also show that WEBER was married on September 5, 1944, another Tuesday, but that he worked on that date. The records further show that WEBER apparently worked on legal holidays such as July 4, Thanksgiving Day, Labor Day and Christmas, on all of which days, Kelllex did maintain a skeleton force.

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R 47 DEC 9 (U) The Kelllex records do not reflect WEBER'S whereabouts on the days when he was absent from work. It is the present opinion of Kelllex officials that complete attendance records, including whereabouts during absences, on WEBER are now in the custody of the J.F. Gorman, Records Distributing Office, A.E.C., Oak Ridge, Tennessee in file number P-997, which is in storage location

2cc Knoxville (encs. 2)

cc Cincinnati

Atlanta

Boston

Washington Field (REGISTERED MAIL)

NY65-15136

NY100-95068

~~TOP SECRET~~

RECORDED INDEXED JAN 6 1950

Classified By 2355 WAB
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

JRM:HJC 65-15185 63 FEB 8 1950

Letter to Director
NY 65-15185

H-159, Building #2714J. Some are also located in file number, F-969, Storage Location H-158, Building #2714J. They will probably be under the title "Process and Developing Departments."

It is requested that the Knoxville office immediately contact MR. GORMAN regarding WEBER and determine from him WEBER'S whereabouts during his absences, which, if available, would be of considerable interest since

It would also be of interest to determine the dates of WEBER'S absences from Oak Ridge, Tenn., and his whereabouts after he began employment there on January 3, 1945. b1

The Knoxville office is requested to afford this matter preferred and expeditious attention. (u)

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt
EDWARD SCHEIDT, SAC

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

~~TOP SECRET~~

FILE NO. 65-473

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R 47 DEC 9 1960

See copy for 1st page

~~TOP SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-473

REPORT MADE AT KNOXVILLE	DATE WHEN MADE 1/16/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/4, 12/50	REPORT MADE BY CHARLTON C. McSWAIN at
------------------------------------	----------------------------------	--	---

TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT [REDACTED] (TS)	CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R
---	---

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~ADVISED BY [REDACTED]~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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Daily attendance records of the Kellogg Corp. now maintained at Oak Ridge, Tenn. These records checked to determine dates [REDACTED] was absent from his employment. It was determined that [REDACTED] was absent from work 8/29/44; 11/14/44; 11/27/44; 6/13/45; 6/29/45; 6/30/45; 7/3/45; 7/19/45; 8/14 & 15/45; 9/17/45; 2/2/46. Security file of USAEC at Oak Ridge checked and this reflects all information sent to Washington Office AEC. (TS)

Classified by **3042 PWT/mw**
Declassify on: **OADR 11/5/8**

- RUC -

66 DOE

REFERENCE:

New York teletype to Cincinnati and Knoxville 1/4/50;
New York letter to the Director 1/5/50. (u)

DETAILS:

Mr. WILLIAM OLIVER, Clerical Supervisor, Retired Records Section, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, made available information in the files of his office reflecting attendance records of the Kellogg Corporation. The records of the Kellogg Corporation maintained in the Retired Records Section are not gathered together nor in any particular order according to subject matter. A thorough search of index and files reflects that the only attendance records maintained by Kellogg Corporation during the time of interest was the daily attendance register which the employee signed upon reporting for work each day. This register reflects the name of the employee, the date, the time of beginning work, and if the employee was absent, a notation as to whether or not the absence was

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SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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- 2 - Knoxville

Classified by **2355 WMB** 1/1/85
Exempt from GDS, Category **2**
Date of Declassification Indefinite

excused or unexcused. In only one instance was it noted that a reason was given for the absence. ~~TOP SECRET~~ u

Mr. OLIVER was unable to locate ~~TOP SECRET~~ records for the entire pertinent period, but there is being set forth below a chronological sequence of the dates checked: June 30, 1944 through December 31, 1944; January 1, 1945 through October 14, 1945; January 1, 1946 through February 2, 1946. ~~TOP SECRET~~ u

During these periods checked it was determined that [redacted] was reporting for duty in [redacted] New York City, during the entire year 1944. During this time he was absent on the following occasions: ~~TOP SECRET~~ u

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LENGTH OF ABSENCE</u>	<u>REASON</u>
8/29/44	8 hours	Illness - all day

(It was noted that WEBER reported for work on August 28, 1944 and on August 30, 1944.)

11/14/44	8 hours - AA	No reason given
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(The designation "AA", according to leave regulations of Kollex Corporation, means "Authorized Absence". It was noted that [redacted] was at work on November 13 and November 15, 1944.)

11/27/44	8 hours - AA	Ill
----------	--------------	-----

(It was noted [redacted] was at work on November 28, 1944 and that November 26, 1944 was a Sunday.)

During the year 1945 [redacted] was, during the majority of the time, still signing in at Room 1482. Absences during that year were as follows:

6/13/45	8 hours - AA	No reason given
---------	--------------	-----------------

6/29/45	8 hours	L. O.
---------	---------	-------

(Kollex leave regulations state the "L. O." designates "Leave without pay".)

6/30/45	8 hours	None given
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(In this instance it was noted that [redacted] returned to work on July 2, 1945.)

7/3/45

8 hours - AA

~~TOP SECRET~~

No reason given

██████████ returned to work on July 4, 1945.)

7/10/45

3 hours

L. A.

██████████ reported for work on this day at 12:15 P. M. and the designation "L. A." means "Authorized Leave".)

7/19/45

8 hours

No reason given

Notation - "T. T."

(It could not be determined from Kellogg leave regulations what "T.T." may designate.)

8/14/45

8 hours

Out of town

8/15/45

8 hours

Out of town

8/20/45 through
9/1/45

8 hrs. each day

Notation "V-8"

(The meaning of the designation "V-8" could not be determined from Kellogg records.)

9/17/45

8 hours - AA

No other reason

2/2/46

8 hours

No reason given ~~(S)~~ u

66
DOE
These attendance records reflect that on occasion ██████████ worked at some location other than ██████████. These instances are as follows: January 4, 1946 - worked at Site 8; January 5, 1946, worked at Site 4; January 7 through 11, 1946, at Site 8; January 12, 1946, at Site 4; January 14 through 25, at an undesignated site. ~~(S)~~ u

These records reflected that ██████████ began his employment (on loan) with the ██████████ on ██████████. The absentee card for WEBER as maintained by the Monsanto Chemical Company, under file identification number G6042, bearing Social Security number 078-07-1859, reflects that WEBER took no leave from the Monsanto Chemical Company from his beginning employment on October 14, 1945 until his termination from that company on August 29, 1947. ~~(S)~~ u

~~TOP SECRET~~

Employment:

~~TOP SECRET~~

1941-42, Chemical Engineer,
Hendrick Mfg. Co.,
30 Church St., NYC;
1942-44, Chemical Engineer,
Chemurgy Design Corp.,
420 Lexington Ave., NYC;
1943-44, Instructor in Chemical
Engineering, ESMWT Program of
CUNY;
1943-45, part-time Chemical Engineer
Royal Chemical Corp.,
145 Dobbin St., Brooklyn, NY;
1944-46, Chemical Engineer,
Kellix Corp., 233 Broadway, NYC;
1946-47, Advanced Professional
Trainee, Clinton Laboratories
(on loan from Kellix), Oak Ridge,
Tenn.

This PSQ reflects membership in the following organi-
zations: American Chemical Society, Washington, D. C., 1945 to date;
American Institute of Chemical Engineering, NYC, 1947 to date; Alumni
Association, City College of New York, 1941 to date (Director);
Association of Oak Ridge Engineers and Scientists, Oak Ridge, 1946 to
date; Licensed Professional Engineers, New York State, 1946 to date.

Family:

<u>Relationship</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Place of birth - citizenship</u>
Wife	[REDACTED]	Oak Ridge, Tenn.	USA
Son	[REDACTED]	Oak Ridge, Tenn.	USA
Mother	[REDACTED]	2005 E. 8th St., Brooklyn, NY	USA
Father	MR + MR [REDACTED]	Same address	Born Russia, Poland, naturalized USA
Brother	[REDACTED]	Same address	USA

References: [REDACTED] Manor Street, Brooklyn,
New York, known 18 years; [REDACTED] Riverside Drive, NY,
known 10 years; [REDACTED] Columbia University, NYC, known 3 years.

66 DOE

~~TOP SECRET~~

This PSQ also reflects that WEBER was a Professional Trainee under the supervision of GALE YOUNG at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. It also reflected that he was assigned to the Physics Division in connection with the pile. The security records also reflect that WEBER terminated his employment with the Kellogg Corporation at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, on May 3, 1948. It reflects that at that time he was an employee of the Kellogg Corporation as well as a consultant to the Monsanto Chemical Company. This record also reflects that the security file for WEBER was forwarded to Washington on June 4, 1947, in accordance with the request of the New York Office of Operation, AEC, per their request number 137.

DOE OLIVER recommended that if further information was desired concerning the means of designation on dates of absence for [REDACTED] or if further records are located at Oak Ridge which pertain to this employee, it is possible that Mr. W. G. ECHOLS, Kellogg Field Service Manager, Kellogg Corporation, New York City, would be in a position to furnish enough additional information concerning its location to make it possible for OLIVER to locate these records. (S) u

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

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~~SECRET~~

the overthrow of the United States on the occasion of his being transferred from the Veterans Administration office to the Naval Aviation Supply Depot, which position ~~was~~ begun the same day oath was taken, November 24, 1947. His new classification was Purchase Clerk, CAF-3, at \$2168.28 per year.

Duties

GOLD was reassigned from Purchase Clerk, CAF-3, in the Buyers Division, Unit G, effective May 2, 1948, at which time he again received a Very Good efficiency rating. He received Very Good efficiency ratings also on December 14, 1948 and April 3, 1949. GOLD received an in-grade promotion effective November 28, 1948 from \$2498.28 per year to \$2573.52 per year.

GOLD was notified that he was made a permanent Civil Service employee August 10, 1949 and also received a within-grade promotion November 18, 1949 from \$2730.00 to \$2810.00 per year.

GOLD was promoted from GS-3 to GS-4 at \$2955.00 per year, effective December 25, 1949 as Procurement Clerk, Purchase Group, Buyers Division, Section K, with a Very Good efficiency rating.

GOLD's duties the entire period at the Naval Aviation Supply Depot have been in the Purchasing Department and he has not had access to classified material.

*above released
per FBI*
Mrs. LOUISE HOWLAND volunteered the information that JOSEPH GOLD worked under her immediate supervision from the time he began work at the Naval Aviation Supply Depot until about February 1950, and stated he was an excellent worker who was very highly regarded by everyone who knows him.

Mrs. HOWLAND also stated that JOSEPH GOLD, on a number of occasions prior to February 1950, had mentioned that his brother, HARRY, had a serious romantic interest in a Gentile girl who lived in Germantown. He never mentioned the name of this girl.

The files of the Philadelphia Office contain no information that can be identified with JOSEPH GOLD under his true name or alias.

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~~TOP SECRET~~
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECRET

This Case Originated At NEW YORK, NEW YORK

File No. 65-4307

HKF

Report Made At PHILADELPHIA, PA.	Date When Made 5/31/50	Period for Which Made 5/6-12, 13-29, 31/50	Report Made By ROBERT G. JENSEN
Title HARRY GOLD, was. Henry Gold, Henrich Gold, Henrich Goldnitzki, Henrich Golodnitsky, Frank Keppler, Frank Kessler, (f.n.u.) Raymond			Character of Case ESPIONAGE - R

Synopsis of Facts:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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HARRY GOLD born in Switzerland, 12/12/10. Naturalized by derivation through father, SAM GOLD, who was naturalized 6/6/22, Certificate No. 1591271. Resided 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and employed at Philadelphia General Hospital since 9/20/48 as chemist. Presently serving in capacity of Chief Research Chemist. Brother, JOSEPH, an employee of Naval Air Supply Depot, Philadelphia, and father, SAM, a cabinetmaker, reside at 6823 Kindred Street with subject. GOLD attended Public School System in Philadelphia, being graduated in 1930. Attended two years at University of Pennsylvania and completed work toward diploma at Drexel Institute of Technology being graduated in 1936. In 1944 took evening courses at St. Joseph's College. Was employed 1928 to 1938 by Pennsylvania Sugar Company as Assistant Chemist and Laboratory Assistant. From 1938 to 1940 subject attended Xavier University - Cincinnati, Ohio, securing a degree. From 1940 to 1/1/46 employed by Pennsylvania Sugar Company and affiliates as chemist. All persons interviewed at that place of employment.

A portion of info this serial declassified for use in "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead, as chemist. All persons interviewed at that place of employment.

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Approved and Forwarded: *J. L. Sullivan* 14 MAR 61 1970 Special Agent in Charge

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JUN 27 1950
1 cc Van Horn, Rm 2246
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Exempt from GDS Category 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
All unclassified except page 103 + 117

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 5/31/50

6-1-50
65-58805-185
1 copy retained by AUSA to
JUN 1 1950
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~~SECRET~~Photostat of Honorable Discharge

JOSEPH GOLD, Army Serial Number 13111964, honorably discharged as T/5 from Detachment F, 4025th Signal Service Group, dated January 17, 1946 at Unit B, Separation Center #45, Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pennsylvania. Honorable Discharge was signed by Major JOHN E. SMITH. The reverse side of the Honorable Discharge paper contains the following information: Residence at time of discharge - 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia 24, Pa.; born - February 10, 1917 at Philadelphia. Enlisted United States Army, August 18, 1942 at Philadelphia from Local Draft Board 65, Philadelphia, while residing at 4032 Boudinot Street, Philadelphia. Military occupational specialty was Switchboard Operator. Battles and campaigns engaged in were New Guinea, South Philippines, Luzon; General Orders 30 and 40, War Department 45. Decorations received by GOLD were the Good Conduct Medal, Meritorious Unit Award, American Third Service Medal as PAC (probably should be Pfc.), Third Service Medal with Three Bronze Stars and Victory Medal. Continental service total one year, 4 months, 21 days; foreign service total one year, 11 months, 25 days; service outside the United States was from January 15, 1944 to January 9, 1946. Attended Central Signal Corps School, Camp Crowder, Mo. Total Army service, 3 years, 5 months.

Veteran's Disability

The file contained a postcard dated January 15, 1947, from the Veterans Administration, New Customs House, 2nd and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, stating that JOSEPH GOLD, Veterans Administration File Number C8784157, was then receiving a 10% disability pension for a war service connected disability.

Civil Service Application
Form dated October 14, 1946

GOLD submitted Civil Service Application Form for the position of Clerk, CAF-3, and took the Civil Service examination for this position October 14, 1946. All information contained in this application concurs entirely with the first Civil Service application.

Oath

JOSEPH GOLD, on November 24, 1947, took the oath that he was not a member of any political party or any organization that advocates

~~SECRET~~

*all released
per FBI*

ARY OF FILE REFERENCES

✓ Main file No: 65-57449

Date: 6/8/50

Subject: Harry Gold, aka Harry Golodnitsky, Frank Keppler, Frank Kessler, Harry Martin, Harry Raymond

TOP SECRET

Search As:

Date Searched: 5/22/50

Harry Gold
Harry Golodnitski
One Golodnitski
One Golodoski
One Gold
Herr Gold
H. Gold
Frank Kessler
Frank B. Kessler
Frank Edward Kessler
Frank J. Kessler
One Kessler
Francis Kessler
Francis A. Kessler
Francis Glelan Kessler
Francis P. Kessler
Francis Philip Kessler

Francis Phillip Kessler
Frank W. Kessler
Franz Kessler
Franz Paul Kessler
Franciska Kessler
F. Kessler
Frank Keppler
Frank William Keppler
One Keppler
One Von Keppler
Herr Keppler
Colonel Kessler
Count Von Kessler
Doctor Kessler
Harry Golodnitsky
Gold
Harry Martin
Harry Raymond

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Found As:

Harry Gold
Frank Keppler

Classified by: 3042 PWT/11/13/82
Declassify on: OADR

This summary includes material obtained from a review of all "See" references identified with the subject. All references which are identical or probably identical have been included. Possible identical references, that is, those references where there is insufficient data to reject or include the references, have been listed at the end of this summary.

Reviewers "ENCLOSURE IN BULKY ROOM"

Supervisors

Approved

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Lena Cavallaro
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52 SEP 8 1950

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INDEXED - 111

RECORDED - 111

JUN 9 1950

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Date of Declassification Indefinite

165-57449-280

VPK 957

Search includes
old MED files to
system they are
indexed, i.e.
main summary
only 802

~~TOP SECRET~~

Manuel Antunes Ferreira, Rua Francisco Foreiro 3, Lisbon, Portugal, was in September 1943, a radio operator on the Portuguese ship S.S. "San Thome." He allegedly smuggled out of the United States more than \$100 worth of radio tubes and other small articles destined for one of the Maritime police chiefs in Lisbon. The tubes were, however, confiscated by the Portuguese Customs officials. (S)u

A report during December 1943, stated that Manuel Antunes Ferreira was believed to have carried more dollars than allowed by United States authorities and that he had made fairly large purchases of radio tubes, fountain pens and nylon stockings in the Philadelphia black market. Some of his transactions were allegedly carried on with a firm located at Second and Kenilworth Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he dealt with a Mr. Gold. Ferreira allegedly bribed Customs officials for their assistance in taking his purchases aboard ship. (S)u

The Mr. Gold to whom reference is made above is possibly identical with Harry Gold, the subject of this memorandum.

*released
per Army*

CIG, Washington, D. C., January 23,
1947
File 108-1850-2
(33)

~~TOP SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 65-15324 MCC

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 6/19/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/9,10,12/50	REPORT MADE BY JAMES E. FREANEY
TITLE HARRY GOLD, was.; ET AL			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

SEMEN MARKOVITCH SEMENOV, identified by HARRY GOLD as his espionage superior from 1941 to 1944, observed in a surreptitious meeting with GREGORI M. KHEIFETS on 3/19/44 in San Francisco. SEMENOV entered the U.S. at NYC on 1/19/38. He studied at MIT and was employed by Amtorg Trading Corp. and Soviet Government Purchasing Commission. Departed U.S. for Vladivostok, Russia on 9/30/44.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
- P - HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/17/8 BY 3042 PWT

DETAILS:

On May 22, 1950 HARRY GOLD furnished to SAS RICHARD E. BRENN and T. SCOTT MILLER a signed statement to the effect that from 1941 to early 1944 his espionage superior was known to him as SAM. He identified SEMEN MARKOVITCH SEMENOV (SEMIONOV) as SAM, and stated:

"In very early 1944, SAM told me I was to undertake extremely important work.... He gave me the details of an arrangement whereby I met Dr. KLAUS FUCHS. We met (referring to FUCHS and GOLD) in, I believe, late February or early March of 1944. We went for a brief walk and then took a cab uptown to a restaurant.... where we had dinner.... Afterwards, we went for a walk, during which we completed arrangements for further meetings....

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

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-50085-1

FIRST NR AFTER 517

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-47083-473

NY 65-15324

ADMINISTRATIVE SHEET

On April 6, 1944 SA MICHAEL M. O'ROURKE observed SEMENOV and an unknown man entering the USSR Consulate Offices in New York City at approximately 3:00 P. M.. The unknown man was described as thirty-five years, six feet tall, 190 pounds, prominent nose, light hair, peasant looking features, head and neck bent forward, appears to be Russian, and wore a blue hat and coat. Subsequently, SA O'ROURKE observed a picture of DMITRI IVANOVICH KUDRIAVTZEV (KOUDRIAVTZEV) and stated that he resembled this individual.

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, stated in 1944 that he was acquainted with a NKVD agent in Moscow who is presently the man in charge of legal matters for the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, and who arrived in the United States in January or February, 1944. According to the informant, this man, in addition to being with the NKVD in Moscow, also worked on the Moscow Party Committee. He described this person as quite a "ladies man", and advised that he is always in the company of another man believed to be an agent of the NKVD since these agents do not usually associate with any individuals other than their fellow employees.

At the time that Confidential Informant T-1 furnished this information, DMITRI KUDRIAVTZEV was in charge of legal matters with the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission in Washington, D. C.

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, furnished the following information:

STATE [DMITRI IVANOVICH KUDRIAVTZEV was born on November 7, 1913 at Moscow, USSR. He arrived at Vancouver, Canada on December 25, 1943 aboard the SS NOVOROSSIISK. He indicated that he assumed the position of lawyer at the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, Washington, D. C. on January 10, 1944, and his home address was shown as 1432 Monroe Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. His office address was shown as 3355 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. KUDRIAVTZEV furnished information, according to the informant, that from 1938 to 1940 he was a student at the Academy of Foreign Trade, Moscow. From 1940 to 1943 he was a lawyer attached to the Peoples Commissariat of Jurisdiction, Moscow, and in 1943 he was a lawyer attached to the Peoples Commissariat of Foreign Trade.

The following description of KUDRIAVTZEV was furnished by Confidential Informant T-1:

*released
per State*

NY 65-15324

ADMINISTRATIVE SHEET (cont'd)

Age:	30
Born:	November 7, 1913, Moscow
Height:	5'9"
Hair:	Light
Eyes:	Greyish Blue
Complexion:	Light
Build:	Medium
Characteristics:	Walks pigeon-toed and leans slightly forward

STATE [Confidential Informant T-2 stated that the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. advised that KUDRIAVTZEV left the United States on January 9, 1946.

Released per State

Two photographs of KUDRIAVTZEV are being furnished the Philadelphia Office to exhibit to HARRY GOLD inasmuch as KUDRIAVTZEV bears a resemblance to the description of Unknown Russian #1 who contacted GOLD in 1949.

On March 26, 1944, after SEMENOV'S return from meeting GREGORI KHEIFETS in San Francisco, a periodic surveillance was maintained. He, together with other Soviet engineers, engaged in the "lend lease" training program, mentioned in the details of this report, were observed at the Badger Company and Soviet Government Purchasing Company offices. A review of the surveillance logs reflects that other contacts of SEMINOV were identified. The nature of their association with him is being investigated in connection with the SEMENOV Case.

Encs. to Philadelphia (2)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. C. E. Hennrich

DATE: July 28, 1950

FROM : R. T. Bird

SUBJECT: ~~WIKLS BOHR~~, aka
Niels Bohr, Niels Bor
INFORMATION CONCERNING

~~TOP SECRET~~

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

PURPOSE:

To report the results of a review of the Bureau's files and to make this information available to Supervisor Robert J. Lamphare for utilization in connection with the investigation entitled "Harry Gold, Espionage - R."

Classified by 3042PWT/11MW

Declassify on: OADR 11/30/82

BACKGROUND:

By teletype dated June 5, 1950, New York requested permission to interview Niels Bohr because of the fact that Klaus Fuchs had mentioned Bohr to Harry Gold. New York suggested the possibility that Bohr may possess pertinent information regarding the espionage activities of Fuchs.

Bohr is a world famous atomic scientist who participated in the development of the atomic bomb by the United States Government. For the purpose of concealing the fact that Bohr was so engaged by the United States Government, military authorities listed him as Nicholas Baker in the records of the Atomic Energy Commission.

SEARCH OF BUREAU FILES:

This search was conducted on the following names:

Niels Henrik David Bohr
Wils Bohr
Neils Bohr
Niels Bohr
Nills Bohr
Niels A. Bohr
Niels H. D. Bohr
N. H. D. Bohr
N. Bohr
Nils Henrik David Bohr
One Bohr

CLASS BY SA 675/mh

DATE OF REVIEW 10/12/82

RECORDED - 67

INDEXED - 67

165-57449-623
AUG 8 1950

EX-40

ETB: Jan

~~TOP SECRET~~

63 AUG

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE BY

Classified by 2355
Exempt from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

65-57449-623

One Bor
Niels Bor
Nicholas Baker
Nick Baker
Nicolas Baker
N. Baker.

TOP SECRET

released
per DOE

100-100030-65-page 19, New York report dated January 31, 1944: Niels Henrik David Bohr arrived in New York City 12-6-43 aboard the SS Aquitania. Bohr was born October 7, 1885, at Copenhagen, Denmark, Danish Passport No. 132 issued October 3, 1943. He was in the protective custody of the United States Army destined to the War Department, Washington, D. C. He was accompanied by Aage Niels Bohr (probably his son) born June 19, 1922, at Copenhagen, Denmark, who possessed Danish Passport No. 133 issued October 3, 1943. He was also proceeding to the War Department, Washington, D. C., in protective custody of the United States Army.

released per army

61-16-1513, page 31; "The Strategy and Tactics of World Communism" - A report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs (1948); Supplement IV entitled "Five Hundred Leading Communists in the Eastern Hemisphere, Excluding the U.S.S.R." Therein Ib Jorgen Norlund is named as a Communist member of the Danish Parliament and nephew of Professor Niels Bohr.

62-77787-1347; Incoming State Department telegram dated September 9, 1946: Niels Bohr leaving for the United States from Copenhagen September 17, 1946. Xu

Per 3
declassified

released per
state

Per Sallme
State Department
11/21/46

62-27099-2; Philadelphia teletype dated October 18, 1946 (no source stated): Dr. Niels H. D. Bohr, Denmark, delegate to the meeting of the American Philosophical Society (In October, 1946).

65-56036-8, enclosure page 11: G-2 report dated December 29, 1945, reflecting interrogation of self-confessed agent of the German Government, Theodor Paeffgen, who was arrested by United States Army Authorities on August 5, 1945, in Germany. He told of a German agent in

- 2 -

released
per army

Per 5

declassified
Army Letter 7/14/52
3K. Bialans

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ARMY

Sweden, Dr. Kraemer, who reported that the Danish inventor, Niels Bohr, wanted to make the secret of the Atomic Bomb available to Germany. Hitler was supposed to have been so impressed by such reports that he set up an atom splitting department in his headquarters. Xu

*released
per army*

~~TOP SECRET~~

117-784-1;2. Cimperman letter to Bureau dated March 15, 1950
entitled "Professor Niels Bohr; Atomic Energy Act Violations" reported
the following data received from the American Embassy in London (from
David A. Thomasson - First Secretary and Consul whose source was Peter
Sebastian of the British Society, London. Thomasson unable to vouch
for Sebastian's reliability but believes he was British Agent in World
War II.) (This data was also furnished to CIA, [redacted] and State Department.)
Professor Niels Bohr and wife left Denmark for USA on February 10, 1950.
Regarding Bohr's first assistant, Dr. Stephan Rosenthal, age 50, the
following was furnished: Dr. Rosenthal is a close friend, possibly
intimate, of a Mrs. Roma Hedberg (whose true name has been reported
variously as Romane Hellberg and Romane Heltberg, as reflected in file
117-784-2;8). She is of Polish origin, divorced from a Danish citizen
before the war. Her daughter from that marriage is married to a Danish
Communist. Mrs. Roma Hedberg teaches Polish at Copenhagen University
and since 1945 has been officially working as an interpreter for the
Polish Embassy in Copenhagen and lives on very friendly terms with all
Communist members of the Embassy. On the invitation of Mr. Rosenthal
she has visited on a number of occasions the institute where Rosenthal
works (for Dr. Bohr). He has admitted to friends that she was very
keen on all matters concerning his work and was anxious to visit the
institute as often as he might arrange for it. It is suggested that first-
hand information brought back from the USA by Professor Bohr would become
available to Dr. Rosenthal, Bohr's first assistant, and thus fall into
Communist hands. X u

STATE

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~~SECRET~~

Para 1
declass. Fied per
State Letter
3/15/84.
SP6 BIA/AD

released
per State

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[redacted] b1

[redacted] b1

[redacted] b1

[redacted] b1

- 4 -
~~TOP SECRET~~

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STATE

62-77787-1346; State Department wire dated September 6, 1946: Page 2
Ib Norlund, a delegate to the United Nations General Assembly from Denmark, ~~declared~~
is the nephew of Niels Bohr and a Communist member of the Folketing ~~an~~ ~~Sellwa~~
(Parliament?). Norlund was interned in 1942 by Germany. *for release state dept.*
per state 9/28/81

b1
100-338892-416, page 7; Boston report dated May 27, 1948:
Dr. Nils Bohr was to be invited as an observer to a "Survival Conference"
in New York City in June, 1948, organized by Harlow Shapley and sponsored by
the Progressive Citizens of America. b1

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~~TOP SECRET~~

to be the First Secretary of the Bolshevik Legation in Copenhagen. A penciled notation in the file states, "Cannot approve account not possible to leave."

Carbon copy of memo dated 4-14-41 containing background re Rosenblum apparently received from Inter-departmental Committee and original of undated Bureau memo on same subject.
100-17826-747

Sometime subsequent to early 1939, Dr. O. R. Frisch and Professor Lise Meitner, two German refugees working with Dr. Niels Bohr in Copenhagen, performed certain experiments in the field of atomic energy which bore out a theory previously evolved by Dr. Bohr. *yu*

[Secret "Scientific Intelligence Review" 2-28-46, prepared by MID,] *u*
Washington, D. C.
100-7660-4287
SI 100-7660-3653X

ARMY
On November 20, 1943, Major General George V. Strong, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, directed a letter to Mr. Howard K. Travers, Chief, Visa Division, Department of State, Washington, D. C., requesting that visas to enter the United States be issued to seven persons who would present themselves to the United States Vice Consulate in London and who were being brought to the United States for special work. Two of the persons named in this list were N. H. D. Bohr and A. N. Bohr, who it was said would be travelling on Danish passports. A third person named in the list was K. Fuchs. *yu*

According to the letter, the first group, including Fuchs, would leave London on November 22. However, the Bohrs were expected to leave the British Isles at a later date. All seven persons were to be accompanied to the London Vice Consulate by Major Robert R. Furman, U. S. Army. *yu*

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army*

[Copy of letter received with confidential letter dated 2-6-50 to Director from Acting Director of Security, Atomic Energy Commission,] *u*
Washington, D. C.
65-58805-133

*Para 12,3
Results
discussed
P. 11 Army
L. 11 7/10/46
3/16/46*

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On December 8, 1943, Major General Strong reported to the Bureau that Neils Bohr, who had recently escaped from Denmark to Sweden and then to England, had arrived in New York the night of December 6, 1943, with his son Aag. Bohr was described as one of the most eminent scientists in the world and was said to have long been interested in the field covered by the DSM Project. According to General Strong, Bohr was credited with first conceiving the possibility of developments then being completed by DSM. In addition, Bohr was said to have some information concerning the activities of the Germans in this field. Bohr allegedly was well known to many of the scientists then working on DSM and his loyalty was vouched for by them as well as by numerous British scientists. *Y u*

Page 423A
checked and per
ARMY letter
7/16/53
SPC:JWH

General Strong stated that Bohr had until recently been employed by the British Government and that thenceforth he would be employed jointly by the British and American Governments principally for work on the DSM Project. Bohr was said to be arriving in Washington that night and would within a short time proceed to Site Y. *Y u*

ARMY
According to this letter, Bohr had been given the code name of Nicholas Baker and his son the name of James Baker inasmuch as it was considered desirable to prevent knowledge of his presence in the United States at that time from becoming widely known. Particularly, it was considered essential that his presence at or interest in Site Y be concealed. It was stated that MID had taken steps to protect Bohr against possible enemy action while in this country inasmuch as it was understood that at least one effort against him had been made by the Germans while he was under the protection of the Swedish Government. *Y u*

12-8-43 letter to Director from
General Strong
100-190625-645

Thereafter G-2 reported certain changes in the arrangements for Dr. Bohr and his son, namely, that although the code name of Baker would be used as previously planned, both Dr. Bohr and his son would use their own names in their personal affairs; that Dr. Bohr's cover would be that of performing research for the Rockefeller Institute in postwar scientific matters; that prior to going to Site Y in New Mexico, Dr. Bohr would spend some time in Washington in conference with the Danish and British Ministers and Embassies; and that on December 22, he would proceed to Princeton University for a week or so to visit Dr. Frank Aydelotte, at the Institute for Advanced Study, and on December 28, would proceed to New Mexico for two or three weeks. *Y u*

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*all released
per army*

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It was also reported that Dr. Bohr would not spend his full time on the project but would be used as special consultant and consequently would not necessarily be stationed permanently at Site Y. G-2 stated the Army was accepting responsibility for Dr. Bohr's personal security. *Personnel detail
The Army
7/14/43
SKA:JLW*

12-14-43 memorandum to Mr. Ladd from F. L. Welch, Re: CINRAD, containing information furnished orally by Col. Lansdale, G-2, and biographical data concerning Bohr as obtained from 1943 "Who's Who".

*released
pending*
12-22-43 letter to Director from Lt. Col. John Lansdale, Jr., Military Intelligence Service, Wash. D. C. 100-190625-645, 646

An Overseas News Agency dispatch from Stockholm dated December 19, 1943, stated that the Institute of Theoretical Physics in Copenhagen had been requisitioned by the German authorities. It was stated that the residence formerly occupied by Niels H. D. Bohr, Director of the Institute, was ransacked for two hours by the Germans. Dr. Bohr was reported to be en route to the United States after a stay in England. Dr. Bohr was identified as being half Jewish and it was stated that he had taken refuge in Sweden following the assumption of German control of Denmark in September 1943.

Night report #1061, 12-16-43, Overseas News Agency, New York 100-2059-182

Niels Henrik David Bohr, on April 10, 1944, executed an application to the Secretary of State for permission to depart from the United States. Data furnished in this application indicated that he was born on October 7, 1885, in Copenhagen, Denmark. His father was Christian Bohr of Danish nationality. Niels Bohr had arrived at New York on December 6, 1944 via the Aquitania of the Cunard Line. He intended to depart on April 13, 1944, by railroad from Rouses Point. His previous occupation and residence were confidential and he intended to proceed from the United States to Canada and London on confidential business. He listed his wife's name and address as Margarethe Bohr, Stockholm, Sweden, and his son's name as Aage Bohr, age 21, who was accompanying him. He stated he possessed Danish passport #132 issued

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*released
per state*

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October 23, 1943, by the Counselor of the Danish Legation, Stockholm, this passport being valid until October 23, 1948. He furnished his Alien Registration No. as 7743306.

Aage Bohr executed a similar application under the same date. His birthdate was set forth as June 19, 1922, Copenhagen. He listed his date of arrival in the United States as December 6, 1943, and his occupation for the previous ten years as a scientist and student in Denmark. His destination and the business to be transacted were stated to be confidential. He possessed Danish Passport No. 133, issued by the Danish Legation, Stockholm, on October 3, 1943. His Alien Registration No. was 7743307.

Copies of applications
40-59222-1, 2

Among the passengers aboard the S.S. Queen Elizabeth when it arrived at New York City from Gourock, Scotland, on June 15, 1944, were Nicolas Baker and his son James Baker. Special Agent James R. Marinucci of the Military Intelligence Division advised that these passengers escaped from Denmark in 1943 and were being brought to the United States on a highly confidential mission. He stated that while they were in the United States they would be under the supervision of Captain B. W. Menke, 261 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and would be in the company of an agent of MID at all times.

Neither Baker possessed a passport or visa. Nicolas Baker possessed British Certificate of Identification B.36566, issued May 15, 1944, in London and James Baker possessed British Certificate of Identification B.36613, issued May 15, 1944, in London.

6-17-44, memo to Director from
SAC, New York, Re: Passengers,
S.S. Queen Elizabeth (Br.) arrived
New York City 6-15-44
100-140176-45

Page 2, 3
checked. Find page
Army letter 7/1/43
SP6 BIA/D

2-9-50 letter to Director from
SAC, Albuquerque, Re: [REDACTED]

(Not to be disseminated outside Bureau
without specific approval of Mr. Ladd.)

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Under date of September 13, 1945, William M. Woodward, Association of Los Alamos scientists, Post Office Box 1663, Santa Fe, New Mexico, directed a letter to H. H. Goldsmith, Metallurgical Laboratory, Chicago, urging an exchange of information and cooperation between their organizations. Goldsmith's organization was not identified in this letter. Woodward stated he was enclosing a copy of a statement issued by Niels Bohr to the "London Times." Woodward expressed belief that this statement should get wide publicity in the American press and to that end he said that efforts were being made to obtain Dr. Bohr's permission for its release.

Para 1
declass. F. ed
Per Dep of
Energy letter
12/6/83
SP-12/14/83

DOE

*Released
per DOE*

Copy of Woodward's letter quoted in
9-26-45 MED report obtained from Military
Intelligence, Richland, Washington, and
enclosed with 11-7-45 letter to Director
from SAC, Seattle Re: CINRAD
100-190625-1836
SI 100-190625-2018X

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

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~~TOP SECRET~~

Walter Schellenberg was interrogated on September 15, and September 21, 1945, concerning his knowledge of atomic experiments and technical achievements of the USA. Schellenberg stated the matter of Niels Bohr first came up early in 1945. Schellenberg was visited by Hederich, a Gaunmtaleiter in the Persoenliche Kanael of Hitler, who was concerned with the matter because Amt III had been called in to investigate how Bohr had been able to go to America. Ohlets of Mil Amt C and Amt IV Kult were also interested in getting Bohr back. Oberst Wagner in Stockholm dealt with Heversy, who thought that Bohr might be persuaded to return if he could be assured of prestige at home (which Schellenberg understood Bohr had not received in due measure in America.) Heversy was willing to assist because he thought his relatives in Hungary might be spared. Schellenberg succeeded in locating three relatives of Heversy who were liberated and brought safely to the border of Hungary. However, according to Schellenberg, Mueller and Kaltenbrunner refused to help out and so far as Schellenberg knew these relatives perhaps remained in Hungary. X u

Schellenberg did not know what, if any, contact Heversy had with Bohr in America. X u

This interrogation report points out that Schellenberg's statement of July 18, 1945, apparently was in error in indicating that Amt III had arranged for Bohr to leave Europe for America under official auspices. According to this report, the correct version was that Bohr was able to leave through the carelessness or with the help of someone in the Ministry of Education. Schellenberg surmised without any proof that the person responsible may have been a Dr. Adams, who had charge of matters concerning professors in occupied regions. Amt III got into the matter because it had to investigate this action of the Ministry. So far as Schellenberg knew, Amt III did not conclude its investigation. X u

Schellenberg did not know Bohr's motive for leaving Europe but guessed it may have been personal wishes or a feeling that he was not properly esteemed at home. X u

Boett, Para 1,2,3,4
Classified per CIA letter 4/5/83
91436110M

Copy of interrogation report of Schellenberg enclosed with 10-17-45 letter to Director from J. A. Cimperman, Legal Attache, London, Re: Walter Schellenberg, Espionage - G
100-103569-33X

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An editorial which appeared in the Hungarian publication "Magyar Nemzet" in August 1945, paid tribute to a Hungarian scientist, George Heversy. X u

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released per
CIA

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who had received the chemical Nobel prize in 1943, and who in Copenhagen had "collaborated with Prof. Bohr, one of the discoverers of the Atomic Bomb mentioned by Mr. Churchill." X u

Bulletin prepared by Polish Government in London concerning European politics and made available to SA R. R. Roach by [redacted] enclosed with 9-14-45 memo to Mr. Ladd from R. R. Roach, Re: Polish Activities X u 67C67D
[109-12-304-5] X u

A report prepared in October 1945 by MED concerning information obtained by the German Intelligence Service relative to Allied atomic research discloses that "Amt VI W1/T-RSHA" was organized in April 1944 under the direction of [redacted] stated that one of the missions of this organization was to obtain information about allied atomic experimentation. However, [redacted] stated no specific information ever passed through his hands concerning this subject. He stated that the folders in the files of Referat W1/T on "Atoms" consisted of about twenty typewritten pages containing, to the best of [redacted] memory, the following: "1. Niels Bohr - Where is he? Does the office in Copenhagen know about Bohr? Is it possible to establish connections with Bohr? Bohr's reception by Churchill? Bohr's supposed visit to Moscow?" X u

Page 1
doc. R.
Pm Dept
of Energy
L.H. 11/11
SK 2/4

66 DOE

Photostatic copy of report dated 10-23-45 Frankfurt, Germany entitled "Information obtained by the German Intelligence Service relative to allied atomic research" prepared by MED officer and enclosed with 12-4-45 letter to Director from Major Claude C. Pierce, Jr., War Department, Washington, D. C. 100-190625-1882

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~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

c

65-56036-5.

b1

ARMY

On November 20, 1945, the War Department forwarded a list of members of the Coordinating Council at Site Y "who have now left for employment at that site and some of whom are being retained in a consultant capacity". Niels Bohr was indicated to be a consultant who had participated in meetings of this group. *

*Released
per
Army*

11-20-45 letter to the Director
from Claude C. Pierce, Jr., Major
War Department, Washington, D. C.

*Page 2 declassified
Per Army Letter
7/11/83
SP-1/ADW*

[REDACTED]

b1

11-20-45 teletype to SAC El Paso,
Re: "Cinrad".
100-190625-1853.

GEG:11w

~~TOP SECRET~~

TOP SECRET

Niels Bohr was the author of the foreword in the book, "One World or None", which was published in early 1946 by the Federation of American Scientists. The purpose of this book was to give the ordinary person an informed view of the ramifications of atomic energy and to emphasize that world control of atomic energy as an essential to human survival was the problem of every citizen.

6-3-46 memorandum to Mr. Ladd from
J. C. Strickland, Re: "Cinrad".
100-190625-2302.

The name of N. Bohr appeared on a list of individuals who had access to information not contained in the Smyth report.

List received from Mr. Rollander
MED, enclosed with 7-20-46 memorandum
to Mr. Ladd from J. C. Strickland
Re: "Cinrad"
100-190625-2409X, pg. 17.

Dr. Niels Bohr was the subject of comment in the War Department's "Intelligence Review" of August, 1946. This comment revealed in part that Dr. Bohr was in the U. S. from January to May, 1939, conferring with American physicists concerning current atomic developments. At that time he also worked with Professor J. A. Wheeler of Princeton, who at the time of publication of the "Intelligence Review" was working in Denmark under Dr. Bohr at the Institute of Theoretical Physics. In 1943, according to this "Review" Dr. Bohr returned to the U. S. to work on the "Manhattan Project" and again returned to Copenhagen after VE Day. It was stated that Dr. Bohr's work on atomic energy research would be limited by his agreement with the U. S. not to divulge atomic secrets.

"Intelligence Review" No. 27, 8-15-46,
pages 54, 57 & 60.
100-7660-3965.

At the September 16, 1946, Interdepartmental Intelligence Conference Rear Admiral Thomas B. Inglis, Chief of Naval Intelligence, indicated that Niels Bohr, prominent Danish scientist was coming to the U. S. for some work, probably at Princeton, and that there had been some indication he might have Soviet sympathies.

Copy of minutes of IIC Conference.
9-10-46.
66-8603-586.

TOP SECRET

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Dr. Niels H. D. Bohr, Danish physicist, attended meetings of the American Philosophical Society held from October 17. to 19, 1946, at the Society's auditorium, Independence Square, Philadelphia. Dr. Bohr was the first speaker at the meeting of the National Academy of Science held on October 21 and 22, 1946, at the auditorium of the American Philosophical Society. The theme of the meeting was international cooperation. Dr. Bohr spoke on the subject of atomic physics and stated that the bonds created among scientists who worked together during the war were concrete evidence that international collaboration was possible.

Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of Harvard College Observatory, spoke on the same program. Three Russian observers attended the meeting as guests of Dr. Shapley.

Press reports appearing in Philadelphia newspapers between 10-17 and 23-46.
11-18-46 Philadelphia report Re:
"Cinrad, IS-R."
100-190625-2590.

In a letter, dated May 31, 1947, Neils Bohr invited Victor Weisskopf of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, to attend a conference at Bohr's institute in Denmark. Weisskopf was authorized to make this trip under sponsorship of the Office of Naval Research. He visited London and Paris enroute and attended the conference in Copenhagen between September 12, and 26, 1947.

released per Navy
Correspondence in file of Office of Naval Research, Boston.

Weisskopf was described as a former pupil of Bohr.

Malcolm Hubbard, MIT, 10-31-47,
Boston report Re: "Victor Frederick Weisskopf, AEA-Employee, IS-R."
116-22541-13.

U. S. atomic scientists Weisskopf, Rossi and Wheeler reportedly attended meetings of International Atomic Scientists in the home of Professor Neils Bohr in Copenhagen in the Fall of 1947. Some of the best known British scientists also attended these meetings. Dr. Bohr intended to make the conference of atomic scientists an annual affair. *u*

~~TOP SECRET~~

released per State
Copy of restricted dispatch from U. S. Ambassador, London, to Secretary of State, dated 9-25-47.

110-141-161. *u*

~~TOP SECRET~~

As of December, 1947, Denmark was reported to have what was usually considered the world's leading Institute of Theoretical Atomic Physics, under the direction of Dr. Niels Bohr. A description of the finances and facilities of this institute, together with a photograph of Dr. Bohr appear in this *Para 1 declass. for Army Ltr 7/14/83 SKA/10* reference. *✓*

ARMY

released per Army

Secret "Intelligence Review" No. 95, 12-11-47, pages 59, 60, 62, published by Intelligence Division GSUSA, Department of the Army, Washington, D. C. 100-7660-4429 *✓*

On March 1, 1948, Dr. Albert Einstein in conversation with Robert Kammerer, former fund raiser of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, declined to contact Dr. Bohr to request him to speak at a JAFRC dinner to be held in honor of Madam Curie at the Hotel Astor. The informant believed Dr. Einstein was referring to Niels Bohr, Danish Physicist.

b2 b7D
2-11-49, New York report, Re: "Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, IS-C" 100-7061-1815, p. 37

[REDACTED]

b2 b7D
5-27-48 Boston report, Re: "Progressive Citizens of America, IS - C" 100-338892-416, p. 7

[REDACTED]

~~TOP SECRET~~

b2 b7D

Assistant Attorney General
James M. McInerney

September 26, 1950

Director, FBI

HARRY GOLD, with aliases
ESPIONAGE - R

SECRET

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 9/27/50

Reference is made to my letter dated June 9, 1950, setting forth information concerning Semen Markovich Semenov who, you will recall, has been identified by Harry Gold as his Soviet superior "Sam." Referenced letter set forth that [REDACTED]

Information has now been received that [REDACTED]

Information has also been received that [REDACTED]

EJVL:jo

Classified by 2355 Category 2
Exempt from GDS
Date of Declassification Indefinite

RECORDED - 76

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

65-57449-680

OCT 8 1950

REC'D - POLICE

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

SEP 27 1950

COMM - FBI

51 OCT 10 1950

SAC, New York

September 26, 1950

Director, FBI

SERGEI NARDOVICH SERENOV, was
ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED - 91

65-57449-684

SECRET

In view of available information to the effect that

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Date: April 18, 1951

CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Attention: [REDACTED]

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: HARRY GOLD
ESPIONAGE - R

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[REDACTED]

A memorandum is attached herewith for this purpose.

1 ENCL

71

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Book [REDACTED]

JW:ald

all

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OTHERWISE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ARE KEPT ADVISED BY
MAIL(S) OF
DATE 4/12/71

To: Mr. E. A. Tamm
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2050 E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Attention: Major General W. E. Ryan
Office of Special Operations

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: HARRY GOLD; JULIUS ROSENBERG; et al
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to [redacted] list of persons convicted of espionage against the U. S. Atomic Energy Program, together with details of sentences handed down in each case. In the following list we have included the case involving Allan Sam May. We also have included cases involving various technical violations against atomic energy installations which investigation has developed but which are not foreign directed espionage.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Ellis Hall Julius Fuchs was sentenced on March 1, 1950, to 30 years imprisonment for a violation of the Espionage Statute. 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.

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Only 1st 9p1
and last 9p2
are classified
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65-57449 (Gold)
65-58236 (Rosenberg)

94 MAY 31
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Classified by 355
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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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.

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.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

61 b3 CIA

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Assistant Attorney General
James M. McInerney

March 21, 1952

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HARRY GOLD, et al
ESPIONAGE - R
FBI file 65-57449

DECLASSIFIED BY 3040 PWT/AMW
ON 12/10/88

Reference is made to your memorandum of October 10, 1951, your reference JMWICEN:ub 146-41-15-114 and my memorandum of November 5, 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 33 individuals with the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Department of State.

As you will recall, your referenced memorandum enclosed a copy of a letter which you directed to Commissioner A. R. Mackey of the Immigration and Naturalization Service dated October 9, 1951, wherein you amended the original stop list 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 Isidore G. Needleman, 165 Broadway, New York, New York, whose name appears on both of the stop lists, submitted a renewal application for his passport on March 19, 1952. According to information received from the State Department, Needleman plans to leave the United States from New York City on March 31, 1952, on a trip for two or three weeks which trip was indicated for business and pleasure. It was stated that he expects to visit Paris, France, and Moscow, U. S. S. R. The State Department has taken no action to date with respect to Needleman's passport application.

It is noted that in your memorandum of November 20, 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 standpoint and would provide your Department with an opportunity to summon such individual attempting to leave the country before a grand jury or in interrogation while they are still within the jurisdiction of the United States.

KFE:GAS
cc - 65-58326 (Rosenberg)

SECURITY INFORMATION

MAR 21 1952

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Gandy _____

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Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Laughlin	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
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Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

WASHINGTON FROM WASH FIELD

5-19-52

DIRECTOR

URGENT

19 7pm

HARRY GOLD, KSP. DASH R. BUFILE SIXTYFIVE DASH FIVE SEVEN NINE. [MR. ASHLEY J. NICHOLAS, ASST. CHIEF, PP DIV., DEPT. HAS JUST MADE AVAILABLE TO WFO PASSPORT APPLICATION OF ONE SCHWARTZ, DATED MAY EIGHT, FIFTYTWO AT NYC, FOR PROPOSED THREE WEEKS TRAVEL TO ENGLAND, FRANCE AND ITALY FOR PURPOSE OF TOURING FAREN PURPOSE ORIGINALLY SET OUT AS BUSINESS UNPAREN. STATED INTENDS DEPART NYC ABOUT MAY NINETEEN FIFTYTWO VIA PLANE. SCHWARTZ STATED WAS BORN MARCH TWENTY TWO, NINETEEN ONE, CHICAGO, ILL., AND GAVE PERMANENT RESIDENCE AS SIX TWO THREE FIVE NORTH BAY RD., MIAMI BEACH, FLA. LISTED FATHER AS SAMUEL SCHWARTZ, BORN RUSSIA, EIGHTEEN SEVENTYFOUR, IMMIGRATED US EIGHTEEN NINETYTWO, NATURALIZED USDC, CHICAGO, NINETEEN HUNDRED, NOW RESIDING THREE EIGHT ZERO ZERO LAK SHORE DR., CHICAGO. LISTED MOTHER AS MINNIE HURNITZ SCHWARTZ, BORN LATVIA EIGHTEEN SEVENTYEIGHT, IMMIGRATED US EIGHTEEN NINETYSIX, ACQUIRED CITIZENSHIP BY MARRIAGE, RESIDES WITH HER HUSBAND. STATED LAST MARRIED MARCH SIXTEEN, TWENTYTHREE TO DOROTHY ELLMAN, BORN CHICAGO, ILL. AUGUST TWENTYFIVE, NINETEEN TWO, RESIDES WITH EMANUEL SCHWARTZ. IDENTIFYING WITNESS TO PASSPORT APPLICATION WAS CHARLES KANDEL, NO RELATION, EIGHTEEN EAST FIFTYTHIRD ST., NYC WHO HAS KNOWN HIM TEN YEARS. IN ACCOMPANYING LETTER SCHWARTZ STATED HIS BIRTH CERTIFICATE IN VAULT IN CHICAGO AND WOULD MAIL TO STATE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. FILE CONTAINS SWORN AFFIDAVIT MAY NINE, FIFTYTWO BY

KJH:bra
65-5395

CC: 2 - MIAMI (AMSDRM)
2 - NEW YORK (SDRM)

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DATE 11/20/82 BY 3040 PWT/IMN

*released
per State*

65-57449-822

Release Date
PAGE TWO

SAMUEL SCHWARTZ RE HIS SON'S BIRTH. EMANUEL SCHWARTZ DESCRIBED FIVE FEET NINE, BROWN AND GRAY HAIR, BROWN EYES, OCCUPATION MERCHANT. WHO WILL FORWARD HIS PHOTO TO MIAMI AND NY. ATTENTION OF BUREAU CALLED TO FACT PASSPORT NOT ISSUED AS YET BUT CASE UNDER CONSIDERATION. MR. NICHOLAS REQUEST'S BUREAU FURNISH HIM WITH AVAILABLE INFO IN BUFILES RE THIS EMANUEL SCHWARTZ AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. BUREAU'S ATTENTION DIRECTED TO FACT THAT THE NAME EMANUEL SCHWARTZ APPEARS ON LIST SUBMITTED TO STATE BY JAMES M. MC INERNEY, ASST. AG., SEPTEMBER TWENTY EIGHT, FIFTY IN HARRY GOLD CASE WITH REQUEST JUSTICE BE INFORMED IN EVENT ANYONE ON LIST APPLIES FOR PASSPORT. BUREAU ADVISED PASSPORT WILL BE ISSUED IF DETERMINED THIS INDIVIDUAL NOT IDENTIFIED WITH NAME ON INSTANT JUSTICE LIST.

KJH:bra

65-5395

CC: 2 - MIAMI (AMDRM)

2 - NEW YORK (SDRM)

*Nicholas, Passport
Div, Dept of State released
was advised Schwartz
on Dept of Justice list
is not identical with
Schwartz who is seeking
a passport.
5/21/52
[Signature]*

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 _____
Belmont _____
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BASIS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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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:lan

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RECORDED-65-57449-823
INDEXED-65-57449-823
JUN 80 1952

PERM. FILES

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

June 11, 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

u 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

u This report states that in March, 1941, Spiro had resided at the Park Central Hotel in New York City and frequently contacted Alexander Frachtenberg, a reported Communist Party functionary.

(C) The New York Office stated that Spiro had a daughter Janira. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In May of 1947 one Janira Spiro worked in the Polish Embassy. b1

u 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)

u 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.

u 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.

u 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] On September 24, 1949, The Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, [REDACTED] (S) u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

released
per [signature]

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ June 11, 1952

Reported that Carlos Prieto, a Mexican lawyer, was going to sue Putnam because of the alleged libelous statements concerning him in the book, "Falange, the Axis Secret Armies in the Americas." (S) u

Prieto said that he had conferred with Ambassador Messersmith and was told that Chase was not known to anyone in the Embassy but that it was known that Chase attended Communist gatherings in Mexico. Prieto stated that it was Messersmith that advised him to demand that Putnam publish a statement in leading newspapers in America to the effect that the assertions made by Chase were false. It was noted that Alejandro Quijano, a reputable Mexican lawyer, had written Putnam a letter along the same lines as that of Prieto. (S) u Referral Army

The G-2 source concluded by stating that both Prieto and Quijano had, through other sources, been accused of being Falangists (S) (97-1670-17) u released per Army

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

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27-246

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.,C.

8 DEC 1956

declassified

Document releasable

*per Dept of AF ltr dtd
6/17/87 3042 jmt/ep
4/6/88*

ATTN: [REDACTED] Liaison Agent

RE: [REDACTED] b7c
punary

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to letter from this Headquarters dated 24 September 1956 and your file 116-163359, concerning the above SUBJECT.

Attached is a report on SUBJECT which reflects the results of an interview of HARRY GOLD at the Federal Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, on 15 and 16 November 1956. This interview was conducted inasmuch as GOLD was scheduled to appear as a witness before an Air Force hearing board at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, on or about 26 November 1956. The purpose of this hearing was to determine whether the retention of SUBJECT in the Air Force reserve was clearly consistent with the interest of national security.

For your information, it is noted that the above mentioned hearing was held at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base during period 26-28 November 1956 and GOLD did appear as a witness. His testimony related to the contacts which he had with SUBJECT beginning in 1938.

Sincerely,

ENCLOSURE

1 Incl
ROI OSI Hq, dtd
21 Nov 56

LYND R. MUTTON, JR., Lt Colonel, USAF
Asst Chief, Counter Intelligence Div
Directorate of Special Investigations
The Inspector General

1-65-57449-1
NOT RECORDED
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CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS REPORT OF INVESTIGATION	FILE NO. 27-246	DATE 21 November 1956
	REPORT MADE BY F. L. WELCH	
TITLE (Unclassified)	REPORT MADE AT DIR. OSI	
	PERIOD 15-16 November 1956	
	OFFICE OF ORIGIN DIR. OSI	
	STATUS CLOSED	

CHARACTER
AIR FORCE INACTIVE RESERVE

REFERENCE
Request from Deputy for Security Programs, SAPS

SYNOPSIS
HARRY GOLD interviewed at Federal Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, on 15-16 November 1956 and furnished information concerning his contacts with [redacted] at Dayton, Ohio, during period 1938-1941. First meeting was on Thanksgiving Day, 1938 upon instruction of GOLD's superior. GOLD stated he gave [redacted] a letter of introduction and leather wallet at this meeting. [redacted] cold toward GOLD at this and subsequent meetings. GOLD stated he was surprised at [redacted] attitude since he was led to believe [redacted] had previously furnished information. GOLD advised about July 1939 he may have propositioned [redacted] for information but if so, it was in a cautious manner. GOLD recalled when he contacted [redacted] in August 1939, he gave him a letter which stated, in effect, that [redacted] hoped [redacted] would work with GOLD as he had with [redacted] during the past. GOLD claimed [redacted] upon reading this letter, was obviously upset. According to GOLD, during meeting with [redacted] in March or April 1940, he told him the Russians needed his help and information as to whether particular aircraft met expectations & would be sufficient. At later meeting, GOLD stated he told [redacted] he could meet him any place, the meetings could be short, and as a result no one could uncover their actions. According to GOLD, during his last meeting with [redacted] in January 1941, he gave [redacted] copies of reports and receipts, the former reportedly being technical reports [redacted] had given the Russians. GOLD stated when [redacted] saw these documents, his face took on a peculiar appearance and he seemed quite upset. [redacted] claimed receipts were for tutoring and reports were textbook material he prepared at MIT. GOLD stated [redacted] never gave him any information. GOLD willing to again testify concerning his contacts with [redacted] and stated he would relate facts exactly as he now recalls.

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APPROVED
F. L. WELCH
Chief, Internal Security Branch
Counterintelligence Division
Directorate of Special Investigations
The Inspector General
ENCLOSURE

b7c per Navy

CONFIDENTIAL

27-246

DETAILS:

1. Based upon a request from Mr. John J. Grady, Deputy for Security Programs, SAAPS, HARRY GOLD was interviewed at the Federal Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, on 15 and 16 November 1956 by Colonel James K. Kneussl, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Hq USAF, and the writer. The purpose of this interview was to obtain the nature and scope of GOLD's contacts with [redacted] based upon GOLD's present recollection.

AT LEWISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

2. GOLD was interviewed for approximately two (2) hours on 15 November 1956 and furnished the following information. GOLD stated his first contact with [redacted] was on Thanksgiving Day, 1938. At that time he was living in Cincinnati, Ohio, and attending Xavier University. GOLD recalled that on the morning of Thanksgiving Day he planned to sleep late but was called by his landlady who notified him that some man wanted to talk to him on the phone. This call was from [redacted] (identity unknown), his superior at [redacted] who called him from downtown Cincinnati and requested him to proceed downtown and meet him. Shortly after they met, [redacted] told GOLD that he was going to now realize the purpose for which he was originally placed in Cincinnati. According to GOLD, [redacted] told him that he was going to meet a man who was to furnish information. In this connection, GOLD also stated that about August of 1938 [redacted] had previously referred to [redacted] without naming him, as an important government official in the Midwest and the reason GOLD was to attend school in Cincinnati was in order that he could obtain information of a vital nature for the USSR. [redacted] gave GOLD a letter for [redacted] and instructed GOLD to deliver this letter to [redacted] who resided in Dayton, Ohio. GOLD recalled that he did not want to proceed to Dayton that day because of his desire to attend a football game but [redacted] was insistent that he proceed to Dayton the same afternoon. GOLD recalled that [redacted] accompanied him to the railroad station at Cincinnati and believed [redacted] purchased his railway ticket.

3. GOLD advised that the letter which [redacted] gave him for delivery to [redacted] was in an envelope and [redacted] indicated the letter was from a former contact of [redacted] by the name of [redacted]. GOLD stated he read this letter and it was a simple introduction to the effect that [redacted] should give GOLD the same courtesy he had given [redacted] during the past. GOLD could not remember whether this communication was typed or in longhand.

4. GOLD advised that [redacted] also gave him a flat opera-type leather wallet which he was to give [redacted]. GOLD does not remember the color of the wallet but stated that it was of a very good quality. GOLD stated that the

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27-246

wallet was given to him by [redacted] in a white box, wrapped in tissue and the box appeared to be the one in which the wallet originally came. However, according to GOLD, the box was quite soiled and because of this he went to the men's room in the railroad station upon his arrival at Dayton and attempted to remove the soiled spots on the box.

5. After arriving in Dayton, GOLD took a taxi to [redacted] home, which was located at [redacted]. He arrived at the [redacted] residence during the late afternoon and when a man answered the door GOLD asked for [redacted]. GOLD stated that this individual stated that he was [redacted] and at that time, according to GOLD, he stated "I bring greetings from [redacted] or words to that effect. GOLD advised that [redacted] had previously told him to make this type of introductory remark. GOLD was of the opinion that [redacted] merely remarked "oh". Upon entering [redacted] home, GOLD met [redacted] mother and father and it was his recollection that another couple about the same age as [redacted] parents was also present. [redacted] returned home during the time that GOLD was at the [redacted] residence.

6. GOLD's present recollection is that he first gave [redacted] the letter of introduction and shortly afterwards gave him the leather wallet. It was GOLD's recollection that [redacted] father examined the wallet, commenting on its good quality and also the fact that he had been or was working in the leather business. GOLD also believed that one of the older persons present remarked that [redacted] should put a penny in the wallet for good luck. GOLD stated that during this visit both [redacted] and his parents asked numerous questions concerning [redacted] and that this placed him in an awkward position because he had never met [redacted] and knew nothing of his background. GOLD stated that he had not even been previously furnished a description of [redacted]. Since GOLD was not in a position to discuss [redacted] to any extent, he steered the conversation to life and events in the Cincinnati-Dayton areas. GOLD stated that it was dark when he left the [redacted] home and that it was at the insistence of [redacted] father that [redacted] drove to the bus station. According to GOLD, on their way downtown, [redacted] parked his car near a small park for only a short period of time. GOLD should not remember whether [redacted] stepped on his own accord or whether he asked him to stop the car. While parked, GOLD remarked that since they were alone they were in a better position to talk more freely. GOLD also remembered that he made a remark to [redacted] to the effect that [redacted] had indicated he hoped they would become good friends. GOLD stated that these remarks did not bring about any response on the part of [redacted]. GOLD was of the opinion that at this time he wrote down his address and telephone number in Cincinnati and gave this information to [redacted] that he also told [redacted] to get in touch with him should he ever come to Cincinnati, and that he would be back to see [redacted] again sometime later. According to GOLD, [redacted] was very cold at this time and his attitude even appeared to be hostile.

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CONFIDENTIAL

b7C per Navy

CONFIDENTIAL

27-246

7. GOLD stated that he was surprised that [redacted] treated him coldly on his visit on Thanksgiving Day, 1938, since he had gained the impression from [redacted] several months before that [redacted] was experienced in passing information and that [redacted] had been passing information for some period of time.

8. According to GOLD, he saw [redacted] the following Sunday in Middletown, Pennsylvania. This meeting had been prearranged by [redacted] when he and GOLD were together in Cincinnati on Thanksgiving Day prior to the time that GOLD went to see [redacted]. GOLD stated that [redacted] first question was whether he had received any information from [redacted] GOLD stated he had not and that something was "badly wrong". GOLD pointed out to [redacted] that the situation was apparently not what had been previously represented to him and that [redacted] appeared to be a man who was not going to furnish any information. GOLD told [redacted] that he did not intend to see [redacted] again and [redacted] replied by asking GOLD how the good fathers at Xavier would like it if they were to get an anonymous note saying that GOLD was a member of the Communist Party or a Soviet spy. According to GOLD, [redacted] then pointed out to him that [redacted] had acted just as he should have and that he was only being cautious as he had been taught. [redacted] instructed GOLD to again see [redacted] in the near future and establish a close relationship with him. This meeting with [redacted] in downtown Middletown was around noon and GOLD recalled that the meeting took place in the vicinity of the hotel Netherlands Plaza.

9. GOLD stated that his next contact with [redacted] was about the middle of December, 1938. He recalled that about this time he made two (2) trips to Dayton from Cincinnati and on the first occasion called [redacted] from downtown Dayton to see if [redacted] was at home. [redacted] Some male answered the phone and told GOLD that [redacted] was out for the evening and was not returning home until quite late. GOLD advised that he was under the impression that [redacted] was actually at home when he made this call but did not want to see him. [redacted] He advised that for this reason he never telephoned the [redacted] residence in advance of his visits to the [redacted] home until June of 1940. GOLD stated that after his unsuccessful attempt to reach [redacted] by phone, he returned to Cincinnati but within a few days he came back to Dayton and arrived at the home about 1730 hours or 1800 hours. It was GOLD's recollection that [redacted] father and mother were again present and also a short, pudgy individual whom he understood was a graduate of New York University, receiving a degree in aeronautical engineering. GOLD stated that he remained at the residence for approximately one or one-half hours and near the end of his visit [redacted] indicated that he had another commitment and was going out that evening. GOLD advised that [redacted] drove him downtown to the bus station and in route [redacted] mentioned that he was going east to New York, Boston and possibly Philadelphia for the holidays. GOLD stated that he then printed out his name, address and telephone number in Philadelphia and told [redacted] that if he should come there to be sure to look him up. The address in Philadelphia which GOLD gave [redacted] was [redacted] GOLD stated that at the time

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of this visit was again very cool toward him. However, did not say he did not want to see him again. GOLD stated he was certain he reported this meeting to but he could not recall when or where the report was made.

10. According to GOLD, his next contact with was in January, 1939, a few days following the holidays. He went to Dayton from Cincinnati by bus and arrived at the residence during the early evening. GOLD believed that parents and possibly other people were present at the time. GOLD recalled that the principal item of discussion at meeting was in connection with failure to look him up in Philadelphia during the holidays. GOLD recalled that told him that he had been in a bad automobile accident with a friend near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and that because of this accident they did not go to Philadelphia. GOLD could not remember any scars or marks on face or hands as a result of the accident. According to GOLD, in no way warmed up to him during this meeting.

11. GOLD advised that to the best of his recollection his next meeting with was "in March or thereabouts" of 1939. This meeting was also at residence during the early evening. GOLD recalled that there was another man at the residence when he arrived, whom he described as a large, beefy individual. GOLD gained the impression that this man worked at Wright-Patterson as a mechanic and was an avid ham radio operator. Introduced this person to GOLD but GOLD cannot remember his name. GOLD stated that and this individual were going to a Zionist meeting in Dayton and when this unknown individual invited GOLD to accompany them, there was no opposition on the part of GOLD stated that the meeting which they attended was in a gymnasium or a large room of some church or school. He remembered that the principal speaker was whom he described as a professional writer and a fanatical Zionist. GOLD stated that spoke in behalf of the Zionist cause and during his speech made several remarks concerning the superiority of the Jewish people as a race, and also of their cultural superiority. ended up his talk by asking for funds to help the Zionist cause. GOLD recalled that following speech, several girls circulated throughout the group obtaining pledges. GOLD stated that he signed a pledge for \$5.00, furnished his name and address in Cincinnati, but that he never received any further correspondence concerning the pledge. GOLD was certain that after the meeting he accompanied and friend to a sandwich and malted milk shop located well outside of Dayton, where the three (3) of them had hamburgers and malted milk. GOLD stated that remained cool throughout the evening and spoke very little to him. GOLD believed that he reported this contact to in April 1939 in Cincinnati.

12. GOLD stated that, as he recalled, his next contact with was about April, 1939 and that he again saw sometime prior to June of 1939. GOLD could not recall any details concerning these two (2) meetings but believed that he mentioned the glories

of the Soviet Union to on these occasions. GOLD stated that he registered for summer school at Xavier University and shortly before that had given him about \$100.00 or \$200.00. At that time told GOLD that he wanted him to keep up his contacts with during the summer and that he should find some reason for staying in Cincinnati during that time. GOLD advised that his attendance during the summer school was then used as an excuse for his continued residence in Cincinnati. GOLD recalled that he took two courses during the summer in English literature under a Doctor CHARLES WHEELER.

13. According to GOLD, he may have seen again in July, 1939 but he does not recall any details of a meeting at that time. He also advised that during this period he may have prepositioned to furnish him with information but if he did so it was in a very cautious manner. He stated that he may have suggested to that the Soviet Union was in need of help but that he did not make any specific request for any data. GOLD stated that in the summer of 1939 he felt that knew that GOLD was contacting him for information. GOLD based his opinion upon the fact that he had contacted on several occasions and had frequently expressed his sympathy for Russia to

14. GOLD stated that he again met in August 1939. On this occasion GOLD arrived at the residence about 1800 hours and spent several hours waiting for parents to "clear out". He stated that at this time he had a letter for which had given him which supposed to be from According to GOLD this letter in effect told that he hoped would work with GOLD as he had with him during the past. GOLD advised that when gave him the letter for delivery to instructed him to return it. However, when read the letter he immediately proceeded upstairs and shortly afterwards GOLD heard the flushing of water. GOLD stated that when returned downstairs he told him that he had destroyed the communication. GOLD advised that when read this letter, he was obviously upset and told him that he didn't know what he was playing around with; that he, GOLD, could get into serious trouble and that he had better get out of this activity while he could. GOLD stated that he left the residence shortly after, which was about midnight and took a late bus to downtown Dayton. GOLD stated that he was at that time quite agitated because had failed to show any intention of cooperating and that he, himself, began to realize that he might be skirting with danger since might possibly "turn him in". stated that as soon as he arrived in downtown Dayton, he went across the street from the Dayton Biltmore Hotel where he had a few drinks. He then went to this hotel to register for the night but was told that there were no vacancies. He then proceeded to the Gibbons Hotel where he stayed all night and returned to Cincinnati the following morning. GOLD recalled that he returned to Cincinnati by bus and that while waiting in the bus station at Dayton he picked up a Time Magazine in which there was

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a book review by Dorothy Dix. It is noted that the article by Dorothy Dix to which GOLD referred appeared in the 14 August 1939 issue of Time Magazine.

15. GOLD stated that he believed that he had 2 more meetings with in 1939, subsequent to the August meeting but that he could not recall any details as to those meetings. He stated that at one meeting about this time had ridiculed the strength of the Russian army and had pointed out that that army was bogged-down in its fight with the Finnish army.

16. GOLD stated that about March 1940 came to Cincinnati and told him he should again contact and some right out and ask him for information. According to GOLD, told him to point out to that it would not be necessary for to furnish any detailed plans or blueprints and that it would be sufficient if would merely furnish information as to whether certain aircraft was performing according to expectations. pointed out to GOLD that information of this nature could save Russia millions of dollars and untold hours of labor. During this meeting with , arrangements were made whereby GOLD would write to following GOLD's meeting with in order that would know if the meeting was successful. He was to write to in Brooklyn addressing the envelope to or some similar name. In the letter to GOLD was merely to comment on whether he was successful in an automobile transaction since this information would mean that he was either successful or unsuccessful in his contact with Following instructions from GOLD said he contacted in later March or April 1940 and told him that the Russians needed his help and that just information that particular aircraft came up to expectations would be sufficient. According to GOLD, in reply told GOLD that he was fooling with something very dangerous and that he better forget the whole business. GOLD was also of the opinion that it was during this contact with that related a story to the effect that one employee at Wright-Patterson had at one time in the past been approached by Military Intelligence officers and immediately thereafter this man disappeared and was never seen again. According to GOLD, also commented to GOLD that he (GOLD) might even be under surveillance at that time. According to GOLD, there was no doubt in his own mind at that time but what realized he was after specific information dealing with aircraft. GOLD was not certain but felt that during this contact he might have also made an offer to send brother, to MIT. GOLD stated that when he did make this particular offer, merely brushed it aside.

17. GOLD stated that shortly after this contact with and in accordance with previous arrangements with , he sent a letter to concerning the fictitious automobile transaction, which told that this contact with was unsuccessful. It was GOLD's recollection that shortly after he sent this letter he received a long distance call from instruct- ing him to come to New York City. Upon GOLD's arrival in New York City and as a result of arrangements which had made, GOLD contacted an individual who used the name of GOLD first met this individual in the lobby of

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the Hotel New Yorker and talked to him on two different occasions. This individual instructed GOLD to continue his contacts with [redacted] and endeavor to obtain [redacted]'s confidence.

18. The following information was furnished by GOLD on the morning of 16 November 1956. GOLD stated that, as he recalls, his next meeting with [redacted] was shortly after his graduation from Xavier University in June 1940. He recalled telephoning [redacted] from Cincinnati telling [redacted] that he had graduated and was on his way to Philadelphia. According to GOLD, he indicated to [redacted] that he would like to see him and for the very first time [redacted] sounded rather cordial over the telephone. It was GOLD's recollection that [redacted] actually told him to come on over to Dayton. GOLD stated that he arrived in Dayton during the early evening, and GOLD believes that it was during this contact that he and [redacted] went for a walk shortly after he arrived at the [redacted] residence. It was GOLD's recollection that during this meeting he explained to [redacted] that he could meet [redacted] any place and at any time and for that reason [redacted] should not be afraid to cooperate with him. GOLD also recalled that he told [redacted] any meetings between them could also be very short and as a result, no one could uncover their actions. GOLD stated that he mentioned Indianapolis as one city where they might possibly want to meet. GOLD stated as a result of his comments, [redacted] again developed a very cold attitude toward him.

19. GOLD recalled that after his June contact with [redacted] he proceeded to Philadelphia where he went to work for the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. GOLD stated that shortly after he went to work for this company and in June or July 1940, [redacted] whom he later identified as [redacted] took over as his superior. GOLD recalled that he first met [redacted] in Philadelphia and on that occasion [redacted] discussed the possibility of him finding employment at a Navy Yard. [redacted] at this time instructed GOLD to again contact [redacted] and endeavor to obtain information from him. GOLD stated that based upon instructions received from [redacted] he again went to Dayton. He believed this trip was in December 1940 and close to the Christmas Holiday. When he contacted [redacted] he told him that he was enroute to the University of Wisconsin to discuss micro biological assay methods for factors of vitamin B complex with Drs. Snell and Strong of the University. He stated this story was not true, but used as an excuse for his trip. It was GOLD's recollection that at this time he again mentioned [redacted] and told [redacted] that [redacted] was anxious for [redacted] to take up with GOLD where [redacted] and [redacted] had left off. He also recalled telling [redacted] that [redacted] had mentioned that it was through [redacted] that [redacted] was able to go through MIT. According to GOLD, [redacted] stated that he had been completely misinformed since his only relationship with [redacted] had to do with tutoring. GOLD stated he reported this meeting to [redacted] who became very upset. GOLD recalled specifically mentioning to [redacted] that [redacted] claimed his only relationship with [redacted] related to his tutoring work, and [redacted] at this time stated that [redacted] knew more about mathematics than [redacted] GOLD stated that

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then mentioned that he was going to obtain evidence to show exactly where the Russians stood and what relationship had been during the past. also mentioned that it would take a few weeks to get this evidence.

20. GOLD stated that he again met his superior, in January 1941. At that time gave him an envelope and told him it contained copies of technical reports, which had given the Russians and also receipts for money which had signed. GOLD stated that he examined this material and the reports appeared to be photostats which had been scaled down to about 4"x8". The receipts, which also appeared to be photostats, were about 2"x3". GOLD recalled that one of the reports was typewritten but contained some hand notes. He could not recall whether the other report was typewritten or in longhand. He also recalled that one of the reports related to designing aircraft wings to reduce resistance. It was GOLD's recollection that the envelope contained 3 or 4 receipts for money signed by , which merely acknowledged his receipt of money for a specific sum and for a particular month. It was GOLD's recollection that some of these involved payments anywhere from \$200 to \$400. According to GOLD, instructed him to show these documents to to see what he would then have to say.

21. GOLD stated that shortly thereafter he contacted at his home in Dayton. GOLD believed this was on a Sunday morning sometime during January 1941. GOLD stated that when he arrived at the residence, was still upstairs and when he came down, ate breakfast. GOLD also had a cup of coffee and possibly some type of breakfast roll. GOLD stated that they then went into the living room and at that time GOLD showed the material to GOLD believed he first showed him the reports but did not turn them over to for fear would attempt to destroy them. GOLD stated that when saw the reports and receipts, his face took on a peculiar appearance and he seemed quite upset. At this time, according to GOLD, in effect, said that GOLD did not know what he had done and that GOLD should never have done this. GOLD stated that also made a remark to the effect that he should call the authorities and that even made motions as though he was going to pick up the telephone. GOLD stated that then became very angry and again explained that the receipts were for tutoring GOLD stated he was not sure but believed stated the reports were textbook work in connection with his studies at MIT. GOLD stated that to the best of his recollection it was at this time that also stated that he was going to report GOLD the very first time that he met him but that since both of them were Jewish, he was afraid that action would be a reflection on the Jewish people. GOLD stated that upon leaving the residence, he took a bus to downtown Dayton and immediately went into the men's room at the Miami Hotel where he destroyed the receipts and reports. He stated that he poured alcohol from a small bottle which he carried on the reports and endeavored to burn them. He stated that there was quite a smudge and instead of waiting for them to burn up, he tore them in pieces and flushed them down a toilet. GOLD stated that his destruction of this material was

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based upon previous instructions he had received from

22. GOLD stated that on this same day he flew to New York City and met at the bar in Childs Restaurant. GOLD stated that told him that he had done well in connection with his last contact with and to now let "stew" for awhile.

23. GOLD stated that he next saw in March or April 1941 and at that time told him to keep moving in different directions to avoid surveillance. also told him that he would not see him for sometime and that GOLD should be certain that he was not being watched. At this time also told GOLD that the whole affair involving had been handled improperly, that someone had blundered, but that would again be contacted in the future. GOLD stated that later continued to handle him but he was never instructed to again contact As a result, there were never any other contacts with. GOLD stated that at no time did furnish any information. He also advised that he had never made notes concerning his contacts with

24. GOLD advised that it was a considerable period of time following his arrest in 1950 that he told the FBI of his contacts with He stated he originally covered up for because he felt the period of his association with was one during which he was living other than a heinous life. He stated that at that time he was going to a Catholic university and he felt that with the exception of his contacts with he was living a good life. He also stated that he originally told the FBI that he had about 5 meetings with but that after reviewing his back accounts, he was able to determine that there were several more. GOLD stated that he could not now say exactly how many meetings there were but it is possible there were at least 14 and even a few more.

25. GOLD stated that he would be glad to again testify concerning his contacts with and that he would tell the facts exactly as he now recalled them. He stated that certain portions of his testimony may not be exactly consistent, as to dates and places, with his testimony at the perjury trial in Dayton since he is now a little "hazy" on some of the details.

26. This report is classified CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 30c (2) (a), AFR 205-1.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: December 1, 1953

FROM : *WFO* Warren Olney III
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division

WO:CEM:tm

156-21-15-122

SUBJECT: DAVID GREENGLASS;
HARRY GOLD
INFORMATION CONCERNING

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I am transmitting herewith for your information and the completion of your files a copy of the report sent to the Department by Warden G. W. Humphrey of the United States Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, concerning interviews had recently with David Greenglass and Harry Gold by representatives of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations, of which Senator Joseph McCarthy is Chairman.

Enclosure No. 105848

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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-98817

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY
LEWISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

October 31, 1953

REPORT ON INTERVIEW WITH DAVID GREENGLASS, No. 19352-ME, BY
INVESTIGATORS FOR THE SENATE PERMANENT SUB-COMMITTEE ON IN-
VESTIGATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS.

Investigators Roy Cohn, David Schine and Frank Carr
for the Senate Permanent Sub-Committee and O. John Rogge, coun-
sel for Greenglass, arrived at the institution at approximately
one p.m. Thursday, October 29, 1953. Following their admis-
sion to the institution I discussed with them the arrangements
for the requested interview with Greenglass. They were agree-
able to all of the conditions except the allowance of only two
investigators to be present. After discussing this objection
with Mr. Pennett over the telephone it was agreed that all
three of the investigators could be present.

We then retired to the interview room to which Green-
glass was brought by Lt. John T. Whittingham of the institutional
Custodial Service. The interview was begun at about 1:30 p.m.
with the following present: Mr. Roy Cohn, Mr. David Schine,
Mr. Frank Carr, Mr. O. John Rogge, Warden Humphrey, Lt. Will-
ingham, and David Greenglass.

The interview started by Mr. Rogge explaining to
Greenglass that he had been in conference with the named in-
vestigators and had assured them that Greenglass would co-

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operate to the greatest extent of his ability and memory and asked Greenglass whether or not he would confirm that statement. Greenglass stated to the interviewers that he would be willing to answer all of their questions and cooperate in every way possible.

Mr. Cohn then outlined generally the matters in which they were particularly interested at this time, namely, Julius Rosenberg's activities and connections with regard to the gathering of data on the proximity fuse, radar, space stations, mechanisms for the guiding of missiles, and A-Bomb counter measures, for transmittal to the Soviet. To refresh Greenglass' memory, Mr. Cohn allowed him to read certain portions of the record of trial in the Rosenberg case. He then asked Greenglass if he recalled the period of Julius Rosenberg's employment by the Signal Corps at Fort Monmouth. He stated that he did and that it began sometime early in 1941 until Rosenberg's dismissal sometime in 1945, I believe. He traced his activities from the time he became employed by the Signal Corps up to his (Rosenberg's) arrest and trial.

Greenglass was then questioned about the identity of persons with whom he knew Rosenberg was associated and/or friendly, firstly while employed by the Signal Corps. The names of Joe Barr, Vivian Glassman, Mike and Ann Sidorovich, William Pearl and (blank) Sassman were mentioned by the interviewers. Greenglass disclaimed any knowledge that Rosenberg was ever associated or friendly with William Pearl and

(blank) Sassman. He stated that Rosenberg was closely associated with the others in his espionage work. He developed that he learned from Rosenberg that it was thru these people, principally Joe Barr and Vivian Glassman, that the information on the proximity fuse had been gathered and turned over to Soviet Russia. This was sometime in 1945 or 1946 and was the first knowledge he had that Rosenberg was actually engaged in espionage work. Prior to this he thought that Rosenberg's activities centered around the promotion of Communism as an ideology. Greenglass learned from Rosenberg that as inspectors he (Rosenberg) and/or Joe Barr were able to pass the security guards, both going to and coming from work, with a brief case; as such they were also able to reflect parts and whole products, thus accumulating proximity fuses and turning them over to the Russians. The same was true of data and parts for the development of the "thinking" devices.

Greenglass also stated there were efforts being made to obtain information on a forced space station and A-bomb counter measures. The only thing that Greenglass recalled about the latter was some discussion about a means of creating a pressure wave as a counter measure against A-Bombs.

Questioning then turned to the names and identities of persons with whom Rosenberg was acquainted who may have been working with him in the gathering of secret data and centered principally around classmates of Rosenberg at City College, especially the members of the class with who Rosenberg graduated.

A number of names were read from a list, none of which Greenglass was able to recall by name because, as he stated, they were "long and jaw-breakers". He said that he was young at the time and altho he might not recall a name he might either be able to identify some of these persons if shown a photograph of them or confronted them in person.

He was asked if he knew any of Rosenberg's associates who may have had connection with the Voice of America. Greenglass disclaimed any knowledge of these. He was asked whether he was present at a dinner at a restaurant with the Rosenbergs, Joe Barr, Vivian Glassman and at which some other close associate was present or a "prospect" was present for the purpose of being "looked over"; Greenglass stated he had not been present at any such dinner and on the few occasions he had eaten out with the Rosenbergs there were none of their associates present.

Greenglass talked about the apartments, one time numbering three, that Julius Rosenberg maintained for the purpose of housing and entertaining associates and "prospects". He recalled one time when he was still quite young and just being indoctrinated as a young Communist that Julius Rosenberg took him to Communist Headquarters on May Day and that to the best of his recollection practically the entire class with whom Julius Rosenberg graduated was present to participate in the parade. He also described some of Rosenberg's activities while he was attending College and active in the Young Com-

munist League. He stated that Rosenberg spent so much time in proselytizing for this organization that most of his school work was done by his (Greenglass') sister Ethel. He told of Rosenberg discussing an unidentified student who was very persuasive and spent a great deal of time in "selling" Communism and soliciting members in the Young Communist League by "collaring" individuals on the campus, sitting them on benches and haranguing them at great length.

Greenglass stated that he knew Rosenberg had many connections with employees of the Signal Corps and various factories manufacturing components for secret devices whom he was apparently not allowed to meet and whose names he never learned or heard mentioned.

In tracing the activities of others with whom Greenglass was familiar the names of Gunner Eoye, Sam Novak and Mark Page (Padowski) were mentioned. A Dr. Manitis was also brought into the conversations but Greenglass declared that he was absolutely free of any suspicion and had been very adamant in his refusal to have anything to do with Rosenberg and his machinations. He mentioned a Schultz and a supervisor of a night shift (name unknown) at Los Alamos who were Communists and would probably have cooperated in supplying information to Russian espionage agents but to his knowledge they had no contacts.

He assured the interviewers that Hyman Adler, a close friend of his, would be cooperative in supplying confirmation of such of the Rosenberg connections and contacts hereinbefore men-

tioned of which he, Adler, had knowledge. He also stated that Sam Novak would most likely be cooperative in the Committee's investigations. He said that the wife of Professor Kindom was a Communist and might be cooperative and, as an aside, stated that Professor Kindom was "under her thumb".

The interview ended at approximately three p.m. Greenglass is a verbose and rambling talker but I believe that the salient points covered by the interview and most, if not all, of the important names (phonetically spelled) are set forth herein.

Mr. Cohn took the lead in the questioning; Mr. Schine asked very few questions; Mr. Carr asked none but kept some notes consisting in all of not a page and a half of 8x10 ruled paper. The interviewers were courteous to Greenglass thruout and made no attempt to brow-beat or cross-examine him. They would ask a leading question and allow him to talk at random and great length in replying.

Some news photographers met the group at the airport where they took pictures for the press. No pictures were taken at the institution, either in or out. Three newsmen and a radio man talked to the investigators for a short time before the interview, remained in the officers lounge until its conclusion and then again talked to them. The radio man made a tape recording of his interview with them and this was later broadcast from WHLM in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. Relations with the in-

interviewers and newsmen were cordial thruout. There were no untoward incidents which could reflect unfavorably on the institution, the Prison Service or the Department.

In a discussion with the interviewers before their departure it was apparent that they felt that Greenglass should be brot to New York to appear before the Committee either in a closed or public hearing to repeat and/or elaborate upon the information obtained. In fact I am certain that they are going to recommend this to Senator McCarthy and urge him to issue a subpoena for Greenglass' appearance. From my knowledge of the case I do not think that any information which is not already a matter of record was developed but despite this I do not believe we should oppose Greenglass' appearance as it may create animosities which could result, thru a misunderstanding of our motives, in an unfavorable reaction and publicity. Further, if Greenglass does appear before the Committee there will be pressure to lodge him in the Tombs rather than at Federal Detention Headquarters, using as justification the fact that he will be more readily available from that place of detention than our own. I also know that Greenglass not only favors but will probably specifically request it. There is some indication that he and his attorney, Mr. Rogge, feel that he will be less restricted as to visits and consultations at the Tombs than he would be at Federal Detention Headquarters

under our usual procedures.

/s/ G. W. Humphrey
G. W. Humphrey
WARDEN

Since dictating the above, I have received for service on David Greenglass a subpoena, signed by Senator McCarthy as Chairman, Committee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations, on the regular printed form used by Congressional Committees, and headed United States of America, Congress of the United States.

/s/ JWH
GWH

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY
LEWISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

October 31, 1953

REPORT ON INTERVIEW WITH HARRY GOLD, NO. 19312-NE, BY INVESTIGATORS
FOR THE SENATE PERMANENT SUB-COMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS OF THE
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS.

After a short intermission following their interview
with Greenglass, the investigators started their talk with
Harry Gold, No. 19312-NE, with the same parties present except
Attorney O. John Rogge.

They advised Gold that they had been requested by
Senator Jenner to get a statement from him (Gold) relative to
his knowledge of one Shura Swan (also known as Alexander Swen-
jonski or Svenchenski) who had been dismissed from the United
Nations, cleared by the U. N. Internal Security Committee and
not re-hired by the Secretary-General of the U. N. It appears
that Shura Swan is making a money claim of considerable pro-
portions against the United States. Gold stated he would be
glad to make a statement of his recollections of the man. He
then dictated a statement, copy of which is attached. When
he had finished he stated he was sure there was one more
"occasion" but he could not recall the details. The inter-
viewers were satisfied with the statement as given so he
signed it and made oath as to its truth.

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He was asked if he had knowledge of the espionage activities in connection with the Fort Monmouth affair. He said he had not as he had no connection with or information on the group which was carrying on this work. The interviewers accepted this statement without question and seemed convinced of its truth from information already a matter of record.

The interviewers were allowed to take the statement with them after copies had been made for our files. The total time consumed by this interview did not exceed fifteen to twenty minutes.

The following afternoon, Friday, October 30, 1953, Harry Gold requested to see me. Upon being called for interview he said he now recalled the other "occasion" and would like to make a supplement to his statement of Thursday, October 29, 1953, setting it forth. He was allowed to do so, signed it and took oath to its truth. The original of this supplement was mailed to Mr. Roy Cohn in New York. A copy is attached hereto.

/s/ G. W. Humphrey
G. W. Humphrey
WARDEN

Atts.

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Statement by Harry Gold

October 29, 1953

Harry Gold being duly sworn states:

I heard of Shura Swan from a man called Abraham Brothman.

Brothman was one of my sources of information for the Soviet Espionage Organization of which I was a courier. I met Brothman in Sept. of 1941. About a half year after that Brothman first mentioned Shura Swan. Brothman said that it was Shura Swan who had introduced him to Soviet Espionage work. At a somewhat later date Brothman complained to me of the base ingratitude of the Soviet Espionage set up--He said that during a slack period, Swan, who was working for Amtorg, had been laid off. On a third occasion Brothman told me that he had met Swan through his wife (Brothman's wife) Naomi.

Harry Gold

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of October, 1953.

G. W. Humphrey.

ENCLOSURE

65-57449 ✓

SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT OF HARRY GOLD MADE ON OCTOBER 29, 1953

Harry Gold, being duly sworn, says:

This is the fourth occasion on which I heard of Shura Swan. Sometime in either 1942 or 1943 Abe Brothman asked me to request of my Soviet Superior that a job be obtained at Amtorg for Shura Swan; this man who was my "boss" at that time I knew only as "Sam" but I have since identified him as Semen Markovich Semenov, an employee of Amtorg and also an espionage agent. I told Sam of Brothman's request--the Russian flew in to a rage and said: "Tell Brothman to keep his nose out of other peoples business! And as for you, you mind yours too! We know all about this Shura Swan".

Thus chastised I was only too happy to let go of the subject. However, in telling Brothman of Sam's refusal, I softened the blow by saying merely that nothing was available at that time--for I had to keep in Abe's good graces so as to continue obtaining information from him.

At the time of asking me to intercede for Shura Swan, Abe told me that while Shura, who was loyal to the Soviet Union, had been laid off at Amtorg, there were others (presumably Americans employed at Amtorg) who secretly ridiculed the U.S.S.R., but who had been retained.

Subscribed and Sworn to before me this thirtieth day of October, 1953, at the U. S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

WARDEN -- Authorized by the Act of February 11, 1938, to administer oaths.

ENCLOSURE

65-57449-✓

USM

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORTING OFFICE PHILADELPHIA	OFFICE OF ORIGIN PHILADELPHIA	DATE 8/30/57	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/1, 8/20, 27/57
TITLE OF CASE HARRY GOLD, was.		REPORT MADE BY CHARLES SILVERTHORN	TYPED BY JMB
CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R			

SYNOPSIS:

PA HARRY GOLD, confessed Soviet agent, [redacted] stated photo of VITALI G. PAVLOV resembled an individual to whom he gave information in the Buffalo, N. Y., area. PAVLOV identified by informant T-1.

[redacted] GOLD, when interviewed 8/20/57, stated the only time he turned over information to a Soviet official in the Buffalo, N. Y., area was in 1941. The information was given to "my old friend, SEMEN SEMENOV," GOLD's Soviet espionage superior from 1940 to 1944. The information which was turned over to SEMENOV by GOLD was received from ALFRED DEAN SLACK, confessed Soviet espionage agent. GOLD stated at the time he identified the photograph of PAVLOV as possibly being identical with the Soviet contact in the Buffalo area, he was still attempting to "cover" for SLACK. He added he thought he had to protect SLACK but finally in June, 1950, he identified SLACK as one of his contacts. GOLD has no knowledge re PAVLOV. He apologized for having falsely identified PAVLOV. *fu*

APPROVED <i>CEH</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: ⑤ - Bureau (65-57449) (RM) 1 - New York (65-15324) (Info.) (RM) 1 - Philadelphia (65-4307) (Info.) (RM)		65-57449-881 SEP 3 1957 RECORDED-85	
COPIES DESTROYED R 424 DEC 12 1960		B I REC'D - ESPIONAGE	
AGENCY REQ. REC'D DATE FORW. 9-18-57 HOW FORW. R/S A/S BY [signature]		SECRET CONFIDENTIAL	

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78 SEP 19 1957

* U. S. GOVERNMENT

Classified by 2355 WAB/82
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 65-4307

DETAILS:

Predication

HARRY GOLD, confessed Soviet agent, [REDACTED] by SAs RICHARD E. BRENNAN and T. SCOTT MILLER, stated the photograph of VITALI G. PAVLOV resembled an individual to whom he turned over information in the Buffalo, N. Y., area. [REDACTED] (U) b1

In May, 1957, Confidential Informant T-1, [REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] (U) b1

[REDACTED] (U) b1 b3 CIA

[REDACTED] (U) b1

Other Information Furnished by HARRY GOLD in 1950
Concerning Activities in the Buffalo, N. Y., Area (U)

HARRY GOLD, on May 26, 1950, advised SAs RICHARD E. BRENNAN and T. SCOTT MILLER that there were four individuals whom he met in the area of Buffalo, Syracuse and Rochester, N. Y., and from whom he obtained information during the period 1941-1943. These individuals were designated as Unknown American #1 through Unknown American #4. (U)

On June 1, 1950, HARRY GOLD admitted withholding the identity of "MARTIN," who was designated Unknown American #2, and this man was actually ALFRED DEAN SLACK. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-57449)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~SECRET~~

DATE: 8/30/57

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (65-4307)

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - R~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Classified by 3042 pwt-DJC
Declassify on 11/18/86Enclosed herewith are five copies of the report of
SA CHARLES SILVERTHORN dated 8/30/57 at Philadelphia.ADMINISTRATIVE DATAThe report and the blank memorandum have been marked
Secret because of [REDACTED] of T-1 and the
possibility of reactivating T-1. S b1Information contained in this report as furnished
by T-1 is not to be incorporated in any correspondence for
dissemination outside the Bureau without Bureau authority.Careful consideration has been given to the sources
concealed, and T symbols were utilized in this report only in
those instances where the identities of the sources must be
concealed.Under the caption of "VITALI GREGORIEVICH PAVLOV,
AKA," (Bufile 105-33901; Philadelphia 65-5175) information
was set forth concerning the false identification of PAVLOV
by HARRY GOLD. It was also mentioned that it would be necessary
for a revision to be submitted for the [REDACTED]
on PAVLOV, and that either New York or Phila-
delphia would submit this revision. b1

- 2 - Bureau (65-57449) (ENCLS. - 10) (RM)
- 1 - New York (65-15324) (ENCL. - 1) (RM)
- 1 - Philadelphia (65-4307)

CS:JMB
(4)APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 4/13/58

6 SEP 3 1957

10. ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Classified by 2355
Exempt from GDS, Category 2+3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

7 8 SEP 19 1957

10/20/86

PH 65-4307

INFORMANTS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to Whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number where Located</u>
T-1 [REDACTED]	Identification and information re VITALI G. PAVLOV \$ u b7D	5/16, 20, 24/57 \$ u	New York Agents \$ u	NY 65-17259-93, 111,148 p. 6 \$ u
T-2 [REDACTED]				(/) \$ b3 CIA

LEAD

NEW YORK DIVISION: (Information)

A copy of this report designated for New York for information per Bulet 6/20/57, captioned ["VITALI GREGORIEVICH PAVLOV, AKA; ESPIONAGE - R."]
\$ u

REFERENCE

Report of SA PHILIP C. MOGEN, 6/8/57, at New York, captioned ["VITALI GREGORIEVICH PAVLOV; ESPIONAGE-R." (/) \$ u

New York letter 6/8/57, captioned ["VITALI GREGORIEVICH PAVLOV; ESPIONAGE-R." \$ u

Bulet 6/20/57, captioned ["VITALI GREGORIEVICH PAVLOV; ESPIONAGE-R." (/) \$ u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Classified by 2355 WAB/DM 10/20/75
Exempt from GDS, Category 2+3
Date 10/20/75

~~TOP SECRET~~

SUPPLEMENTAL CORRELATION SUMMARY
(See Correlation Summary dated 6-8-50 filed as 65-57449-280)

Main File No: 65-57449
See also: 9-19204
65-56402
65-59199
65-60854

Date: 5/3/61

Subject: Harry Gold, Martin*,
Cohen*, [REDACTED] TS
Frank Cohen*

Date Searched: 7-28-60

Searched And Identical References Found As:

~~Harry Gold~~
~~Dave Gold~~
~~Henrich Gold~~
~~Henry Gold~~
~~Harry Goldnitsky~~
~~Henrich Goldnitski~~
~~Henrich Goldnitsky~~
~~Henrich Goldnitski~~

SUMMARY

~~Harry Golodnitsky~~
~~Henrich Golodnitsky~~
~~Frank Keppler~~
~~Frank Kessler~~
~~Frank Martin~~
~~Harry Martin~~
~~One Raymond~~
~~Harry Raymond~~

Also Searched And No Identical References Found As:

No further search made

This is a summary of information obtained from a review of all "see" references to the subject in Bureau files under the names and aliases listed above. All references under the above names containing data identical with the subject have been included except those listed at the end of this summary as not having been reviewed, or those determined to contain the same information as the main file.

This summary is designed to furnish a synopsis of the information set out in each reference. In many cases the original serial will contain the information in much more detail.

THIS SUMMARY HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR USE AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND IS NOT SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

Analyst

Grace F. Johnson

Coordinator

Annie Mae Hearon

Approved

J. V. Marshall

GFJ:abb ENCLOSURE IN BULKY ROOM

*Code names, not searched

~~TOP SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

Classified by 2358 WAB/24 10/17/75
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

MAY 11 1961 M#

3042 part-DK
12/14/86

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Byrel Polis (121-30355) formerly was employed at the Philadelphia General Hospital and was a former associate in connection with research work, of Harry Gold. In the investigation of Polis, various chemists and former chemists and officials of the Philadelphia General Hospital were contacted all of whom advised of the association of Polis with Gold. (U)

Polis was interviewed regarding Gold in June, 1950 at which time he told of his association with Gold when they were employed together at the hospital. (U)

121-30355-4X p.5,6,9-12
(115)

In June, 1950 Harry Gold furnished information regarding the relationship between Bernard Koopman (116-175093) and Abraham Brothman. Koopman was a professor whom Brothman idolized for his mathematical ability. (U)

116-175093-3 p.1,2
(112)
SI 116-175093-13 p.16,17
(112) Additional information.

In June, 1950 OSI files in NYC contained information indicating that C. M. Greene, Vice-Pres. and General Mgr. of Sperry Gyroscope Co., NYC, had said that the investigative case of the FBI on [redacted] was an outgrowth of the case involving Harry Gold. The OSI representative was advised by the NY Office that the [redacted] case had absolutely no relation to the Gold case. (U)

65-59118-39 p.25
(33)
SI 65-59118-31
(33)
SI 65-59118-40X (Preston B. Bassett,
(33) Pres. of Sperry Gyroscope Co.)
SI 65-59118-53 p.14 (Preston B.
(33) Bassett)

b7c per Navy

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by 2355
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED] advised on 8-5-54 that Harry Gold, an inmate at the institution, was not a regular customer of Nicola di Marzo (62-60445), inmate barber at the institution.

62-60445-10 p.2
(5)

b6
b7D

On 10-12-54 Norman Gaboriault (105-25598), NYC, was interviewed at which time he stated that Abraham Brothman had told him (Gaboriault) he had been convicted for obstruction of justice inasmuch as he advised Harry Gold on what to say when Gold appeared before the Grand Jury.

105-25598-7 p.3-5
(108)

[REDACTED]

100-23172-26 p.21
(73)

b2
b7D

G-2 furnished the Heidelberg, Germany, Office with Photostats of a statement sent to the Women's International Democratic Federation, Berlin, Germany issued by the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell (100-387835). The statement brought out that as of 6-20-55 "Harry Gold, prosecution witness called the 'necessary link' in convicting the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, has been discredited by a jury."

The statement also brought out that a Dayton, Ohio jury on June 18th rejected Gold's spy stories and freed Benjamin Smilg, an engineer being tried for perjury with Gold the main witness against him. The attorney for Smilg discredited Gold by quoting evidence against him from the book "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" by John Wexley. The attorney took the book into the court room and confronted Gold with evidence of his past lies.

Photostat enclosed
100-387835-1225 encl.
(102)

released
perjury

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by 2355
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~TOP SECRET~~

Blum
US Air Force report of 11-22-55 carried information stating that Harry Gold tried to recruit [redacted] brother-in-law of [redacted] as an espionage agent but was allegedly unsuccessful. (2) *u*

100-424568-1 p.2
(109)

b7c
per Navy

At the hearings before the Senate Subcommittee to Investigate Administration of Internal Security Act (62-88217) on 5-9-56, Robert Morris, Chief Counsel, made reference to the fact that when Harry Gold testified, he referred to A. A. Yakovlev. Morris asked that an exhibit relating to Gold be printed in the testimony in connection with the Gold hearing.

Copy of Hearings enclosed
62-88217-1965 encl. p.2404, 2410, 2411
(7)

The following references pertain to hearings before Congressional committees. Information in regard to the activities of Harry Gold was presented to these committees during the testimony of individuals or in various documents or exhibits which were included in the record of the hearings of the committees designated below.

<u>Committee</u>	<u>Individual or Exhibit</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Search Slip Page Number</u>
Senate Subcommittee to Investigate Administration of Internal Security Act.	Paul Crouch	5-8-51	62-88217-321 p.12	6 —
Senate Subcommittee to Investigate Administration of Internal Security Act	Alexander Suenchansky	10-29-53	62-88217-1264 p.16	6 —

(continued on next page)

~~TOP SECRET~~

WAB
Classified by 2852
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, Albany

~~SECRET~~

DATE: 2/2/68

✓ FROM : Director, FBI (66-18772)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3042 put-DTC

12/18/86

SUBJECT: ESPIONAGE AND INTERNAL SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS
(Full Utilization of Confidential Informants
and Sources of Information)

Jul 8
(S) U

ReBulet 11/14/67.

Transmitted herewith for all offices is the current compilation of pertinent information concerning those individuals presently included in the captioned program. The material is not new; the compilation was prepared from information previously furnished by the field concerning those informants and sources of information who are of present interest under this program.

Recipients should note that beside the name of each informant or source of information in the compilation is the field office to which leads are to be presently directed. Each office should note those informants and/or sources of information to be contacted by it. Any changes should be immediately furnished the Bureau.

If prepared, index cards concerning all the individuals mentioned in the compilation should be amended where warranted. Any existing index cards concerning individuals not in this new compilation should be deleted.

All offices are reminded that all current sources and informants suitable for inclusion in this program must in fact be so included. Individuals having other than a local knowledge of counterespionage and security matters should be included in the program.

Enclosure

1 - All Other Offices (Enclosure)

65-57449-

NOT RECORDED
196 FEB 5 1968

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

Classified by 2355 WAG/DA
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 & 3 10/22/76
Date of Declassification Indefinite



59 FEB 8 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-18772-12012

352

4- Bureau

When such information is sought, inquiry should be directed to the Bureau.

b1
b3
CIA

Louis F. Budenz - Boston

Budenz became a member of the Communist Party in 1935 and made rapid rise in the movement. In 1936, he became Labor Editor of the "Daily Worker" and held varying positions until 1941 when he became Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker" as well as President of Freedom of the Press Company, Incorporated. Budenz became a high-ranking member of the Communist Party and a member of the National Committee. He publicly broke with the Communist Party in October, 1945. He was utilized as a witness at the trial of the Communist Party leaders.

Contacts with Louis Budenz should be held to a minimum.

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED] - Bureau

S

[REDACTED]

b1b3
CIA

Harry Gold - Philadelphia

Gold entered into Soviet espionage work in late 1935 and continued up until 1950. Gold was implicated in an extensive espionage network and has furnished information regarding his Soviet superiors and his contacts and their activities, which included Klaus Fuchs, Julius Rosenberg, David Greenglass, Alfred Dean Slack, Abraham Brothman, et al. Gold was sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment. Gold served his sentence and has been released from Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary. He remains cooperative. Appointments can be arranged with him through his Attorney, Augustus S. Ballard, Philadelphia, who is also most cooperative. Leads to contact Gold should be directed to the Philadelphia Office.

[REDACTED]

b1

S

[REDACTED]

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