[illegible]

[illegible] that we are not to be looked down upon because of him.

[illegible] apparently [illegible] and effort [illegible] should be [illegible] two occasions, should [illegible] signs of reluctance in respect to [illegible] desire to [illegible]

[illegible] Lieutenant [illegible] Commander [illegible] I did not know, until [illegible] [illegible] (N)

[illegible]

[illegible] explosive [illegible] is a [illegible]
[illegible] appear to be
[illegible] to avoid [illegible] bombed this
[illegible] 1945) yet there was never even the
[illegible] to [illegible] which
[illegible] GIACS, [illegible] plaster casts all afternoon;
[illegible] as usual [illegible] all the
way to [illegible], [illegible] 25 allied [illegible] the
New York [illegible] Palace [illegible], or perhaps [illegible] used to
[illegible] (1) [illegible] go to [illegible]
week before Christmas loaded with gifts, but it has already
been transferred to [illegible] and in February or March of 1945
I received a very [illegible] and [illegible] letter from [illegible]

[illegible] was crowned a [illegible] very much [illegible]
[illegible] of the [illegible] had last [illegible] given
birth to the [illegible] which [illegible] had just
about [illegible] [illegible] in
[illegible] war [illegible] childhood [illegible]
youngsters will [illegible] be tainted with [illegible]
[illegible].

— [illegible]; [illegible] —

I have been asked how I would characterize that man. I [illegible] is one word, an adjective [illegible] describes [illegible] of the man, and that word is, "[illegible]." This is not [illegible] statement.

[illegible] a young boy of [illegible] was head of the [illegible] of the Communist Party at the University of [illegible] in [illegible] — [illegible] professor [illegible], a friend, [illegible] then began [illegible] street combat against the Nazi storm troopers in the [illegible] just preceding Hitler's accession to [illegible] later, when the Nazis had put a price on his head, [illegible] managed to escape with his life to England. [illegible], a man of such convictions, who fought this horror of Nazism at the risk of his life, [illegible] not only but [illegible].

[illegible] he resumed his [illegible] institution [illegible], when the [illegible] project [illegible] one of the [illegible] British [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] with the [illegible] [illegible], and arranged [illegible] to meet with him on his arrival in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] this, [illegible] [illegible] another [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ([illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (these paragraphs [illegible] [illegible] like [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] expressed [illegible] [illegible], he reciprocated. In spite of the [illegible], [illegible] the initial meeting in [illegible], that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the future, [illegible] [illegible] only to discuss [illegible] [illegible] (i.e., arrangements for the [illegible] of information), [illegible] to minimize the chances of being seen together. [illegible], on several subsequent occasions, [illegible] [illegible] together [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] on [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] always in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. At our last meeting, in the hills between [illegible] [illegible] and Los Alamos, [illegible] and [illegible] discussed his impending transfer back to England, and [illegible] expressed the hope that [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] future [illegible] [illegible] five years [illegible]) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] openly [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] for the [illegible] of [illegible] information [illegible] the Soviet Union. I spoke [illegible] my [illegible] to

[illegible] windows [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] Kharkov refused to identify me from still pictures and only then was shown motion pictures of me (to which I had voluntarily [illegible] [illegible] at my arrest [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] from the United States — I even [illegible] this [illegible] after I had finally, at [illegible], [illegible] to [illegible] the information on [illegible] charges."

And, I think [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] not [illegible] [illegible] here and that [illegible] really was unable to identify me [illegible] still photographs.

[illegible] who first [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] -like [illegible], and [illegible]

[illegible] his [illegible] process [illegible],
that will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] force,
[illegible], and [illegible] well [illegible]
[illegible]. [illegible] characteristic [illegible]
led [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] favorite
study [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] only [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] (as [illegible] [illegible] plishment), and [illegible] one of the most
remarkable [illegible] have [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] only [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
large [illegible] of his, but [illegible] [illegible] unique quality of being able,
from the very [illegible], to think a problem through without
making any [illegible] or checking any wrong avenues of attack —
in direct contrast to [illegible] technique [illegible] first [illegible] every
possible [illegible], [illegible] consequently [illegible] by the
tedious process of [illegible] n,

[illegible] was not a liberation — he as fully as
repelled as was [illegible] the prevalent [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible]. Just as [illegible], he deliberately avoided
marriage [illegible] [illegible] more attractive to [illegible] with somewhat
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] to avoid [illegible] [illegible] continued to [illegible] sporadically [illegible] However, [illegible] that a [illegible] valuable, it was [illegible] for the three of us to meet [illegible] on a bench in the [illegible] roadway. [illegible]

[illegible] were the more immediate reasons for me to continue to see Rohr -

(a) I could always use the excuse of a weekly trip to [illegible] as cover for my more extended journeys to obtain information -- and I would always [illegible] to assure that he would [illegible] for my family, that I was with him;

[illegible] of funds that [illegible] abroad. [illegible] for comfort [illegible] at first [illegible] upon [illegible] early in February, 1956. [illegible] and terror-stricken

when he learned [illegible] it is [illegible] who had worked with [illegible] — it [illegible] side [illegible] of [illegible] Federal [illegible] suspected [illegible] New Mexico [illegible] sister [illegible] Albuquerque [illegible]) had [illegible] to do with this matter, but [illegible] idea [illegible] deeply involved. [illegible] the very [illegible] just [illegible]".

It should be emphasized that the statement of [illegible] being fully [illegible] repelled by the prevalent [illegible] of Communist Party members as [illegible] is not a contradictory one. [illegible] that all [illegible] at various times keeping [illegible], a crow and white [illegible] as pets, and a number of other eccentric habits, was all part of a deliberately calculated plan to give the impression to people that he was a bit "off," [illegible] he hoped to [illegible] two purposes [illegible] ever require any [illegible] as part [illegible] taken in the

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] to [illegible] distance of the [illegible] which [illegible] :

[illegible] prior to [illegible] arrest.

[illegible] the period of voluntary custody.

[illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 10 [illegible]

[illegible] with [illegible] District [illegible] just like [illegible] for all [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] artificially [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible] could [illegible] hours.

[illegible]

[illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] space [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] clear out, in [illegible] of [illegible] said that only [illegible] walk along the [illegible] I [illegible] hotel [illegible]; at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] several [illegible] "Freud" completely--you, [illegible] as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] but four [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] asked, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] over [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

was hopelessly [illegible] madly in love.

[illegible] lack of [illegible], [illegible] I could never carry [illegible] possible [illegible] good. While I [illegible] loved her for [illegible] to be [illegible] of [illegible] life. [illegible] enough, I'd not [illegible] she would turn [illegible] because of [illegible] mostly believe [illegible] madly in love with [illegible] and in [illegible] particularly since [illegible] been so well-instructed.

[illegible] strong tendency to seek [illegible] for [illegible] and possibly also a tendency to be [illegible] emotion [illegible] people for [illegible] love with [illegible] and would have [illegible] anything she would ever [illegible] done.

So, the [illegible] of [illegible] increase or [illegible] into [illegible] what was [illegible] was the [illegible] of [illegible] coming [illegible] years [illegible]. [illegible] around me for a hour [illegible] of [illegible] confidents [illegible] such [illegible] relief

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible], [illegible] article [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] to the [illegible], what [illegible] [illegible] at [illegible] to [illegible] would [illegible] [illegible] suppose [illegible] what about the publicity [illegible] in [illegible] loved ones, what about Dr. [illegible] and [illegible] editor of the "[illegible]" (and now [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]; [illegible] in their field. [illegible] would [illegible] how [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] would [illegible].

[illegible], that the [illegible] accounts [illegible]

technicians [illegible], who had such a wonderfully reali[illegible] [illegible], no matter what their theory had [illegible] [illegible] to evident [illegible] Mr. Hoppe [illegible] [illegible] died, [illegible] the [illegible] is too kind [illegible] [illegible] inspired by [illegible] that he [illegible] at least 25,000 [illegible] annual income to enable him to carry on that necessary work. This man, who so [illegible] to a completely [illegible] laboratory [illegible] such evident [illegible] to [illegible] in the field of [illegible], [illegible] given me [illegible] opportunity to work in that field [illegible] I [illegible] finally [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] accepted [illegible] for the job [illegible] and [illegible], [illegible] over [illegible] knowledge of [illegible].

[illegible] the President [illegible] thy, [illegible] against the [illegible] doubts of Mr. [illegible] (when [illegible] progressing [illegible]) [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] instructions,

[illegible] qualification [illegible] clear thinking, [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] Director of Laboratories; [illegible]

I confess, I just could not bring myself to the point of giving [illegible] until I was actually brought to it. [illegible] forced to [illegible], I [illegible] myself to sell [illegible]

This concludes the events leading up to the entry [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] that, [illegible] you [illegible], do [illegible] only [illegible] [illegible] exactly, [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] well, [illegible] had [illegible] had [illegible] millions [illegible] pictures [illegible] [illegible] before," [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] both pictures had been [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]—[illegible] prac-tically [illegible] know [illegible] these people [illegible] you [illegible] of [illegible] obvious falsehood [illegible] taken for [illegible] And then [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] glasses—[illegible]

[illegible] British spy [illegible] a [illegible] him [illegible] [illegible]" [illegible] again the [illegible] "[illegible], you [illegible] him. [illegible]

[illegible] Sounds, it's never been there in [illegible] life."

[illegible] to [illegible] easily demanding attention. [illegible] enough [illegible] to real [illegible] from; they [illegible] very [illegible] as if their efforts would be in vain. [illegible] I felt sorry for them, but there's not much of [illegible] [illegible] objectives [illegible] [illegible] success [illegible] end of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] confusion [illegible] not just [illegible]

[illegible] I [illegible] feverishly all morning, trying to keep this [illegible], but I could not [illegible] until 6 p.m. [illegible] during the morning, while I was in the medical school's [illegible] the [illegible] from [illegible] almost burned out. Dr. [illegible] that [illegible] this was the first time that he had ever [illegible] to have such a reaction. He [illegible] to [illegible], was a [illegible] replied that he could not [illegible] [illegible] whole [illegible] just [illegible] mind and [illegible] not want [illegible] formula [illegible].

[illegible] had [illegible] morning and I am just [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] the day.

[illegible]

[illegible] during which I agreed to help [illegible] voluntarily consenting [illegible]

[illegible] became [illegible] mother [illegible] no knowledge of what I had done [illegible] nor did they have any idea as to what was going on. (2)

[illegible] hospital, [illegible] between [illegible] to [illegible] I [illegible] and I [illegible] consideration [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Wirty. Whelan, [illegible], [illegible] to [illegible]. The boy will [illegible] [illegible]—[illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible]ally did not begin [illegible] search for [illegible] evidence until five a.m. on Monday—because I knew [illegible] any such [illegible] activity on [illegible] part would only [illegible] [illegible] of that. I had a fairly fatalistic and apathetic approach toward the [illegible] search; what would be, would happen, and that was all. Possibly it was the sheer and utter exhaustion of that week which produced this reaction in me. But when I started to look in the [illegible] grayness of the early morning, I was horrified [illegible]. There was a letter from [illegible], dated February, 19[illegible]; a stub of a plane ticket from Albuquerque to Kansas City; [illegible] draft of a report of a visit to Oakridge, [illegible]; [illegible] of [illegible], and [illegible] card containing [illegible] from [illegible] relating to a procedure for [illegible]. [illegible] All this was home [illegible]—and I tore it all up and flushed it down the toilet. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] after [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] hospital.

[illegible] the
[illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] book.

[illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] was all they [illegible] interested in—they could
[illegible] tell [illegible] it [illegible] very
[illegible] there was a lot of stuff, [illegible] all [illegible]
[illegible] books [illegible] Library [illegible]
books were [illegible] volumes of mathematics and physics and chemistry;
[illegible] there were [illegible] hundred Pocket Book [illegible] of
[illegible] shelves [illegible] in [illegible]. [illegible] copy of [illegible]
[illegible] "[illegible]" in a Pocket Book [illegible] turned up
[illegible] the lower right-hand corner of the [illegible] cover was
[illegible] tag, "[illegible] Library".

"[illegible]" I [illegible]. "Oh, I don't know,"
I replied. "[illegible] up [illegible] computer
[illegible]. [illegible] where they get them." [illegible] I did
know, the [illegible] of [illegible] schedule department were
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] differences. [illegible] feeling of [illegible] and disgust [illegible]

[illegible] with direct [illegible]

When I went to [illegible] would only [illegible] activities [illegible] the [illegible] "teacher". [illegible] throughout [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] bootleggers, they were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] obstacles to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] better [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] neighborhood no-goods. He had no [illegible] [illegible] payment of [illegible] to the local politicians. [illegible] [illegible] went to [illegible] [illegible] looked on with the [illegible] [illegible] venom and hatred.

[illegible] really had to live there [illegible] to fully realize the [illegible] of this feeling. And as I grew up, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], I could never read the story of a man turning [illegible] evidence to save his own hide without [illegible] a shudder of revulsion. No, not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] guilty and he was willing to accept his punishment—but he would not inform! Not me.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] along, particularly [illegible] having lived so long in South Philadelphia, that the police were a very necessary agency [illegible]. Things would be in a very sorry state of affairs if these human wolves, the racketeers and hoodlums, [illegible] be permitted to run riot. [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] corrupt [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], finally, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] told the full story of [illegible] every detail even the [illegible] had totally [illegible], forgotten about, [illegible]

[illegible] evening [illegible] came to visit me. [illegible] at 6:30 p.m., and he said "[illegible], where are you [illegible]" I said, "[illegible] in the [illegible] building and I'm in serious trouble. Don't tell [illegible] I'll pick you up at 7 p.m. and bring you home. We'll talk there." Thus, at 7:[illegible] p.m. that night [illegible] brother, "[illegible], it was I who [illegible] per now, [illegible] he was here in America." [illegible] went blank white [illegible] the [illegible] even through his [illegible] dark complexion. [illegible] because [illegible] burst out "[illegible] you have been such a [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] for [illegible] couldn't have done this [illegible] If I had [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ...tively, [illegible] (the [illegible] in the shelter [illegible], that [illegible] fully certain). [illegible] bringing [illegible] "[illegible] don't [illegible] another [illegible] of the [illegible].

[illegible] to disclose my [illegible] concern with [illegible], some [illegible] to [illegible]. [illegible] before [illegible] [illegible] could think [illegible] that [illegible] statement in the [illegible] "[illegible] to hear and [illegible] the [illegible], not [illegible]. It was not true. [illegible] [illegible] through [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] out it.

[illegible] days, [illegible]

and they [illegible] could [illegible]

[illegible] all [illegible]

[illegible] that [illegible]

[illegible] ever as [illegible]

[illegible] enough [illegible] to complete the job by [illegible], [illegible] which [illegible] had so enjoyed, and which [illegible] now so [illegible] to [illegible]. So I asked [illegible] the Judge [illegible].

[illegible] I [illegible] had taken [illegible] the Judge [illegible] told him that, because of my family's desire [illegible] I now wished to retain counsel, and that my own [illegible] were [illegible] in the Philadelphia [illegible] society, [illegible] a few hundred dollars [illegible] not believe [illegible] ever be collected. And [illegible] had no wish to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] positive identification [illegible], for [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] identification at [illegible], New York, [illegible] to [illegible] pounds [illegible] we entered [illegible] particle [illegible]

[illegible] with [illegible], I [illegible] the most. [illegible] disclosures [illegible] autopsy.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] mountain has been [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] all, every [illegible] evidence [illegible] [illegible] as at [illegible] for [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] not this [illegible] blood pressure, which had steadily stayed at an average of [illegible]/110 and at times as high as 205/125, is now amazingly normal [illegible]; and this is not due to [illegible] loss of weight because several times in the past I had [illegible] as much as 60 or 70 pounds with no drop whatever in the [illegible] readings. [illegible] it [illegible] the regular [illegible] for, at least twice before, I had spent periods of three months in which I had [illegible] and had just [illegible] There [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]

Now, only one matter remains—the future. I do have hopes for [illegible] I do not believe that this [illegible] ever present [illegible] should be [illegible] God who rules over our [illegible], to [illegible] certain that, [illegible] in the future, I shall be able to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

or [illegible] in obtaining an opportunity

[illegible] effort reserved. [illegible] now and [illegible]

do [illegible] their hand out again

[illegible] reality, [illegible]

[illegible]

place [illegible] order [illegible] thoughts, [illegible] systematically

and logically [illegible] from now on, all of my time and efforts

shall be [illegible] goal [illegible]

[illegible] shall [illegible] have never done before. [illegible] it is not

public recognition that I desire, just the opportunity to put

all of my time and modest ability to the service of the

desperately ill [illegible] for [illegible] born.

[illegible] realize [illegible], by [illegible] fact, [illegible]

[illegible] faithfully [illegible] bring all of my mighty [illegible] ly

[illegible] to face [illegible] I [illegible] this all [illegible]

that this, [illegible] anything

else [illegible] well,

for the [illegible] neighbors, though I have done. I am ready

[illegible] there shall be no [illegible],

[illegible] place [illegible], that [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] to [illegible] price.

[illegible] of [illegible] responsibility [illegible] for [illegible] of [illegible]. As I have noted before, [illegible] through [illegible] and some years ago [illegible], both [illegible] extremely proud of the fact that at no time [illegible] give the Government authorities the slightest [illegible] a "deal"—nor have any of the [illegible] indicated [illegible] that would be [illegible] office. Both Mr. [illegible] and I have agreed that this is the basis under which [illegible] to conduct [illegible] matter.

[illegible] a personal [illegible], [illegible] effort has been made to make it a completely frank one. In the course of this [illegible], some statements may have been made about any of [illegible] those who read it. I wish to [illegible] any [illegible] a different [illegible].

[illegible] is [illegible] the [illegible].

Also, [illegible] ought to be included, in order to [illegible] down the complete story. Two additional sections should be included: the first is a [illegible] of the autobiography concerning my early life—the period covered [illegible] 1914 (the date of Bob's arrival in Wilcox [illegible]) to 1928 (when I graduated from high school); the second has to do with the details of evidence already [illegible] to the F.B.I., but in a coordinated, chronological story.

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FD-141
(1-18-48)

BULKY EXHIBIT

Date received 6/26/51

HARRY GOLD

65-15324-1B

(Title of case)

Submitted by Special Agent J. C. WALSH

Source from which obtained LIFE MAGAZINE - 4/16/51

Address

Purpose for which acquired RESEARCH

Location of bulky exhibit In cabinet with file

Ultimate disposition to be made of exhibit Destroy

Estimated date of disposition - To be decided at conclusion of case

List of contents:

62. Two pages from Life Magazine Issue, April 16, 1951 of story "THE CASE OF THE WORLD's GREATEST SECRET".

(34)

65-15324-1B

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED
JUN 30 1951
FBI - NEW YORK

65-15324-1B62

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ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG PONDER THE PAST AFTER HEARING SENTENCES

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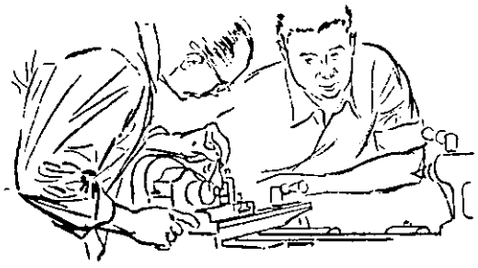
Dave himself had not known what he was working on. A machinist in civilian life, he had been in the Army since 1943. Three months before he had been transferred out to the bleak mesa of Los Alamos, with its massive mechanical installations. He had been assigned to work in a machine shop, the smallest of Los Alamos'



three, in E Building. Scientists came around regularly and gave him sketches of odd gadgets they wanted turned out on a lathe or shaper, and he turned them out. Security was terrific. No one was allowed on the high mesa without being carefully screened; mail was censored, and workers and military personnel were confined to specific areas. Everyone wore badges indicating his authority. But no one seemed to know why all this was going on.

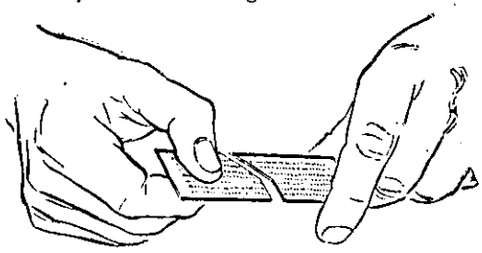
Ruth continued talking. Julius had urgently asked her to request something of Dave and, indeed, had financed her trip out to New Mexico with $150. Would Dave pass on to Julius everything that he could learn of the bomb's development? She herself had been reluctant to ask Dave to do this, but the Rosenbergs had pressed her. After all, they said, Russia was America's ally and was entitled to the information.

RUTH GREENGLASS

Dave was scared and uncertain. He didn't know what to say. But the force of Julius' personality was strong. There was the memory of what he had read in Julius' leaflets and his clever arguments pointing out the superiority of young, forceful Communism over decadent capitalism. He and Ruth finished their walk. Next morning his mind was made up; he would give Julius whatever he could get. Before Ruth left he answered all the questions Julius had told her to ask: How many people on Los Alamos? What scientists? (Bohr, Oppenheimer, Kistiakowski). What was the physical layout? In accordance with Julius' instructions, Ruth didn't write any of it down. She memorized it.

In January, Dave got a furlough and came back to New York. He saw Julius, and Julius, who was an electrical engineer, stunned Dave by explaining to him the general working principles of the atomic bomb (this was seven months before the first experimental bomb was exploded at Alamogordo). Dave pleasantly surprised Julius, too. Having made molds in the machine shop and having wangled information out of loquacious scientists, he was able to show Julius a rough design of the ultrasecret detonating lens producing the implosion (LIFE, March 26) that triggers the bomb into action. He had carried all this out of the project in his head; he didn't dare try to smuggle sketches or plans. Before he returned to his post, where Ruth would presently join him, Dave and Julius made other arrangements. A courier would call on them in the future. For identification purposes he would show a carefully cut half of a panel (the one with recipes on it) from a Jell-O package. Ruth would keep the other half.

Dave and Ruth rented an apartment at 209 North High Street in Albuquerque. One Sunday morning in June a sallow, thoughtful-looking young man came to the door. "Julius sent me," he announced, which was the recognition sign. He had the other half of the Jell-O panel and they fitted them together. The newcomer



said simply, "I'm Dave from Pittsburgh." Dave gave "Dave from Pittsburgh" drawings and written explanations of the bomb's workings and he in turn gave Dave an envelope containing $500, which Dave gave to Ruth. Like any virtuous wife she put most of it in their savings account. But with unconscious irony she used $37.50 of it to buy a U.S. war bond.

On Aug. 6 the first atomic bomb to be used fell on Hiroshima. The world reeled with the

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

THE CASE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST SECRET

After six years of complacency the U.S. learns that the Russians knew about the bomb all along

ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG PONDER THE PAST AFT

In August 1945 Harry Truman, Josef Stalin and Winston Churchill met at Potsdam for a Big Three conference. At the end of the meeting Harry Truman walked around the big conference table and told the Russian premier that the U.S. had just perfected a new kind of bomb infinitely more destructive than anything hitherto known. The first one had been exploded experimentally only a few weeks before at Alamogordo, N. Mex. Stalin did not seem greatly surprised at the news, and others present concluded that he simply did not appreciate the magnitude of Truman's disclosure.

Last week, in the New York federal court, four Americans were convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage against the U.S., and the reason for Stalin's lack of surprise at Potsdam was painfully clear. The trial of the four spies ended a chapter in a labyrinthine story of international intrigue, secret rendezvous and painstaking but tragically tardy detective work. The chapter began on Route 66 near Albuquerque, N. Mex. on Nov. 29, 1944. That evening a burly young man wearing the striped-sleeve uniform of a U.S. Army corporal and his sweet-faced, brown-haired wife took a long walk out from the center of Albuquerque, N. Mex. It was a familiar enough sight in that wartime year and a common enough occasion. They were New Yorkers, and now he was stationed at an obscure Army base about 60 miles north of Albuquerque. He had a three-day pass and she had come out from New York so they could be together on the occasion of their second wedding anniversary. Strolling in the crisp clear New Mexico evening, she told him the news from home and Dave Greenglass listened eagerly. Ruth told her husband that she had seen the Rosenbergs and Dave's face brightened. Julius Rosenberg, who had married Dave's sister, had always been his hero. The son of a poor machinist, Dave had grown up on New York's teeming East Side, and Julius Rosenberg, three years older than he, had occasionally visited him as a kid. Usually Julius brought him presents—fruit, candy and once a chemistry set because he loved chemistry. And always some leaflets about Communism. Son of a relatively well-to-do clothing worker, Julius was tall, smart, sure of himself. Dave looked up to him physically and intellectually.

DAVID GREENGLASS

Anyway, Ruth said, she had recently had dinner with the Rosenbergs in their little $51-a-month apartment in New York's Knickerbocker Village, a low-income housing project. They had told her how Julius at last was doing what he wanted to do. They did not go to Communist meetings any more, they bought *The Daily Worker* only surreptitiously and they stayed away from other members of the Party. For Julius now had to keep himself above suspicion. He was engaged in the transmission of critical information to Russia. And Ruth even had some surprising information: that the project Dave was working on was an atomic bomb.

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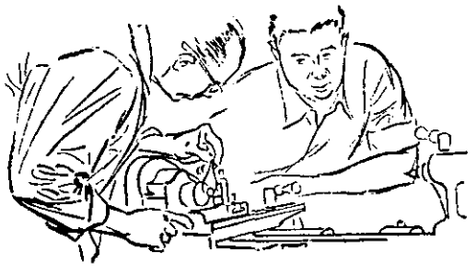

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HARRY GOLD

news and wondered how the enormous and complex process of the bomb's development had been kept so close a secret. Three days later a second bomb of a different type was dropped on Nagasaki. The following month Dave Greenglass back in New York, drew up for his good friend Julius detailed plans and many pages of description of how the second bomb differed from the first. The Greenglasses and the Rosenbergs sat around the Rosenberg apartment—a comfortable little family group. Ruth and Julius corrected Dave's rather ungrammatical English and Ethel Rosenberg, Dave's sister, did the typing.

On Feb. 28, 1946 Dave Greenglass received an honorable discharge from the Army of the United States. Even before that Julius had begun to lose interest in him as a source of information. The Russian espionage system had obtained from Dave all that he could give, which was a great deal. But they had many other sources.

To appreciate the scope of the Russian accomplishment it must be borne in mind that although some 200,000 persons were engaged in production of the atomic bomb, only a couple of hundred knew what was being done and, most important, *how* it was being done. So Russian agents had to weave through a congeries of security measures, seek out the few from the thousands and induce them to disclose what has been called the best-kept secret in all history. The few were largely physicists and scientists and a few strategically placed persons like Dave Greenglass at his lathe in E Building. Most of those successfully reached by the Russians, so far as is known, were or had been Communists. For Julius Rosenberg the discovery that his brother-in-law and protégé, who apparently was never a Communist, had actually been assigned to Los Alamos was a stupendous stroke of luck.

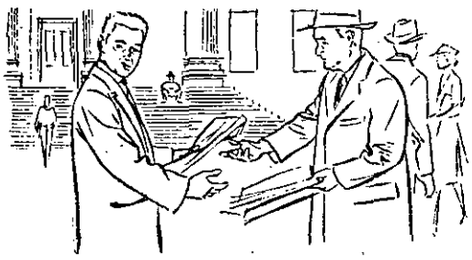
But the incredibly painstaking Soviet spy apparatus did not depend on coincidence. At the time it first got a hint that Britain, Canada and the U.S. were joined in some monumental secret project, it started collecting information on locations and personnel, then began probing for Soviet sympathizers. Perhaps no one in the world knows how many persons were watched, studied and approached, nor how many were written off as unworkable. But even without Greenglass, Russia had more expert and highly placed sources within the international group of physicists working on the bomb.


KLAUS FUCHS

One of these was Klaus Fuchs, a Communist who was actually a member of the British atomic energy mission, a group which came to this country in 1943 to help in atomic development. Another was British-born Allan Nunn May, who supplied U-235 samples to a Russian military officer in Montreal. Familiar with the problems of the Hanford plutonium piles and many other top-secret atomic developments, May gave the Russians an over-all report. A third source may have been Bruno Pontecorvo, Italian-born scientist who contributed to the Chalk River (Ontario) reactor and worked on H-bomb materials. Last September, without ever having been accused of espionage, he journeyed mysteriously to Russia with his wife and three children and has not been heard of since.

These and presumably others were linked to the central Soviet espionage bases by "Dave from Pittsburgh." Actually this was Harry Gold, a Swiss-born biochemist who was a courier for Rosenberg's superior, Anatoli A. Yakovlev, Soviet vice consul in New York until December 1946. A Communist spy since 1935, Gold spent long periods away from his succession of jobs, which included being chemist in Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, to travel the country by devious routes, pick up packets of information from the "sources," occasionally give them money and deliver the packets to his superiors. To each source he was known under a different alias, and he usually arranged meetings in some public place, such as in front of a church or on a street. (One of his meetings with Yakovlev took place near Borough Hall, Brooklyn.) In accordance with the elementary rules of espionage, none of the sources was ever informed of the identity of other sources. For example Fuchs and May worked together without

ever knowing each other as spies in a common cause. This was not only safer but enabled the Russians to cross-check accuracy of information. Often Gold had to press money on the sources, who determinedly did what they did out of misguided idealism. But the Soviet spy apparatus insisted that each receive bribe money to further involve him and to provide a blackmail lever against him if it should be needed.

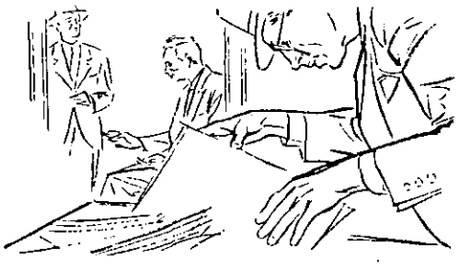


Even though he had worked for other Soviet agents for years, Gold first met Yakovlev in March of 1944 by the elaborate prearrangement which governed all such meetings. They met at the bar entrance to a Child's restaurant on 34th Street near Eighth Avenue in New York. Thereafter, on Yakovlev's orders, he met sources at irregular and widely separated times and places. He met Fuchs in Woodside, Queens, N.Y. in June of 1944; at New York's 96th Street and Central Park West the next month; in Cambridge, Mass. in January of 1945; in Santa Fe in June 1945, just before he went to Greenglass in Albuquerque, and once again in Santa Fe on Sept. 19. He had not wanted to contact both Fuchs and Greenglass on the one trip because he felt it was too dangerous, but Yakovlev, who had been very excited by Fuchs's last report and mention of a lens as part of the bomb, had insisted. During his first meeting with Greenglass he was frightened by Greenglass's offer to recruit others in Los Alamos who were friendly to Communism and would be glad to pass along information. A veteran spy, which means a fanatically cautious one, Gold sternly told Greenglass on no account to suggest to anyone that he was giving information.

The 12 meetings Gold had with Yakovlev to transmit information were set up with special care. Each time a meeting place was agreed on and also a later alternate place in case one could not appear at the prescribed time. A third meeting place was also agreed on for emergencies although such a meeting could be called only by Yakovlev, since Gold knew Yakovlev merely as "John" and did not know where or how to reach him. Usually each carried a newspaper to the meeting place, and they exchanged them. Gold's would contain an envelope of information. At one meeting Gold gave Yakovlev the means by which a courier was to make contact with Fuchs in London. Gold later testified as follows: "Beginning on the first Saturday of every month after it had been determined that Fuchs had returned to England, at a stop on the British subway called Paddington Crescent, possibly Teddington Crescent, 8 p.m., Fuchs was to be carrying five books bound with strings and supported by two fingers of one hand; he was to be carrying two books in another hand. His contact, whoever that would be, was to be carrying a copy of a Bennett Cerf book, *Stop Me If You Have Heard This* [actually *Try and Stop Me*]."

ANATOLI YAKOVLEV

The last Gold-Yakovlev meeting occurred in a bar on Second Avenue in New York, on Dec. 26, 1946. "John" had summoned Gold to discuss his making a trip to Paris to meet a physicist. Gold had said he could do it as soon as the pressure of his work at a chemical laboratory operated by Abe Brothman had lifted a little. Realizing for the first time that Gold was associated with Brothman, "John" leaped to his feet in a burst of anger and told Gold, "You fool! You spoiled eleven years of work." Brothman had once been suspected of engaging in espionage, and Yakovlev feared Gold's job with the laboratory would draw suspicion to Gold and thus eventually to Yakovlev himself. He threw down money for the drinks and soon after returned to Russia.



However, by latter 1945, this tight little group had done its work so effectively that the Kremlin knew more about atomic bomb making than all but a handful of persons in the democratic countries. Some of these today are of the opinion that the Soviet could have exploded its first bomb sooner than in September 1949.

In 1946 Igor Gouzenko, an obscure cipher clerk in the Soviet em-

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

World's Greatest Secret CONTINUED

bassy in Ottawa, who was handling espionage messages, lost his faith in Communism. One night he gathered all the traitorous evidence he could conceal on his person and fled with it. He tried unsuccessfully to interest a newspaper and Canadian officials in his documentary evidence of Russia's spying. But not until police caught panicky Soviet embassy attachés breaking into Gouzenko's apartment was the importance of his papers understood. In one of the notebooks the name "Fuchs" was found, a glaring clue. But nothing came of it.

Three years later British counterespionage agents, working in Europe, encountered unmistakable indications that the Russians had a vast amount of supposedly highly secret atomic information. Then the democratic countries realized the horse had long been gone from the stable. The British tried and failed to locate the source of the leaks, which they thought came from Harwell atomic laboratory, the British atomic energy laboratory. They asked the FBI to send men to London. The FBI men began a mythical reconstruction of the kind of man who could be giving out the information. He was obviously a top-flight scientist and one who had visited the U.S. atomic installations. The trail did indeed lead to Harwell. A list of possible suspects was compiled and narrowed down. One still under suspicion was Klaus Fuchs, a senior scientific officer there. Finally, after the most intense surveillance, he was arrested. He quickly confessed, stood trial in historic Old Bailey and was given 14 years.

The news of Fuchs's arrest terrified Julius Rosenberg in New York. He went to the Greenglasses and begged them both to flee the country because he was afraid that Fuchs would lead to Gold, and then Gold would lead to all of them. Presently he gave Dave Greenglass $5,000 to leave the U.S. and went to great pains to make arrangements for them to escape to the Iron Curtain by an "underground railroad" (to Mexico, then Sweden or Switzerland and into Czechoslovakia). Rosenberg even made Greenglass memorize a letter which he was to write to the Soviet embassy in Mexico City once there. Three days after he had mailed it Greenglass was to stand before a statue of Columbus in Mexico City holding a guidebook, and when a man approached him was to say, "That is a magnificent statue." To which the man would reply, "There are much more beautiful statues in Paris." The man would then give him money and passports to leave for Europe from Vera Cruz.

But despite Rosenberg's fright and arrangements, the Greenglasses, who had just had a second child, did not want to leave their country. The alarm might blow over, they reasoned; it had before.

MORTON SOBELL

But in London mild, introspective Klaus Fuchs, confessing fully, had told about the courier to whom he had given material. He did not know the courier's name, but he did know that he was a biochemist and could give a description of him. The indefatigable FBI combed U.S. records for a biochemist answering the description, presently brought Fuchs movies they had made of Gold, unknown to the suspect. The movies enabled Fuchs to identify him.

Arrested in New York, Gold confessed. Greenglass was arrested last June 15 in his apartment which the FBI searched carefully, and the Rosenbergs were seized soon after. Last week the Rosenbergs were convicted of conspiring to commit espionage along with Morton Sobell, an old friend of Rosenberg's and a technician who had passed him information on supersonics. The Rosenbergs got the death penalty, Sobell 30 years and Greenglass, who like his wife had turned state's evidence, drew 15. Gold had already been given 30 years.

To a U.S. suddenly indignant at discovering how insecure had been the security surrounding the "best kept secret of all time," it was little enough. To the U.S. Army, which had the responsibility for safeguarding the atomic project until it was taken over on Jan. 1, 1947 by the Atomic Energy Commission, it was a black defeat.

Admittedly in today's world it is impossible to "secure" a secret involving the building of whole cities like Oak Ridge and Hanford, the expenditure of billions of dollars, the employment of thousands of persons. Such security is only relative and temporary; it is a matter of how long the secret can be kept, not how perfectly. But the Russians made the time ridiculously short—short enough to make Harry Truman's big news at Potsdam fall flat.

FD-141
(1-18-48)

BULKY EXHIBIT

Date received 7/5/51

HARRY GOID

65-15324-1B
(Title of case)

Submitted by Special Agent J. C. Walsh

Source from which obtained Harry Gold

Address

Purpose for which acquired Research

Location of bulky exhibit In cabinet with file

Ultimate disposition to be made of exhibit Destroy

Estimated date of disposition - To be decided at conclusion of case

List of contents:

63. Three typed copies of:

"INFORMATION RELATIVE TO SOVIET ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS AS KNOWN TO HARRY GOLD."

(37)

65-15324-1B
SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
JUL 5 1951
FBI - NEW YORK

65-15324-1B 63

INFORMATION RELATIVE TO SOVIET ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS AS KNOWN TO HARRY GOLD

I. Concerning Meetings - General

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

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

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

With but one exception, all of my regular meetings with Soviet agents took place in New York City. The only one who deviated to any extent in this procedure was my second Soviet contact, STEVE SCHWARTZ. STEVE saw me about half the time during the period of our contact from August, 1936 to the early winter of ~~1947~~ 1937 in Philadelphia at a number of locations, all a good distance from my home.

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

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

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

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

September 24.

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

C The length of the meetings varied - generally they were two hours on the average; however, they were anywhere from five minutes up to four hours duration. On occasions there occurred what might be called "split meetings"; that is, the Soviet agent would meet me, then would return later, after conferring with his superior or to keep another appointment in the interim. When such incidents occurred, our second meetings always took place at a spot different from that of the first rendezvous.

INSERT - SEE NEXT PAGE

II Concerning Alternate Meetings

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

Should this second meeting not take place, then a "pre-arranged" appointment was set; this was to take place at a different spot, which place was different from any set for the

RESERVE MEETINGS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the event I was observed, all bets were off, there was to be no meeting. This was wholly in my discretion. I was to make a call early in the morning to either one of my cousins who lived in New York or to one of my former co-workers at A.

Brothman & Associates, such as OSCAR VAGO, BOB GERSON or SOL FANSHEL and to visit them that morning for some contrived reason. I was to make no attempt to keep the regular meeting.

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

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

I had not provided for three possibilities. One, was that the location I had chosen contained not one but four

newsstand on various corners. The second one, was that the newsstand I had chosen was the only one of the four which was closed on a Sunday morning. The third one was, that I had no way of recognizing the Soviet agent beyond his cigar, unless he actually desired to contact me.

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

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

IV <u>Emergency Meetings</u>

A <u>With YAKOVLEV</u>

Were I ever to receive two tickets to a sporting

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

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

B <u>With SARYTCHEV</u>

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

the following method.

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

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

The place where we were to meet was set for New Rochelle, New York. I was to take a train to New Rochelle and on arriving at the railroad Station there was to walk through Hudson Park in the direction of the boardwalk. Once I arrived at the boardwalk I was to turn to my right and there, one hundred

feet further on, was a covered shelter where my Soviet contact was to be standing. He was to be smoking a cigar and I was to be smoking a curved-stem pipe. Such a pipe at that time was in my possession.

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

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

V <u>Concerning Letters</u>

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

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

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

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

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

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

PAYMENTS FOR ESPIONAGE SERVICES

A Payments to Gold

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

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

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

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

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

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

as I did. My clearest recollection is that he signed them "AL".

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

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

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

from either the Hendrick Manufacturing Company or Chemurgy Design Corporation.

B Gifts

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

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

Also, in my contacts with BROTHMAN I frequently

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRECAUTIONS

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

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

A PAUL

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

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

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

conspicuous than sitting in the open.

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

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

B <u>STEVE</u>

Again I was cautioned to double-check against the possibility of being watched. In addition I was told to arrive early for my meetings with STEVE. Also I was told to observe the following method should I suspect anyone of trailing me: To elude the "tail" I was to take a subway train and sit fairly near the exit doors. After going several stops and just as the doors were closing I was to jump up and rush through them.

This would accomplish a double purpose: (1) It would prevent the "tail" from following me. (2) I would give the appearance of a man who had just realized that he was going to miss his stop.

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

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

C. FRED

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

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

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

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

D. SAM (SEMENOV)

SAM told me that if I should detect signs of surveillance at the moment of our meeting, then I should keep on going, or if he should detect signs of surveillance he would keep on going and would make no attempt to effect contact. In such cases I was not to follow him, but if he came around again,

in say five to ten minutes, then this was a sign that everything was all right and that his suspicions had been premature.

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

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

Further, SAM told me that the best technique for getting rid of any incriminatory evidence or pieces of paper

on my person, was to walk along, tear the paper into very tiny bits, and scatter it as I walked. SAM stated such a technique made it impossible for anyone to recover all of the shredded material, particularly if it happened to be a windy day.

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

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

E. JOHN (YAKOVLEV)

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

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

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

F. SARYTCHEV

1. Meeting at the Hillside Theatre, Jamaica

Generally I was told to arrive in New York at least an hour or two earlier. When I met SARYTCHEV there at the appointed time he told me to walk back one block, turn to the

left and walk down two, then turn to the left and walk back one and there meeting on the dark side street.

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

2. Meeting at the Bronx Zoo

My instructions on these occasions was as follows:

I was to take the subway going to 174th Street stop of the Bronx Zoo Line, this is an elevator at this point. I was to leave the subway at 174th Street and walk up to 177th Street, this last I believe is the Boston Road Station. At 177th Street I was given a specific side of the street on which to walk, that is the right-hand going out to the end of the line. At 177th Street I was to cross the intersection there and pass in front of a cafeteria for observation, where I understand SARYTCHEV was to be posted (when I actually did keep this rendezvous I looked in the window of the cafeteria, but could not see SARYTCHEV). Then I was to ascend the elevated steps and take the train one more stop to 180th Street and Bronx Park, the end of the line, and to wait there until SARYTCHEV contacted me. The exact spot was near the ladies entrance of a saloon called McCarthy's.

G. Added Precautions as Admonished by Soviet Agents

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

2. Regarding Further Contact with Tom Black

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

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

(b) On many occasions when I ran short of money for expenses, I could always get in touch with TOM and borrow from

him. As a matter of fact I still owe him several hundred dollars.

(c) On one occasion in the early summer of 1936, as a "bonus", when I came to New York to meet PAUL, he later that evening took me to somewhere on Broadway in the eighties or nineties, and there on a small bench, by his prearrangement, I met TOM. On such occasions, with the agents who followed PAUL, when I would mention BLACK, I was always advised never to get in touch with him.

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

The only exception to this rule came during the bitter strike at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company in February and March of 1937. At this time, after a considerable struggle with myself, I refused to work in the plant during the strike and then wondered what STEVE would say because of the possibility of having cut myself off from further obtaining information at the Sugar Company. Strangely enough STEVE approved of my

of my action and told me that as long as I had done what my conscience dictated, that it was well. He told me that after all it was not enough to just help the Soviet Union, but that I also had to live a life consistent with my philosophy of helping mankind.

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

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

5. I was told to place the information, where possible, in a plain manila envelope of the class type and

insert it between the folds of a newspaper. I would then exchange papers with the agent, the one I received of course being perfectly innocent. Sometimes I placed the information in a large red cardboard brief-case or leather brief-case and would turn the entire thing over to the Russian agent.

H. Precautions with Contacts in America

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

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

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

(3) All the meetings were to be set by me and I was to act in the role of superior to these sources of information.

In other words I was to act in the relationship that the Soviet agent had to me. Further, I was told to have knowledge or to show knowledge on all questions that would be asked of me, particularly relating to prior contacts these people may have had.

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

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

* * * * * * * *

LOST CONTACTS

A. PAUL, December, 1935

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

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

B. STEVE, November, 1937

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

On another occasion in October of 1937 (on the Friday night that the Temple University - Mississippi University Football Game took place) STEVE did not show up for a regularly scheduled meeting near Radio City. I went again the following Friday night and then went to our appointed reserve meeting place in Washington Heights. However, I did not see him for two or three months. When he did show up he

gave no reason, but said that it had been impossible for him to get in touch with me at that time. He gave me the definite impression that this had been a precautionary measure on his part, and shortly thereafter he turned me over to FRED.

C. FRED, May, 1938

In about May of 1938 TOM BLACK was severely injured in an explosion at the National Oil Products Company, his place of employment. When he was finally able to take some action in Kearny Hospital, where he was bedded, he called me on the telephone. I came to Kearny, saw TOM, and was told that he had lost complete contact with his Soviet superior, and that he desired to get in touch with the man because something was hanging fire.

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

D. SAM (SEMENOV)

Throughout the period that SAM and I worked

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

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

E. YAKOVLEV

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

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

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

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

the tickets arrived on time I would probably have been unaware of that fact.

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

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

F. SARYTCHEV

When SARYTCHEV visited me, at my home in Philadelphia on Saturday night, September 24, 1949 at about 8 or 8:30 p.m., he also had with him the matching half of the piece of paper.

Sometime prior to this, about late July or early

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

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

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

* * * * * * * *

CODE WORDS

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

A. PAUL

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

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

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

B. STEVE

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

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

C. FRED

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

D. SAM (SEMENOV)

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

E. JOHN (YAKOVLEV)

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

INFORMATION RELATIVE TO SOVIET ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS AS KNOWN TO HARRY GOLD

I. Concerning Meetings - General

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

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

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

With but one exception, all of my regular meetings with Soviet agents took place in New York City. The only one who deviated to any extent in this procedure was my second Soviet contact, STEVE SCHWARTZ. STEVE saw me about half the time during the period of our contact from August, 1936 to the early winter of ~~1947~~ 1937 in Philadelphia at a number of locations, all a good distance from my home.

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

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

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

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

September 24.

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

C The length of the meetings varied - generally they were two hours on the average; however, they were anywhere from five minutes up to four hours duration. On occasions there occurred what might be called "split meetings"; that is, the Soviet agent would meet me, then would return later, after conferring with his superior or to keep another appointment in the interim. When such incidents occurred, our second meetings always took place at a spot different from that of the first rendezvous.

INSERT- SEE NEXT PAGE

II Concerning Alternate Meetings

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

Should this second meeting not take place, then a "pre-arranged" appointment was set; this was to take place at a different spot, which place was different from any set for the

RESERVE MEETINGS

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

first two scheduled meetings. This spot was never utilized except for these "pre-arranged" meetings (reserve meetings). I can recall four such locations. One was at the corner of 47th Street and Broadway on the North side of 47th, below the spot where the large "Pepsi Cola" sign is located. Another was at the Broadway stop of the Astoria elevated line. The third was the Northwest corner of 51st Street and Lexington Avenue and the fourth one was at one time Child's Restaurant on 34th Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues on the North side of 34th Street.

III <u>Concerning Alternate Agents</u>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the event I was observed, all bets were off, there was to be no meeting. This was wholly in my discretion. I was to make a call early in the morning to either one of my cousins who lived in New York or to one of my former co-workers at A.

Brothman & Associates, such as OSCAR VAGO, BOB GERSON or SOL FANSHEL and to visit them that morning for some contrived reason. I was to make no attempt to keep the regular meeting.

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

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

I had not provided for three possibilities. One, was that the location I had chosen contained not one but four

newsstand on various corners. The second one, was that the newsstand I had chosen was the only one of the four which was closed on a Sunday morning. The third one was, that I had no way of recognizing the Soviet agent beyond his cigar, unless he actually desired to contact me.

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

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

IV <u>Emergency Meetings</u>

A <u>With YAKOVLEV</u>

Were I ever to receive two tickets to a sporting

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

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

B <u>With SARYTCHEV</u>

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

the following method.

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

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

The place where we were to meet was set for New Rochelle, New York. I was to take a train to New Rochelle and on arriving at the railroad Station there was to walk through Hudson Park in the direction of the boardwalk. Once I arrived at the boardwalk I was to turn to my right and there, one hundred

feet further on, was a covered shelter where my Soviet contact was to be standing. He was to be smoking a cigar and I was to be smoking a curved-stem pipe. Such a pipe at that time was in my possession.

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

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

V <u>Concerning Letters</u>

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

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

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

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

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

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

PAYMENTS FOR ESPIONAGE SERVICES

A Payments to Gold

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

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

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

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

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

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

as I did. My clearest recollection is that he signed them "AL".

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

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

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

from either the Hendrick Manufacturing Company or Chemurgy Design Corporation.

B Gifts

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

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

Also, in my contacts with BROTHMAN I frequently

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRECAUTIONS

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

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

A PAUL

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

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

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

conspicuous than sitting in the open.

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

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

B <u>STEVE</u>

Again I was cautioned to double-check against the possibility of being watched. In addition I was told to arrive early for my meetings with STEVE. Also I was told to observe the following method should I suspect anyone of trailing me: To elude the "tail" I was to take a subway train and sit fairly near the exit doors. After going several stops and just as the doors were closing I was to jump up and rush through them.

This would accomplish a double purpose: (1) It would prevent the "tail" from following me. (2) I would give the appearance of a man who had just realized that he was going to miss his stop.

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

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

C. FRED

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

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

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

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

D. SAM (SEMENOV)

SAM told me that if I should detect signs of surveillance at the moment of our meeting, then I should keep on going, or if he should detect signs of surveillance he would keep on going and would make no attempt to effect contact. In such cases I was not to follow him, but if he came around again,

in say five to ten minutes, then this was a sign that everything was all right and that his suspicions had been premature.

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

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

Further, SAM told me that the best technique for getting rid of any incriminatory evidence or pieces of paper

on my person, was to walk along, tear the paper into very tiny bits, and scatter it as I walked. SAM stated such a technique made it impossible for anyone to recover all of the shredded material, particularly if it happened to be a windy day.

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

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

E. JOHN (YAKOVLEV)

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

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

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

F. SARYTCHEV

1. Meeting at the Hillside Theatre, Jamaica

Generally I was told to arrive in New York at least an hour or two earlier. When I met SARYTCHEV there at the appointed time he told me to walk back one block, turn to the

left and walk down two, then turn to the left and walk back one and there meeting on the dark side street.

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

2. Meeting at the Bronx Zoo

My instructions on these occasions was as follows:

I was to take the subway going to 174th Street stop of the Bronx Zoo Line, this is an elevator at this point. I was to leave the subway at 174th Street and walk up to 177th Street, this last I believe is the Boston Road Station. At 177th Street I was given a specific side of the street on which to walk, that is the right-hand going out to the end of the line. At 177th Street I was to cross the intersection there and pass in front of a cafeteria for observation, where I understand SARYTCHEV was to be posted (when I actually did keep this rendezvous I looked in the window of the cafeteria, but could not see SARYTCHEV). Then I was to ascend the elevated steps and take the train one more stop to 180th Street and Bronx Park, the end of the line, and to wait there until SARYTCHEV contacted me. The exact spot was near the ladies entrance of a saloon called McCarthy's.

G. Added Precautions as Admonished by Soviet Agents

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

2. Regarding Further Contact with Tom Black

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

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

(b) On many occasions when I ran short of money for expenses, I could always get in touch with TOM and borrow from

him. As a matter of fact I still owe him several hundred dollars.

(c) On one occasion in the early summer of 1936, as a "bonus", when I came to New York to meet PAUL, he later that evening took me to somewhere on Broadway in the eighties or nineties, and there on a small bench, by his prearrangement, I met TOM. On such occasions, with the agents who followed PAUL, when I would mention BLACK, I was always advised never to get in touch with him.

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

The only exception to this rule came during the bitter strike at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company in February and March of 1937. At this time, after a considerable struggle with myself, I refused to work in the plant during the strike and then wondered what STEVE would say because of the possibility of having cut myself off from further obtaining information at the Sugar Company. Strangely enough STEVE approved of my

of my action and told me that as long as I had done what my conscience dictated, that it was well. He told me that after all it was not enough to just help the Soviet Union, but that I also had to live a life consistent with my philosophy of helping mankind.

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

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

5. I was told to place the information, where possible, in a plain manila envelope of the class type and

insert it between the folds of a newspaper. I would then exchange papers with the agent, the one I received of course being perfectly innocent. Sometimes I placed the information in a large red cardboard brief-case or leather brief-case and would turn the entire thing over to the Russian agent.

H. Precautions with Contacts in America

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

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

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

(3) All the meetings were to be set by me and I was to act in the role of superior to these sources of information.

In other words I was to act in the relationship that the Soviet agent had to me. Further, I was told to have knowledge or to show knowledge on all questions that would be asked of me, particularly relating to prior contacts these people may have had.

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

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

* * * * * * * *

LOST CONTACTS

A. PAUL, December, 1935

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

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

B. STEVE, November, 1937

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

On another occasion in October of 1937 (on the Friday night that the Temple University - Mississippi University Football Game took place) STEVE did not show up for a regularly scheduled meeting near Radio City. I went again the following Friday night and then went to our appointed reserve meeting place in Washington Heights. However, I did not see him for two or three months. When he did show up he

gave no reason, but said that it had been impossible for him to get in touch with me at that time. He gave me the definite impression that this had been a precautionary measure on his part, and shortly thereafter he turned me over to FRED.

C. FRED, May, 1938

In about May of 1938 TOM BLACK was severely injured in an explosion at the National Oil Products Company, his place of employment. When he was finally able to take some action in Kearny Hospital, where he was bedded, he called me on the telephone. I came to Kearny, saw TOM, and was told that he had lost complete contact with his Soviet superior, and that he desired to get in touch with the man because something was hanging fire.

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

D. SAM (SEMENOV)

Throughout the period that SAM and I worked

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

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

E. YAKOVLEV

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

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

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

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

the tickets arrived on time I would probably have been unaware of that fact.

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

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

F. SARYTCHEV

When SARYTCHEV visited me, at my home in Philadelphia on Saturday night, September 24, 1949 at about 8 or 8:30 p.m., he also had with him the matching half of the piece of paper.

Sometime prior to this, about late July or early

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

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

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

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CODE WORDS

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

A. PAUL

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

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

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

B. STEVE

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

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

C. FRED

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

D. SAM (SEMENOV)

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

E. JOHN (YAKOVLEV)

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

INFORMATION RELATIVE TO SOVIET ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS AS KNOWN TO HARRY GOLD

I. Concerning Meetings - General

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

September 24.

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

C The length of the meetings varied - generally they were two hours on the average; however, they were anywhere from five minutes up to four hours duration. On occasions there occurred what might be called "split meetings"; that is, the Soviet agent would meet me, then would return later, after conferring with his superior or to keep another appointment in the interim. When such incidents occurred, our second meetings always took place at a spot different from that of the first rendezvous.

II Concerning Alternate Meetings

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

Should this second meeting not take place, then a "pre-arranged" appointment was set; this was to take place at a different spot, which place was different from any set for the

RESERVE MEETINGS

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

first two scheduled meetings. This spot was never utilized except for these "pre-arranged" meetings (reserve meetings). I can recall four such locations. One was at the corner of 47th Street and Broadway on the North side of 47th, below the spot where the large "Pepsi Cola" sign is located. Another was at the Broadway stop of the Astoria elevated line. The third was the Northwest corner of 51st Street and Lexington Avenue and the fourth one was at one time Child's Restaurant on 34th Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues on the North side of 34th Street.

III Concerning Alternate Agents

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the event I was observed, all bets were off, there was to be no meeting. This was wholly in my discretion. I was to make a call early in the morning to either one of my cousins who lived in New York or to one of my former co-workers at A.

Brothman & Associates, such as OSCAR VAGO, BOB GERSON or SOL FANSHEL and to visit them that morning for some contrived reason. I was to make no attempt to keep the regular meeting.

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

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

I had not provided for three possibilities. One, was that the location I had chosen contained not one but four

newsstand on various corners. The second one, was that the newsstand I had chosen was the only one of the four which was closed on a Sunday morning. The third one was, that I had no way of recognizing the Soviet agent beyond his cigar, unless he actually desired to contact me.

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

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

IV <u>Emergency Meetings</u>

A <u>With YAKOVLEV</u>

Were I ever to receive two tickets to a sporting

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

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

B <u>With SARYTCHEV</u>

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

the following method.

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

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

The place where we were to meet was set for New Rochelle, New York. I was to take a train to New Rochelle and on arriving at the railroad Station there was to walk through Hudson Park in the direction of the boardwalk. Once I arrived at the boardwalk I was to turn to my right and there, one hundred

feet further on, was a covered shelter where my Soviet contact was to be standing. He was to be smoking a cigar and I was to be smoking a curved-stem pipe. Such a pipe at that time was in my possession.

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

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

V Concerning Letters

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

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

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

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

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

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

PAYMENTS FOR ESPIONAGE SERVICES

A Payments to Gold

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

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

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

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

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

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

as I did. My clearest recollection is that he signed them "AL".

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

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

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

from either the Hendrick Manufacturing Company or Chemurgy Design Corporation.

B Gifts

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

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

Also, in my contacts with BROTHMAN I frequently

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

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

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

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

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