

**F.O.I.A.**

**JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.**

***FILE DESCRIPTION***

HEADQUARTERS **FILE**

**SUBJECT** HARRY GOLD

**FILE NO.** 65-57449

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Report Made At	Date When Made	Period for Which Made	Report Made By	
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	5/31/50	5/6-12, 19-29, 31/50	ROBERT G. JENSEN	
Title			Character of Case	
HARRY GOLD, was. Henry Gold, Henrich Gold, Henrich Goldnitzki, Henrich Golodnitsky, Frank Keppler, Frank Kessler, (f.n.u.) Raymond			ESPIONAGE - R	

**Synopsis of Facts:**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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 7/1/46 employed by Pennsylvania Sugar Company and affiliates as chemist. All persons interviewed at that place of employment.

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ment unable to furnish any information which would corroborate his espionage activity, with exception of payroll records reflecting that week ending 9/10/44 subject was on vacation, and 9/17/45 subject was on vacation. Employees of Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., can furnish no information pertinent to this inquiry. Philadelphia confidential informants report no known Communist Party activity on part of HARRY GOLD. On 5/15, 19, 21/50 interviews of HARRY GOLD were conducted in Philadelphia Office of FBI. Subject requested that interview scheduled for 5/20/50 be postponed as he was physically tired. During initial interview, GOLD denied ever having known, met or associated with EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS. On 5/22/50 GOLD, after having given written consent for a search of his premises at 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, admitted being the person to whom KLAUS FUCHS passed information. After completion of search and arrival at the Philadelphia Office of FBI, GOLD furnished a ten-page signed statement wherein he admitted his guilt. This statement has been set out verbatim. He also executed a signed statement expressing willingness to remain with Agents of FBI for a period of time in which to furnish full details of his activities. JOSEPH GOLD, brother of subject, appeared at office. HARRY GOLD told his brother that he was the man to whom KLAUS FUCHS gave the information on the atomic bomb. Relative to GOLD's trip to Santa Fe, N.M. in September 1945, guest cards of Palmer House, Chicago, Ill., and the Hilton Hotel, Albuquerque, N.M., reflected residence on 9/16, 17/45 and 9/19/45, respectively. FBI Laboratory conducted handwriting comparisons and concluded subject HARRY GOLD signed guest residence cards at both places. On 5/23/50 a complaint was sworn to before USC, EDNY, charging subject with violation of Sub-Section A, Title 32, Title 50, U.S. Code. A hearing was held 5/23/50 before Federal Judge JAMES P. McGRANERY, EDPa. Subject at this time admitted identity, and in default of bail set at \$100,000, was remanded to custody of USM. GOLD during the period following his confession has furnished information re his contacts with Dr. FUCHS. He has also furnished information concerning his espionage superiors and has tentatively identified two of them as being SEMEN SEMENOV and ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV.

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DETAILS:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

This is a joint report of Special Agent WILLIAM B. WELTE, JR. and the writer.

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I. BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

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Information had been received that HARRY GOLD, of 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was one of a number of individuals who were suspected of being the American contact of EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, who admitted furnishing atomic secrets to this American contact for transmittal to Russia. (T-9, of known reliability, on 5-1-50).

II. BACKGROUND

Information received from HARRY GOLD concerning his own background was obtained on May 19, 1950 by Special Agents T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and RICHARD E. BRENNAN.

A. BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP

~~GOLD~~ GOLD advised that he was born in Born, Switzerland, December 12, 1910, the son of SAM and CELIA GOLD. He said that his parents were both born in Russia and his father had been in Switzerland for about eight or ten years, following the occupation of cabinetmaker. His parents had immigrated to the United States in 1914, at which time the family name was GOLODNITSKY. On arriving at Ellis Island, they found that the family name had been spelled in several different ways, which delayed them for a short period of time in getting into the United States. One of the Immigration officers suggested to SAM GOLD that he change his name to GOLD.

The GOLD family went to Little Rock, Arkansas, where they resided with a relative for a short period of time. In the late summer of 1914, they went to Chicago, Illinois, where they stayed for approximately nine or ten months while SAM GOLD worked in the stockyards and coalyards. They stayed with a friend of the family in Chicago. Upon leaving Chicago, SAM GOLD went to Norfolk, Virginia, in order to get employment in a shipyard there, while CELIA GOLD and HARRY GOLD came to Philadelphia and were joined shortly thereafter by SAM GOLD. CELIA GOLD and HARRY GOLD came to Philadelphia to reside with CELIA GOLD's brother. This was in the year 1915.

Special Agent ROBERT B. LEONARD on May 24, 1950 secured the following information from Mr. HENRY L. MULLE, District Enforcement Officer, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Lafayette Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

HARRY GOLD was issued a Certificate of Derivative Citizenship under Immigration and Naturalization Service File 3-A-7159. No date was available, and the Philadelphia file had been destroyed.

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SAM GOLD filed a Petition for Citizenship on June 6, 1921, Petition No. 48016, and was naturalized on June 6, 1922. His address at the time was 2649 South Phillip Street, Philadelphia, and his occupation was a cabinetmaker. He was born January 1, 1881, in Russia, and entered the United States July 13, 1914. He had been in Pennsylvania since October 15, 1914. He was married and had two children, HENRICH GOLD, born December 12, 1910 in Switzerland, and YOSEF GOLD, born February 10, 1917 in Philadelphia. His naturalization certificate number was 1591271.

Immigration records show the arrival of this individual under the name SAMSON GOLDNITZKI.

Mrs. DOLORES W. PRENDER, Deputy Clerk in Charge of Naturalization, United States District Court, 9th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, produced for Special Agent LEONARD the records of her office regarding SAM GOLD.

The first item was a Certificate of Arrival issued May 21, 1921, which indicated that SAMSON GOLDNITZKI had arrived on July 13, 1914 at New York City on board the SS "Lapland."

The second item was a Declaration of Intention, No. 45200. This Declaration contained the following:

Name	SAM GOLD
Age	38
Occupation	Cabinetmaker
Color	White
Complexion	Dark
Height	5'6"
Weight	140 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Hazel
Born	Kieff, Russia, January 1, 1881
Residence	2623 South Phillip Street
	Immigrated to United States from
	Antwerp on board SS "Lapland"
Wife	CELIA; born in Russia; residing with
	husband; arrived New York July 14, 1914

1919.

This Declaration was signed "SAM GOLD" and was dated January 17,

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The third item in the files of the District Court was a Petition for Naturalization, No. 48016. This reflected that SAM GOLD, 2623 South Phillip Street, a cabinetmaker, who was born January 1, 1881 at Kiev, Russia, had emigrated from Antwerp, Belgium, on July 4, 1914, on board the SS "Lapland." He declared his intention to become a citizen on January 17, 1919, in the District Court at Philadelphia. GOLD's wife, CELIA, was born July 29, 1883, in Russia. GOLD had two children, HENRICH GOLD, born December 12, 1910, in Switzerland, and YOSEF, GOLD, born February 10, 1917, at Philadelphia. At the time of the petition they were all residing with SAM GOLD. The petition further indicated that SAM GOLD had resided continuously in the United States since July 13, 1914, and had resided in the State of Pennsylvania since October 13, 1914. The certificate was signed "SAM GOLD" and was dated June 9, 1921.

SAM GOLD executed his oath of allegiance on June 6, 1922, and the court order admitting the petitioner, SAM GOLD, was issued June 6, 1922.

Certificate of Naturalization No. 1591271 was also issued June 6, 1922, in the United States District Court at Philadelphia.

Court records contained no further information regarding HARRY GOLD, nor did they or Immigration records show a legal change of name for SAM GOLD. Both Mrs. PRENDER and Mr. MULLE advised that SAM GOLD had apparently changed his name himself and it had not been challenged or recorded in the court records as a legal change, although it had apparently been accepted as such when his naturalization certificate was issued.

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B. RELATIVES

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HARRY GOLD on interview advised that he had the following relatives:

Father:	<u>SAM GOLD</u> , 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pa., employed by the Zeyher Manufacturing Company.
Mother:	<u>CELIA GOLD</u> , deceased, 1947.
Brother:	<u>JOSEPH GOLD</u> , 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pa., employed as a clerk for the Naval Aviation Supply Depot, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mother's Brother:	<u>SHAMA UMIN</u> .
Cousin:	<u>ALBERT UMIN</u> (Son of Shama), Bronx, N.Y.
Cousin:	<u>R. RICHARD UMIN</u> (Son of Shama), New York City; employed in a jewelry business.
Cousin:	<u>FRANK UMIN</u> (Son of Shama), Philadelphia, Pa.; employed 22 years with the Public Ledger.
Cousin:	<u>JOSEPH UMIN</u> (Son of Shama), Philadelphia, Pa.; employed in clothing business.

GOLD advised that there are no known living relatives of his family in Europe.

The files of the Philadelphia Office disclose that Mr. HOWARD CUNNINGHAM, Philadelphia County Detective Division, furnished this office a list of names of individuals who signed the 1940 Communist Party Nominating Petition, having signed the same with knowledge of the nature and purpose of the Petition. On this list were contained the names JOSEPH L. UMIN and RUTH UMIN, 3312 North Hagert Street, Philadelphia, Pa. At the present time it is not known if this JOSEPH L. UMIN is identical with the cousin of HARRY GOLD previously mentioned.

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The files of the Philadelphia Office contained no further information regarding the aforementioned relatives of HARRY GOLD.

1. FATHER - SAM GOLD, Also Known As SAMSON GOLDNITZKI,  
SAM GOLODNITSKY and SAMUEL GOLD

Special Agent WILLIAM E. HUGHES, on May 26, 1950, interviewed Mr. HOWARD G. ZEYHER, Manager of the Zeyher Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, 5th and Buttonwood Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., who advised that SAMUEL GOLD, an employee of their company, was completely beyond any suspicion insofar as his loyalty was concerned.

The only record maintained by Zeyher Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, was a 3" x 5" index card listing SAMUEL GOLD began working for that company June 24, 1946 and was still so employed, although he had not reported for work this week. SAMUEL GOLD's residence was listed as 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and his Social Security Number was 160-05-4276. There was a notation that GOLD's wife died September 26, 1947. There was also a notation that in case of emergency the company should notify his son, JOSEPH GOLD, who was employed at the Naval Aviation Supply Depot, Oxford Avenue and Martins Mill Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Newark Office advised that employment records of R.C.A. Victor, Camden, N.J., contain the following information regarding SAM GOLD, subject's father:

He was born January 1, 1881 at Ruff, Russia. His parents were HENRY and ANNA, both of whom were born in Russia. SAM GOLD was naturalized in 1922 in Philadelphia, Pa. under Certificate 1591271, Volume 193, Petition 48016. His wife's name was CELIA and he had two sons, HENRY and JOSEPH. He was employed by R.C.A., December 24, 1916 to January 31, 1946 with periodic, short-term layoffs. He was employed as Head Sander in the Cabinet Department prior to 1942, and as a Stock Handler to 1946. His average salary was \$40.00 to \$50.00 per week at the time of retirement. He is presently receiving a pension of \$25.96 from R.C.A. He holds Traveler's Insurance Company Group Policy G103 in the amount of \$2,500.00 with beneficiaries named as being his sons, HENRY and JOSEPH, each to receive half. His Social Security Number is 160-05-4276. Former employment was listed by SAM GOLD as March to September 1929 by GEORGE WEISS, Girard Avenue and Berks Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; and January to April 1930 by

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Philco Radio Corporation, 8 and Ontario Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. The latter employments were during layoffs at R.C.A. SAM GOLD received excellent and very good ratings and there was nothing derogatory in his records regarding his work, conduct, attitude, character or loyalty.

In the preceding section of this report, information is set out concerning SAM GOLD's citizenship applications.

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

2. BROTHER - JOSEPH GOLD, Also Known As YOUSEF GOLD

The following information was obtained by Special Agent WILLIAM E. HUGHES on May 26, 1950 from Mr. C. E. SHOEMAKER, Industrial Relations Officer of the Naval Aviation Supply Depot, Oxford Avenue and Martins Mill Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

Civil Service Application  
dated May 9, 1946

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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 knew him.

he was an excellent  
knows him.

Mrs. HOWLAND also stated that JOSEPH GOLD, on a number of occasions, prior to February 1949, 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.

Philadelphia Office contain no information on alias.

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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C. RESIDENCES

HARRY GOLD, on interview, gave the following residences:

- 2649 South Phillip Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (during grammar school)
- 2600 block South Phillip Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (a different number from that above, during high school and up to about 1931)
- 2540 South Phillip Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (1931-1938)
- 5032 Boudinot Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (1938-1944)
- 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (August 1944 to present)

GOLD explained that a short period of time in 1932 he resided in Jersey City, New Jersey, while employed there by the HOLBROOK MANUFACTURING COMPANY during his layoff at the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY.

The records of the Drexel Institute of Technology in Philadelphia disclosed that HARRY GOLD had furnished the address 19 Glendale Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, during the summer of 1936.

The Declaration of Intention filed by subject's father, SAM GOLD, on January 17, 1919, listed the GOLD residence as being 2623 South Phillip Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

In 1946, while GOLD was employed by ~~A. BROTHMAN~~ AND ASSOCIATES in Elmhurst, New York, he resided at 4209 Hampton Street, Elmhurst, New York.

D. EDUCATION

Special Agent JOSEPH E. SPIVEY on May 24 and 25, 1950 conducted the following investigation at the following institutions of learning:

Mr. GEORGE J. MENTZ, Assistant Secretary and Business Manager, Philadelphia Public Schools, Administration Building, 21st Street and Parkway, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, furnished the following information regarding the subject:

HARRY GOLD, 2647 South Phillip Street, Philadelphia, entered the kindergarten of the Sharswood Elementary School, 2nd and Wolf Streets, in October 1916 and was graduated from elementary school at Sharswood in February 1929. He was graduated in the upper quarter of his class, which, according to MENTZ, meant that he was a very good student. At South Philadelphia High School for Boys, GOLD was a member of the Latin Club and the Science Club.

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Philadelphia file 65-4307

University of Pennsylvania

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Dr. LEE NELSON GULICK, Assistant to the Dean and Personnel Officer, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised that HARRY GOLD, 2631 South Phillip Street, Philadelphia, entered the freshman class of 1930 at the University of Pennsylvania in the fall of 1930. GULICK could not recall the subject.

According to Dr. GULICK's records, GOLD was born in Bern, Switzerland, December 12, 1910, and was the son of SAMUEL GOLD. He was admitted at the University on July 25, 1930 from the South Philadelphia High School. He withdrew on March 12, 1932.

GOLD also took a pre-freshman course, date unknown, at the University of Pennsylvania in Solid Geometry and Plain Trigonometry and made satisfactory grades.

Dr. GULICK stated that according to his records, there was no indication that subject might have participated in sports, clubs, or other organizations.

After GOLD had left the University, Dr. GULICK stated that transcripts of his work done there were sent to Drexel Institute of Technology on January 12, 1934, the University of Cincinnati on September 7, 1938, and Xavier University at Cincinnati on September 15, 1938.

Drexel Institute of Technology

Mr. KENNETH RIDDLE, Director, Night School, Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised that HARRY GOLD entered Drexel Night School February 1933 and was graduated June 5, 1936, with a diploma in Chemical Engineering. Drexel Night School does not award degrees and consequently GOLD received only a diploma. The records do not disclose membership in any school club, society, or other organization. During the period that he was in attendance at Drexel, he was employed as a laboratory assistant at the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY, 1037 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The records also disclosed that GOLD returned to Drexel Night School in September 1936 to do postgraduate work as a result of his being granted a George W. Childs Scholarship for his outstanding scholastic record. GOLD in September of 1936 took courses in Psychology and Economics.

Transcripts of GOLD's record at Drexel have been furnished to the United States Civil Service Commission and to the University of Cincinnati.

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St. Joseph's College

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On May 25, 1950, Father JOSEPH J. MALLOY, Head of the Chemistry Department, St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised that GOLD had attended a course in Fermentation at this college from October 18, 1943 to January 17, 1944, and made a grade of "A." He was absent only three evenings during the entire course. GOLD took a course in Distillery Practice from February 14, 1944 to April 24, 1944, and was present at all sessions. He made a grade of "B" in this course. He later attended a class in Glassware, which consisted principally of instruction in the maintenance and manufacture of laboratory glassware, which he took from September 18, 1944 to November 10, 1944. At the beginning of this course, he gave his address as 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia. For the previous courses, he gave his address as 5032 Boudinot Street, Philadelphia. During all the courses taken at St. Joseph's, he stated that he was employed by the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY, 1037 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

On one occasion in the early part of 1944, GOLD stated that he was employed at the ~~SIBONEY~~ SIBONEY DISTILLING CORPORATION of the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY, 1037 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia. Later, on November 20, 1944, GOLD enrolled in a class in Advanced Glassware, which terminated January 25, 1945. This course consisted of the maintenance and construction of glass. According to Father MALLOY, in the above course seven of the nineteen students were awarded certificates for completion of the course. He stated that GOLD possibly was not one of the seven students and that the reason may have been that he was absent on too many occasions.

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E. MEMBERSHIP IN PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

The investigation at the ~~Franklin Institute~~, Benjamin Franklin Parkway, Philadelphia, Pa. was conducted by Special Agent JAMES J. MIDDLETON on May 25, 1950 and Special Agents ALBERT L. PIERCE and MIDDLETON on May 26, 1950:

Mrs. MILTON PRICE HARLEY, Director of Membership, Franklin Institute, advised that HARRY GOLD had access to the Franklin Institute Library prior to 1946 through a group membership plan under the sponsorship of the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY. However, on February 27, 1946, he took out his own membership and has maintained said membership until the present time at a cost of \$15.00 per year. His membership number is 355. He renewed this on February 18, 1947; March 18, 1948, March 1, 1949 and his 1950 membership was paid February 27, 1950.

F. EMPLOYMENT

HARRY GOLD on interview advised that he had had the following employments:

~~X~~ GIFTCRAFTERS

2nd and Master Streets  
Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY  
December 1928 to September 1938  
(Laid off during 1932)

~~X~~ HOLBROOK MANUFACTURING COMPANY  
Jersey City, N.J.  
1932

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~~\*/~~ PENNSYLVANIA ALCOHOL AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION,  
PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY, and  
SIBONEY DISTILLING COMPANY  
(All related companies)  
July 1940 to February 1946

A. BROTHMAN ASSOCIATES  
New York City, N.Y.  
May 1946 to June 2, 1948

~~\*/~~ PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
1948 to present

1. Employment at Pennsylvania Sugar Company  
and Affiliated Companies

The following investigation was conducted at the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY, Philadelphia Division, Delaware Avenue and Shackamaxon Street, Philadelphia, Pa. by Special Agents ALBERT L. PIERCE and JOHN A. HEBENSTREIT:

Mr. JOHN A. WEBER, Personnel Manager, residence 6108 Palmetto Street, Philadelphia, Pa., was interviewed by the Agents. Mr. WEBER introduced the Agents to Mr. JOSEPH R. EGGERT, Production Manager of the company, who assured the Agents that the company would cooperate with the Bureau in every detail in obtaining information regarding GOLD, during his employment at the company, but stated that the records of the company were very poorly kept during GOLD's period of employment. This was because GOLD was employed as a chemist for the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY and the PENNSYLVANIA ALCOHOL and CHEMICAL CORPORATION, a subsidiary, during most of his period of employment. Both of these companies had a complex history of name and ownership changes and for this reason, many records were destroyed or poorly and incompletely kept.

Mr. WEBER furnished the personnel records of GOLD, which reflected the following:

HARRY GOLD of 6823 Kindred Street, was born December 12, 1910 in Switzerland and was naturalized. His nationality was indicated as Yiddish and his marital status "single." He listed as references the GIFTCRAFTERS, HOLBROOK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Jersey City, MOORMEIR DAIRY COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio.

An Employee's Progress Record listed the following:

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Department</u>
1/2/29	Hired	Assistant Chemist	Miscellaneous
8/31/30	Quit	Assistant Chemist	Miscellaneous
4/25/32	Hired	C.O. Optr.	Pa. Alco. Corp.
12/15/32	Laid Off	C.O. Optr.	Pa. Alco. Corp.
9/18/33	Hired	Laboratory Assistant	Miscellaneous
9/15/38	Quit	Laboratory Assistant	Miscellaneous
11/1/40	Hired	Chemist	Miscellaneous
2/1/46	Laid off because operation was discontinued.		

An Employee Record revealed that HARRY GOLD's Social Security Number was 160-05-4277 and that he was employed on January 2, 1929. This record listed his address as 5032 North Roudinot Street, Philadelphia, and indicated that he had graduated from college with a B. S. Degree in Chemistry, and that he had previously been employed by the HOLBROOK COMPANY for one year as a chemist. This record also listed GOLD's employment as follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Weekly or Monthly Rate</u>	<u>Yearly Rate</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Department</u>
1/1/40	\$165.00 mo.	\$1980	Chemist	Laboratory
1/1/41	\$180.00 mo.	\$2160	Chemist	Laboratory
9/1/42	\$190.00 mo.	\$2280	Chemist	Laboratory
5/16/43	\$210.00 mo.	\$2520	Chemist	Alc. Laboratory Technician
11/16/43	\$48.46 wk.	\$2520	Chemist	Alc. Laboratory Technician
1/1/45	\$60.00 wk.	\$3120	Supervisor	Alc. Laboratory
1/1/46	\$61.00 wk.	\$3172	Chemical Control Supervisor	Alc. Laboratory
2/1/46	Laid off. Plant closed down.		Chemical Control	

An Employee's Card for the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY listed the following additional information:

A previous residence was listed as 2540 South Philip Street, Philadelphia. It was indicated that GOLD could speak and understand, but could not read nor write the Yiddish language. His previous employment was listed as four months at the GIFTCRAFTERS, northeast corner of Turner and Mascher Streets, Philadelphia; nine months at the HOLBROOK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Jersey City, N.J.; and a year and ten months at the MOORMEIR DAIRY COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio. This card listed GOLD's employment as follows:

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<u>Hired</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Action</u>
1/2/29	1116	Miscellaneous	Asst. Chemist	Quit, 8/31/30
4/5/32	675	Pa. Alco. Corp.	C.O. & Optr.	Laid off, 12/15/32
9/18/33	1126	Miscellaneous	Laboratory Asst.	Quit, 9/5/38
7/1/40	1126	Miscellaneous	Chemist	Laid Off, 2/1/46. Operation discontinued.

This last notation, July 1, 1940, appeared in ink and was written in such a manner that it could easily be misinterpreted to be January 1, 1940 or November 1, 1940, which may account for the discrepancy in other records previously mentioned. A signature and photograph of GOLD appeared on this card, which is being photographed before returning to the company.

An Engagement Slip was also furnished for the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY which indicated that GOLD was employed by the company as a chemist in the Laboratory on July 1, 1940. GOLD signed this slip and a photographic copy is being made of his signature before returning the slip to the company.

An attempt was made to determine GOLD's complete record of vacations taken during his period of employment with the company. However, only one such record was found. This was found in the Payroll Register for the year 1944 for the Pennsylvania Alcohol and Chemical Corporation. This record showed that for the week ending September 3, 1944, GOLD received extra pay in advance for a vacation the following week. The record for the week ending September 10, 1944 had the pay crossed out indicating that he was not paid for that week. These records were interpreted by WEBER as showing that GOLD took his vacation beginning September 4, 1944 for one week. These records also indicated that MORRELL DOUGHERTY, an extremely close friend and associate of GOLD's and also a chemist in the same laboratory, took his vacation at the same time as GOLD.

Similar records in the Payroll Register for 1945 failed to disclose any vacation taken by GOLD during that year. However, it was explained that records of vacations were not always recorded in this register.

Page 21 of a Loan Register kept by the company showed payments deducted from GOLD's pay each pay day for the purpose of repaying a \$500.00 loan made by the company. An entry of this register on September 23, 1945 indicated that \$10.00 in cash was taken from GOLD's vacation pay, September 17, 1945, and deposited in the PENNSYLVANIA ALCOHOL AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION cash receipts on September 21, 1945. An unsuccessful attempt to locate a further record of this vacation was made.

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Mr. WEBER advised that GOLD applied for a loan of \$500 from the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY on February 6, 1945 and in his application agreed to have withheld from his salary a certain amount each month beginning with February 16, 1945.

Cancelled check No. P3271 of the PENNSYLVANIA ALCOHOL AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION dated Philadelphia February 9, 1945 to the order of HARRY GOLD for \$500.00 and signed by Mr. NORMAN PEOPLES and JOSEPH A. WEBER, was obtained by Mr. JOSEPH RYAN, Payroll Department, residence 249 East Benner Street, Philadelphia, Pa. and furnished to the agents for photographing. This check was endorsed by HARRY GOLD and was stamped on the back with the stamp of the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia, February 9, 1945. A stamp on the face of the check contained the initials "J.J.B.," which RYAN stated were probably those of the teller at the Real Estate Trust Company where the check was evidently cashed.

A check of the Payroll Register for the year 1946 for the PENNSYLVANIA ALCOHOL AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION revealed that payroll adjustments for the week ending February 10, 1946 listed HARRY GOLD as receiving \$5.68 as a proportionate part of his 1946 vacation. It was also indicated that HARRY GOLD was due \$500.00 separation pay at that time. Of this amount, \$91.90 was deducted for income tax purposes, leaving \$408.10, which was paid by check No. 770 of the PENNSYLVANIA ALCOHOL AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION. This cancelled check was located by JOSEPH RYAN in the Payroll Department and furnished to the agents for photographing. This check was dated January 31, 1946 and was signed by JOSEPH A. WEBER and another company official and was endorsed by HARRY GOLD on the back, in addition to his identification signature on the face of the check. A stamp on the back of this check indicated that it was cashed at the Real Estate Trust Company on February 8, 1946.

During the process of attempting to locate vacation records, other records for GOLD were found and furnished by RYAN at the Payroll Department. These do not represent the complete payroll records for GOLD during his entire period of employment.

The payroll record for the year 1935 for the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY reflected that GOLD was transferred from the Refinery Payroll on December 1, 1935. At that time his rate of pay was \$110.00 per month. A notation in the Payroll Record for 1936 indicated that GOLD was transferred from the Refinery Payroll in September 1936.

The payroll record for the year 1937 indicated that he was on the payroll during all of that year.

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The payroll record for the year 1938 reflected that he resigned on September 15, 1938. He was not on the payroll during the year 1939, but the payroll record for 1940 reflected that he returned to work at the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY on July 1, 1940 and received \$75.00 per half month until October 16, 1940, at which time he received a slight increase.

A Payroll Earnings Card Book for the PENNSYLVANIA ALCOHOL AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION indicated that from the week ending January 7, 1945 through the week ending March 25, 1945, GOLD received \$48.46 per week, which, with deductions, amounted to \$36.75 per week. On April 1, 1945, GOLD received a pay increase to \$60.00 per week, which was retroactive to January 1, 1945. The difference in this pay from January 1, 1945 to April 1, 1945 amounted to \$138.48 which, with deductions, netted \$102.12. This amount was paid to GOLD in cash along with his regular pay at that time. From April 1, 1945 through December 30, 1945, GOLD received \$60.00 per week which, with deductions, amounted to \$45.20 per week.

During 1945, GOLD had deducted from his salary \$3.00 per week for Government bonds. An extra payment was made to GOLD on December 23, 1945 as a \$50.00 Christmas bonus. With deductions, this amounted to \$39.50 which was paid in cash.

Mr. ROBERT TUSON, Process Superintendent, PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY, was formerly in charge of the PENNSYLVANIA ALCOHOL AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION Laboratory where GOLD was employed as Chemical Supervisor. TUSON was interviewed by the agents on May 25, 1950. He stated he entered on duty on April 1, 1945, at which time GOLD was a Chemical Engineer under NEMESIO ALVARE, who was Plant Manager of both the PENNSYLVANIA ALCOHOL AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION and the SIBONEY DISTILLING COMPANY. Mr. FREDERICK STETSON was GOLD's immediate supervisor as Plant Superintendent of the PENNSYLVANIA ALCOHOL AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION. When STETSON was laid off on June 15, 1945, TUSON took his position. GOLD worked under TUSON until February 1, 1946, at which time GOLD was laid off because the production operations were discontinued.

TUSON recalled that GOLD and MORRELL DOUGHERTY, who worked with him at the PENNSYLVANIA ALCOHOL AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION Laboratory, were inseparable friends and associates. He described GOLD as a quiet and retiring person who let DOUGHERTY do most of his talking for him. GOLD was described as an introvert, while DOUGHERTY was described as an extrovert. He recalled that GOLD and DOUGHERTY went on a business trip to the AMERICAN DISTILLING COMPANY at Pekin, Illinois, and the HIRAM WALKER DISTILLERY at Peoria, Illinois, sometime between June 15 and August 1, 1945, to the best of his recollection. They visited these distilleries to obtain information regarding grain fermentation for production of beverage spirits. He believed this trip was primarily

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for the purpose of using this information to store alcohol in connection with a grain holiday, which he believed to have been declared by the Government in August 1945. The PENNSYLVANIA ALCOHOL AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION had been obtaining their alcohol from molasses and hoped to use the extra grain available during this holiday period declared by the Government for the purpose of adding to their available alcohol for the production of beverage spirits.

TUSON did not recall the exact dates during which this trip was made but believed it to have been approximately two weeks duration. He checked his records and obtained copies of reports submitted by GOLD and DOUGHERTY describing their visits to these distilleries and their conclusions based on the visits. He noticed that Page 2 of these conclusions stated, "We must improvise some immediate system for cooling the fermenters this summer. It would be a pity to lose all of this production, particularly during the beverage period." Because of this statement, TUSON believed that this visit must have been made either prior to, or early in the Summer of 1945. TUSON furnished these reports for photostating or photographing as desired by this office.

TUSON unsuccessfully attempted to recall when GOLD took his vacation in 1945. He did recall that DOUGHERTY took his vacation early in the vacation period and, therefore, believed that GOLD probably took his vacation later. He believed that both DOUGHERTY and GOLD were not on vacation at the same time.

TUSON recalled that in approximately December 1945, he received information from RICHARD BOWERS, who was then employed as a Laboratory Assistant in that laboratory, that numerous items of equipment were missing. TUSON checked and found that these items were in fact missing and consisted of laboratory equipment of the nature of a Westphal balance, a Pycnometer, sets of "matched" thermometers covering successive ranges, and other similar types of laboratory equipment. These items would be useful for a laboratory chemist or technician, but were readily available at laboratory equipment and chemical supply houses. Nevertheless, the total items missing represented a large financial loss to the company.

TUSON stated that, because of the actions of DOUGHERTY and GOLD, he was suspicious of them and, knowing that he would tell GOLD, mentioned to DOUGHERTY that certain pieces of equipment were missing and that he thought it would be a good idea if he checked his equipment in before leaving so that no one would be likely to accuse them of

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taking the equipment after they had left. According to TUSON, immediately following his talk with DOUGHERTY, the missing equipment began to reappear, and that when it was finally checked there were no major items missing.

TUSON recalled that he noticed, during his association with DOUGHERTY and GOLD, that they appeared to be holding back some information regarding chemical analyses, etc., that they had made and that he and other officers of the plant had the uneasy feeling that their results were not to be trusted. He further recalled that the Laboratory Assistant, RICHARD BOWERS, had been told by DOUGHERTY not to turn in any results of laboratory analyses without clearing them with GOLD or DOUGHERTY. He further recalled that neither DOUGHERTY nor GOLD appeared anxious to turn in information without first talking it over with the other.

TUSON indicated that their records were so set up that GOLD would have had access to all technical data regarding distilling and refining processes and could have easily removed or copied this information without arousing suspicion. GOLD was an exceptionally hard worker and frequently worked evenings, Sundays, etc. TUSON stated that he did not believe any of the information in connection with any of the distilling or refining processes available to GOLD to be of a secret nature. He stated that it was readily available generally throughout the industry but indicated that it may have been of help to backward nations.

TUSON recalled that CLARENCE HUNT, who worked with yeast and had numerous contacts with the Laboratory, knew both DOUGHERTY and GOLD and that DOUGHERTY had frequently borrowed HUNT's automobile.

TUSON and WEBER also furnished the names of the following individuals who were associated with GOLD other than those previously mentioned:

GUSTAV ("Doc") REICH, who was employed at the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY on October 1, 1928 and resigned September 30, 1945. He was indicated as presently employed for himself in the Packard Building in Philadelphia.

CLAIRE BLEYMAN was employed as a Chemical Assistant, April 10, 1945 and resigned January 4, 1946. Her last known address was 2549 South Galloway Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The records indicated that MARY COLLINS was employed in the laboratory with GOLD as a Chemist from August 13, 1945 to February 1, 1946.

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However, TUSON could not recall her employment there. Her last known address was 2004 Godfrey Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. A. J. HOEHN, Treasurer of the NATIONAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY in New York, who happened to be in Philadelphia on May 25, 1950, was contacted by Agent PIERCE. Mr. HOEHN was asked how the expenses for business trips which were taken by GOLD and DOUGHERTY might have been recorded in the company records. Mr. HOEHN suggested checking the petty cash receipts which, with the assistance of JOSEPH RYAN of the Payroll Department, was done without locating any record of trips by GOLD.

Mr. HOEHN then suggested that contact be made with A. K. HAMILTON, who was formerly in charge of the PENNSYLVANIA ALCOHOL AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION. Mr. HAMILTON had his main office in New York and visited Philadelphia approximately one day each week in order to handle the business of the corporation. He believed that HAMILTON was probably the man who authorized business trips for GOLD.

Mr. HOEHN further suggested that Mr. NORMAN PEOPLES, Night Plant Supervisor, be interviewed because he believed that he had arranged for and signed the contract with GOLD for the \$500.00 loan which the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY granted.

Mr. NORMAN PEOPLES, Night Plant Supervisor, was contacted on May 25, 1950, at which time he stated that he could not recall definitely, but he believed that either DOUGHERTY or GOLD had taken a business trip to Terre Haute, Ind. to visit the COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION. He did not know the exact date of this trip but believed it to have been sometime between December 1941 and February 1946. He further advised that both DOUGHERTY and GOLD had taken the trip previously described by TUSON. In that connection he stated that the trip was a hurry-up affair and it may have been financed by an advance drawn on a check made payable to him instead of to either DOUGHERTY, GOLD, or both; and that this might have explained why no records appeared in the company records regarding the expenses for this trip.

All of the persons interviewed at the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY stated that GOLD and DOUGHERTY were inseparable friends and associates and that DOUGHERTY did most of the talking for the two men, while GOLD stayed in the background and talked to very few people except DOUGHERTY. They indicated that GOLD was much the more intelligent of the two and that DOUGHERTY used GOLD's intelligence in talking with other people to get his point across.

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The following individuals were interviewed by Special Agent JOHN A. HEBENSTREIT on May 26, 1950:

Mr. CHARLES ZOLINAS, 1119 East Moyamensing Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Bench Chemist at the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY, advised he has been employed by the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY since 1924 and has been acquainted with GOLD since about 1930. He indicated that his only contact with GOLD had been of a business nature while at work, and that he was not acquainted with him socially. He stated that GOLD was conscientious and a hard worker who put in considerable overtime. During this period GOLD never said or did anything to ZOLINAS' knowledge which might reflect upon his loyalty to the United States. He stated that to his knowledge, GOLD never removed any technical data or material from the plant, and he was not aware of any periods that GOLD was away from the plant on vacation or official business.

Mr. RONALD BAIRD, 1824 72nd Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Research Chemist at the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY, said he first met GOLD about 1935. His only contacts with GOLD were at work, and he was not personally acquainted with him. BAIRD said he never discussed politics with GOLD and that GOLD never indicated to him in any way that he might be disloyal. BAIRD said he had always thought of GOLD as being honest, reliable, and a hard worker. He said the only incident that he could recall that might reflect upon GOLD in any way occurred during 1936 or 1937 when part of the plant went on strike over a labor dispute, while the remaining part of the plant continued to work. Although GOLD was not involved in the strike, since he was considered a professional man, he refused to work until the striking members returned to work, in spite of the fact that he almost lost his job. He stated that to his knowledge, GOLD never removed any technical data or material from the plant, and he was not aware of any periods that GOLD was away from the plant on vacation or official business.

Mr. EDWARD GORLEY, 1819 Estaugh Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Supervising Chemist at the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY, stated he has been employed by the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY since 1924, and has been acquainted with GOLD since about 1930. He indicated that his contacts with GOLD have been rather limited since 1942, inasmuch as he entered the Army in that year and did not return until August of 1945, which was shortly before GOLD left the employment of the PENNSYLVANIA ALCOHOL AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, a subsidiary of the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY. GORLEY advised that most of his contacts with GOLD were of a business nature at the plant, although he did associate socially with GOLD on several occasions during the period 1937 to 1941 while he was studying chemistry at Temple University. On these occasions, GOLD was at his home for dinner and helped him with his chemistry problems. GORLEY added, however, that he never discussed politics with GOLD and that GOLD never indicated to him in any way that he might be disloyal. He said that GOLD, to his knowledge, never

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removed any technical data or material from the plant, and he was not aware of any periods that GOLD was away from the plant on vacation or official business.

HEDWIG DOBKIEWICZ, Chemist at the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY, advised that she has known GOLD since approximately 1933, when she was first employed by the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY. She indicated that her only contacts with GOLD were of a business nature, and she was not acquainted with him socially. During this period GOLD never said or did anything which might reflect upon his loyalty to the United States. She indicated that to her knowledge, GOLD never removed any technical data or material from the plant, and she was not aware of any periods that GOLD was away from the plant on vacation or official business. She stated that GOLD was a hard worker, conscientious, and a sincere individual, and she added that she was extremely surprised to read of his activities in the newspaper. She stated that during the late 1930's, GOLD, as well as many other individuals, took work home at nights, but added that this was more or less required at that time by the management and was not unusual.

Mr. WALTER RIEHLE, 2608 Ingersoll Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a Chemist in the Research Department of the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY, advised he has been acquainted with GOLD since about 1931. He indicated that his contacts with GOLD had generally been of a business nature, and he was not acquainted with him socially. He stated that GOLD was a conscientious and hard worker who put in considerable overtime. During this period GOLD never said or did anything to RIEHLE's knowledge which might reflect upon his loyalty to the United States. He stated that to his knowledge, GOLD never removed any technical data or material from the plant, and he was not aware of any periods that GOLD was away from the plant on vacation or official business. The only incident that RIEHLE could recall that might reflect upon GOLD occurred during 1936 or 1937 when part of the plant went on strike over a labor dispute. RIEHLE, however, could furnish no additional information concerning this incident other than that furnished by BAIRD.

Mrs. CHARLES MAHONEY, 2131 North Hancock Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was interviewed by Special Agent JOSEPH E. SPIVEY on May 26, 1950. Mrs. MAHONEY is the former CLAIRE BLEYMAN who had resided at 2549 South Galloway Street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. MAHONEY stated that she was employed at the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY as a Chemical Laboratory Assistant from April 1945 until November 1945. She stated that she was actually on the payroll until about January 1946. However, she did not return to the company after leaving in November 1945. According to Mrs. MAHONEY, HARRY GOLD was a chemist at the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY as an assistant to Dr. DOUGHERTY, during the entire time she was employed

there. Mrs. MAHONEY related that GOLD was a nervous individual and that when he talked, especially to a woman, his face would become flushed. She said that he was a quiet individual who would sometimes converse a bit with the men, but would only talk to the women when he had a job for them to do. Mrs. MAHONEY added that for some reason she never felt comfortable in his presence and only spoke to him on matters regarding their work in the laboratory. Mrs. MAHONEY went on to say that she was quite surprised to hear of his arrest and stated that she could hardly believe it when she read the papers, inasmuch as he was so mild mannered that she just did not think him to be the type. Mrs. MAHONEY continued by stating that she could not recall GOLD's having taken a vacation during the time she was employed at the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY, but added that he probably took one while she was there. She added that she had never heard him discuss vacation, travels and other activities, and stated again that she had never talked with him except on laboratory business.

Mrs. MAHONEY also advised that GOLD was a close associate of REGINA LOOKABAUGH, who resided at 1841 South Alden Street, Philadelphia, and MORRELL DOUGHERTY.

Mr. THOMAS J. FERGUSON, 1210 Greylock Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, an employee of the Widener Building, Philadelphia, was interviewed by Special Agent JAMES J. MIDDLETON on May 25, 1950. FERGUSON stated that because of the number of years which have elapsed, his dates might not be exactly correct; however, he furnished the following information concerning his association with GOLD:

He first became acquainted with GOLD in 1930 when GOLD was employed as a bottle washer. From 1934 or 1935 for approximately two years, he worked with GOLD at the SIBONEY DISTILLERY and was teaching him the art of making yeast for beer mash. They worked together for approximately two years, at which time GOLD returned to the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR laboratory. Shortly thereafter, GOLD went to school in Cincinnati, and upon completion of his course, he worked as a chemist.

Following this employment, GOLD returned to the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY, and about 1944, PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR was sold to the NATIONAL SUGAR COMPANY of New York. After the company changed hands, practically all employees, including GOLD, were laid off. According to FERGUSON, he had lost contact with GOLD since 1944 until about May 8, 1950. On this occasion, FERGUSON stated he was obtaining heart treatments at the PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL and the room in which he was obtaining the treatments was adjacent to GOLD's laboratory.

Upon their renewal of acquaintance, GOLD wrote FERGUSON's address down and stated that he would drop around and visit FERGUSON in the near future

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as he wanted to see the children again. FERGUSON explained that although he had never been socially associated with GOLD, on occasions, at infrequent intervals, GOLD would visit him at his home and have a few drinks.

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Special Agent WILLIAM H. NAYLOR on May 26, 1950 interviewed Mrs. JACK P. GLADFELTER, 1841 S. Alden Street, Philadelphia. Mrs. GLADFELTER is the former REGINA MARGARET LOOKABAUGH. She was employed by the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY from July 15, 1942 to September 1, 1946 as an Assistant Chemist. About 1942 she started working in the same Laboratory with HARRY GOLD and MORRELL DOUGHERTY. She described GOLD as quiet, considerate and well liked and one who is an extremely hard worker. He is interested in baseball, music and was not reticent in discussing his personal life.

In the discussions regarding his personal life, he many times discussed attending Xavier University, of having had a very hard time financially and other similar incidents, such as have been described in the papers. During the entire time that she knew GOLD he had never said or did anything which caused her to question his loyalty in any way.

Mrs. GLADFELTER pointed out that shortly after she went to work for the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY, probably about the early part of 1943, GOLD invited her to attend the Ice Follies, which she did. She stated that he appeared to be interested in continuing social relations, but that the above incident was the only time she ever accompanied him socially because of religious differences, GOLD being Jewish while she is Catholic. She pointed out, however, that while she was with him GOLD was a perfect gentleman.

According to Mrs. GLADFELTER, GOLD's closest friend without question at the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY was MORRELL DOUGHERTY. GOLD and DOUGHERTY worked side by side all the time and were continuously together both at work and socially. She stated that GOLD's other friends at the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY with whom he frequently associated were SANDY IRWIN, CLARENCE HUNT and TOM FERGUSON.

With respect to GOLD's absences from the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY both on business and vacations, Mrs. GLADFELTER was unable to furnish any definite information regarding any vacation taken by GOLD. She pointed out that she recalled a business trip he made to Illinois either to or near Chicago where GOLD and DOUGHERTY visited a plant making Red Star Yeast. She was unable to state the time of this trip, but recalled that another Lab employee at the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY, one WALTER KACHELE, died of a heart attack while GOLD and DOUGHERTY were away.

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It was Mrs. GLADFELTER's recollection that, at about the same time as the above described trip, GOLD and DOUGHERTY also made a trip on official business to a Kentucky destination which is the location of Seagrams Distillery.

It was ascertained from Mrs. GLADFELTER that she typed some kind of a treatise or paper for GOLD on the Thermal Diffusion of Gases and that, to the best of her recollection, this was probably typed during the year of 1945. She explained that she did not know anything about the contents of this article and, therefore, could give no opinion on what it might have dealt with. She explained that, while she was employed as an Assistant Chemist, she knew very little about chemistry having received a degree in Home Economics and merely took chemistry courses because it was a requirement in order to receive a degree.

In About April or May, 1946, Mrs. GLADFELTER received a call from GOLD at which time he advised her of the possibility of obtaining a job with BROTHMAN Associates in New York City. Inasmuch as she was out of work at the time, she visited the office of BROTHMAN Associates in New York, at which time she ascertained that the available work involved plastics. Inasmuch as she felt that she did not know enough about chemistry to handle such work, she did not continue in her efforts to obtain such a position. Further, she stated that she was giving piano lessons to a group of children at her home and did not want to give this practice up.

Mrs. GLADFELTER was questioned at length regarding trips, vacations and activities of GOLD other than his actual employment at Pennsylvania Sugar Company and she was unable to furnish any information of value. She definitely stated that she had never heard him mention anything about trips to Santa Fe, New Mexico, Boston, Massachusetts, or New York City, such as she had read of in the newspapers.

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SA HOWARD A. SEARL on May 25, 1950 interviewed Mrs. MARY ATWELL, 1522 Mount Vernon Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who advised that she had met HARRY GOLD on several occasions from 1943 to 1944 through REGINA LOOKABAUGH, who was a fellow employee of HARRY GOLD.

Mrs. ATWELL advised that she had no personal knowledge of trips, vacations, or other activities of GOLD and had merely met him through her friendship with LOOKABAUGH and Miss BEATRICE M. SCHIED. Miss SCHIED is a chemist at the WILLIAM AMER COMPANY, 215 Willow Street, Philadelphia, and had formerly been employed at the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Mrs. ATWELL stated that these three individuals, i.e., herself, JEAN (REGINA) LOOKABAUGH, and Miss SCHIED had been classmates and through LOOKABAUGH had become acquainted with GOLD. Mrs. ATWELL stated that JEAN LOOKABAUGH had done some typing for GOLD in the preparation of a scientific paper, the nature of which was unknown to her (Mrs. ATWELL). She pointed out that the typewriter used was her personal typewriter which she still owned and retained at 1522 Mount Vernon Street. Mrs. ATWELL was unable to provide further information relative to GOLD or his activities.

SA HOWARD A. SEARL, on May 26, 1950, interviewed Miss BEATRICE M. SCHIED at her place of employment, the WILLIAM AMER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 215 Willow Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Miss SCHIED advised that she met HARRY GOLD at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company in late 1943 or early 1944, which meeting was made through JEAN LOOKABAUGH, now Mrs. JOHN GLADFELTER. Miss SCHIED advised that, after several meetings with GOLD at various social affairs, the dates of which she could not recall, GOLD had asked her for dates, which she turned down. She stated the last time that she met GOLD was in August of 1948, at which time he appeared at the residence of Mrs. MARY ATWELL, 1522 Mount Vernon Street, Miss SCHIED's residence at that time, to thank her for obtaining a position at the Philadelphia General Hospital for him.

Miss SCHIED explained that she had been employed for a period of about one and one-half years at the Philadelphia General Hospital as a Laboratory Technician and Chemist, and had terminated her employment at that establishment in the middle of 1948. She stated she had heard that there was a vacancy for a bio-chemist and knew that HARRY GOLD, who at that time was employed in New York City, was planning to return to Philadelphia and leave such employment. She informed GOLD

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of the vacancy and told him to see the head of the Research Department at the hospital. She stated that she had recommended GOLD for employment at the hospital; however, this recommendation was based merely upon statements made by other chemists - namely, JEAN LOOKABAUGH and MORRELL DOUGHERTY. She stated she had no personal knowledge of his ability; however, felt that her friends were reliable in their statements. She, therefore, recommended him to the hospital and later learned that he had obtained the position.

Relative to MORRELL DOUGHERTY, Miss SCHIED advised she was not well acquainted with him but knew that he was a very close friend of HARRY GOLD and JEAN LOOKABAUGH and, if anyone did know about GOLD's activities, these two individuals should.

Mr. MARTIN J. SCHIED, 1505 Arch Street, Norristown, Pennsylvania, was interviewed by SA HOWARD A. SEARL at SCHIED's place of employment, SEARS ROEBUCK & COMPANY, in Norristown. Mr. SCHIED had no personal information concerning GOLD, according to his statements, and advised he had never met GOLD but had heard his daughter, BEATRICE SCHIED, and MARY ATWELL speak of him on several occasions.

SA HOWARD A. SEARL on May 26, 1950 interviewed Mr. RICHARD E. BOWERS, 1833 Elston Street, formerly of 1828 - 73rd Avenue, who was employed by the Pennsylvania Sugar Company from 1936 through 1942. BOWERS advised that he became acquainted with GOLD in 1937, at which time GOLD was employed in the laboratory at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. However, he did not become well acquainted in that he did not like the way GOLD operated. He pointed out that GOLD was very close with MORRELL DOUGHERTY and JEAN LOOKABAUGH.

BOWERS stated that GOLD and DOUGHERTY were such close friends that they were referred to as the "Gold Dust Twins." He stated that DOUGHERTY and GOLD corresponded with each other when GOLD went to Ohio to attend the Xavier College in 1938 to 1940.

BOWERS stated that GOLD was very close-mouthed and while at Pennsylvania Sugar Company worked in a small laboratory that was set off from the rest of the laboratories of the company.

BOWERS advised he left the employ of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company on December 31, 1942 to enter the United States Army Air Force and returned to the employ of the company in December, 1945. He stated GOLD was still employed at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company at that time. However, he did not become well acquainted, pointing out that GOLD and DOUGHERTY tried to steal some of the laboratory equipment.

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BOWERS reported this theft to ROBERT TUSON, Superintendent of the Alcohol Plant, and the latter individual made GOLD and DOUGHERTY return the equipment. As a result of this incident, GOLD and BOWERS did not remain on speaking terms.

BOWERS pointed out that JEAN LOOKABAUGH took over his position while he was in the Army Air Force; hence, he did not become well acquainted with her.

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MORRELL EDWARD DOUGHERTY, 5517 Litchfield Street, Philadelphia, who was born in Philadelphia December 2, 1906, furnished the following information to Special Agents ALBERT L. PIERCE and WILLIAM H. NAYLOR:

DOUGHERTY started employment with the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY about the summer of 1929 and continued with the concern until about February 1, 1946. DOUGHERTY first knew of HARRY GOLD in the early 1930's and they started a close friendship about 1933 when they both attended night school at Drexel Institute. At this school they were both taking chemistry courses and GOLD assisted DOUGHERTY to a great extent in his school work. This educational arrangement continued until approximately 1937. From approximately 1938 to 1940, GOLD attended Xavier University in Cincinnati, Ohio and it was DOUGHERTY's opinion that prior to 1938 that GOLD did not have any knowledge of or access to any information of value at the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY, which would be of value to any foreign nations, in that up to that period GOLD's work was mostly of a routine nature.

Subsequent to GOLD's attendance at Xavier University in 1940, he returned to the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY and up until approximately 1944 DOUGHERTY and GOLD did not work in close contact. However, DOUGHERTY, GOLD and REGINA LOOKABAUGH attended night chemistry classes covering fermentation and distillation at St. Joseph's College during 1942.

In 1944, exact time unknown, GOLD and DOUGHERTY started working on a project known as Cannery Special, which involved the making of non-bacterial sugar. From this period until GOLD's and DOUGHERTY's services were terminated on February 1, 1946, they worked together continuously on fermentation processes.

Shortly after February 1946, GOLD obtained a position with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN ASSOCIATES in New York City and DOUGHERTY started employment with ACHESON COLLOIDS CORPORATION, Port Huron, Michigan, being a Service Engineer for that company, at the Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa. DOUGHERTY is still with that corporation, while GOLD returned to Philadelphia in 1948, having been connected with the Philadelphia General Hospital since his return.

DOUGHERTY was unable to furnish any information concerning any vacations taken by HARRY GOLD, other than one week's vacation, which was probably taken in the spring of 1945. In this connection, GOLD told DOUGHERTY that he, GOLD, was spending a week's vacation at the Holmurst Hotel, Atlantic City, with his father and mother. DOUGHERTY did not hear from GOLD during this period and does not know whether he actually went to Atlantic City or not.

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DOUGHERTY believed that GOLD's vacation mentioned above occurred in 1945, because DOUGHERTY took a vacation in September 1944, which he spent at a place on South Carolina Avenue in Atlantic City. In this connection, the records of the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY reflect that DOUGHERTY and GOLD took vacations at the same time in September 1944. DOUGHERTY stated that he believed GOLD was not in Atlantic City at that time, inasmuch as they would have contacted each other, had GOLD been there. DOUGHERTY stated that he was not even aware that GOLD had taken his vacation on the same week.

DOUGHERTY mentioned, however, that GOLD regularly took the Jewish holidays off and may have had extra days off at these periods. He also recalled that GOLD had been away from the SUGAR COMPANY for a period of approximately 28 days during which time a strike was in progress. DOUGHERTY, himself, had worked at the company during the strike, but GOLD did not. He could not recall the exact time, but believed it to be in 1935 or 1936.

DOUGHERTY recalled a number of trips which he had taken with GOLD in connection with their employment at the SUGAR COMPANY. The first of these, which he recalled was taken to Gibson Island, Maryland, a year or so before the war (Pearl Harbor Day), was to a National Nutritional Council meeting, at which discussions were held regarding enrichment of bread, etc. with vitamins. GUSTAV REICH, the supervisor of GOLD and DOUGHERTY at the SUGAR COMPANY, made arrangements for them to make this trip. With them on this trip was JOHN ADAMS and SAMUEL FLEMING, who were then employed at the SUGAR COMPANY. The trip was made in ADAMS' car. ADAMS is believed to be presently employed at the NATIONAL SUGAR COMPANY in New York City. DOUGHERTY could not recall any side trips taken by GOLD at this time and believed that he had been with GOLD all the time during the trip, which lasted only one day.

Another trip taken by GOLD and DOUGHERTY was made sometime before the war to Glenolden, Pa. to visit the SHARPE AND DOHME LABORATORIES to obtain information regarding methods of testing for vitamin content in distillery "slop" (Black strap molasses). SAMUEL FLEMING took GOLD and DOUGHERTY in his car on this trip. He did not recall that GOLD was separated from him during this trip.

In the fall of 1944, GOLD, DOUGHERTY and REGINA LOOKABAUGH made a one day trip to Washington, D. C. to visit the NATIONAL SUGAR INSTITUTE to learn methods for testing canners sugar for bacteria content. This trip was arranged by Mr. HAMILTON and Mr. ALVARE of the SUGAR COMPANY. The trip was made by Pennsylvania Railroad and all of the three persons were together at all times during the trip.

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Shortly after June 21, 1945 GOLD and DOUGHERTY took a trip to Chicago, Pekin and Peoria, Illinois to visit the HIRSH WALKER and NATIONAL DISTILLERIES in Pekin and Peoria for the purpose of obtaining technical information regarding methods of distilling grain alcohol. This trip was arranged by Mr. HAMILTON of the NATIONAL SUGAR COMPANY in New York, who also arranged their contacts at the two distilleries and obtained their train reservations for the trip. Mr. NORMAN PEOPLES of the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY furnished a check for \$300.00 to cover the expenses of both GOLD and DOUGHERTY on this trip. This check was cashed at the Company Office from the petty cash box. During this trip, GOLD was not absent from DOUGHERTY's presence for more than a half hour or so at any one time. DOUGHERTY recalled that he had attended Mass in Chicago and that he had been absent from GOLD on a few occasions long enough to get a beer. He recalled that GOLD gave the impression that he knew his way around Chicago, although GOLD stated he had never been to Chicago before.

He could not recall the exact time spent in Chicago, Pekin or Peoria, but believed that he had returned to Philadelphia on a Saturday. He established the date of June 21, 1945 from a cancelled check in his possession for that date showing a purchase at Snellenburg's Department Store in Philadelphia in the amount of \$21.70. He recalled that this included the purchase of a pair of slacks used on this trip. He also recalled that during this trip they made a telephone call from Illinois to the SUGAR COMPANY in Philadelphia, at which time they were told that a former employee, WALTER KACHELE, had died of a heart attack.

With respect to the death of WALTER KACHELE, the State Bureau of Vital Statistics' records at Philadelphia reflect that WALTER G. KACHELE, 219 West Calvert Street, a consulting chemist, died of coronary thrombosis at 2:45 PM, June 24, 1945, KACHELE's death certificate being signed by Coroner J. A. BERTOLET.

In February 1946, following their release from the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY, both GOLD and DOUGHERTY went on a three day trip to Atlantic City to attend an American Chemical Society meeting or convention for the purpose of obtaining new positions through the American Chemical Society Placement Bureau. They stayed at the Holmhurst Hotel, which GOLD said he had visited previously. They met some of the employees from the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY while there. In their attempt to obtain positions, GOLD and DOUGHERTY filled out applications listing their qualifications. As a result of this, DOUGHERTY was interviewed by a man from the Philadelphia Navy Yard regarding a position there. DOUGHERTY, upon learning the qualifications required for the job, felt that GOLD would qualify better than he and suggested GOLD's name as a prospective applicant.

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GOLD did not get any interviews as a result of his application, but did talk about the Navy Yard job with the party that had previously interviewed DOUGHERTY. During this trip they were together at all times, except during the above mentioned interviews.

Soon after this, DOUGHERTY, GOLD and REGINA LOOKABAUGH made a trip to go to New York City. DOUGHERTY went as far as Rahway, New Jersey, where he attempted to obtain a job with MERCK AND COMPANY. While there, he talked to Dr. SWARTZ of the Personnel Department and two other doctors, whose names he could not recall. He was unable to obtain the job for which he had applied. After the interviews, he continued on to New York City, where he met REGINA LOOKABAUGH and GOLD at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station. DOUGHERTY explained that during that day, GOLD had taken REGINA LOOKABAUGH to ABRAHAM BROTHMAN ASSOCIATES in New York for the purpose of obtaining a position for her. However, she was unsuccessful and DOUGHERTY did not know the exact reason for her not obtaining the position. After a short visit with GOLD and REGINA LOOKABAUGH at the Savarin Bar at the Pennsylvania Station, all three returned to Philadelphia the same day.

DOUGHERTY was unable to furnish any information of value relating to GOLD's actual connections with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN ASSOCIATES in New York City, other than that GOLD's employment there continued approximately two years and that during this period GOLD on occasional weekend visits to Philadelphia, discussed the fact that he was not being paid and explained the absence of pay by indicating that there was always some big enterprise going on that would result in the Associates obtaining a considerable sum of money. On occasions DOUGHERTY mentioned to GOLD about quitting, but GOLD continued in this employment at BROTHMAN's, leading DOUGHERTY to believe that GOLD may possibly have had some investment in the enterprise.

DOUGHERTY indicated that it was his opinion GOLD first became associated with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN through another Philadelphia chemist, one TOM BLACK. According to DOUGHERTY, BLACK had done work for BROTHMAN for a number of years and about 1944 or 1945, he believes that BLACK referred some of BROTHMAN's work to GOLD to handle, the particular work pertaining to the recovery of a silver product.

DOUGHERTY was unable to furnish any information as to whether or not BLACK had any Communist tendencies. He stated, however, that on one occasion two or three years ago while visiting BLACK at an apartment in the 2100 block of Spruce Street, south side, that he met another individual with whom BLACK lived by the name of JACK FAST. At this time FAST objected to some statements made by DOUGHERTY and called DOUGHERTY a reactionary and a Fascist. According to DOUGHERTY, this caused him to form an opinion that FAST was a Communist, although he had no other information to base this opinion on. DOUGHERTY indicated that TOM BLACK and HARRY GOLD were on very friendly terms

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and that he, DOUGHERTY, had had a few drinks with ~~BLACK~~ and on one occasion had visited FAST's home with BLACK.

Mr. DOUGHERTY indicated that he had never met ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, except at the time of the death of HARRY GOLD's mother, when BROTHMAN visited Philadelphia and paid respects to HARRY GOLD by attending the funeral. At this funeral, DOUGHERTY was introduced to BROTHMAN, but did not have an opportunity to talk to him.

DOUGHERTY was interviewed at length concerning his financial connections with HARRY GOLD and explained that GOLD and DOUGHERTY frequently loaned funds or repaid funds to each other by check or by co-signing notes enabling the other to obtain loans. He indicated that on one occasion, both he and GOLD obtained \$500.00 loans from the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY and exhibited cancelled checks indicating that about \$400 of the money he received was used to pay grocery and department store bills. He stated he didn't know what GOLD did with the \$500 loaned him by the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY at the same time. However, DOUGHERTY admitted that he had worked for GOLD at the Company to obtain these loans, and that they had received the loan together on February 9, 1945 and had cashed their checks together at the Real Estate Trust Company on the same day.

DOUGHERTY recalled that he had received a loan of about \$400 from GOLD in August 1945. He explained that he frequently borrowed money from GOLD and GOLD frequently borrowed money from him and that he would be unable to state exactly how much money was owed between them. He believed, however, that he was indebted to GOLD in the amount of approximately \$400.00.

DOUGHERTY recalled that in December 1949 he signed a note as a cosigner for a loan obtained by GOLD from the Corn Exchange Trust Company in Philadelphia and that his main reason for meeting GOLD since that date was to obtain money from GOLD for the repayment of this loan. He stated that frequently GOLD would not have the money and when he did not he would make the payments himself. He mentioned that there were about ten other notes which were loans from either the Real Estate Trust Company or the Corn Exchange Trust Company made by either DOUGHERTY or GOLD and frequently cosigned by the other. He could not recall the amounts of any of these loans, but believed them all to be on the order of \$200 or less.

DOUGHERTY also recalled that GOLD and REGINA LOOKABAUGH frequently borrowed money from each other in the same manner. DOUGHERTY believed that he, DOUGHERTY, still owed REGINA LOOKABAUGH about \$100.00 from similar transactions made by him. DOUGHERTY stated that he did not recall what use GOLD made of any of the money received by him from any of his loans either from him, REGINA LOOKABAUGH or the banks.

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According to DOUGHERTY, approximately one or two years after the start of World War II, (December 7, 1941) he and GOLD visited the Loan Department of the Corn Exchange Bank at 2nd and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, in an effort to borrow approximately \$1500. This loan was for the purpose of establishing a Vitamin Assay Laboratory. DOUGHERTY indicated that the bank would not make the loan to them, inasmuch as the purpose was to establish a new business. The bank representative explained to GOLD and DOUGHERTY at that time that if they had been established customers so that the loan was for expanding their business, such loan could have been made. DOUGHERTY was unable to furnish the name of the bank representative handling this transaction, but was of the opinion that the application would be a matter of record at the bank.

During the interview with DOUGHERTY, he continually reiterated the fact that he was so close to GOLD, yet was amazed to know that he knew nothing about him or his activities. He indicated that a great majority of their discussions were pertaining to work, yet he was unable to furnish any pertinent information about GOLD's activities at work. An example of this was DOUGHERTY's claim that he had no knowledge whatever of GOLD's prospectus on thermal diffusion, which was typed at the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY Laboratory by REGINA LOOKABAUGH. In this connection, he also admitted that he had frequently visited with GOLD at the Library of the Franklin Institute, but stated that he had no knowledge of what information GOLD was obtaining there. He recalled that GOLD had obtained some photostatic copies of material at the Institute, but did not know the nature of any of this material.

Further DOUGHERTY pointed out that GOLD had never discussed politics, international affairs or anything which might be connected in any manner with Communism. He stated that the nearest thing to this was a statement made by GOLD that Father COUGHLIN, the radio speaker, was a "rabble rouser."

DOUGHERTY never saw GOLD reading the "Daily Worker" or any other literature which he might consider to be Communist inspired. In this connection, DOUGHERTY stated that during the last ten years he knew GOLD, he had only visited in his house approximately six or seven times.

DOUGHERTY was asked if he recalled ever having seen or heard of GOLD entertaining any scientists from India who visited at GOLD's home. DOUGHERTY had no knowledge of any such incident.

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2. ABRAHAM BROTHMAN ASSOCIATES

GOLD, on interview on May 15, 1950, advised that he was employed by ABRAHAM BROTHMAN ASSOCIATES starting in 1946 and remained in BROTHMAN's employ until June 2, 1948, when he resigned. Further details regarding GOLD's association with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN will be set forth under Section V-F, which deals with GOLD's espionage activity with BROTHMAN.

3. PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents WILLIAM E. HUGHES and WILLIAM H. NAYLOR on May 25, 1950:

JOSEPH CONLOW, Director of Personnel, PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL, made available the personnel file relating to HARRY GOLD, from which the following information was obtained:

HARRY GOLD, 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, was born in Switzerland on December 12, 1910. His Social Security Number is 160-05-4277, and his education consisted of two years at the University of Pennsylvania, three years at Drexel Institute of Technology, both Philadelphia, and three years at Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio. From the latter institution he received a B.S. Degree in Chemistry. His employment, other than the PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL, was seventeen years at the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY and subsidiaries, from which his services terminated as a result of the company's being sold. He also was employed as a chief chemist for two years up to June 1948 by A. BROTHMAN ASSOCIATES, 2928 41st Avenue, Long Island, New York. References were listed as Dr. GUSTAV T. REICH, Packard Building, 111 South 15th Street, and JOHN P. MANLY, PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY, 1037 North Delaware Avenue, both Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Relatives were indicated as SAMUEL GOLD, father, and JOSEPH GOLD, brother, both 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, telephone PIlgram 5-8492.

Mr. CONLOW advised that during GOLD's entire employment at the PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL, he had been connected with the Heart Station and Laboratory. GOLD received a temporary appointment as a Senior Biochemist (Research) September 20, 1948, and received a permanent appointment December 20, 1948. On August 16, 1949, GOLD was promoted to Chief Research Chemist at a salary of \$4340.00 per year.

Information relative to GOLD's absences from the Heart Station was reviewed through a check of the time book maintained by one MARGARET A. TIERNEY, clerk of the Heart Station, who maintains daily records of each employee of the Station. It was observed that GOLD was not absent at any time, other than the August 1949 period when he was on vacation.

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Dr. PASCAL F. LUCCHESI, Superintendent of the PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL, advised that he was unable to furnish any information concerning HARRY GOLD inasmuch as he knew him only by sight. According to Dr. LUCCHESI, HARRY GOLD was hired after being recommended by Dr. SAMUEL BELLET, who is connected with the Heart Station. However, Dr. LUCCHESI pointed out that persons who would probably have occasion to know HARRY GOLD best at the hospital were Dr. SAMUEL BELLET and DOROTHY BELL, Laboratory Technician Assistant.

Dr. LUCCHESI related that on one occasion when equipment was lacking at the Heart Station, HARRY GOLD gave the hospital a small scale such as druggists use to measure milligram weights, which had been maintained by GOLD at his home.

Dr. LUCCHESI made available to the interviewing Agents a two-page background of HARRY GOLD which is in the handwriting of GOLD. It was asserted during the interview with Dr. BELLET that this material consisting of two pages, had been furnished to him by GOLD approximately two months ago at his request.

Dr. SAMUEL BELLET, Assistant Chief of the Heart Division and Cardiologist, maintains a private medical office as well as a residence at 2021 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, telephone Rittenhouse 6-1936, as well as non-published number Locust 7-0117. Dr. BELLET has been associated with the PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL since July of 1927, and since that time has been continually associated with the Heart Station of the hospital. He described HARRY GOLD as a very excellent worker and said that he was employed in 1948. With respect to the employment, he pointed out that in 1948 funds were made available through the United States Public Health Service to employ a chemist in research work, and that HARRY GOLD was employed after originally being recommended by a former technician in the Heart Station by the name of BEATRICE M. SCHIED.

According to Dr. BELLET, he has been GOLD's superior since GOLD's employment in September 1948, and at all times he has found him to be a very hard worker, pleasant, a type of individual who would do anyone in the Heart Station a favor at any time, and the type of person who, occasionally, mentions something about his family or personal background, but he never recalls GOLD as engaging in any discussions relating to politics or world affairs. He stated that nothing had ever occurred which would have caused him to question GOLD's loyalty in any way.

During the interview with Dr. BELLET, he made available to the interviewing Agents the brief case owned by HARRY GOLD, and an examination of the same failed to disclose any material pertinent to instant investigation.

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The examination was made in the presence of Dr. BELLET, who stated that the material was pertinent to hospital affairs.

Miss DOROTHY EMILY BELL, Laboratory Technician Assistant, who resides at 439 South 46th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, telephone Evergreen 6-7579, advised that she has been employed at the Heart Station of the PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL since May 2, 1949. Since that time she has been in continuous daily contact with HARRY GOLD, working in the same room and on the same projects that GOLD was working on. She pointed out that in GOLD's work he is rather isolated, and that she has been the one who was in constant touch with him.

According to Miss BELL, during the entire time she has known GOLD, they have never entered into any discussions regarding politics or world affairs, and to the best of her knowledge, he has never confided in anyone at the hospital regarding his personal problems. He associated with the technicians, doctors, and fellow research men connected with the Heart Station exclusively, and had no close personal friends at the hospital. She described GOLD as being very pleasant at all times, nice to everyone, a very hard worker, and the type of person who would do a favor for anyone in the Heart Station. Further, she indicated that during the time she has known GOLD, nothing has ever occurred which would cause her to question his loyalty in any way. He had no friends visit him at the hospital, and only one personal friend known as "DOC" regularly telephoned him.

WILLIAM A. STEIGER, III, M. D., Resident Physician in Medicine, PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL, who resides at 520 East Durham Street, Philadelphia, telephone Wissahickon 7-9738, advised that he has been associated with the PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL since February of 1948, and that he has been connected with the Heart Station at the hospital since October 1, 1948. He has known HARRY GOLD since October of 1948, and stated that as far as is known, GOLD had no close personal associates at the hospital and his associations at the hospital were limited to persons connected with the Heart Station and the Laboratory, inasmuch as his duties confined him to the Heart Station. He stated that he had had numerous talks with GOLD over the period since October of 1948, but that they had never discussed political matters or world affairs. At various times GOLD had mentioned to Dr. STEIGER incidents concerning his

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birth in Switzerland, stating that his parents had had very hard times getting along, that he had encountered numerous difficulties in obtaining an education, and that he had had personal problems in employment. He described GOLD as a very likeable person, easy going, a type that would do a favor for anyone, and not at all reticent in speaking of his own personal affairs. He pointed out that he was an extremely hard worker, putting in long hours, and that at no time had any occurrence taken place which would have caused him to question GOLD's loyalty.

With respect to GOLD's previous employment, Dr. STEIGER related that GOLD had told him that he, GOLD, had previously been employed somewhere in New York by a concern known as A. BROTHMAN ASSOCIATES. According to GOLD'S story, he had been a partner in this venture, with an individual by the name of RICH (phonetic) and others, RICH being an elderly man who had a Ph.D. in Chemistry. According to the story told by GOLD, these individuals had invested money in this business, together with BROTHMAN, without any written security, and BROTHMAN had subsequently incorporated the business in such a manner as to exclude them financially so that they lost their investment. GOLD pointed out that at the end of the BROTHMAN venture, he had been left without any money whatever and that since his employment at the hospital, he had been engaged in some activity with the above described RICH in an effort to get money due them from BROTHMAN ASSOCIATES. This information regarding BROTHMAN ASSOCIATES was not confirmed by any other interviews at the hospital.

Dr. STEIGER also referred to some personal information concerning GOLD which might possibly be of interest. Dr. STEIGER related a story told by GOLD to the effect that one time while in New York, GOLD had left a brief case on a subway car and almost lost it inasmuch as the subway door had closed. However, someone in the subway handed it out to him through a window. GOLD had pointed out that he had been extremely alarmed at the time this incident occurred because the brief case had contained very valuable material belonging to his employers.

The following individuals were interviewed and could furnish no information in addition to that furnished by Dr. STEIGER, with the exception that GOLD was extremely close to his father; that GOLD's mother had been somewhat of a tyrant in that she ruled the GOLD household with an iron hand; and that GOLD was a very unselfish individual:

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Dr. DANIEL W. LEWIS, Research Fellow in Cardiology, PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL; residence, 23 Valley Road, Draxel Hill, Pennsylvania; telephone, Clearbrook 9-5069 (who has been at the PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL Heart Station since July 1, 1949).

Dr. M. D. PHELPS, Research Fellow in Cardiology, PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL; residence, 519 Walnut Lane, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania; telephone, Swarthmore 6-6142 (who has been at the PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL since November 1947 and at the Heart Station since July 1949).

Dr. JOHN ROBERT URBACH, Resident Physician, PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL; residence, 512 Elkins Avenue, Elkins Park, Pennsylvania; telephone, Melrose 1360 (who has been at the hospital since July 1, 1947 and at the Heart Station since July 1, 1949).

The following individuals, who are employed at the Heart Station as Technicians in Cardiology, were interviewed and could furnish no information in addition to what has previously been set forth:

DOROTHY DOLORES EDWELL, 7048 Grays Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; telephone, Saratoga 9-3816 (who has been employed at the Heart Station since January 1, 1950).

Mrs. JOHN C. BARBA, nee ANNE ARRISON, 5 East Chestnut Avenue, Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania; telephone, Wissahickon 7-8539 (who has been employed at the Heart Station since August 16, 1948).

ANTHONY A. LOMBARDI, PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL (who resides at the PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL and who has been connected with the Heart Station since February 12, 1948).

With respect to the interview with Mrs. BARBA, she pointed out that the only personal friend of GOLD who visited him at work, to the best of her knowledge, was a man by the name of THOMAS FERGUSON, who was connected with the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY and who comes to the Heart Station for medical attention, receiving electrocardiograph at the Heart Station.

MARGARET A. TIERNEY, Stenographer-Clerk, Heart Station, PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL, 655 Torresdale Avenue, Philadelphia, telephone Mayfair 4-3979, as previously reported, made available the time books for the Heart Station employees, which she maintained. She stated that of her own knowledge, HARRY GOLD has not missed any work other than his vacation period from August 1 to August 14, 1949, except one day in April 1950, when he attended a meeting of

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doctors and biochemists discussing heart diseases at Atlantic City, New Jersey. However, on this particular day he was reported as being present, inasmuch as they left the hospital and returned the same day.

Miss TIERNEY pointed out that over a period of the past two months, she has noticed a gradual change in GOLD's mannerisms, in that he became increasingly nervous. Other persons interviewed at the Heart Station verified this information, particularly Doctors BELLET, STEIGER and PHELPS, all of whom said that his work has suffered as a result. However, all persons interviewed pointed out that they had attributed this change to the fact that GOLD had been working long hours, and they assumed that it was because of this overwork.

Dr. DANIEL W. LEWIS, previously mentioned, was the only individual with whom GOLD apparently discussed his vacation in Maine in 1949. Dr. LEWIS related that according to GOLD, GOLD had gone to Maine to spend a two-week vacation but had become friendly with some unknown individual at this vacation resort and wound up paying some liquor bills, and as a result he had no funds after approximately three or four days, and returned home. This information was not verified by any other interviews.

Dr. JEFFERSON H. CLARK, Chief of Laboratories and Blood Bank, PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL, whose residence is 101 Maple Avenue, Wyncote, Pennsylvania, telephone Ogontz 3213, and Dr. HENRY P. SCHWARZ, Principal Biochemist, PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL, Main Pathological Laboratory, residence 4941 Larchwood Avenue, Philadelphia, telephone Allegheny 4-5625, furnished the following information concerning HARRY GOLD:

Both of the doctors explained that they had originally interviewed GOLD on September 7, 1948, along with six or seven other applicants for the chemist position in the Heart Station, and they recalled that he had been recommended by Dr. BELLET for the position. Their interviews related solely to his qualifications for the job as a biochemist in the Heart Station, and they did not recall any specific information concerning his background other than educational and previous types of work handled. Since GOLD's employment, they have had no contact with him except in official matters, and have no knowledge whatever of his personal activities. They described him as a likeable sort of individual, a hard worker and an able chemist, and stated that nothing had ever occurred which would have caused them to question his loyalty in any way.

Dr. SCHWARZ related that while he was having lunch with GOLD on a Saturday approximately three weeks previous, GOLD had mentioned that gas diffusion was an excellent method of separation of isotopes. Inasmuch as the previous experience of GOLD related to industrial chemistry, this statement

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sounded rather odd to Dr. SCHWARTZ, and he asked GOLD what he knew about atomic energy work. GOLD stated that he really knew nothing at all about atomic energy work. Because both of these men were returning from lunch at this point, the discussion was not carried further and no significance was attached to it at that time.

Mrs. GERTRUDE C. SARELLA, Assistant Superintendent's Office, PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL, made a check of the hospital's toll calls, and it was ascertained that the only recorded call made by GOLD was at 2:43 p.m. on April 11, 1950, when he called Chester 3-8393. No other information concerning this call was available.

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G. SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent DALE F. MORITZ on May 24, 1950. This information was obtained from the Selective Service file of HARRY GOLD maintained by the Pennsylvania State Office of Selective Service Records, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania.

Selective Service Registration Form completed October 16, 1940 for HARRY GOLD, 5032 North Boudinot Street, Philadelphia, telephone Davenport 8842, twenty-nine years of age; born December 12, 1910 at Bern, Switzerland; U. S. citizen. Person who will always know whereabouts - Mrs. CELIA GOLD, mother, same address. Employer - PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY, 1037 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

The reverse side bears the following descriptive data: male; white; 5'6"; 180 pounds; hazel eyes; brown hair; light brown complexion; Local Board No. 65, 5th and Wyoming Avenue, Philadelphia.

The face of this registration card bore a notation in the margin that the registrant's address was changed to 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; however, there was no date of this change. No letter or card changing his address was noted in the file, so he apparently notified the Local Board in person of this change.

Selective Service Questionnaire, Form DSS 40, dated November 19, 1941, contained the following statements in GOLD's handwriting:

Series 1 - Identification

HARRY GOLD - no aliases, 5032 North Boudinot Street, Philadelphia, telephone Davenport 8842, Social Security Number 160-05-4277, age thirty years on last birthday.

Series 2 - Physical Condition

Registrant stated he had no physical or mental defects or diseases and that he was not an inmate of any institution.

Series 3 - Education

Completed eight years elementary school and four years high school. Attended University of Pennsylvania - course in Chemistry, one and one-half years; Drexel Evening School - Chemical Engineering, two and one-half years; Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio - Chemistry, two years. (No dates were given for his attendance at any of the above schools and no degrees were listed.)

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Series 4 - Occupation

Presently employed Research Chemist - Vitamin Assays and research on fermentation problems. The following statement was noted:

"I have had twelve years experience in this kind of work."

Monthly earnings were listed as \$180.00.

There were the following quoted statements in this section of the questionnaire:

"In my present job, I am a regular employee working for a salary. I have worked eight years in my present job and expect to continue indefinitely."

"I am now employed in national defense work. My employer is PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY, 1037 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, whose business is manufacture of sugar, alcohol, dry ice, solvents, yeast."

He also stated that he was not engaged in any other business.

Series 5 - Agricultural Occupation

There were no entries in this section of the questionnaire.

Series 6 - Occupational Experience (Qualifications)

Registrant stated he was a chemical engineer and operated a pilot plant. He stated that he worked from 1936 to 1938 in this classification.

In answer to the question as to the occupation for which he was best fitted, registrant stated he was best fitted for work as a research chemist. He stated, "I am not licensed in a trade or profession. I have worked in the following state or states during the past two years - Pennsylvania."

Series 7 - Family Status and Dependents

"I am single. I have no children under eighteen years of age. The following is a list of all members of the family group in which I live:

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age Last Birthday</u>	<u>Relationship to Me</u>
HARRY GOLD	Male	30	Self
SAM GOLD	Male	61	Father
CELIA GOLD	Female	58	Mother
JOSEPH GOLD	Male	24	Brother

Registrant stated he began to contribute to the support of his mother, CELIA GOLD, in March 1932, at which time she was not earning any money. The following was the income for the family group during the twelve months previous to the date of this questionnaire (November 1941):

HARRY	\$2,010
SAM	900
CELIA	0
JOSEPH	800

HARRY stated he contributed \$600.00 during the previous twelve months to the support of the family group.

The registrant stated that his mother was a dependent because the amount of money earned by his father plus the amount contributed by his brother was insufficient for the living expenses of the family group. He stated that there was no property owned by either the registrant or by his dependents. He stated that the house or apartment in which he resided was rented and that he had \$240.00 in a savings account.

Series 8 - Minister, etc.

This section did not apply to HARRY GOLD and no entries were listed.

Series 9 - Citizenship

GOLD stated he was born at Bern, Switzerland, December 12, 1910; that he was a member of the white race; and that he was a citizen of the United States.

Series 10 - Conscientious Objection to War

There were no entries in this section.

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Series 11 - Court Records

GOLD stated, "I have not been convicted of a crime."

Series 12 - Military Service

There were no entries in this section of the questionnaire.

Series 13 - Present Member of Armed Forces, Official, etc.

There were no entries in this section of the questionnaire.

On the final page of the questionnaire, GOLD made an affidavit swearing to the truth of the statements in this Occupational Questionnaire and said the statements were all in his own handwriting. It was notarized November 29, 1941, the signature of the officer administering the oath being "HARRY FORCK, Chief Clerk." Under the notation "Minutes of Action by the Local Board," there was information that GOLD was classified 1-H on December 13, 1941.

The Selective Service file also contained a request for deferment, Form 42-A, which was sent to Local Board No. 65 by the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY December 5, 1941, requesting deferment because the company manufactured alcohol used in making explosives, and stating GOLD was listed as an operations chemist who needed years of experience to reach his present efficiency. A statement was made that if the registrant was removed from his position, both the quality and quantity of production from this company would suffer because to replace him with a person of like abilities would take years of training. A statement was made that he is the only person employed by that firm with similar skill and training. The name of the official signing Form 42-A was H. H. JONES, Secretary and Treasurer, PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY, PENNSYLVANIA ALCOHOL CORPORATION. This form was notarized December 5, 1941.

There was also a form completed entitled, "Affidavit by Dependent Over Eighteen Years." This form was completed by GOLD's mother, CELIA GOLD, and was sworn to on December 2, 1941. She swore that she was the mother of HARRY GOLD and was partially supported by him. CELIA stated she had been supported for nine years by HARRY GOLD. During the previous twelve-month period, she stated he contributed \$600.00 in cash to her support, as well as \$400.00 in the form of room and board. She said she was at that time fifty-eight years of age, born in Russia, had no physical or mental defects, and had earned nothing in the past twelve months.

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She stated that in addition to the support contributed by HARRY GOLD, she had received \$900.00 in the past twelve months from her husband. She said that she could be supported without any contribution from HARRY at that time.

Also contained in the Selective Service file was an Occupational Questionnaire (cardboard form) dated June 23, 1942, which contained information that agreed with the information furnished in the first Occupational Questionnaire and, in addition, contained the following information:

GOLD stated that he first began working as a research chemist in 1934. At the time he completed this questionnaire, he stated he was experimenting with Vitamin B and did work on yeast, alcohol and sugar at this plant (PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY). He stated that in his work he uses bacteriological and chemical laboratory equipment. Under the occupation in which the registrant had previous experience or training, GOLD listed the following:

Bacteriologist  
Chemist  
Chemical Engineer  
Mathematician

There was also a statement that he had not registered with the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel, Washington, D. C. GOLD said he was best fitted for a job as research chemist and second best for a job as chemical engineer, stating he had been employed as a chemical engineer from 1936 to 1938 in "plant development of processes worked out in laboratory."

The file also contained a physical examination form in which GOLD indicated he had a tendency toward high blood pressure. The form also showed that GOLD had second and third degree burns on the hands and body. It stated he spoke the Swiss language. Dr. ALBERT B. KITZ (apparently the Local Board doctor) signed the form February 12, 1942, indicating GOLD had "hypertension."

The file further contained AGO Form 221, which is the physical examination form completed when GOLD reported for induction. This form stated GOLD was naturalized through his father's papers in 1921 at the United States District Court in Philadelphia. Under the notation "Person to be Notified in Case of Emergency," he listed CELLA GOLD or SAM GOLD, 5032 North Boudinot Street, Philadelphia. This form was completed by S. J. SULLIVAN, Captain, Army Medical Corps, dated April 20, 1942. The doctor said that GOLD had a disqualifying defect considered irremediable, and unfit for military duty. He was classified 4-F as a result of hypertension, cardio vascular.

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The Selective Service file further contained DSS Form 42-B requesting deferment for HARRY GOLD, which form was completed May 3, 1945 and signed by R. P. SMITH, Employment Manager, PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY. This form lists HARRY GOLD as Chemical Supervisor, describing his duties as the taking care of chemical control and analytical works of the plant.

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#### H. COMMUNIST CONNECTIONS

Confidential Informants T-1, T-2, T-3 and T-4, all of known reliability, who are familiar with activities of the Communist Party and are acquainted with many Communist Party members in the Eastern Pennsylvania District, were contacted on May 29, 1950, and each advised, upon observing a photograph of HARRY GOLD, that he was not acquainted with him, did not know of any Communist activity on GOLD's part, and had never heard him mentioned by any Party members up until the time of his arrest.

#### I. CREDIT AND CRIMINAL

The records of the Identification Division of the Philadelphia Police Department were examined and it was found that HARRY GOLD, 6823 North Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, born December 12, 1910, at Bern, Switzerland, had no record therein.

The files of the Philadelphia Credit Bureau, Inc., contain no information regarding HARRY GOLD.

The records of the FBI Identification Division disclosed that HARRY GOLD, born December 12, 1910, in Switzerland; residing 5032 North Boudinot Street, Philadelphia and employed by the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY, was fingerprinted on July 20, 1942, by the Captain of the Port, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in connection with an application for a Coast Guard Identification card. This bore Captain of the Port #04176058.

#### J. DESCRIPTION

The following description of subject HARRY GOLD was obtained from the records of the Office of Selective Service records, the FBI Identification Division and personal observation and interrogation:

Name & aliases

HARRY GOLD, was., Henry Gold, Henrich Gold, Henrich Goldnitzki, Henrich Golodnitsky, Frank Keppler, Frank Kessler, (fnu) Raymond.

Sex

Male

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Philadelphia file #65-1307

Race	White
Age	39
Date of birth	December 12, 1910
Place of birth	Bern, Switzerland
Citizenship	Has derivative citizenship through naturalization of father on June 6, 1922, Certificate #1591271.
Height	5'6"
Weight	163 pounds
Build	Heavy
Eyes	Hazel
Hair	Brown
Complexion	Medium
Occupation	Chemist
Employment	PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL
Marital status	Single
Relatives	Father - SAM GOLD, 6823 N. Kindred Street, Phila., Pa. Brother - JOSEPH GOLD, 6823 N. Kindred Street, Phila., Pa. 6823 N. Kindred Street, Phila., Pa.
Residence	
Fingerprint classification	Fingerprints on file with the FBI Identification Division
Photograph	A photograph is available in the Philadelphia Office.
Handwriting & handprinting	On file at FBI Laboratory.

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### III. INTERVIEWS WITH HARRY GOLD PRECEDING ARREST

On May 15, 1950, Special Agents T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and RICHARD E. BRENNAN contacted HARRY GOLD at the PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL, 34th Street and Curie Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Upon this initial contact, GOLD advised that he was in the middle of some chemical research and would not be available for interview until approximately 5:00 P.M. GOLD was subsequently re-contacted and advised he would be delayed until 7:00 P.M.

At 7:00 P.M. the above named Agents, accompanied by the writer, met HARRY GOLD at the main entrance of the PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL and was driven to the Philadelphia Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 500 Widener Building.

The interview of HARRY GOLD, which began at approximately 7:20 P.M., on May 15, 1950, was conducted by Special Agents T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and RICHARD E. BRENNAN. During this interview, HARRY GOLD was shown a picture of EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, along with other pictures of no investigative significance. GOLD looked at the photograph of FUCHS and after a few moments stated, "This is a very unusual picture, that is that English spy". However, GOLD denied ever having met FUCHS, and said he merely recognized his picture from the pictures he had seen in the newspapers.

This interview was terminated at approximately 11:05 P.M. At this time an appointment was made to continue the interview of GOLD at his convenience. The date set for the next interview was Friday, May 19, 1950, at 5:00 P.M.

Upon completion of the interview, HARRY GOLD was driven back to the hospital by Special Agent ROBERT G. JENSEN, as GOLD stated he had some material to put away. After a short wait at the hospital, HARRY GOLD was driven to his residence at 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia.

On May 19, 1950, the interview of HARRY GOLD was continued by Special Agents T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and RICHARD E. BRENNAN at the Philadelphia Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. During this interview, HARRY GOLD furnished information concerning his family and his background. When questioned concerning vacation periods and trips that he may have made during 1943, 1944 and 1945, GOLD stated that he had never been west of the Mississippi River, nor had he ever made any trips to the New England area. GOLD was again shown a picture of FUCHS and he again stated that he had never met or seen FUCHS in his life. At this time he stated that he recalled having seen the picture of FUCHS in Newsweek magazine.

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During this interview arrangements for a voluntary search were discussed with HARRY GOLD. He offered to permit a search of his premises at 6823 Kindred Street, on Saturday morning, May 20, 1950, during the period that his father and brother would be away from home. GOLD offered to furnish a key so that the Agents could enter his residence. At this time arrangements were completed to conduct a voluntary search on May 22, 1950, when HARRY GOLD would be at home. Arrangements were also made for continuance of the interview on the following day, May 20, 1950.

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

On May 21, 1950, HARRY GOLD was again interviewed by Special Agents T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and RICHARD E. BRENNAN. The interview on this date began at approximately 3:30 P.M. and continued until 7:20 P.M. During this interview, HARRY GOLD continued to deny any association or acquaintance with EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS.

#### IV. DEALINGS WITH EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS

##### A. HARRY GOLD'S VERSION

###### 1. Preliminary Denials

On May 15, 19, and 21, 1950, HARRY GOLD, during the interviews conducted by Special Agents T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and RICHARD E. BRENNAN, continued to steadfastly deny ever having met or having had any association in any way, shape or fashion, with EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS.

###### 2. Search and Admission

On May 22, 1950, HARRY GOLD permitted Special Agents T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and RICHARD E. BRENNAN to enter his residence at 6823 Kindred Street, at approximately 8:30. A.M. At this time, HARRY GOLD executed the following written consent to a search of his premises:

"May 22, 1950

"I, HARRY GOLD, having been informed of my constitutional right not to have a search made of the premises hereinafter

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"mentioned without a search warrant and of my right to refuse to consent to such a search, hereby authorize RICHARD E. BRENNAN, and T. SCOTT MILLER, JR., Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, to conduct a complete search of my residence located at 6823 Kindred Ave, Phila., Penn. These agents are authorized by me to take from my residence any letters, papers, materials or other property which they may desire.

"This written permission is being given by me to the above named Special Agents voluntarily and without threats or promises of any kind.

(SIGNED)

HARRY GOLD

WITNESSES:

T. SCOTT MILLER, JR.  
Special Agent - F.B.I.

RICHARD E. BRENNAN  
Special Agent, FBI."

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

After this oral admission on the part of HARRY GOLD, he was asked if he would accompany the Agents to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Office, 500 Widener Building, Philadelphia, to continue to discuss this matter.

After arriving at the Philadelphia Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, HARRY GOLD furnished the following signed statement relative to his activities:

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"Philadelphia, Penna.  
May 22, 1950

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

/S/ HARRY GOLD  
5-22-50  
Philadelphia, Penna.

Witnessed:

T. S. MILLER, JR.  
Special Agent  
F.B.I. Justice  
5-22-50, Phila., Pa.

RICHARD E. BRENNAN  
Special Agent,  
FBI, Justice

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

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

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

/S/ HARRY GOLD  
5-22-50  
Philadelphia, Penna.

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

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

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HARRY GOLD was also furnished a receipt for items received during the search of his premises. Among the items obtained, these are believed to be pertinent:

1. Street map of the city of Santa Fe, New Mexico.
2. Time tables of the Pennsylvania Railroad containing schedules for Washington, Philadelphia, New England and Montreal, dated July 29, 1945.

A statement was also prepared setting forth that GOLD would voluntarily remain with Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents in order to facilitate his giving them the full story of his participation in espionage. This statement was signed by HARRY GOLD and witnessed by Special Agents T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and ROBERT G. JENSEN. The statement that GOLD signed is being set out in its entirety:

"Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
May 22, 1950

"I, HARRY GOLD of 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, having information that I desire to furnish voluntarily of my own free will to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, have asked them to make arrangements to that I can furnish this information to them over a period of time which may take several days, so that I can remain with them until I have furnished all the information of mutual interest in my possession.

"I do this of my own free will and no threats or promises have been made to me.

/s/ HARRY GOLD

"T. SCOTT MILLER, JR.  
Special Agent, F.B.I.-Justice

5-22-50  
Philadelphia, Pa.

"ROBERT G. JENSEN  
Special Agent, FBI. Justice"

During the evening of May 22, 1950, GOLD's brother, JOSEPH GOLD, appeared at the office in response to a phone call that HARRY had made to him. The first thing that HARRY GOLD told his brother in the presence of Special

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Agents RICHARD E. BRENNAN, T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and ROBERT G. JENSEN, was that he wanted his brother to know that he, HARRY, was the individual to whom Dr. KLAUS FUCHS gave the information on the atomic bomb.

During this same conversation the brother JOSEPH kept asking HARRY if it were a mistake, and whether HARRY actually knew the type of information he was transmitting. HARRY kept advising his brother that he knew what he was doing and that he was as deep in the matter as anyone could be. JOSEPH GOLD asked his brother if there was a possibility of it all being a mistake, of it being someone else, or a case of mistaken identity. HARRY GOLD advised his brother that although it might seem like a nightmare to him, there was no mistake about it whatsoever, and that he was definitely guilty of committing the acts which he had described to his brother.

HARRY GOLD advised his brother that he had voluntarily consented to remain with the Agents of this office until the complete story could be told by him concerning his associations. He told his brother that he was in no way being mistreated and that his brother should not worry about the way he would be treated while remaining with the Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He also told his brother that he was not arrested or in custody but was voluntarily remaining.

#### B. CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE

HARRY GOLD has advised that in September 1944 he went to the residence of KRISTEL FUCHS WEINEMAN (sister of KLAUS FUCHS), at 144 Lake View Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Mr. JOSEPH T. RYAN of the Payroll Department, Philadelphia Division, PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY, Delaware Avenue and Shackamaxon Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, made available the payroll records for HARRY GOLD for the week ending September 3, 1944. Mr. RYAN advised that these records reflected that GOLD received an extra week's pay in advance for a vacation for the following week. The record for the week ending September 10, 1944 disclosed that the amount of pay for that week was crossed out, indicating that GOLD was not paid for that period. Mr. RYAN interpreted this record to show that GOLD took his vacation beginning September 4, 1944 for one week.

HARRY GOLD said that in September 1945 he went to Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he met KLAUS FUCHS, and that he traveled via Chicago, Illinois and Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Mr. FRED KISSEL, Assistant Auditor, Palmer House Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, furnished Palmer House Registration Card #7678, dated September 16, 1945, which was prepared in the name of HARRY GOLD, 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia. The registration card indicated GOLD was a representative of the firm TERRY AND LEIBERT. The card discloses residence at the Palmer House Hotel on September 16, 1945 to September 17, 1945.

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Mr. COBY BRIEHN, Assistant Manager, Hilton Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico, furnished Guest Registration Card #78783 for the Hilton Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico. This card is dated September 19, 1945, and bore the name of HARRY GOLD, 5032 Boudinot Street, Philadelphia, 24. This registration card disclosed that GOLD was associated with A.B.A. LABORATORIES. HARRY GOLD was assigned Room 521.

The FBI Laboratory at Washington, D. C. came to the conclusion that the name HARRY GOLD and addresses appearing on guest Registration #78783 at the Hilton Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico, and the guest Registration Card #7678 of the Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois, were written by HARRY GOLD in each instance, whose known handwriting has previously been submitted to the FBI Laboratory.

Mr. JOSEPH T. RYAN, Payroll Department, Philadelphia Division, PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY, advised that an entry on Page 21 of a loan register maintained by the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY, reflected the following: An entry on this register on September 23, 1945, indicated that \$10.00 in cash was taken from HARRY GOLD's vacation pay of September 17, 1945. This amount was deposited in the PENNSYLVANIA ALCOHOL AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION (a subsidiary of the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY), on September 21, 1945.

#### C. PROSECUTIVE ACTION

On May 23, 1950, a complaint was sworn to by Special Agent JOHN M. COLLINS of the Federal Bureau of Investigation before MARTIN C. EPSTEIN, United States Commissioner, Eastern District of New York, charging that from on or about January 1, 1944 and continuing to the date of the complaint, HARRY GOLD and "JOHN" DOE conspired among themselves and with other persons unknown, to violate Subsection A, Title 32, Title 50, United States Code, in that HARRY GOLD would obtain from EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, documents, etc. relating to the national defense with intent and reason to believe that it was to be used to the injury of the United States and to the advantage of a foreign nation, the U.S.S.R., and that GOLD would deliver, etc. the documents, etc. to "JOHN" DOE, a representative officer, agent, and employee of the U.S.S.R., and to other persons unknown, who were not entitled to receive the documents, etc. In pursuance of the conspiracy, HARRY GOLD and "JOHN" DOE met in September, 1945 and conferred together in the vicinity of Jackson Heights, Long Island in the Eastern District of New York.

On May 23, 1950, a hearing was held before United States District Judge JAMES P. McGRANERY, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, sitting at Philadelphia.

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Federal Judge McGRANERY advised subject of his Constitutional rights and stated he was entitled to benefit of counsel and permitted HARRY GOLD to read a copy of the complaint filed against him in the Eastern District of New York. Federal Judge McGRANERY also asked him if he were the HARRY GOLD named therein. HARRY GOLD stated, "I am the HARRY GOLD named in the complaint". Thereupon Judge McGRANERY asked him if he wanted to waive removal to the Eastern District of New York.

In response to this question, HARRY GOLD said "I have voluntarily undergone questioning for a period of over a week now, and in that period I have not asked for an attorney. I would waive removal and go to New York but I think I would like to see an attorney first to ask him a few things before I go. I think now I will get in touch with my brother and have him see an attorney that I can consult before going to New York".

Judge McGRANERY informed him that this was satisfactory and fixed the date of the hearing for Monday, June 12, 1950. Judge McGRANERY also told GOLD that if, in the interim, he wanted to waive the hearing, it would be satisfactory for the attorney to get in touch with Judge McGRANERY. At this time bail was set in the amount of \$100,000.00 and GOLD was remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal in default of bail. Subsequent to the setting of bail, GOLD requested permission to call his brother and this permission was granted by Judge McGRANERY.

After the call had been completed to his brother, HARRY GOLD was removed by the United States Marshal and placed in the Moyamensing Prison. GOLD was later removed from the Moyamensing County Prison because of crowded conditions and placed by the prison authorities in the Holmesburg County Prison.

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V. OTHER ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES

A. PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY AND AFFILIATES

1. HARRY GOLD'S VERSION

HARRY GOLD advised that he had become involved in espionage activities as a result of making inquiries concerning the Communist Party during the summer of 1936. HARRY GOLD said that he had made several inquiries at different places concerning the Communist Party. In the fall of 1936 he said he was visited by a man who called himself PAUL SMITH. GOLD said that as a result of this meeting with SMITH, there began a period of industrial espionage during his employment at PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR until 1938. During the years 1938 to June, 1940, GOLD has advised he attended Xavier University at Cincinnati, Ohio and was not active in securing industrial espionage material. However, he has stated that upon his return to PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR in 1940, he was contacted by JACOB GOLOS and once again furnished information of an industrial espionage nature.

2. CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE

On the evening of May 22, 1950, HARRY GOLD told his brother, JOSEPH GOLD, that he had been securing industrial espionage material and passing it on to various Soviet contacts since the fall of 1936. This admission was made in the presence of Special Agents T. SCOTT MILLER, JR., RICHARD E. BRENNAN and ROBERT G. JENSEN.

B. UNKNOWN AMERICAN NUMBER 1 - SYRACUSE, N.Y., SUMMER 1942 TO POSSIBLY WINTER 1943

GOLD advised that he met this man on two occasions, the first time in the summer of 1942, the other time possibly in the winter of 1943. Both of these meetings happened in Syracuse, New York.

HARRY GOLD: The following description of this individual was furnished by

Age:	27 or 28 (at time of contact in 1942)
Height:	5'6" or 5'7"
Weight:	145 lbs.
Hair:	Blonde, somewhat wavy
Eyes:	Light brown or gray
Complexion:	Light
Nose:	Wedge shaped
Characteristics:	Carriage erect; dress ordinary; did not wear hat at either of these meetings; wore silver-rimmed glasses with fairly but not unusually large lenses.

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Occupation:

Believed to work for Crouse-Hines,  
Syracuse, N.Y.

*al Slack*  
C. UNKNOWN AMERICAN NUMBER 2, (X) wa MARTIN - ROCHESTER AND BUFFALO, N.Y.,  
LATE 1941 OR EARLY 1942

In connection with this individual, GOLD advised that he met this man once in Rochester and probably once in Buffalo, N.Y., in late 1941 or early 1942.

The description of this individual as furnished by GOLD is as follows:

Age:	36 to 38 (In 1941)
Height:	5'10" to 5'11"
Weight:	165 lbs.
Hair:	Light Brown
Eyes:	Brown
Characteristics:	Dark eyebrows; a fairly wide, but not exceptionally so, mouth; thin face; generally lanky or bony physical structure; once wore a cloth, zipper jacket to meeting
Occupation:	Believed to be chemist or engineer working at Eastman-Kodak, Rochester.

D. UNKNOWN AMERICAN NUMBER 3 - BUFFALO, N.Y., SUMMER OF 1942

The description of this man as furnished by HARRY GOLD is extremely sketchy. His only impression of this man, whom he met very briefly, was that he was of exceptional height and weight and that he was well over six feet. GOLD also said that he believed this man to be about 35 years of age in 1942 and he did not have much hair. GOLD also advised that his only meeting with this individual occurred in Buffalo, N.Y.

E. UNKNOWN AMERICAN NUMBER 4 - EITHER SYRACUSE OR BUFFALO, N.Y., IN 1942

The description of this individual as furnished by HARRY GOLD is as follows:

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Age:	About 40 (In 1942)
Height:	5'11"
Weight:	170 lbs.
Hair:	Dark
Eyes:	Dark
Characteristics:	Clean shaven but heavy beard, large nose, dresses in dark clothes
Nationality:	Possibly Italian.

The information relative to the above listed four unknown American contacts was furnished to Special Agents T. SCOTT MILIER, JR. and RICHARD E. BRENNAN.

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F. ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

During the initial interviews of HARRY GOLD on May 15, 19, 21, 1950, he told this version of his dealings with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN.

He said he first met ABRAHAM BROTHMAN in 1940 when BROTHMAN was with the ~~Hendrick Manufacturing Company~~ in New York City. He said his meeting with BROTHMAN was as a result of his contact with JACOB GOLOS. GOLD said at this time BROTHMAN was operating the ~~Republic Chemical Machinery Company~~ and doing work with and for the Hendrick Manufacturing Company.

GOLD stated that BROTHMAN left the Hendrick Manufacturing Company in approximately July of 1942. He also said that sometime during the period that BROTHMAN was employed by Hendrick, in perhaps 1941 or 1942, BROTHMAN wanted GOLD to collaborate with him on writing a book. BROTHMAN was to be the author of this book and GOLD was to write the chemical end of it. GOLD added that this book was never written and that no attempt was ever made to write it.

GOLD stated that BROTHMAN left the Hendrick Manufacturing Company in about the middle of 1942 and went with HENRY ~~GOLWINNE~~ in an organization known as Chemurgy Design Corporation, New York City. GOLD advised that the individuals connected with this organization were BROTHMAN, ~~GOLWINNE~~, ARTHUR E. ~~WEBER~~, GUS ~~MOLLAN~~, OSCAR ~~VAGO~~, EMIL ~~BARISH~~ and JULES ~~KORCHEIN~~. GOLD advised that BROTHMAN's salary at Chemurgy was supposed to be \$200.00 a week. He said later that BROTHMAN told him he had received only a hundred dollars a week in salary while at Chemurgy. GOLD advised that BROTHMAN was always a little broke as far as finances were concerned and could never be termed what is called "a big money man."

GOLD stated that BROTHMAN, while with Chemurgy Design, was doing work for a Virginia distilling company at one time. GOLD was unable to recall the name of this firm. He said that he brought back some information on this distillery from New York and ran some experiments in his laboratory at Pennsylvania Sugar relative to using a certain process in the distillery. He added that among other jobs he did for BROTHMAN, while BROTHMAN was at Chemurgy Design, were two jobs on a nickel recovering process which dealt with the cleaning away of sludge and then clearing the nickel. GOLD advised that he would take this work and perform the experiments in the laboratory of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. GOLD said another job he did for BROTHMAN was one for

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an organization in Paterson, N.J. GOLD was unable to recall the name of this firm.

GOLD said that in approximately May or June of 1944, while BROTHMAN was still associated with Chemurgy Design, BROTHMAN opened a small laboratory of his own on 32nd Street, near Park or Fourth Avenue, in New York City. He said that this laboratory had very little equipment in it and was for the use of BROTHMAN in conducting experiments. GOLD said that he was in this laboratory on one occasion and that subsequently when BROTHMAN left Chemurgy and formed his new company, this new company took over the space occupied by BROTHMAN's small laboratory and utilized it as their temporary headquarters. This new organization that BROTHMAN formed was known as ABRAHAM BROTHMAN ASSOCIATES. GOLD advised that BROTHMAN, VAGO, BARISH and KORCHEIN decided, in August 1944 when they severed connections with Chemurgy Design Corporation, to form an organization of their own which became known as ABRAHAM BROTHMAN ASSOCIATES.

Subsequent to the period that BROTHMAN began running his own organization and before GOLD was employed by him sometime in the Summer of 1945, GOLD advised that he did some work for BROTHMAN on a urea formaldehyde glue, which GOLD described as a cold process glue. This again was one of the processes which GOLD worked on in the laboratory in Philadelphia after receiving the material from BROTHMAN in New York. GOLD also said that sometime prior to this, he had brought a hand refractometer from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company Laboratories at Philadelphia to BROTHMAN's laboratory in New York.

GOLD said that most of his trips from Philadelphia to New York to see BROTHMAN were to pick up material which GOLD would then take back with him to Philadelphia and work on in the company laboratory.

Concerning the work done by ABRAHAM BROTHMAN ASSOCIATES and the contracts held by them, a process of hot setting glue was one of the few contracts held by ABRAHAM BROTHMAN ASSOCIATES at the time of its formation. GOLD said that the work on this particular process was done for the ~~Chinese Commission~~ on Aeronautical Affairs. He said the individuals in contact with BROTHMAN who were associated with the Chinese Commission were C. S. ~~MAN~~, a Business Manager, and Y. C. ~~YANG~~, a Chemical Engineer. Other processes handled by ABRAHAM BROTHMAN ASSOCIATES and on which GOLD had worked was one on the removal of water from methyl metacrylate and monomer. This was in connection with the work being done for the Chinese Commission and dealt with the manufacture of plexiglass.

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GOLD said that from October 1944 until he was hired by BROTHMAN in 1946, he made frequent trips to New York to see BROTHMAN. GOLD said that most of these trips were made either on Sundays or during the evenings if he were not too tired. GOLD said that on only one of these occasions did he see BROTHMAN at the latter's office on 32nd Street. He also advised that many times between the time that BROTHMAN worked at Hendrick Manufacturing Company and up until May of 1946, BROTHMAN tried to persuade GOLD to come in with BROTHMAN. GOLD said that he thought his position with Pennsylvania Sugar was secure and further that he did not desire to live away from his family in Philadelphia. However, GOLD said that the Pennsylvania Sugar Company curtailed some of its business and started discharging employees in January of 1946. He said that he was among the number who were discharged at that time.

GOLD advised that he was interviewed for a job at the Navy Yard in Philadelphia. However, he said that he heard nothing immediately from this interview and, accordingly, went to see BROTHMAN in New York in May of 1946. At this time BROTHMAN hired GOLD and GOLD became his Chief Chemist at a salary of \$200.00 per week.

GOLD said that he ceased working with BROTHMAN as his Chief Chemist at BROTHMAN's Laboratory at Elmhurst, Long Island, on approximately June 2, 1948. He said that among his reasons for leaving was the fact that his mother had died in Philadelphia the previous September and his aged father and brother, JOSEPH, were left alone in the family home. GOLD advised that for a period of almost one year prior to his resignation he had received no salary from BROTHMAN. He said that the other employees there had not received salaries either.

GOLD said that BROTHMAN owes him approximately \$4,000.00 in back pay but that he had more or less abandoned all hope of ever getting it. He said at this point that BROTHMAN had cost him all his money and his mother. Several times during the interview, GOLD expressed admiration for BROTHMAN's ability in his field and described him as brilliant.

The information previously set forth was furnished by HARRY GOLD prior to his confession on May 22, 1950. After his confession, HARRY GOLD advised that the story of his dealings with BROTHMAN was partly fact and somewhat embellished by fiction.

On May 22, 1950, HARRY GOLD furnished the following information concerning his dealings and associations with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. He said that he had first met ABRAHAM BROTHMAN late in 1940. GOLD advised that he had told BROTHMAN he had been sent by JACOB GOLOS for the purpose

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of obtaining chemical processes from BROTHMAN for delivery to GOLOS. GOLD said that on the original meeting with BROTHMAN he used the fictitious name FRANK KESSLER or some other name.

GOLD also advised that on one occasion, BROTHMAN asked him if he would make an appropriate contact for BROTHMAN to see if some Russian work could not be thrown his way. GOLD specified, however, that BROTHMAN meant legitimate work, such as being a consulting engineer for a Russian organization, and receiving a legitimate fee for the work.

GOLD also advised that he and BROTHMAN had very little conversation about JACOB GOLOS. He also said that he believed that on only two occasions did he deliver any material to GOLOS which he had received from BROTHMAN and that in both instances they were BROTHMAN's own designs and not chemical processes. GOLD also said that on several occasions, after receiving material from BROTHMAN for delivery to GOLOS, he (GOLD) looked at the material and decided it was useless so he tore it up.

GOLD said that prior to May 1946, when he became employed by BROTHMAN, he had visited BROTHMAN's home in Queens on at least one occasion and possibly a couple of more times. He also said that he had met Mrs. BROTHMAN and referred to her as NAOMI. GOLD also said that after May 1946 he had lived at the BROTHMAN home in Queens for at least a couple of weeks and several times had visited the BROTHMAN summer home in Peekskill, N.Y. GOLD also advised that it was his definite impression that BROTHMAN was "peanuts" as far as his importance in being a contact was concerned. He stated that BROTHMAN, in his impression, was an opportunist who was using GOLD and any contacts which GOLD might have had for the furtherance of BROTHMAN's personal aims and gains, particularly in securing contract work for himself. GOLD also advised that he believed BROTHMAN was the only one of all his associates who probably had an idea that he (GOLD) was a Soviet agent.

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G. THERMAL DIFFUSION RESEARCH

On interview on May 15, 1950, GOLD told the interviewing Agents that he had never done any research on atomic energy work but that he had written an article relating to the thermal diffusion of gases, which was entitled "Thermal Diffusion - A Prospectus." GOLD stated that it was the dream of all scientists to perfect a means of recovering valuable products from waste material, such as the gases that escape in a smokestack, and that he, like many other chemists and scientists, dreamed of perfecting a procedure to recover these products. GOLD volunteered to bring a copy of his article in and turn it over to the interviewing Agents on the next day of interview.

On May 19, 1950, GOLD voluntarily turned over a copy of his article entitled "Thermal Diffusion - A Prospectus," to Special Agents RICHARD E. BRENNAN and T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. This was a six-page typewritten article. GOLD stated that having once had this prospectus typed, he had several photostatic copies of the same prepared at the Franklin Institute, of which he was a member.

Mr. SAMUEL ~~C~~LEVINGER, JR., Controller of the Franklin Institute, checked his photostatic invoices for the period of August 1945 to October 1946, but could find no record during that period of GOLD having his thermal diffusion prospectus photostated. However, during this period it was ascertained that GOLD on three different occasions had ordered photostatic prints of the following articles:

Order No. 832, which was dated March 19, 1946 and carried Invoice No. B594-39, reflecting that GOLD had photostats made from the following articles:

Volume 57, Page 661 of the book entitled "Physical Review." This article was carried under the caption, "Letters to the Editor" by S. PHILLIPS, Frankel University of Rochester, Rochester, New York, and was dated February 14, 1940. The title of this letter was "Elementary Derivation of Thermal Diffusion."

Volume 61, Page 726 of "Physical Review." This was carried under the caption "Abstracts" and contained six articles.

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1. Ultra-violet Absorption Spectra of Some Sugars.
2. Photographic Effect of Zinc.
3. The Infra-Red Absorption of Silver Cyanide.
4. Space Group and Lead Positions in Lead Sulconate.
5. Thermal Diffusion Tube for Liquids.
6. An Interpretation of Wave Mechanics.

From the Journal of Chemical Physics, he had the following articles photostated:

Volumes 7, Page 530-535. This was an article entitled "A Simple Theory for Separation of Gases by Thermal Diffusion," by L. J. GILLESPIE.

Volume 8, Pages 965-969. This was an article entitled "Effect of Gravitational Field on the Thermal Separation Method" by MILTON FARBER and W. F. LIBBY.

Volume 12, Page 349. Two articles appeared on this page under the caption "Letters to the Editor."

1. "Depolarization of Raman Lines" by GEORGE BLOCKER, JOHN F. HASKIN and CLAIRE C. PATTERSON.
2. "Thermal Diffusion in Liquids" by HOWARD CARR.

Order No. 737 dated February 27, 1946 carried Invoice No. B105-44. The following articles were photostated for GOLD:

Volume 55, Pages 1083-1095 of "Physical Review." This was an article captioned, "On the Theory of Isotope Separation by Thermal Diffusion" by W. H. FURRY, R. CLARK JONES and L. ONSAGER.

Volume 8, Pages 843-844 of the "Journal of Chemical Physics." This was an article entitled, "A Confirmation of the Theory of Thermal Diffusion" by T. I. TAYLOR and GEORGE GLOCKER.

Volume 9, Pages 370-374 and Pages 690-692 of the "Journal of Chemical Physics." Pages 370-374 was an article entitled "Thermal Diffusion in Ternary Liquid Mixtures, Particularly Aqueous Solutions Containing Ferrous Chloride," by L. J. GILLESPIE and SAMUEL BRECK. Pages 690-692 was an article entitled "The Production of Concentrated Carbon (13) by Thermal Diffusion," by ALFRED O. NIER and JOHN BARDEEN.

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Order No. 552 dated September 9, 1946 carried Invoice No. B194-14. This was a request for articles which appeared in the Journal entitled "Petroleum." These articles were found in the July 1944 issue on Pages 113-115. The article found on Page 113 was entitled "Troubles Caused by Leaded Fuels" by H. H. STUARD. On Pages 114-115 was found the article "Practical Examination of Lubricating Greases for Stability" by M. W. WEBBER.

Order No. 853, dated November 20, 1946, carried Invoice No. B200-16. This was a request for one copy of an article which appeared in the "Journal of General Chemistry - USSR" and found in Volume 10, Pages 927-934. This article was written in Russian, but numerous chemical formulas were set out in connection with the article.

Another request was made by GOLD on July 18, 1949 for an article which appeared in Volume 26, Section E, Number 6, which was the December 1948 issue of the "Canadian Journal of Research." This article appeared on Pages 295-298 and was entitled "The Use of Polyvinyl Alcohol in the Colorimetric Determination of Magnesium in Plasma or Serum by Means of Titan Yellow," by F. C. HEAGY.

Investigation at Franklin Institute was conducted by SAs JAMES J. MIDDLETON and ALBERT L. PIERCE on May 25, and 26, 1950.

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VI. ESPIONAGE SUPERIORS

The following information is that received from HARRY GOLD relative to contacts he made in which he passed information to his superiors. The following listed people and their descriptions are those that GOLD furnished:

PAUL SMITH

(First contact 1936)

Name:	PAUL SMITH
Height:	5'8" or 5'9"
Weight:	165 lbs.
Hair:	Light, silver blonde
Complexion:	Very fair
Eyes:	Light
Facial Features:	Fairly broad face, regular straight nose, square chin and very light eyebrows.
Build:	Stocky, broad shoulders
Nationality:	Possibility he was a Dane as there was some mention of life in Denmark.
Characteristics:	Extremely pleasant manner and a pleasing personality, without appearing obvious about it.
Dress and Personal Appearance:	Hands almost beautiful in that they are well kept and manicured; clothing was neat.
Marital Status:	GOLD received impression PAUL was married but wife not here.
Places of Meeting:	About two meetings in Philadelphia, the remainder in New York.

STEVE SWARTZ

(GOLD not sure of first name)

Height:	5'9"
Age:	About 35 in 1936 or 1937
Hair:	Straggly, not too well combed, light brown
Complexion:	Pasty, usually needed shave, a blondish beard.

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Eyes:	Light
Characteristics:	Shambling walk; frowzy look
Facial Characteristics:	A wide mouth
Nationality:	This contact had a Russian accent.

FRED

(Date of Contact - 1938)

Age:	About 40 in 1938
Height:	5'4" to 5'6"
Weight:	140 lbs.
Hair:	Dark
Eyes:	Dark
Facial Characteristics:	Jowls sag; wore a black mustache; had a large nose
Complexion:	Swarthy
Build:	Stocky
Nationality:	This contact had a Russian accent.

JACOB GOLOS

(Contact made in July, 1940)

HARRY GOLD has advised that GOLOS made his initial contact with him by telephone, advising that he was a friend of FRED and STEVE. Detailed information concerning GOLOS is not being set out as his death was confirmed in November, 1943.

SAM

(Date of Contact late 1940 to late 1943 or early 1944)

Age:	33 to 34 in 1941
Height:	5'5" to 5'7"
Weight:	145 lbs.
Build:	Small and slight
Hair:	Light brown and sparse
Complexion:	Swarthy
Eyes:	Brown, appeared to be murky or bloodshot

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Nose:

Not quite straight when facing from front.

Teeth:

Yellow, probably from cigarettes. Usually wore tan gabardine suits; sometimes dressed sloppily.

Dress:

Mechanical engineer

Occupation:

Residence:

Believed to be in Upper Manhattan. Either not married or wife not with him as SAM gave impression he lived in bachelor type apartments.

Marital Status:

In connection with this individual, HARRY GOLD has tentatively identified him as being identical with SEMEN SEMENOV.

JOHN

(Period of Contact was 1944 and 1945)

Age:

35

Height:

5'10"

Weight:

180 to 185 lbs.

Build:

Medium, broad shouldered

Hair:

Dark, straight, well cut. Combed so that part of it was straight back.

Eyes:

Dark

Teeth:

White and regular

Dress:

American style clothing with a hat similar to a Homburg, but may have been snap brim with brim turned up. Russian, perhaps of Georgian extraction. Walk described as mincing, but not effeminate.

Nationality:

Peculiarities:

Marital Status:

GOLD's impression is that he was married and his wife was in the United States with him.

GOLD has tentatively identified JOHN as being identical with ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV.

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METHODS OF CONTACT

GOLD has advised that beginning with PAUL SMITH, who was his initial contact in espionage matters, the following prescribed pattern was followed in all his contacts with his espionage superiors:

He advised that a date, time, and place of meeting would be established and in addition to this original meeting, a place for an alternate meeting was also arranged. GOLD has advised that the place of the alternate meeting was always different from the original planned meeting. He has said that plans for a subsequent meeting would be arranged at the specific time that he met his superior.

GOLD has advised that in connection with planning the alternate meetings, the usual arrangements were that there was never more than a second alternate meeting arranged. All these meetings have been arranged, according to GOLD, only from one meeting to the next. He has indicated that the purpose of the alternate meetings was to permit a contact should the first arranged meeting not be kept.

CLAIM OF NON-PAYMENT

GOLD has consistently denied ever having received any payment for any of the trips he has made in continuance of his espionage activities. He has indicated that money had been offered to him, but he refused to accept same.

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I. EVENTS LEADING TO GOLD'S CONFESSION

The purpose of the interview with HARRY GOLD was, of course, to determine if he were identical with the unknown American contact of Dr. KLAUS FUCHS while the latter was working in this country on atomic research. In addition to a physical description of this contact, the Agents had certain other information relative to this unknown contact. Therefore, prior to talking with GOLD, the Agents felt that the initial interview with GOLD should be aimed at eliciting from him facts concerning his past activities, which would either be a denial or an admission relative to these known facts. The facts concerning this unknown contact are as follows:

- (1) Met FUCHS in Boston and also was seen by FUCHS' sister and brother-in-law, the HEINEMANS.
- (2) He had mentioned to the HEINEMANS that he had been in Buffalo.
- (3) Met FUCHS on two occasions in Santa Fe.
- (4) Met FUCHS in New York.
- (5) Was apparently well acquainted with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and had knowledge of BROTHMAN's trouble at the CHEMURGY DESIGN CORPORATION and the fact that BROTHMAN apparently had been cheated by his partners.
- (6) Knowledge that BROTHMAN was working on an aerosol bomb and a DDT process.
- (7) Apparently was interested in forming a laboratory of his own.
- (8) Was to do some work or had done work on a process of thermal diffusion of gases.

There were, of course, certain known facts about the individual which needed no confirmation. Those were the fact that this individual very likely was a chemist, which GOLD, of course, could not deny, and that his physical description generally resembled FUCHS' unknown contact.

The Agents had to keep in mind that GOLD had been previously questioned by Agents concerning his association with JACOB GOLOS, a known Soviet

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MR. + MRS. ROBERT HEINEMAN



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agent, as well as GOLD's association with BROTHMAN. Too, GOLD testified about these facts before a Federal Grand Jury in New York in June of 1947.

On May 15, 1950, GOLD was contacted by Agents MILLER and BRENNAN and was requested to voluntarily accompany the Agents to the Philadelphia Office for an interview. GOLD was agreeable to this, and the initial interview lasted about three and one-half hours. Most of the questions were purposely about GOLD's association with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, and it was apparent initially that GOLD was under the impression that the Agents were more desirous of information about BROTHMAN than they were about GOLD.

During this interview the Agents obtained statements from GOLD that he had never been in the New England area; that he had never been west of the Mississippi; that he had knowledge of BROTHMAN's trouble at CHELURGY, of BROTHMAN's apparently being cheated by his three associates; that BROTHMAN worked on an aerosol bomb and a DDT process. In addition, the Agents were able to ascertain that GOLD learned of this information about BROTHMAN's trouble at a very pertinent date. GOLD was also asked if he at any time ever considered forming a laboratory, and he stated that he had given it consideration many times. In connection with obtaining information about BROTHMAN, GOLD, of course, was asked concerning his employment by BROTHMAN and, in particular, all chemical processes which he or BROTHMAN had worked on. Toward the end of the first interview, GOLD was asked if he had ever been interested in a process on thermal diffusion of gases, to which GOLD answered, "That is my baby, that is my dream." He stated that he had written a dissertation on thermal diffusion, a copy of which he would make available to the Agents.

At this first interview GOLD was shown photographs of GOLOS, ELIZABETH BENTLEY, FUCHS, and various other individuals of no immediate investigative significance. When GOLD looked at FUCHS' picture, he stated, "That is a very unusual picture -- that is that English spy." He said that he had never met FUCHS and merely recognized his picture from newspapers; as he had the picture of ELIZABETH BENTLEY, whom he identified by name. He, of course, identified GOLOS' picture.

The Agents were unable to talk with GOLD until May 19, 1950, at which time it was decided that he should be questioned very thoroughly concern-

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ing his possible association with KLAUS FUCHS. This interview lasted about six hours and took place at the Philadelphia Office.

GOLD was again questioned concerning possible trips he had made and was asked point blank if he had ever been to Boston, if he had ever been to Buffalo, or if he had ever been to Santa Fe, and was asked other questions of a similar nature. During this interview, the Agents obtained handwriting and hand-printing specimens, and inasmuch as GOLD was a chemist, many of the specimens were dictated to him from a chemical journal and many chemical formulas and symbols were interspersed in the dictation.

GOLD's suspicious association with JACOB GOLOS, a known Soviet agent, was pointed out to GOLD, and his weak explanation given to Agents at the time of the interview in 1947 was called to his attention. The Agents felt that this was one of the strongest points they could use in the questioning, as a lever to get him to admit his association with another Soviet agent, KLAUS FUCHS.

The Agents kept showing pictures of FUCHS as well as Mr. and Mrs. HEINEMAN to GOLD, but he steadfastly denied that he had ever met these individuals.

GOLD was questioned in detail relative to his reasons for using the name FRANK KESSLER upon occasion when meeting associates of BROTHMAN in New York. GOLD said that the reason he used this alias was so that his superior at the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY in Philadelphia, Dr. GUSTAV T. REICH, would not be aware of the fact that GOLD was contacting other chemical organizations. It was pointed out to GOLD that this constituted a great discrepancy between his fear that Dr. REICH might find out that he was in New York and the statements by GOLD that he worked on certain processes for BROTHMAN in the laboratories of the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY, literally under the nose of Dr. REICH. GOLD's explanation for this was very weak, and he admitted that he realized that he was taking great chances by doing this work for BROTHMAN in the laboratories of the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY.

GOLD was also confronted with the alleged statement he had made on one occasion to BROTHMAN's secretary to the effect that he was married and had two children and, further, that his brother was a paratrooper and had been killed in action. BROTHMAN's secretary stated that she later found out that neither statement was true. GOLD was asked why he should make such a statement to the secretary and also such a statement to the HEINEMANs. GOLD emphatically denied that he ever had made such a statement about his being married or about his brother, to anyone.

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At the conclusion of the interview on that date, arrangements were made to talk with GOLD the following day; but when he finally came to the office after work, he stated that he was too tired to talk with the Agents and therefore arrangements were made to see him the following afternoon. On May 19, 1950 the Agents stated that they would like his permission to conduct a search of his home but wanted to do such at a time when it would not prove embarrassing to GOLD, because of the fact that his brother and father were living with him. The Agents felt that their showing consideration for the father and brother would help break GOLD, inasmuch as it was apparent that he was very much devoted to both of them.

On May 21, 1950, GOLD was questioned at the Philadelphia Office for about three and one-half hours, during which time he consented to have motion pictures taken of him, as well as several still shots. It was at this interview that the Agents pointed out to GOLD that he should consider his father and brother in this matter, and that it probably would be much easier for them if GOLD explained his whole involvement in the matter to the Agents.

The following day, May 22, 1950, Agents MILLER and BRENNAN appeared at GOLD's house, 6823 Kindred Street, at approximately 8:30 a.m., at which time GOLD signed a waiver allowing the Agents to commence a search of his house.

The search started in the bedroom occupied by HARRY GOLD, which had considerable papers, books, chemical journals, and a vast amount of personal papers and effects. The first item which appeared to worry GOLD was a letter from the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY to GOLD, stating that a loan of \$500.00 which had been made to GOLD on February 9, 1945, had been repaid by GOLD. GOLD at first stated that he might have borrowed the money when he was considering starting a laboratory and then quickly changed his story and said that he probably was just in need of money.

The next item which worried GOLD was a Pennsylvania Railroad timetable for travel to Washington, Philadelphia, New England and Montreal, effective July 29, 1945. His explanation for possessing this was that he might have used it in connection with trips from New York City to Peekskill, New York, where BROTHMAN maintained a summer home.

The next item located by the Agents which worried GOLD was a sticker label on the inside of a book, bearing the name XIELEY, CARR AND LINDSEY, location unknown. When asked where the store was located, GOLD said that it was in Cincinnati and that the book had been purchased while he was going to Xavier.

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University. GOLD stated subsequent to his confession that this store is located in Rochester, New York, and he said that when the Agent read the name SIBLEY, CARR AND LINDSEY, he was greatly shocked. He said that he had not been aware that that label existed in any of his books.

The next and most important item located was a Chamber of Commerce map of the City of Santa Fe, New Mexico. This was located behind some books in a bookcase. GOLD was shown this and told "You forgot you had this, didn't you, HARRY," to which GOLD replied, "My God, where did that come from?" He then said, "I don't know how that thing got in there." The Agents quickly told GOLD that the whole thing was through and that the "jig was up" and he had better explain the whole matter. GOLD was obviously very shaken and said that he would like to have a few minutes to think. After about one minute and at 10:15 a.m., GOLD stated, "I am the man to whom KLAUS FUCHS gave his information." The Agents then requested GOLD to voluntarily accompany them to the Philadelphia Office to talk over the whole matter.

Prior to the elaboration on GOLD's involvement in Soviet espionage, the Agents pointed out to him what a mistake he had made and that the least he could do would be to try to assist the FBI in seeking out individuals with whom he had been involved, in an effort to try and prevent a recurrence of what GOLD had done.

The following observations and statements had been made by GOLD relative to the interviews prior to his confession:

- (1) GOLD stated that he did not think after the first interview that the Agents were actually questioning him concerning KLAUS FUCHS, although he considered it briefly but later dismissed it from his mind and thought it was merely a re-hash of his association with EROTHEMAN and GOLOS.
- (2) GOLD said that at the second interview, he realized that he "was caught." He said that when he was asked if he had ever been to Buffalo, it shook him very much inasmuch as it opened up a series of meetings he had in the upstate area of New York, which was unrelated to EROTHEMAN, FUCHS or GOLOS.

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- (3) GOLD said that the Agents' persistent questioning concerning vacations he took from the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY had him very worried because he recalled that he had taken a split vacation during the year of 1945 and had gone to Santa Fe, New Mexico on each occasion.
- (4) The questioning of him concerning his association with FUCHS and the HEINEMANS, of course, worried him, according to GOLD.
- (5) The manner of taking handwriting specimens from GOLD was another item which had GOLD very worried; that is, the reading from a chemical journal and including chemical symbols in the specimen. GOLD said that he recalled that when he was engaged in industrial espionage in the period of 1936 to 1938, he would write in long-hand detailed reports on chemical processes, which he turned over to his Russian contacts. GOLD said that he felt sure the Agents were in possession of some of these reports. He said he gave serious consideration to try and disguise his handwriting, but the steady dictation defeated any attempt on his part to consciously not write in his usual manner.

During the evening of May 22, 1950, after GOLD confessed, his brother, JOSEPH GOLD, came to the office, at which time GOLD informed JOSEPH of his espionage activities. HARRY told JOSEPH that the previous Friday he realized that the Agents "had him" and that from then on he was stalling for time in order to try to figure out some way that he could keep from embarrassing his family. GOLD told JOSEPH that he had considered very briefly the idea of running away, but then he knew that if he were not caught his father and brother would have to face questioning about something of which they had no knowledge.

GOLD advised the Agents that several years ago he had gone completely through his bedroom to throw away any incriminating material he might have. He said that he remembered once starting to destroy the map of the City of Santa Fe, but could not exactly recall whether he had actually destroyed it or not. GOLD said that when he cleaned out his room last, he threw away various timetables of trains servicing the Buffalo-Rochester-Syracuse area. GOLD said that he was shaken when confronted with the evidence of the \$500.00 loan because he had made that loan in order to finance his espionage activity. The timetable to the Boston area, he said, was used in connection with his trips to Boston. He said that when confronted with the Santa Fe folder, he knew there was nothing he could do.

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Several days after GOLD was in the Philadelphia County Prison, he made mention of the radio comedian, FIBBER MCGEE, and said, "Old FIBBER and I have something in common -- neither one of us ever got to clean out that closet."

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II. FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS OF HARRY GOLD

Special Agent ROBERT M. GRANT, on May 26, 1950, contacted Confidential Informant T-5, [REDACTED] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who made available information contained in their files concerning the account of HARRY GOLD. This information was furnished in confidence and should not be made public without the issuance of a subpoena. T-5 is of known reliability. b7D

An account was opened by HARRY GOLD on September 11, 1944 and closed on August 29, 1947. GOLD's business address was given as the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY, 1037 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His identification was his draft card and Captain of the Port Identification Card. The initial deposit in the account was in the amount of \$103.50. His occupation was shown as chemist. The index card, which, according to T-5, would show any account or transaction that GOLD had with the bank, showed that he had the checking account only. There was no record of any loans or other type transactions with the bank.

T-5 also produced deposit slips for GOLD's accounts which showed the following:

<u>Date of Deposit</u>	<u>Amount of Deposit</u>	<u>Type of Deposit</u>
9-11-44	\$ 103.50 (Initial Deposit)	Check from the Pennsylvania Warehousing and Safe Deposit Company
10-5-44	\$20.00	Check from the Real Estate Trust Co.
10-23-44	\$43.50	Check of the Pennsylvania Warehousing and Safe Deposit Company
10-28-44	\$150.00	Check from the Real Estate Trust Co.
12-4-44	\$300.00	Cash
2-9-45	\$500.00	Check from the Kensington National Bank
2-16-45	\$16.00	Cash

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<u>Date of Deposit</u>	<u>Amount of Deposit</u>	<u>Type of Deposit</u>
2-24-45	\$406.00	Cash
5-29-45	\$50.00	Cash
2-8-46	\$408.10	Check from the Pennsylvania (Sugar) Company
2-28-46	\$13.75	Check from the Pennsylvania (Sugar) Company

The items in parenthesis (Sugar), were furnished by T-5 inasmuch as he said that the notation referred to the Pennsylvania Sugar Company.

T-5 also produced the ledger card on the account of the subject, which showed that the following checks were written by him:

<u>Date of Check</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Payee</u>
9-12-44	\$80.00	Cash
9- -44	\$20.00	Cash
10-19-44	\$22.00	MORRELL <del>E</del> DOUGHERTY
10-30-44	\$190.00	Cash
12-11-44	\$250.00	Myself only (cash)
12-21-44	\$50.00	HARRY GOLD
2-13-45	\$375.00	Real Estate Trust Company
2-13-45	\$60.00	Cash
2-16-45	\$60.00	Cash
2-26-45	\$173.00	Cash

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<u>Date of Check</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Payee</u>
3-1-45	\$185.00	Myself Only (Cash)
2-26-45	\$60.00	REGINA LOOKABAUGH
7-5-45	\$60.00	Myself Only (Cash)
2-11-46	\$57.00	Myself Only (Cash)
2-14-46	\$50.00	Myself Only (Cash)
2-14-46	\$50.00	MORRELL DOUGHERTY
2-15-46	\$250.00	<u>MORRELL E. DOUGHERTY</u>
3-4-46	\$15.00	Myself Only (Cash)

The ledger card of the above bank account showed that on February 16, 1946, the balance was \$16.00 and that the last check in the account was drawn on March 4, 1946 in the amount of \$15.00. The \$1.00 balance was used up by service charges through August 29, 1947, at which time the account, with a balance of zero dollars, was closed.

Special Agent ROBERT B. LEONARD, on May 25, 1950, secured through Confidential Informant T-6, of known reliability, an [redacted] 7th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, the account record for HARRY GOLD. T-6 furnished this information in confidence and it should not be made public without the issuance of a subpoena. 670

HARRY GOLD, 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, had account number E155425. It shows his birthplace as Switzerland and his occupation as chemist. This account was opened August 3, 1940 and the following deposits and withdrawals were made to this account:

<u>Withdrawals</u>	<u>Deposits</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Balance</u>
	\$ 30.00	8-3-40	\$ 30.00
	10.00	8-20-40	40.00
	15.00	8- 6-40	55.00

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Philadelphia File 6-307

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

<u>Withdrawals</u>	<u>Deposits</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Balance</u>
\$ 15.00	\$ 40.00	10-9-40	\$ 95.00
		12-9-40	80.00
	.50 (Int.)	12-9-40	80.50
	15.00	2-21-41	95.50
	10.00	3-11-41	105.50
	5.00	3-26-41	110.50
	10.00	4- 3-41	120.50
	10.00	4-28-41	130.50
	10.00	5- 5-41	140.50
15.00	10.00	6- 9-41	150.50
		7-26-41	135.50
	15.00	8- 2-41	150.50
	30.00	9- 4-41	180.50
	30.00	10-7-41	210.50
	15.00	10-22-41	225.50
	15.00	11-5-41	240.50
	20.00	11-19-41	260.50
	10.00	12-8-41	270.50
110.00	2.98 (Int.)	12-8-41	273.48
		2- 5-42	163.48
40.00	41.00	2- 9-42	204.48
120.00		3- 5-42	164.48
		4- 8-42	44.48
	15.00	6- 3-42	59.48
	60.00	7-13-42	119.48
	25.00	7-20-42	144.48
	25.00	8- 5-42	169.48
	15.00	8-26-42	184.48
	50.00	9- 2-42	234.48
	30.00	9-14-42	264.48
	35.00	9-28-42	299.48
	20.00	10-7-42	319.48
	150.00 (ck.)	10-15-42	469.48
	50.00	12-14-42	519.48
	4.07 (Int.)	1-3- 43	523.55
	81.00	1-11-43	604.55
	30.00	3-22-43	634.55

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Philadelphia File 6-307

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

<u>Withdrawals</u>	<u>Deposits</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Balance</u>
	\$ 20.00	4-3-43	\$ 654.55
	40.00	5-1-43	694.55
	30.00	5-22-43	724.55
	65.00	6-19-43	789.55
	61.00	7-3 -43	850.55
	10.00	7-19-43	860.55
	120.00	8-14-43	980.55
	20.00	9- 4-43	1,000.55
	35.00	10-16-43	1,035.55
	35.00	11-20-43	1,070.55
	75.00	11-26-43	1,145.55
	30.00	12-29-43	1,175.55
	16.14 (Int.)	1-1-44	1,191.69
	34.00	1-24-44	1,225.69
	40.45	2- 2-44	1,266.14
	45.00	2-14-44	1,311.14
	12.00	2-21-44	1,323.14
	65.00	2-28-44	1,388.14
	35.00	3- 8-44	1,423.14
	185.00	5- 5-44	1,608.14
\$900.00	94.00	6- 5-44	1,702.14
		6-12-44	802.14
	20.00	6-16-44	822.14
	50.00	7-10-44	872.14
	64.00	8-14-44	936.14
	63.66 (ck.)	9-11-44	999.80
	80.00	10-4-44	1,079.80
	132.00	11-13-44	1,211.80
	70.00	12-4-44	1,281.80
	24.00	12-11-44	1,305.80
	112.20	12-18-44	1,418.00
150.00	19.43 (Int.)	1-5-45	1,437.43
		1-4-45	1,287.43
	450.00 (ck.)	2-24-45	1,737.43
	32.00	3-5- 45	1,769.43
	150.00	5-31-45	1,919.43
	80.00	8- 6-45	1,999.43

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Philadelphia File 6-307

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<u>Withdrawals</u>	<u>Deposits</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Balance</u>
	\$ 220.00	9-12-45	\$2,219.43
	75.00	10-30-45	2,294.43
	18.00	11-13-45	2,312.43
	100.00	12-28-45	2,412.43
	26.96 (Int.)	12- 5-45	2,439.39
	90.00	2- 16-46	2,529.39
\$ 75.00		2-25- 46	2,454.39
125.00		3- 20-46	2,329.39
200.00		4- 1-46	2,129.39
75.00		4- 3-46	2,054.39
200.00		4- 25-46	1,854.39
75.00		5- 6-46	1,779.39
75.00		7- 6-46	1,704.39
250.00	18.00	9-17- 46	1,722.39
		11- 2-46	1,472.39
	50.00	11-14-46	1,522.39
	27.32 (Int.)	12-31-46	1,549.71
	95.00	1- 6-47	1,644.71
	50.00	1-23- 47	1,694.71
75.00		5-21 -47	1,619.71
50.00		6- 13-47	1,569.71
7.00		9-29- 47	1,562.71
180.00		9-29- 47	1,382.71
50.00		12-26-47	1,332.71
	21.87 (Int.)	12-31-47	1,354.58
55.00		1- 7-48	1,299.58
40.00		1-30-48	1,259.58
10.00		7- 1-48	1,249.58
249.00		7-13-48	1,000.58
20.00		7-21-48	980.58
400.00		8- 3-48	580.58
45.00		8-16-48	535.58
150.00		9-10-48	385.58
75.00		9-16-48	310.58
75.00		11-5-48	235.58
35.00		11-19-48	200.58
25.00		12-7-48	175.58
10.00		12-8-48	165.58
	11.38 (Int.)	12-48	176.96
	2.64 (Int.)	12-49	179.60

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Philadelphia File 65-4307

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Confidential Informant T-7, of known reliability, an employee of the CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, Second and Chestnut Streets, caused a search of all the records of the Main Office and Branch Offices of the CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY to be made for Special Agent ROBERT B. LEONARD on May 25, 1950., whereupon it was determined that HARRY GOLD had a record of loans at the CORN EXCHANGE Branch at 3rd and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Confidential Informant T-8, of known reliability, an employee of the CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, 3rd and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, furnished to Special Agent ROBERT B. LEONARD, the records available concerning the loans obtained by HARRY GOLD. The account card shows that GOLD obtained loans between January, 1938 and October, 1949.

The account cards of the CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, Loan Department, disclosed the following loans having been made to HARRY GOLD:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Loan Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1-10-38	1901168	\$216.00
7-11-40	1-2020	\$216.00
4-29-42	30-4508	\$165.00
4- 9-43	12-2767	\$204.00
2-17-44	23-3453	\$102.00
1-22-46	30-05033	\$530.00
9-18-47	20-64740	\$212.00
5-4-48	05-66033	\$315.00
12-9-48	20-68930	\$345.00
10-12-49	25-61867	\$228.00

The account cards also indicate that HARRY GOLD served as co-maker on the following loans:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Loan Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>
3-28-42	30-4590	\$108.00
5-27-43	02-3319	\$108.00
2-1-46	05-05026	\$327.00

An application was made for a loan on August 30, 1946, Application #B-1449 for a loan of \$817.50, with HARRY GOLD as co-maker. This loan was declined.

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In 1938, HARRY GOLD indicated his residence to be 49 Glendale Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. He also indicated his employment as being a chemist with the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY. In 1948 he applied for a loan. He showed he was employed as Chief Chemist with A. BROTHMAN ASSOCIATES and resided at 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The loan of February 1, 1946, #05-05026, wherein HARRY GOLD signed as a co-maker for a loan of \$327.00, was made to MORRELL E. DOUGHERTY and DOROTHY K. DOUGHERTY, 5517 Litchfield Street. Also signing with HARRY GOLD as co-maker was REGINA M. LOOKABAUGH, 1841 South Aldan Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The applications that are available have been reviewed and no additional information appears therein that has not previously been known to this office, as set forth in other portions of this report. The purpose of securing the loan has been given by GOLD as being usually to pay personal debts.

According to the account cards, all loans have been paid by GOLD where he signed either as a maker or co-maker, with the exception of the loan obtained on October 12, 1949, in the amount of \$228.00.

III. INVESTIGATION TO LOCATE RESIDENCE AND PLACE  
OF EMPLOYMENT, SURVEILLANCES OF SUBJECT, AND  
PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN OF SUBJECT

On May 6, 1950, SA WILLIAM H. NAYLOR checked the street telephone directory and ascertained that HARRY GOLD was listed as a subscriber at 6823 Kindred Street. P.O. Inspector JOHN J. McCLOSKEY confirmed this information.

On May 10, 1950, Mr. R. ROTENBERG, mail carrier, advised that his route covers the 6800 block of Kindred Street. Residing at 6823 Kindred Street was HARRY GOLD, father SAM GOLD, and his brother JOE GOLD. Mr. ROTENBERG advised SA WILLIAM B. WELTE, JR. that all three were employed during the day time and that they were home on weekends. He did not know the place of employment of either SAM or JOE GOLD, but believed that HARRY GOLD was employed by the PHILCO CORPORATION. On the same day, Mr. WILLIAM FOLMER, Engineering Personnel Supervisor, PHILCO CORPORATION, G and Ontario Streets, advised SA WILLIAM B. WELTE, JR. that HARRY GOLD was not an employee of the PHILCO CORPORATION.

On May 10, 1950, a surveillance of subject's residence by SAs WILLIAM B. WELTE, JR., JAMES J. MIDDLETON and HOWARD A. SEARL failed to disclose the subject leaving the residence.

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On May 11, 1950 SAS WELTE, MIDDLETON, FREDERICK E. GRAPER and JOSEPH G. KELLY surveilled the subject, and SAS KELLY and GRAPER observed the subject enter the PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

On May 11, 1950, Mr. JOSEPH A. CONLOW, Personnel Director, PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL, advised SA WILLIAM B. WELTE, JR. that HARRY GOLD had been employed at the PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL since September 20, 1948 as a Research Bio-Chemist and since August 16, 1949, as Chief Research Chemist.

SAS SEARL and MIDDLETON attempted to secure photographic surveillance pictures of the subject, without results.

On May 15, 1950, subject was surveilled by SAS JOSEPH E. SPIVEY, KELLY and ROBERT G. JENSEN, while SAS SEARL and MIDDLETON obtained motion picture surveillance photographs of the subject.

At the termination of the interview with the subject on that day at the Philadelphia FBI Office, he was returned to his home by SA JENSEN and a surveillance was maintained on his home by SAS SEARL and MIDDLETON until it was observed that all lights were extinguished.

On May 17, 1950, a surveillance of subject was conducted by SA MIDDLETON and SA SEARL.

On May 18, 1950, SAS JOSEPH G. KELLY and THERON D. RUSHING conducted a surveillance of the subject in the morning, and SAS MIDDLETON and SEARL conducted a surveillance of the subject until all lights were observed extinguished at his residence. SAS J. PHILIP KOCHENDERFER and WILLIAM B. WELTE, JR. conducted a photographic surveillance and obtained motion pictures of the subject.

On May 19, 1950, SAS KELLY and RUSHING conducted the surveillance of subject in the morning. At the conclusion of the interview with the subject at the Philadelphia FBI Office, he was driven to his residence by SA ROBERT G. JENSEN and a surveillance was maintained thereon by SAS MIDDLETON and SEARL until it was observed all lights were extinguished.

On May 20, 1950, SAS KELLY and RUSHING maintained a surveillance on the subject. Subject appeared at the Office, but was not interviewed. SA JENSEN drove subject to his residence and a surveillance was maintained thereon by SAS SPIVEY, MIDDLETON and SEARL until all lights were observed to be extinguished.

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On May 21, 1950, SAS RUSHING and KELLY conducted a surveillance of the subject. At the conclusion of his interview at the FBI Office, SA JENSEN drove the subject to the PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL and the surveillance was undertaken by SAS SPIVEY, MIDDLETON and SEARL, and continued until all lights were extinguished at the subject's residence.

On May 22, 1950, a surveillance was maintained on the subject by SAS KELLY and RUSHING.

During the entire periods of surveillance, the subject was observed to make no contacts whatever and his time was spent traveling to and from his residence, the PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL, and the Philadelphia FBI Office. No significant contacts at all were made.

On May 21, 1950, SA J. PHILIP KOCHENTERFER took motion pictures of the subject in the Philadelphia FBI Office, as well as still photographs. All photographs taken up to this time were forwarded to the Bureau in order that they might be exhibited to EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, in England.

On May 22, 1950, additional still photographs were taken of the subject by SA JENSEN at the Philadelphia FBI Office.

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Philadelphia File 65-4

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

IV. ATTEMPTS AT IDENTIFICATION OF ESPIONAGE CONTACTS

During the period subsequent to the confession of HARRY GOLD and up to the date of this report, the following photographic albums have been reviewed by GOLD:

New York File 65-14604.  
GREGORY CASE

New York File 65-14603.  
GREGORY CASE  
Washington suspects and contacts

New York File 65-14603.  
GREGORY CASE

New York File 100-80410  
CORBY CASE

New York File 100-80005  
REISS CASE.

In this group of photographs JOSEPH TSURIN (or ISURIN) reminds GOLD of a Soviet agent whom he met in 1938.

[REDACTED] (s)

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In this group of photographs GOLD advised the individual SEMEN SEMENOV closely resembles his unknown Russian contact SAM, and kept saying that this gets to look more like him, but GOLD did not want to effect a positive identification as yet.

New York File 100-47315-1C-122  
COMRAP CASE

In this group of photographs GOLD said that RALPH ~~BOWMAN~~, first name RALPH, has a general resemblance to JOHN, although he does not believe it is a picture of JOHN.

In this group of photographs PAVEL PETROVICH ~~MIKHAILOV~~ may be, according to GOLD, an individual to whom he turned over information in either Buffalo, Rochester, or Syracuse. Again GOLD stated he could not make a positive identification.

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Philadelphia File 65-1907

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

New York File 100-31551-1A-2765  
ALTO CASE

\*LAUCINS somewhat resembled one of the Russian individuals to whom he turned over information in Buffalo.

New York File 65-1907-1B7.  
Persons connected with assassination of IGNATZ REISS.

New York File 65-235-1A-398.

New York File 65-14626-1B-24  
ROTE KAPPELE CASE

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Albany File 65-1627  
FOOCASE

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Philadelphia File 100-1307

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Buffalo File 65-1972

PHOTOS OF SUBJECTS IN IS-C, SM-C, IS-R and ESPIONAGE-R classifications.

HUGH J. HANLEY (Buffalo File 100-9726), somewhat resembles the little fellow with glasses who has been characterized as Unknown American #1, Syracuse, N.Y., Summer 1942, etc.

New York File 65-15324

PHOTO OF LEONID ROMANOVICH KVASSNICOV.

New York File 65-15324

PHOTO OF PAVEL PETROVICH MIKHAILOV.

Washington Field File 65-5395.

PHOTO OF MIKHAIL GRIGORIEVICH MITROPANOV

New York File 65-15155

PHOTO OF VLADIMIR N. MAZURIN.

New York File 65-15185

PHOTO OF RAYMOND BAKER, aka RALPH BOWMAN.

GOLD advised this individual was not identical with JOHN.

Philadelphia File 100-1888.

WALTER CARL NEUNSON CASE.

In this group of photos, GOLD again picked out the photograph of ANATOLI ANTONOVICH ~~YAKOVLEV~~ as being tentatively identical with JOHN.

In connection with the photographs shown HARRY GOLD, the Philadelphia Office has prepared a duplicate list of all photographs viewed. A carbon copy of this listing will be submitted to New York by separate letter.

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Philadelphia file 4307

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V. MISCELLANEOUS

On May 22, 1950, consent having been given to search his residence, the search was conducted by Special Agents T. SCOTT MILLER, Jr. and RICHARD E. BRENNAN as set forth in previous sections of this report. Among some of the items found in the subject's possession were the following:

1. A 3x5 slip of paper bearing the notation  
"J. H. BOWEN, Building 600, Naval Air  
Experimental Station, U. S. Naval Base,  
Philadelphia 12, Pa."

On interview, GOLD said that this is the individual at the U. S. Naval Base who interviewed him for a job after he was discharged by the PENN-SYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY in 1946.

2. A small card bearing the following notation:  
"MIKE - Walnut 4776."

On interview, GOLD stated that ~~MIKE~~ was a friend of his in Philadelphia. On the reverse side of this card was a notation ~~GUS ST 8-3962.~~

3. A yellow sheet of paper bearing the following notation: "St-8-3962."

On interview, GOLD stated that this individual was GUS WOLLAN at telephone number Stillwell 8-3962.

4. A locker key No. B-219.

GOLD stated that it was his habit when out of town and making purchases during the day to put things in lockers and pick them up later. He stated also that he has on occasions forgot to pick up the material. He did not identify this key further at the time.

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On May 26, 1950 Dr. JOHN H. MITCHELL, Dean of the Medical School, University of Pennsylvania, contacted the Philadelphia Office. On

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Philadelphia file 4307

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subsequent interview, he advised that approximately three weeks prior to the interview at 4 AM one morning, HARRY GOLD had attempted to enter the Medical School Building, but had been refused permission by the Campus Police. Shortly thereafter, GOLD's name appeared on a list of those permitted to enter after hours. Dr. MITCHELL said that he had investigated this matter and learned that GOLD was conducting some cardiographic experiment on dogs and it was necessary to bleed these dogs at irregular hours.

GOLD, in attempting to enter the Medical School at 4 AM on the specific morning, was doing so for the legitimate purpose of assisting in the above described experiment.

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It has been ascertained that the personal notebook maintained by GOLD contained the name Miss ~~NAN SERPICO~~, care of ~~LOUIS LYDAN~~, 529 Humboldt Street, Denver, Colorado. The Denver Office advised by teletype on May 26, 1950 that L. H. ~~LYDON~~, Pharmacist, 529 Humboldt Street, Denver, Colorado, had advised that this is ~~NAN SERPICO~~, who arrived in Denver two months ago and rooms at LYDON's home. SERPICO had told LYDON she knew GOLD who had been a fellow worker on the hospital medical research staff and expressed complete surprise regarding GOLD's arrest.

\*\*\*\*\*

Miss FLORENCE KNAPPIK, Supervisor of the Purchasing Department, brought to the attention of Mr. C. E. SHOEMAKER, Industrial Relations Officer, Naval Air Supply Depot, Philadelphia, Pa., the fact that several people while doing business in the Purchasing Department indicated they knew ~~JOSEPH GOLD's~~ brother, HARRY. Accordingly, since Mrs. LOUISE HOWLAND was the person who learned this information, she was interviewed and stated that on perhaps four or five occasions, JOSEPH GOLD told her that various persons not employed by Navy but doing business in the Purchasing Department had heard the name JOSEPH GOLD and asked if he knew HARRY GOLD, the chemist. After discussion, it was learned that these various persons, with one exception, had known HARRY GOLD either through being employed with him or having business contacts with him in New York City. The name of the one exception who knew GOLD--but no statement was made as to how he knew GOLD--was Dr. LOUIS G. ~~FEMAN~~, a chemist representing ~~I. MILLER & SONS, Inc.~~, 43-10 23rd Street, Long Island City, New York. Mrs. HOWLAND stated that FEMAN had formerly been associated with a knitting mill in Philadelphia, which she believed to be the Fox Chase Knitting Mills, prior to his association with I. MILLER & SONS, Inc. in New York City. The reason that FEMAN's name was recalled was due to the fact that both Miss KNAPPIK and Mrs. HOWLAND went over records in the Purchasing Department in an effort to identify the persons who stated they knew HARRY GOLD several days ago

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when GOLD's arrest was made public. The agent was shown a bid submitted August 14, 1949 for \$6,759.80 rendered by I. MILLER & SONS, Inc. for various articles of clothing which I. MILLER was attempting to manufacture for the Navy. The signature of LOUIS G. FEMAN was on this bid.

Mrs. HOWLAND indicated that each of the persons stating to JOSEPH GOLD that they were acquainted with his brother indicated they were very proud of the acquaintance, leading her to believe that these acquaintances were legitimate business contacts. The only one known to be a chemist among the group was Dr. FEMAN.

\*\*\*\*\*

By teletype dated May 25, 1950 the New Haven Office advised that information had been received from one, S. J. LENTINI, operator of the College Pharmacy, 2402 Whitney Avenue, Hamden, Connecticut, indicating that Dr. HARRY GOLD, a cardiologist, was conducting an affair with the wife of a displaced person. The subject advised that he has on occasions been mistaken for Dr. HARRY GOLD, who is a prominent cardiologist in New York City. The individual referred to in the New Haven teletype is not identical with instant subject.

The New York Office advised by teletype dated May 26, 1950 that Dr. HARRY GOLD is an associate professor of a clinical pharmacology at the Cornell University Medical College, New York City and is not identical with subject, HARRY GOLD.

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The Bureau advised on May 27, 1950 that it had received a teletype from the Salt Lake City Office dated May 26, 1950, a copy of which was being mailed to the Philadelphia Office, that DAVID C. EVANS, Graduate Assistant, Physics Department, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, advised the Salt Lake Office that he had seen a photograph of HARRY GOLD in a newspaper and recognized it as a man who was at White Sands, New Mexico Proving Ground on September 15 or 16, 1949 to witness the launching of a rocket. He was at that time driving a jeep belonging to the White Sands Base at White Sands, New Mexico and was with two Army photographers. GOLD told EVANS that he was a chemist somewhere in Eastern United States. They were together for six to eight hours while waiting for the rocket to be launched. He described this individual as being 5'8" to 5'10" tall, 180 pounds, dark complexion, dark hair. EVANS said that he could identify GOLD from the profile.

GOLD on interview denied that he had ever been to White Sands, New Mexico.

The records of the Philadelphia General Hospital, as set forth

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elsewhere in this report, disclosed that GOLD was absent from work at the hospital from August 1st to August 14, 1949 and was at work during all other periods during 1949. For this reason, it is felt that the individual mentioned by EVANS is not identical with instant subject.

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The Washington Field Office by letter dated May 24, 1950, advised that a check was made at the request of the Bureau of all information in the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and none of the information contained therein was believed to be identical with instant subject.

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The El Paso Office advised by letter dated May 25, 1950 that no information in its files could be identified with HARRY GOLD.

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The information concerning SAM GOLD's employment at RCA VICTOR, Camden, New Jersey, was furnished by Newark teletype dated May 27, 1950.

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Philadelphia file #65-4307

LEADS

All leads in this case should be set out by teletype or telephone and all leads should be promptly handled by each office. Copies of all reports should be submitted to the New York Office, as office of origin, and the Washington Field Office. Leads set forth hereinafter are restatements of leads previously set forth by teletypes or telephone calls to the particular offices.

THE ALBANY OFFICE

AT ALBANY, NEW YORK

The Albany Office will supply to the Philadelphia Office photographs of all available subjects of Internal Security - R and Espionage - R cases since 1941, as well as all available photographs of known Communists who are or were employed at the CROUSE - HINDS COMPANY. (Philadelphia telephone call, 5/22/50).

THE ALBUQUERQUE OFFICE

AT ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

Will check the records of the HILTON HOTEL for hotel registration of HARRY GOLD during September of 1945.  
Will secure the registration card and forward same to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with known handwriting specimens of subject. (Philadelphia telephone call, 5/23/50).

THE BOSTON OFFICE

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Will report the results of the interviews with KONSTANTIN LAFAZANOS and present a photograph of GOLD to LAFAZANOS since GOLD was reported to have met him at the residence of ROBERT HEINEMAN.

Will report the results of the interviews with ROBERT HEINEMAN.

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Philadelphia file #65-4307

LEADS  
(Cont'd.)

THE BUFFALO OFFICE

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Will supply all available photographs of subjects in Internal Security - R and Espionage - R investigations since 1941 for exhibition to subject HARRY GOLD. (Philadelphia telephone call, 5/22/50).

THE CHICAGO OFFICE

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Will check the records of the PALMER HOUSE HOTEL for any record of a registration of HARRY GOLD, was., and forward the registration card to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with known handwriting specimens. (Philadelphia teletype, 5/24/50).

THE CINCINNATI OFFICE

AT CINCINNATI, OHIO

Will secure all details of GOLD's attendance at XAVIER UNIVERSITY from 1938 to 1940, including all residences and associates of subject. (Philadelphia teletype, 5/24/50).

Will check the records of the UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI since a transcript of subject's scholastic records at the Drexel Institute of Technology were forwarded there. (Philadelphia teletype, 5/31/50).

Will check the records of the MCORMEIR DAIRY COMPANY to ascertain facts surrounding subject's employment there. This employment was shown in the records of the Drexel Institute of Technology.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Philadelphia file #65-4307

LEADS  
(Cont'd.)

AT CINCINNATI, OHIO (Continued)

Will check from available records subject's residences in Cincinnati, Ohio, and ascertain the nature of his activities while living in Cincinnati.

THE DENVER OFFICE

AT DENVER, COLORADO

Will interview NAN SERFICO, 529 Humboldt Street, for information as to subject's activities. (Philadelphia teletype, 5/28/50).

THE INDIANAPOLIS OFFICE

AT LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

Will ascertain the identity of BOB BENKESER, 21-11 Rossade Drive, Lafayette, Indiana. Also appearing on the same sheet of paper was the notation "Purdue University, Chemistry Department." If found to be reliable, will interview BENKESER for his information concerning GOLD's activities. (Philadelphia teletype, 5/31/50).

THE NEWARK OFFICE

AT JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY

Will check the employment records at HOLBROOK MANUFACTURING COMPANY for GOLD's employment in 1942. Will verify his residence therefrom and interview superiors. (Philadelphia teletype, 5/25/50).

AT CALDEN, NEW JERSEY

Will check the records of RCA Victor for information concerning the employment and background of SAM GOLD, father of subject. (Philadelphia teletype, 5/26/50).

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Philadelphia file #65-4307

LEADS  
(Cont'd.)

AT ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

Will check the records of the HOLMHURST HOTEL where GOLD, his father SAM and mother CELIA are alleged to have stayed for one week during the spring of 1945. (Philadelphia teletype, 5/31/50).

AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Will ascertain the identity of THOMAS L. BLACK, Apt. E-3, Chellis Austin Apts., 17 Oxford Street, Newark, New Jersey. (Philadelphia teletype, 5/25/50).

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT NEW YORK CITY

Will furnish photographs of known Soviet officials and espionage suspects for exhibition to HARRY GOLD. (Philadelphia telephone call, 5/22/50).

Will interview ALBERT UMIN, Bronx, New York, and R. RICHARD UMIN, in the jewelry business, New York, both of whom are reported by the subject to be his cousins. Will secure from them all information regarding GOLD's activities as well as any information regarding his trips to New York City.

Will interview EDWARD QUICK, PEACOCK ROLL LEAF COMPANY, a reported employer of the subject in 1948, and fellow employee Miss ROSE MARIE MORAN. (Philadelphia teletype, 5/28/50).

Will interview JOHN ADAMS, an employee of the NATIONAL SUGAR COMPANY, who is reported to have taken a trip with GOLD around 1940 to Gibson Island, Maryland, on PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY business. (Philadelphia teletype, 5/31/50).

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Philadelphia file #65-4307

LEADS  
(Cont'd.)

AT NEW YORK CITY (Continued)

Will report the results of the interview with GUS WOLLAN, Stillwell 8-3962.

AT LONG ISLAND CITY, NEW YORK

Will interview DR. LOUIS G. FEMAN, aka., FREEMAN, c/o I. MILLER & SONS, INC., 4310 - 23rd Street, for information in his possession as to GOLD's activities. (Phila. Tel. 5-31).

THE SPRINGFIELD OFFICE

AT PEKIN, ILLINOIS

Will contact appropriate officials of the AMERICAN DISTILLING COMPANY. MORRELL E. DOUGHERTY and subject, in the summer of 1945, took a trip to the AMERICAN DISTILLING COMPANY on behalf of the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY to study their distillation processes. (Phila. Tel. 5-31).

AT PEORIA, ILLINOIS

Will interview the appropriate officials of the HIRAM WALKER DISTILLERY. Subject and MORRELL E. DOUGHERTY were reported to have visited the HIRAM WALKER DISTILLERY during the summer of 1945 to study distillation processes on behalf of their employer, the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY. (Phila. Tel. 5-31).

THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Will continue to interview subject HARRY GOLD until all information in his possession is obtained.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Philadelphia file #65-4307

LEADS  
(Cont'd.)

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA (Continued)

Will check the records of the GIFTCRAFTERS, Second and Master Streets, for information regarding subject's employment.

Will interview MRS. PAULINE BURGOON and EDWARD MODEL, of the Veterans Administration, 128 North Broad Street, who are reported to have been associates of JOSEPH GOLD, subject's brother, and to have been at the GOLD residence.

Will make inquiry among the instructors of the University of Pennsylvania who taught subject HARRY GOLD for any information they may have in their possession as to his activities.

Will make inquiry among the instructors at St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE in order to ascertain if any can recall the subject and ascertain from them the nature of his activities while studying there.

Will interview Mr. J. H. BOWEN, Building 600, Naval Air Experimental Station, U. S. Naval Base, who is reported to have interviewed the subject when applying for a position.

Will ascertain the identity of MIKE \_\_\_\_\_, Walnut 4772, whose name was found in subject's possession and is reported to be a friend of subject.

Will interview SAMUEL FLEMING, employee of the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY, who took trips with DOUGHERTY and GOLD to Glenolden, Pennsylvania, and Gibson Island, Maryland, on behalf of the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY around 1940.

Will interview THOMAS L. BLACK, 2072 North 62nd Street, for information in his possession as to the activities of subject. Will also ascertain from him the identity of an individual by the name of FAST.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Philadelphia file #65-4307

LEADS  
(Cont'd.)

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA (Continued)

Will interview JOHN LANLY, c/o PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY, who was given as a reference by subject on his application at the PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Will interview NEMESIO ALVARE, 6387 Drexel Road, upon his return from Cuba in early June. Subject was reported to have worked under Mr. ALVARE.

Will interview GUSTAV REICH, Packard Building, a former superior of subject at the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY, who was given as a reference by the subject on applying for employment with the PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Will check with the Postal Authorities for a removal notice submitted by FREDERICK STETSON, last known to reside at 6347 Wayne Avenue, who is reported to have moved to Omaha in 1948. This individual is a former superior of GOLD.

Will interview CLARENCE HUNT, 547 Van Kirk Street, and MARY COLLINS, 301 West Cambria Street, former employees at the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY.

Will interview FRANK UMIN, 22 years an employee of the Public Ledger, Philadelphia, and JOSEPH UMIN, reported to be in the clothing business. Subject reported both to be his cousins.

Will check the records of the PENNSYLVANIA WAREHOUSING and SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY to ascertain if subject has an account there.

Will interview former instructors of the subject at DREXEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY for information regarding subject's activities.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Philadelphia file #65-4307

LEADS  
(Cont'd.)

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA (Continued)

Will secure a subpoena and serve it upon the appropriate official of the BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY in order to get subject's toll tickets.

Will conduct a further search of the subject's premises.

AT CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA

Will ascertain the subscriber to CHESTER 3-8393, a number called by subject on April 11, 1950, from the PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

~~SECRET~~

Philadelphia file #65-4307

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMANT SHEET

- (u)
- T-1 [REDACTED] who was interviewed [REDACTED] on May 29, 1950. b2 b7D
- T-2 [REDACTED] who was interviewed [REDACTED] on May 29, 1950.
- T-3 [REDACTED] who was interviewed [REDACTED] on May 29, 1950.
- T-4 [REDACTED] who was interviewed [REDACTED] on May 29, 1950.
- T-5 [REDACTED] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- T-6 [REDACTED] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. b7c b7D
- T-7 MARK J. IGOE, Cashier, CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK and TRUST COMPANY, 2nd and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- T-8 H. T. ENSLEY, Loan Department, CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK and TRUST, 3rd and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- T-9 Bureau letter to New York dated May 1, 1950, captioned "ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, was. [REDACTED] ESPIONAGE - R). ~~TOP SECRET~~ (u) b1

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent JOSEPH C. WALSH, JR., dated 5-20-50 at New York, N.Y. . (u)

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : For the File

DATE: November 28, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: Harry Gold

There are attached hereto pages 311 of "The FBI Story, A Report to the People" by Don Whitehead, which contain data taken from Bureau file 65-57449-185.

The information from the file was personally reviewed and declassified by me prior to the author's use of it in the preparation of the book and the clearance procedures followed in the book were approved by the Attorney General by appropriate notation on the Bureau memorandum of July 20, 1956, outlining procedures to be followed. (62-102693-90) The declassified data has been underlined in red on the attached excerpts.

For complete information concerning data declassified in "The FBI Story," see 62-102693-352

Enclosure

FCS:pwl

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/3/86 BY 3042 PWT/vjw

ENCLOSURE

65-57449-185X

NOT RECORDED

2 MAR 6 1957

MAR 19 1957

CRIMINAL

Gold's explanation was an old, familiar refrain: confused idealism leading to treachery. He said:

I began the work of industrial spying for the Soviet Union in 1936, with the full realization of what I was doing. I thought I would be helping a nation whose final aims I approved, along the road to industrial strength.

His reaction to working with Fuchs: "... I felt that as an ally, I was only helping the Soviet Union obtain information that I thought it was entitled to."

Doubt had finally come to Gold, just as it had to Fuchs. He began to fear exposure. He worried that his family, who knew nothing of his actions, would be "completely and horribly disgraced."

But it was too late to turn back.

... I got so involved, that even had I wanted to, it would have been extremely difficult to get out. However ... I never once actually suggested it to any people with whom I worked ...

... the realization that I was turning over information to another power ... was so frightening that the only thing I could do was to shove it away as far back in my mind as I could and simply not think on the matter at all ... what I did ... was to simply blot out of my mind as well as I could any thoughts whatever on the subject."

Excerpt from page 311 of  
"The FBI Story, A Report  
to the People" by Don Whitehead

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/3/86 BY 3042 ewj/lfw

ENCLOSURE

65-51449-185X

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Excerpt from page 311 of  
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DATE 11/3/86 BY 3042 PWT/vfw

ENCLOSURE

65-57449-185X