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 STEVE

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

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

One more technique was told to me and this was that I was to go into a movie, sit 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 rendezvous which was to take place the second time that day.

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

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

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

D. SAM (SEMENOV)

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

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

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

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 rolls 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.

HS

FD-141
(7-1-48)

BULKY EXHIBIT

Date received 3/21/52

HARRY GOLD, was

65-15324-1b

(Title of case)

Submitted by Special Agent T. Scott Miller

Source from which obained Joseph Gold

Address

Purpose for which acquired Investigation

Location of bulky exhibit In cabinet with file

Estimated date of disposition To be decided at conclusion of case

Ultimate disposition to be made of exhibit To be destroyed

List of contents:

64. One letter and envelope addressed to T. Scott Miller from Subject's brother, JOSEPH GOLD, dated March 19, 1952.

(38)

65-15324-1B

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED ..... SERIALIZED ..... FILED ..... APR 3 1952 FBI - NEW YORK

65-15324-1B64

PHILADELPHIA PA
MAR 19
830 P.M.
1952

HELP SAVE A LI
BE A BLOO

Mr. T. Scott Miller, Jr.
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U.S. Court House, Foley Square,
New York, 7, N.Y.

FD-141
(7-1-48)

BULKY EXHIBIT

Date received 5/23/52

HARRY GOLD, was

65-15324-1B
(Title of case)

Submitted by Special Agent J. C. WALSH

Source from which obained See Serial 700

Address

Purpose for which acquired Investigation

Location of bulky exhibit In cabinet with file

Estimated date of disposition To be decided at conclusion of case

Ultimate disposition to be made of exhibit Retain

List of contents:

65. Two copies of photo of Emanuel Schwartz taken in May 1952.

(39)
65-15324-1B
SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
JUN 19 1952
FBI - NEW YORK

65-15324-1B-65

6823 Hindred Street
Philadelphia 24, Pa.
March 19, 1952

Dear Mr. Miller:

My father and I visited Harry last Sunday and I am glad to say he is in good health and excellent spirits. My brother has an interesting job at Lewisburg and he gets along well with everyone.

The purpose of this letter is to ask you what is being done or can be done to reduce my brother's sentence. I realize that Harry was sentenced in Philadelphia but I feel that the United States Attorney in Philadelphia was just a figurehead in this matter. It is the United States Attorney in New York and the F.B.I. that know of Harry's co-operation and great help and it appears to me that the aid my brother has given the Goverment has not even been taken into consideration when the sentence was passed. You also know of my brother's excellent work in heart research and we are most anxious that he return to this field as soon as possible. Will you please give my regards to Brennan and Walsh and I will appreciate a prompt reply to this letter. If you would care to discuss this matter with me I can take time off from work and visit you at your office.

Respectfully,
Joseph Gold

SCHWARTZ, EMANUEL
MAY 1952

FD-141
(7-1-48)

BULKY EXHIBIT

Date received 6/9/52

HARRY GOLD

65-15324-1B
(Title of case)

Submitted by Special Agent J. A. Collins

Source from which obained See Serial 701

Address

Purpose for which acquired Investigation

Location of bulky exhibit In cabinet with file

Estimated date of disposition To be decided at conclusion of case

Ultimate disposition to be made of exhibit Retain

List of contents:

X 66. One copy of the section of the report of SA Carl A. Betsch, Cincinnati, dated 6-6-52, in the Smilg case, which sets out the signed statement of Gold of 5-15-52, and gives other information pertinent to said statement.

67. Anonymous letter from Phila. to Bureau. Rec'd 1-1-53 from Bureau. See serial 705. Subm. 1-28-53 by SA F.W. Zangle.

68. "Chronology of Work for the Soviet Union", dated 6/15/50 by Harry Gold. Rec'd. 8/1/54.

* 69. "Statement" by Harry Gold dated 7/20/50.

70. Document entitled "Money Accounting of My Espionage Work", by Harry Gold, dated 12/3/50

71. "The Circumstances Surrounding My Work as a Soviet Agent -- A Report". by Harry Gold, dated 10/11/50. (40)

NOTE: Exhibits 68 thru 71 were rec'd. 8/1/54 from the Philadelphia office & subm. by SA Richard E. Brennan on 8/3/54. See serial 713. pv

65-15324-1B
SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JUN 19 1952
FBI - NEW YORK

X Destroy 8/9/57 J.C. Freaney
Photostat copy
* To T and A G.L. King - per m. 775 - 12/21/66

65-15324-1867

Baltimore, Md.

To the F. B. I.

Dear Sir

I have been in torment for years whether to report this or not, but I know 2 Communist spies for Russia in Philadelphia.

In 1949, September I met a girl who was working in Danast Inc. at Kensington and Somerset, Phila 34.

She was working on mens + boys jackets. Her husband, a Russian, worked there by night, otherwise he was studying under the G.I. bill.

She was of Polish extraction (as I am). She hated America. Because of our mutual descent I met with them both quite often, but when it became obvious what they were doing I left Phila for Harrisburg.

Now visiting ~~here~~ ~~friends~~ Baltimore and friends, they like a visit

me to tell you.

Because I am American in every way, the stories I had to put up with were shocking.

However as concrete proof I can tell you this.

One nite we all met at a house on Broad st, and Harry Gold was there.

(It was just after this, when my suspicions were confirmed, that I left).

How you will catch them I don't know, they are outwardly good citizens.

She calls herself Lee, + ~~comes~~ comes from Scranton Pa, and was living with or near the forewoman of Renest Inc, called Mary.

I worked in Woolworths on Kensington Av, + serve to the truth of this.

a 100% American.

Lee is tall, big, wears glasses, light brown hair hazel eyes, and would never tell

BALTIMORE, MD.
DEC 12
7-P.M.
1952

UNITED STATES POSTAGE
3 CENTS 3

Information on Communist Spies

To the F.B.I.

Washington
D.C.

FD-141
(7-1-48)

BULKY EXHIBIT

Date received 6/9/52

HARRY GOLD

65-15324-1B
(Title of case)

Submitted by Special Agent J. A. Collins

Source from which obained See Serial 701

Address

Purpose for which acquired Investigation

Location of bulky exhibit In cabinet with file

Estimated date of disposition To be decided at conclusion of case

Ultimate disposition to be made of exhibit Retain

List of contents:

66. One copy of the section of the report of SA Carl A. Betsch, Cincinnati, dated 6-6-52, in the Smilg case, which sets out the signed statement of Gold of 5-15-52, and gives other information pertinent to said statement.

67. Anonymous letter from Phila. to Bureau. Rec'd 1-1-53 from Bureau. See serial 705. Subm. 1-26-53 by SA F.W. Zangle.

68. "Chronology of Work for the Soviet Union", dated 6/15/50 by Harry Gold. Rec'd. 3/1/54.
69. "Statement" by Harry Gold dated 7/20/50.
70. Document entitled "Money Accounting of My Espionage Work", by Harry Gold, dated 12/3/50
71. "The Circumstances Surrounding My Work as a Soviet Agent -- A Report", by Harry Gold, dated 10/11/50. (40)

NOTE: Exhibits 68 thru 71 were rec'd. 3/1/54 from the Philadelphia office & subm. by SA Richard E. Bronman on 5/3/54. See serial 713. pv

65-15324-1B
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 1 9 1952
FBI - NEW YORK

X Destroy 8/9/57 J.C. Freeman
photocopy
to T. Swett G.L. King - see 2.775 - 12/21/66

65-15324-1B68

Chronology of Work for [illegible] Union

1. Name: Paul (Russian) - [illegible] chief [illegible] of industrial [illegible] in United States.
Time: [illegible], 1935 to March, 1937.
Information: Processes relating to the manufacture of various industrial solvents, and principally in formulating, [illegible] and designing. Examples: [illegible] butyl alcohol, [illegible], and ethyl acetate. Also process (descriptions and [illegible]) for manufacture of absolute ethyl alcohol.
Source: Files ([illegible]) of Penna. Sugar Co and Subsidiaries (Franco [illegible] Chemical Works and Penna. Alcohol Co.). [illegible] actually visited Franco [illegible] — [illegible] ([illegible]), [illegible]
Gold's Function: Obtained information, [illegible] copying reports and blueprints, [illegible] them to Paul and, most often, the data were copied and [illegible] their proper place.
[illegible]

2. Name: [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible]
Time: April, 1936 to September, 1937.
Information: Process for manufacture of ethyl chloride ([illegible] anesthetic), [illegible] of data on [illegible], [illegible] of process [illegible] and of [illegible]
Source: Penna. Sugar Co. and [illegible]
Records - [illegible]
Journals - Public Library.
Gold's Function - obtained technical data from Penna. Sugar files, [illegible] journals in Public Library.

Chronology (continued)

3. Manner: Fred — smooth, businesslike with [illegible] dictatorial manner

Time: October, 1937 to August, 1938
and
November, 1938 to March, 1940.

Information: a. Details of experimental program (Dr. Reich's) for recovery of carbon dioxide from flue gases — I was in charge of the work for two months and an article has been published by Dr. Reich covering this.

b. False information on [illegible] — Daniel Keen ([illegible]), [illegible] ([illegible]), [illegible] ([illegible]), all [illegible] action.

c. An effort to check telephone number of a person, C.D.B., possibly a [illegible] during this [illegible].

d. Check on Ben Smilg in Dayton, Ohio — [illegible] of Fred [illegible] [illegible]

Received: a. Carbon dioxide recovery process — [illegible] again.

b. Full information [illegible] — [illegible] to [illegible] Fred [illegible] I [illegible] of the college and of my [illegible]. I [illegible] there [illegible] with [illegible] them and [illegible] the [illegible].

c. [illegible], done at request of Fred — the only purpose was to check whether [illegible] with this name lived at this address.

d. Smilg — I was [illegible] at Xavier University if I did not [illegible] as Fred requested, e.g., [illegible] Smilg

Fred's Function: a. Carbon dioxide recovery — [illegible] my own notes and [illegible].

b. A clumsy attempt to [illegible] Fred as [illegible].

c. Check on C.D.B. [illegible] for Fred in [illegible].

d. Smilg — I was a means of checking on him. Also, this was a means of continuing a check on me.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Chronology (continued)

4. Name: Sam — never identified by me as Semen Semenov, an M.I.T. graduate and the most American appearing of all the Russians [illegible]

Period: August, 1940 to February, 1944 — with lapse from March 1941 to September, 1941.

Information: a - At Pa. Sugar; September, 1940 to October, 1944:

[illegible] (1) Data on Kodachrome, both film manufacture and development. Also use of Kodachrome in aerial photography.

Nylon etc. (2) Data on nylon — obtained by Slack from Howard [illegible] at DuPont plant in Belle, West Va. Later, this information was added to by Black and Slack. 1941.

(3) Data on [illegible] — Paul [illegible] and John Humphries, both working at Charleston, West Va. plant of Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corp. [illegible] 1940 and 1941.

RDX (4) Data on highly nitrated explosives from Holston Ordnance Works, [illegible]

b - Ben Smilg: - attempt to get him to return after wife and he to obtain information — unsuccessful. Time: February, 1941.

c - Abe Brothman; October 1944 to June, 1946.

Chemical Buna S (1) Data on design of mixing equipment — essentially all information was obtained while Brothman worked for the Hendrick Co.:

(2) Data on production of Buna S synthetic rubber. This information was probably given to the Hendrick Co. by either the U.S. Rubber Co. or [illegible]

(3) Data on manufacture of [illegible]

Chemurgy (continued)

[illegible] – ([illegible]) and [illegible] and Continental ([illegible]). Both of these were devised while [illegible] was a partner of [illegible] Co.; the general [illegible], however, was a [illegible] idea. Neither of these projects were ever turned over to [illegible] as the [illegible], being of the [illegible] for [illegible] of Brothman's own work.

d – Klaus Fuchs – initial meeting with Klaus in February, 1944.

Industry: a – Black [illegible] 1940 [illegible]

Oct. 1941

(1) [illegible] – [illegible] Kodak, Rochester, N.Y.

(2) Nylon – DuPont, Belle, West Va. 1940 (Fall)

(3) [illegible] – Charleston, West Va. 1941 [illegible]

(4) Highly nitrated explosive – Holston Ordnance Works, Kingsport, Tenn. – a [illegible] of Tennessee Eastman. Time: Oct 1943 to Oct., 1944.

b – Smilg – nothing accomplished. I was very reluctant anyway but was commanded by Semen. I probably did not go to Smilg's home on [illegible] and told him I did so.

c – Brothman –

(1) Mixing Equipment – Brothman's own designs [illegible] by Hendrick. [illegible] [illegible] chemical [illegible], with a [illegible] Hendrick [illegible] Fall of [illegible]

Continuous Process

(2) Buna-S – information given to Hendrick by U.S. [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] Brothman's [illegible], 19[illegible]

(3) [illegible] – [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] (continued)

I do not know [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the United States, having been [illegible] for Australia.

c. [illegible] [illegible] — manufactured by a [illegible] [illegible] of the Royal Chemical Co. in Brooklyn. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] the people. The [illegible] of this particular [illegible] (there were others) [illegible] [illegible].

d. Klaus Fuchs — I was told of this [illegible] [illegible] of all [illegible] by [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] to think twice and three times before I [illegible] made a [illegible].

Agent's Function:

a. [illegible] — Courier

b. [illegible] — attempt to get them to work for [illegible] [illegible] as I could not as courier for atomic information

c. Brothman — Courier

d. Fuchs — [illegible] [illegible] as I could not as courier.

5. [illegible] Fuchs — [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by me as A. [illegible] ([illegible] [illegible] [illegible])

Time: March 1944 to [illegible], 1945.

and

[illegible] December, 1946.

Information: a. [illegible] [illegible] — [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] information on [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible], [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible], 1944. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] all.

b. Klaus Fuchs — obtained information [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] (continued)

[illegible] Fund [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] 9 [illegible]

(1) [illegible] (Montana [illegible] Rocky [illegible]) [illegible] Feb. 9, 1944 to [illegible], 1944 (on the [illegible] of Kansas [illegible] to [illegible]).

(2) [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] 1945. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

(3) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], 1945 [illegible] 19, 1945 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

(5) [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

FD-141
(7-1-45)

BULKY EXHIBIT

Date received 6/9/52

HARRY GOLD

65-15324-1B
(Title of case)

Submitted by Special Agent J. A. Collins

Source from which obained See Serial 701

Address

Purpose for which acquired Investigation

Location of bulky exhibit In cabinet with file

Estimated date of disposition To be decided at conclusion of case

Ultimate disposition to be made of exhibit Retain

List of contents:

X 66. One copy of the section of the report of SA Carl A. Betsch, Cincinnati, dated 6-6-52, in the Smilg case, which sets out the signed statement of Gold of 5-15-52, and gives other information pertinent to said statement.

67. Anonymous letter from Phila. to Bureau. Rec'd 1-1-53 from Bureau. See serial 705. Subm. 1-26-53 by SA F.W. Zangle.

68. "Cronology of Work for the Soviet Union", dated 6/15/50 by Harry Gold. Rec'd. 8/1/54.
69. "Statement" by Harry Gold dated 7/20/50.
70. Document entitled "Money Accounting of My Espionage Work", by Harry Gold, dated 12/3/50
71. "The Circumstances Surrounding My Work as a Soviet Agent -- A Report", by Harry Gold, dated 10/11/50. (40)

NOTE: Exhibits 68 thru 71 were rec'd. 8/1/54 from the Philadelphia office & subm. by SA Richard E. Bronman on 8/3/54. See serial 713. pv

65-15324-1B

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JUN 1 9 1952
FBI - NEW YORK

X Destroy 8/9/57 J.F. Freaney
photostatic copy
TOT auth Q.L. King - see 775 - 12/21/66

65-15324-1B69

Delivered to me by
Harry Gold on the day of
his arrangement July 20, 1950

[illegible] with Agent [illegible]
[illegible] Richard E. [illegible] of the F.B.I.

Day	Date	Time A.M.		P.M.	Hours
Mon.	May 22	11	to	11	10
Tues.	May 23	10	to	10	7
Wed.	May 24	[illegible]			
Thurs.	May 25	12	to	4 and 6-8	6
Fri.	May 26	12	to	4 and 6-9	7
Sat.	May 27	11	to	3	4
Sun.	May 28	12	to	3	3
Mon.	May 29	11	to	3	4
Tues.	May 30	11	to	3	4
Wed.	May 31	[illegible]			
Thurs.	June 1			6-10	4
Fri.	June 2	11	to	4 and 7-10	8
Sat.	June 3	11	to	3	4
Sun.	June 4	11	to	3	4
Mon.	June 5	11	to	3	4
Tues.	June 6	Mr. Hamilton and Mr. [illegible]			
Wed.	June 7	11	to	3	[illegible]
Thurs.	June 8	Mr. Hamilton and Mr. [illegible]			
Fri.	June 9	No Visit			
Sat.	June 10	No Visit			
Sun.	June 11	11	to	3	[illegible]
Mon.	June 12			5 to 9	[illegible]
Tues.	June 13	12	to	3	[illegible]
Wed.	June 14	Mr. Hamilton and Mr. [illegible]			
Thurs.	June 15	11	to	4 and 7-8	6
Fri.	June 16	11	to	3	[illegible]
Sat.	June 17	11	to	3	[illegible]
Sun.	June 18			4 to 7	[illegible]
Mon.	June 19			5 to 7	[illegible]
Tues.	June 20	11	to	3	[illegible]
Wed.	June 21	11	to	3	[illegible]
Thurs.	June 22	11	to	3	[illegible]
Fri.	June 23	Mr. Hamilton [illegible]			

Interviews with F.E. (continued)

Day	Date	Time A.M.	P.M.	Hours
Sat.	June 24	12 to	2	2
Sun.	June 25		1 to 3	2
Mon.	June 26		1 to 4	3
Tue.	June 27	12 to	3	3
Wed.	June 28	no visit		—
Thu.	June 29	11 to	4	5
Fri.	June 30	11 to	5	6
Sat.	July 1	no visit		—
Sun.	July 2	no visit		—
Mon.	July 3	no visit		—
Tue.	July 4	no visit		—
Wed.	July 5	12 to	3	3
Thu.	July 6	no visit		—
Fri.	July 7	no visit		—
Sat.	July 8	no visit		—
Sun.	July 9	no visit		—
Mon.	July 10		2 to 5	3
Tue.	July 11	10 to	3	5
Wed.	July 12	12 to	3	3
Thu.	July 13		2 to 5	3
Fri.	July 14	no visit		—
Sat.	July 15	no visit		—
Sun.	July 16	no visit		—
Mon.	July 17	12 to	3	3
Tue.	July 18	11 to	3	4
Wed.	July 19		2 to 4	2

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

the company, [illegible] of 7 AM, [illegible]
[illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
and I. And [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible], I took all of the English language and
poetry courses (a subject dear to my heart)
that I desired, on English literature [illegible].

But in November of 1938, my night [illegible] attended in August, on Thanksgiving Day of 1938 I was [illegible] by Fred and told to go see a man who worked for the Government at an army [illegible] Experimental station about [illegible] distance from the University. I did so, but when I learned that this was [illegible] [illegible] did not [illegible] and [illegible] at going there again, I was told, [illegible] [illegible] Father [illegible] [illegible] they wish to [illegible] a [illegible] that [illegible] was a [illegible] Communist [illegible] — on [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], at anything not much. This frightened me [illegible], and I agreed to continue the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] further [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible]. On [illegible] from Fred, I merely kept an eye on the man and made only the most [illegible] of [illegible].

In June of 1940 I graduated from the [illegible] school. I thought that they were [illegible] to me and that [illegible] the next day [illegible] that I graduated [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] — no [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible], I [illegible].

Then I returned to Philadelphia. The girl I had wanted to marry had not waited, but I was not too depressed. After [illegible] of [illegible], I was again employed by the firm for which I had worked since 1929, and with an advanced rating and [illegible], [illegible]

when and [illegible] — and I [illegible]
of doing [illegible]
[illegible] I [illegible] the way to
the [illegible] and not
more could I [illegible]

And again I went further along the path of becoming a [illegible] [illegible]. Next comes the next step, for I [illegible] out by a fourth Soviet agent, one much more pleasant than the previous dictatorial Fred. This man I knew as John and I shall never identify him as Semen Semenov, an engineer of Amtorg. Semen, over a period of several years, gave me the following duties and I carried these out all too well. In the interests of clarity I must detail these in outline form, for they are so numerous:

1. From September 1940 to October 1944, I worked with Alfred Dean Slack of Rochester, N.Y. From him I received:
   - a. Information on the manufacture of Kodachrome film — including samples of chemicals.
   - b. Further data on Kodachrome as applied to aerial photography.
   - c. Material on the manufacture of Nylon. This covered only the preliminary steps of the process up to the preparation of the so-called Nylon salt and did not cover the polymerization to the high molecular weight polyamide which is Nylon, or the extrusion of the molten polymer to form fibers, and the subsequent stretching of these fibers to orient the molecules for maximum strength. Also this information (which [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

and trying to judge [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] I had been [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with a [illegible] [illegible] as I have [illegible], what I was going to say [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] add to this the many doubts (which I [illegible] [illegible]) [illegible] [illegible] my determination to never again engage in espionage, suppose, then, that he should ask that I again take up my [illegible] activities, I would have refused. Then would come the inevitable trial of espionage, [illegible] on all [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and once again I would think [illegible] traveling inconspicuously around the country obtaining [illegible] [illegible] secrets from persons [illegible] enough to get them to me. For that people, the [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] a pretty picture indeed. Yes, as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that I was apprehended.

Especially, I wanted [illegible] to [illegible] that I must not be [illegible] [illegible] — in spite of the [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]. For, to [illegible] [illegible], there was [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] and determination.

Now, what did I think about when I was doing this work?

Firstly, when on a task, I concentrated only on that to the exclusion of all other thoughts (my family, my friendships, and [illegible]) till the mission was accomplished. It has often been remarked, and I [illegible] to be true, that I have a one-track mind.

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] fully [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Communism in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

But a more [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and I could only [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] thought on the [illegible] [illegible] be continued in this [illegible] [illegible] doubts, [illegible] [illegible], and I [illegible] [illegible] you what these were?

First, I violently disliked the idea of the regimentation of everything in the Soviet Union. Personally I could not [illegible] to the [illegible] — only one instance is the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at Kazan University. I kept hoping, particularly during the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] policy, that this phase would eventually pass — even as the Soviets finally gave up their idea of the separation of the family, with the mother working in a factory and the child being raised in an institution. But since the end of that [illegible], this [illegible] has only been intensified.

Secondly, I could never reconcile myself to the invasion, military or political, of small countries such as Finland.

Thirdly, the horribly farcical trials and confessions in Russia and in the countries under their domination, revolted any but the most blindly fanatical [illegible] followers of Stalinism.

In the fourth place, the continually obstructive tactics of the Soviet Union and its representatives in the U.N. were doing a terrible job of completely wrecking this organization, in which hope for peace on the earth rested.

Finally, I could never swallow the [illegible] black and the white concepts of the Soviets,

[illegible] by all Christian [illegible] [illegible] Communism is very good. [illegible] against the facts as I know them.

As a contributor to the support of Democracy, [illegible] in the matter of [illegible] [illegible] I am [illegible] [illegible]. And [illegible] in thinking that any form of faith in democratic principles manifests itself. Back in 1935, many things were wrong in this country. But through the past fifteen years very much has been accomplished in healing these ills — and the patient is much the better for the treatment. The continuing economy, more education (or [illegible]) and [illegible], all these have caused the multitude of sweeping political changes in America. Here is just a sampling of these changes:

First, the barriers of discrimination against Negroes is steadily being pushed back. Why, ten years ago, would I think that such excellent ballplayers as Jackie Robinson, Larry Doby, Luke Easter, Sam Jethroe, Roy Campanella, Don Newcombe, Hank Thompson would ever be accepted fully in major league baseball. And we could add more [illegible] necessary to accomplish this.

Secondly, starting in 1933, many, many new social reforms have been enacted, especially as regards the social security. The post-war objective of 60,000,000 jobs was more than an actuality, being up to 61,600,000 at the last count, and the total wages paid by corporations and business in the U.S. reached an all-time high in June of this year. Further, a [illegible] employer-employee relationships [illegible]

and [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] Washington [illegible] [illegible] to find peace on earth."

Thirdly, the habit of [illegible] being [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] impression [illegible] through the city. The extraordinary [illegible] development [illegible] Long Island and the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] National Capital [illegible] city and [illegible] Park are only a few illustrations. There is much yet to be accomplished, but I have the faith (which I once doubted) that it will, as [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] University, once said to me, "There is plenty for all in this world, if it is only spread around a little." All that is needed is for [illegible] [illegible] individuals to be replaced with a [illegible] of mutual cooperation. And we need no limitation to bring this about. Look what has already been done.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] on [illegible] [illegible] I would object to, however, such as:

1. Preventing [illegible] of [illegible] to maintain a [illegible] [illegible]. As a [illegible] man, I am [illegible] by anything that so flagrantly [illegible] of wealth.
2. The [illegible] of [illegible] be [illegible].
3. Any attempts to make all men equal are doomed to failure. For men are not equal. Some [illegible] superior ability and talents, and they should be rewarded. [illegible] all [illegible] [illegible] in this matter [illegible] their attempts to gain [illegible] and [illegible].

in downtown [illegible] [illegible]. I felt very strongly [illegible] [illegible].

Yet, in spite of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible], I continued [illegible] in my [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] information for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Partly, this was due to the fact that this whole matter [illegible] [illegible] part of life [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] of habit. Please do not forget the whole business of [illegible] [illegible]; preparing for a meeting, the travel and [illegible] money for this, making excuses for [illegible] away from [illegible] in an [illegible] planned manner, [illegible] with people such as Paul ([illegible]), Sam ([illegible] [illegible]), John ([illegible]), Klaus Fuchs, [illegible], [illegible], or Brothman — all this had become [illegible] up [illegible] in me.

Further, there were compensations for the most part and I found pleasure in this company. In Fuchs particularly, as you [illegible] in my statement, I made a fine friend — and this holds for [illegible] too. And Paul and Sam [illegible] [illegible] cultured individuals. Curiously enough, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] American [illegible] — including [illegible] [illegible] and others such as James Farrell, [illegible] and Mark Twain. Even the drudgery had become a part of my life: [illegible] writing [illegible] on [illegible] [illegible] in trains [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] cheap meals, long [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible], and coming [illegible] late at night. And I knew all the time that I was giving up a normal life; a wife, a family of my own, and [illegible] [illegible] —

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

a [illegible] stay in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the time.

And as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], this is [illegible] [illegible], for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible], the [illegible] [illegible] of a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I [illegible] that the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] be [illegible]. For a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], for [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]:

1. To obtain a few more days in which my family could be [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] my [illegible].

2. To try to finish as many of [illegible] as possible at the [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] my [illegible] [illegible], I [illegible] to the hospital on Monday, May 15, at 11 P.M. Then, I worked late on Tuesday, May 16, and then went to the Physiological Society meeting that evening. Again, on Wednesday, I worked till 9 P.M. Thursday I spent at home, as I felt this would be the last evening [illegible] I could enjoy the presence of my family. After work on Friday, I [illegible] continued till 2 A.M. On Saturday, I continued till 6 P.M. and on Sunday from noon till 3 P.M., from 4 P.M. till 7 P.M. I again [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], of the [illegible] [illegible] to the University of Pennsylvania [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] all [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

FD-141
(7-1-46)

BULKY EXHIBIT

Date received 6/9/52

HARRY GOLD

65-15324-1B
(Title of case)

Submitted by Special Agent J. A. Collins

Source from which obained See Serial 701

Address

Purpose for which acquired Investigation

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Ultimate disposition to be made of exhibit Retain

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NOTE: Exhibits 68 thru 71 were rec'd. 8/1/54 from the Philadelphia office & subm. by SA Richard E. Brennan on 8/3/54. See serial 713. pv

65-15324-1B
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65-15324-1B70

[illegible] accomplishing of my [illegible] work

[illegible]

[illegible] 3, 1950.

This report, dealing with the money received in many purpose activities, will be divided into six sections, thus:

1. money received from donor agents
2. loans from the commercial bank in Philadelphia
3. the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society account (PSFS)
4. The Real Estate Trust Co. account (Rec checking acct.).
5. the Provident Trust Co. account in Cumnals — from September, 1933, to May, 1940
6. a summary of the salient features brought out by a study of the above data.

To begin:

1. money received from donor agents: this is saturated for the most part (except when that one confining transit depositis) and is tied to any particular agent or thus (to use a particular agent to tell a same of information).

[illegible]	Paid to	[illegible]	[illegible]	Paid	[illegible]
[illegible]	No. 1935 to No. 1936	15 (Paid [illegible])	To [illegible] to [illegible]	110	15 times @ 4 [illegible] = 600 paid by [illegible]
[illegible]	No. 1936 to No. 1937	15 (Paid [illegible] 3 [illegible]) actually [illegible] 25 [illegible], but [illegible] [illegible]	To No. [illegible] to [illegible]	110	15 times @ 4 [illegible] = 600 paid by [illegible]
[illegible]	No. 1937 to No. 1938	25 (Paid [illegible] = [illegible])	To No. [illegible] to [illegible]	100	25 times @ 4 [illegible] = 300 paid by [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] 1938 to [illegible] 1940	[illegible] 1938 = 5 = [illegible]			= [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] 1940 to [illegible] 1941	10 to No. [illegible] = [illegible] 5 to [illegible] = [illegible] 3 to [illegible] = [illegible]		150	[illegible] = 10 [illegible] = 150 [illegible] = 100 [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] ۱۹۴۱	۱ [illegible] = [illegible]	۵۰۰	[illegible] = ۱۰۰ [illegible] = ۲۰۰ ۳۰۰ [illegible] = [illegible]
[illegible]	۱۹۴۲	۳۰۰ [illegible] = [illegible] ۴ [illegible] = [illegible]	۳۰۰	[illegible] = ۱۳۰ [illegible] = ۳۳۰ ۵۰۰ [illegible] = [illegible]
[illegible]	۱۹۴۳	۳۰۰ [illegible] = [illegible] ۱ [illegible] = [illegible] ۳ [illegible] = [illegible]	۲۵۰	[illegible] = ۱۳۰ [illegible] = ۴۰ [illegible] = ۳۱۰ ۴۳۰
[illegible]	۱۹۴۴	۲۰۰ [illegible] = [illegible] ۳ [illegible] = [illegible] ۳ [illegible] = [illegible]	۲۰۰	[illegible] ۱۲ [illegible] ۲۰ ۱۲ ۴۲

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	१९४५	३५ [illegible] [illegible] = [illegible] [illegible]		[illegible]	१५०
		२ [illegible] [illegible] = [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	७००	[illegible]	४०
		३ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]		[illegible]	३००
					१०३०
				[illegible] [illegible]	
[illegible]	१९४७	२ [illegible] [illegible] ([illegible])	३०० ([illegible] [illegible] १९५७)	[illegible]	३०
[illegible]	[illegible] १९४९ [illegible] १९५०	५ [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] ([illegible])	५०
			[illegible]	(२,१३०)	
			[illegible]	२२००	
		[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]		९५०	
		[illegible] [illegible]		३,१५०	

Date	Number	Purpose
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

My Philadelphia Saving Fund Society account (PSFS)

Date	Deposits	Withdrawals	Balance	Notes
August 1938			500 estimated	at the time I entered Kansas University
November 1938		account closed out		money used for expenses at Kansas
8-30-40	30			Initial deposit; new account opened after my return to Penn Campus
3-5-42			164	
4-8-42		120	44	The $120 was used to pay for dental work (bridgework) prior to my impending army induction on 4-20-42.
10-29-44	350			From $350 returned by Frank's check of Rosenberg's I originally deposited this in the account and then gave back check for $150.
2-24-45	450 (with 375 cashier check from Reed)			used to cover up (from my money) the money I borrowed from my PSFS account

[illegible]	2529	[illegible]
[illegible], 1946	1700	[illegible]
[illegible], 1948	1200	[illegible]
[illegible], 1947	400	[illegible]
[illegible], 1947	170	

[illegible] 1937
[illegible] 1940
[illegible] 1943
[illegible] 1951

[illegible]

[illegible] 1940 = [illegible]
[illegible], April, 1942 = [illegible]
[illegible] 2537 [illegible] 1945 [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] ([illegible] = [illegible])

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Date	Particulars	W.D.	Balance	Notes
1.5.45		60	7.5.45	Cash withdrawn = Rs. [illegible] [illegible] Rs. [illegible] [illegible]
3.8.45	408		2.8.45	Received [illegible] cheque = [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 2.6 = 46. This was [illegible]
2.11.46		57	2.11.46	cash (?)
2.14.46		50	2.14.46	[illegible]
2.15.46		250	2.15.46	[illegible]
5.13.46	14		2.13.46	cash
3.4.46		15	3.4.46	cash withdrawal

Balance 7/-

Note that:

2.[illegible].45 at 7.5.45, [illegible] to my [illegible] Rs. [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 50 deposit (by [illegible]) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] 408 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 2.14 [illegible] 2.15.46

(10)

[illegible] Deposits made to account in [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]
(April, 1938, to May, 1940)

[illegible]	Amount deposited	Credit to Fred	Credit to Harry
[illegible] 1938	270	250	250
[illegible] 1938	115		
[illegible] 1939	120		120 [illegible]
[illegible] 1939	150	150	
[illegible] 1939	120	120	
[illegible] 1939	Also small deposits of from $20 to $70 each.		

NOTES

Part of the total of $385 came from Fred and part from me. I then called it $500 and am crediting half to each person.

These are my deposits from Oct to Jan. This checks with Fred's [illegible] that, "not only will you appear poor, but you will actually be poor."

This deposit came from Fred. It is one month after the other Jan one and it marks end of this series.

This marks another visit of Fred — and end of [illegible] to Emily.

This money came from my mother and brother [illegible] [illegible] ([illegible] [illegible]).

NOTES

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	60
[illegible]	60
[illegible]	100
[illegible] (Estimate)	2000
[illegible]	1500
[illegible]	1560
[illegible]	40
	5320

[illegible] 600 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 300 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FD-141
(7-1-48)

BULKY EXHIBIT

Date received 6/9/52

HARRY GOLD

65-15324-1B
(Title of case)

Submitted by Special Agent J. A. Collins

Source from which obained See Serial 701

Address

Purpose for which acquired Investigation

Location of bulky exhibit In cabinet with file

Estimated date of disposition To be decided at conclusion of case

Ultimate disposition to be made of exhibit Retain

List of contents:

X 66. One copy of the section of the report of SA Carl A. Betsch, Cincinnati, dated 6-6-52, in the Smilg case, which sets out the signed statement of Gold of 5-15-52, and gives other information pertinent to said statement.

67. Anonymous letter from Phila. to Bureau. Rec'd 1-1-53 from Bureau. See serial 705. Subm. 1-28-53 by SA F.W. Zangle.

68. "Cronology of Work for the Soviet Union", dated 6/15/50 by Harry Gold. Rec'd. 8/1/54.
* 69. "Statement" by Harry Gold dated 7/20/50.
70. Document entitled "Money Accounting of My Espionage Work", by Harry Gold, dated 12/3/50
71. "The Circumstances Surrounding My Work as a Soviet Agent -- A Report", by Harry Gold, dated 10/11/50. (40)

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SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
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JUN 19 1952
FBI - NEW YORK

X Destroy 8/9/57 J.C. Freaney
* Photostat copy to T and A R.L. King - see 2.775 - 12/21/66

65-15324-1B71

Delivered to me
Gold
Hussy
10/9/50

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Nopec (National Public Company) Sugar Company was [illegible] about twenty-two, with a [illegible] which [illegible] a day [illegible] gracefully hung on the [illegible] clothes on the laundry lines, and a quixotical [illegible]. As far as I know, Cuba, though a [illegible] in principle, [illegible] a Communist. The [illegible] of a [illegible], one with an unexpressed respect for "Dan Society" (the Law), and the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] character. The principal diversions were [illegible], [illegible] clubs and eating long and ordinary spaghetti on Sunday mornings, and at those, which [illegible] the night-crawl — and [illegible] — [illegible].

I then made the phrase, "all-night party," [illegible] this was in our circle [illegible] orgy. We [illegible] around and ate spaghetti and fried eggs and oysters and drank the cheap wine of the neighborhood, and we talked. Oh how we talked. Vera read some [illegible] running [illegible] by Thurber from the New Yorker and some rather [illegible] from the New Masses (the literary, as opposed to propaganda, journal of the Communist Party) and we talked. Somehow an argument (and a heated one) started on the subject of [illegible] (or rather, lack) of family life as contrasted with that of the decadent U.S. To me this was the worst sort of heresy, and I hotly defended the concept of a happy and closely-knit unit of pa

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

and personal attack [illegible]
and this [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible] of our group [illegible] (as
opposed to the [illegible] general
technique), [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible]
which [illegible] [illegible]),
and which [illegible], [illegible]
lead to a [illegible].

[illegible] to
participate in [illegible]
[illegible] doing something, and [illegible]
[illegible] an [illegible], [illegible] a [illegible]
influence.

Point five, and the final [illegible]
regarding the [illegible] with the
[illegible] of [illegible] the other:
Tom Black and Paul Smith, [illegible]
good and [illegible]
[illegible] to Tom's [illegible] —
that I [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] of the Communist Party, an
organization [illegible] which I [illegible]
youth, [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible]
[illegible], and [illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible] characterizations — particularly
in a [illegible] [illegible]
dealing with [illegible] — [illegible]
and still I could feel that I was
paying back my [illegible] than
had done for my family.

To [illegible] then, [illegible],
in addition to the [illegible]
feeling of gratitude to Black and [illegible]
[illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible],
the [illegible] of
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

activated. And then, too, the [illegible] of this [illegible] comparatively [illegible] (as against the [illegible] of the [illegible]), and from that period on, [illegible] preoccupation of [illegible], which [illegible] of the [illegible]. It may then be that, [illegible] all of the [illegible] "activities"), I actually did not [illegible] thinking about the matter and the doubts which [illegible] — [illegible] I shall treat in the following section. Now, [illegible] that from [illegible], [illegible] 19[illegible] I [illegible], when [illegible] broke contact with me, for the [illegible] four years that [illegible] unsuccessful efforts to again meet with me (once in December of 1946, and the other in the fall of 1949). During this period, for the first time, I had the opportunity to reflect at length and to examine the damage that had been done, the full implications involved in [illegible] and to come around to the [illegible] and [illegible] realization that it had all been such a tragic and [illegible] mistake. Now, to deal with the [illegible] this [illegible] which is

---

Fourth, [illegible] doubts, [illegible] mentioned above. [illegible] may be divided into two categories, early and later; the early ones refer to that era when I was actively engaged in working with the Russians from 1935 to 1946; the later ones [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

with [illegible] that they [illegible] had given to [illegible] approach: first, [illegible] in quantity [illegible] drafted and [illegible] Russia, [illegible] purchased, [illegible] on the manufacturing [illegible] and [illegible] deliberate intent of [illegible] the amount of [illegible] purchasing [illegible] could be used for other purposes [illegible] the people of the Soviet Union — accordingly, [illegible] might not be [illegible] enough, [illegible] contributing factor to the [illegible] for any [illegible].

[illegible] the [illegible] mentality, [illegible] that "the end justified the means."

David [illegible] from [illegible]. This man [illegible] more than any of the other [illegible]. He had to [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] in chemical engineering [illegible] and [illegible] in that field. From the [illegible] in 1935, Paul [illegible] already in [illegible] operation in the United States. And Paul, and the other [illegible] who followed him, concluding [illegible] that they not only [illegible], but also [illegible], [illegible] the

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

temperamentally, and that we were both independent women left alone to [illegible] a laboratory. [illegible] of [illegible] time in the Norco lab with Tom, and we complimented each other perfectly. We could work for hours without talking, and we each seemed to anticipate the other's moves, thoughts and desires, before they were actually voiced. I even attempted to get Tom a job at P.G.H. with the Nutrition Research Project of Dr. [illegible], and this actually [illegible] have gone through, had it not been for [illegible]. I can think of no more glorious project than working along[illegible] of Tom [illegible] to aid the [illegible] [illegible] chief I admired all of [illegible] Tom was [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] a habit of [illegible] working late [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] was to [illegible] my attitude and reactions during the [illegible] of [illegible]

c. Prior to [illegible]

d. During the [illegible]

e. After the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] K. P.

Ures, and the other residents and the interns and the chemists and the technicians; Jim D. Phillips, M.D., just married to Irene; Dr. Dean Lewis, who was at hand; Dr. Harold Rowland, due to return from Kentucky; Dr. Bryan Hunter; Dr. Seymour Katz; Bill Pollis; Dr. Jefferson Clark; and Dr. Henry Lehmann, in charge of the hospital's laboratories; and Dotty Bell, Isabella Van der Noot, Kathleen Rusher ———

I confess, I just could not bring my courage up to the point where a voluntary admission of my crime would ensue. It was cowardly, truly. And [illegible] failed to my circumstances, there could be no disclosure to the authorities, such was my [illegible] [illegible].

Then came up the second eventuality, that of the entry of the F.B.I. into the scene. The day was Monday, May 15 of that year; curiously enough, when Special Agents Miller and Brennan first walked into the Night Station [illegible] at three that afternoon, they showed their identification, showed who they were, and then mentioned that they would like to speak to me about Rothman — and something of the matter, "that [illegible] [illegible] and a identifying [illegible] through [illegible] What is the matter?" At that night in the [illegible] office in the Widener building, for the first time I [illegible] repeated the story as I had concocted in 1946: about my [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and I had a terrible time getting him; finally a Lt. Col. and I succeeded in sneaking out a guard. The doctors decided that I could tell that the dog was still alive and, after some further difficulty, I continued to get a message to Dr. Cohen at the Graduate Hospital; I got him about 9:30 and [illegible] called at 10:20. "Relax," he said, "you must have some drinks now; the animal will last till tomorrow" — and I knew that Dr. Lewis and Betty Hill could take care of it on Monday morning. And I did — I actually began the [illegible] for the necessary [illegible] of [illegible] 5 A.M. on Monday — because I felt that any [illegible] action [illegible] only about Pop and that on top of that I had a duty [illegible] and [illegible] approach toward the impending [illegible] what would [illegible] happen, and that [illegible] possibility [illegible] and [illegible] of that [illegible] which had [illegible] reaction [illegible]. And when I started to look [illegible] the depressing array of the daily [illegible] I was [illegible] Friday, [illegible] a letter from Black dated February 1945, a letter of a plane ticket from Albuquerque to Kansas City, a rough draft of a [illegible] on a [illegible] to [illegible] a [illegible] Dayton [illegible], a card containing instructions from [illegible] relating to [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] all the [illegible] and [illegible] — I tore it all up and [illegible] down the [illegible] ([illegible] I should [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible]). Yes, I had

Montreal," and dated 1945. How about this?"

"Goodness knows, I probably picked it up when I went to New York with Dougherty." — again, the truth was that I had mailed the schedule on my trip to see Mrs. Heineman in late 1945.

Bud, I thought about these, but not too hard. Not conclusive, I was sure.

Then came the stunning blow. From an inch of my library, a worn copy of Walker, Lewis and McAdams "Principles of Chemical Engineering," Buck pulled a sickeningly familiar tan-colored street map of Santa Fe — one that I had overlooked. I knew that it existed [illegible] that morning, could not find it, and had assumed that at some previous time it must have been destroyed.

"So you never were west of the Mississippi. Then what's this, Harry?" Buck asked this and sat [illegible] upon the [illegible] on the corner of my desk.

"Give me a minute," I said. As I sank down in the chair [illegible] minutes and [illegible] a cigarette, and then, after a few moments, during which a thousand thoughts passed through my mind, I made the fateful remark: "Yes, I am the man to whom Klaus Fuchs gave the information on atomic energy."

Now, to go back a little. Why, [illegible] had I fought as I did, [illegible] — in a [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

had given a most accurate physical description of him and had placed him on the Rochester - Buffalo area — all that was needed was to supply his name. Lenglass had not returned, in the times in Albuquerque, on the first Sunday in June of 1945 — once for fifteen minutes in the morning and then for five minutes in the afternoon, as has been said before; until some time after my arrival, the memory of this incident had faded from me (partly because Lenglass had subsequently — and with intent to mislead — told me that the information related was of no value), and I had forgotten the man's name completely. But I had remembered something: the fact of my short acquaintance that he was a Jew and a non-com; that his uncle had died a few months ago in April, leaving him the location of the apartment in Albuquerque; the fact that he was in the a [illegible] as [illegible], on a physicists [illegible] at Los Alamos — in order of probability, that he had a small salary and a [illegible] to him from New York [illegible]; the 500 dollars I had given him (but was discovered later that the entire apartment rent, he had demanded 100 dollars of this sum in Albuquerque [illegible]); the appearance of the house in which was the [illegible] apartment; plus a [illegible] of the street; plus a [illegible] physical description of

Dave and his wife; plus a fragment of conversation concerning a "Frank"; plus a great deal more (N) and so in less than two short weeks, a positive identification was made. I shall always drag Dave, for I am proud to have contributed to an outstanding piece of police work. On the night that I made the final identification at Holmesburg, exactly twelve F.B.I. men entered Rudolph's apartment in New York to arrest him; and one of them later told me, "Even though Dave had gained 65 pounds and looked years older and far more mature in appearance, as we entered the apartment, four times of the verbal description furnished by you checked to your second — and I knew that we had the right man."

And so the first meeting at Homestead with Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Ballard, I proved the lie in Dunlap, the Brownsville murder mystery, Vera Kane, Fred Miller, the Rotary, and the coming of the Dust again to my home just the past Fall. To repeat, all of the major discoveries were made before any conference with my counsel.

But a few minor cases of the original mountain were left standing — a few shreds of evidence that of course concerned me; and the prosecution had to do such the fact that, contrary to the statement that I had not acted a number of times, I did in actuality stand in

half, or 60%, of the money needed for my trip. The rest concerned the fact that, in my efforts to protect Elsa, I had placed a jewel agent (whom I once flattering met for twenty minutes) in the wrong chronological spot, even though I had described him with the greatest accuracy, so completely that a later identification of him (as one Joseph Katy) has been refused, and refused by others than myself. The final item concerns the concealment of the fact that there had been two subsequent meetings with the jewel agent in New York in the Fall of 1949 (this in addition to the one of which I spoke), plus the fact that I had drafted two of the meetings in a deliberately ridiculous fashion (using Joseph Katy's name for one and a fictitious — but real sounding — name for the other) in order to distract attention from what I considered more important details, which I had provided them (that I mentioned to Elsa the second occasion, the same for a fictitious address, that the only witness of Friday — the Friday of the meeting — was a Negro, to distinguish what had occurred at the second meeting that I was trying to conceal, and that I was trying to keep from the photographs, or failing that, the identification of Katy, all so confusing and misleading that I had made this misrepresentation.

disclosures without a single moment of hesitation, disclosures which had insured that my punishment would be most severe. Why, therefore, had I acted so? And it was such a terribly shameful and depraved thing, particularly in view of the fact that I had tried to behave with a measure of dignity through all this, as a man should. But to say that I am ashamed is not enough; there were reasons, cogent ones.

1- Everything that I had done for the past fifteen years (all of my life as a grown man) was based on falsehood and deception. As I have said before, every time that I went on a mission, or even on a simple trip to New York, I must have lied to at least five or six people — so possibly to expect an instantaneous change to complete truthfulness literally overnight was too much.

2- As a result, I have had to rigidly condition and train myself to tell the truth — at total reversal of all that went before my arrest.

3- Above all, there is a horrible sense of shame and disgust (which I can never live down) concerning my deeds and this, in turn, made me lying desperately to cover facts of evidence, so that I might not appear so completely the despicable character which I really am.

4- I am not a confirmed liar, far from it — it was just that

sufficient time had to be allowed for me to fight this battle out in my cell at Holmesburg Prison, the battle to tell every last particle of truth, and it should be emphasized here that all of these admissions except one (when I was shown my account at the Real Estate Trust Company and revealed that these sums were given to me as partial expenses in connection with my trips to see Fuchs) were disclosed voluntarily.

5. All of the major facts and revelations were made within two or three weeks of my arrest (this has been noted before) and, in the overall picture, it matters little whether I received part of my expenses from the very beginning, in 1935, or only from 1944.

6. It should be remembered too, that all this time I was under a severe mental tension, a constant worry Ⓝ about the effect of all this on my family and my friends — a fine time, I will admit, to become concerned about such a matter.

7. It is most peculiar that I, almost scrupulously accurate and correct in my scientific work could be able to lie so devilishly and so capably throughout an entire fifteen years.

8. Finally, it must be remembered that after the case of the

Just two or three weeks of talking to agents Miller and Freeman, during which all of the principal facts were detailed, the most few, or so, weeks were taken up discussing with going through, and in the most painstaking manner, the terrific quantity of material found in the 'Fuhrer's chest.' And this evidence tear kept me from thinking too much about the few items I had overlooked.

But now the mountain has been levelled, smoothed flat, and no single pinnacle or crag of deception remained, overlooking, but not of evidence, has been opened and am calm and my mind is at rest for the first time in more than a decade and a half. This is not just idle words, for my blood pressure which had steadily stayed at one average of 190/110, sometimes going as high as 205/125, is now averaging but around 140/80. And this is not due to a loss of weight, because, since at times in the past I had dropped as much as 60 or 65 pounds with no perceptible change whatever in the diastolic or systolic readings. Now in fact the result of regular exercise, which is at times tiring, I have lost one pound per week and my weight has not changed and had just stayed around the same. And my sitting down from hypertension to normal is in fact of medical record.

Now, only one other question —

the future. I do have hopes for it, and do not believe that this is just an ever-present sense of optimism concerning itself. I cannot think of myself as a jaded man. This should be marked with as much as I know this is a jaded time, rules over our destiny, so am I certain that sometime in the future I shall be able to make far greater amends than I have done to date. And this situation shall not consist in informing and giving evidence to the F.B.I. — all that has been done and is now a part of the past — but in obtaining an opportunity to work again in the field of medical research, to work and accomplish admission (a important one) so that the sick and ailing of this world may again have hope and be enabled to lead normal, healthy lives. I am not indulging in an emotional rag, I am said that person is a great placation which to order one's thoughts and to think clearly and logically; therefore, from now on, out of my mind and efforts will be directed toward the original decision, and when I am released, I shall work as I have never done before. It is not public sympathy that I desire, just only the chance to prove myself and change and adapt to the society of the democratic all, during the land and part in the dream.

I publicly state that by my great sense I have repented, for the time being, all of the rights immediately given to me. I know this all too well and sincerely mean this, that in the

awareness of the hard fact that before anything else can transpire, I must be punished, and punished well, for the terrible frightening things that have been done. I am ready to accept this penalty. There shall be no quivering, trembling appeals to sympathy or pitiful pleas for mercy. What was, was, and I am now prepared to pay the price. This history has been an attempt to explain why I acted as I did.

The document also has been a personal one and every effort has been exerted to make it a completely frank one. In the course of the narration some statements may have been made which cast aspersions upon the reputations of others. I wish to assert emphatically that this was not my intent.

As a matter of record, the report is, of course, as accurate as the memories of the participants, a number of matters have not been touched upon, due to the lapse of time and for the sake of a degree of brevity. And, as might be surmised, it was difficult to set down the complete story, but additional sections should be related. The point is a crucial one, the date being one concerning my last visit to and leave of Germany from 1904 (the date of Poe's death in Switzerland) to 1928 (when I graduated from high school). This was the only time I visited the United States. Perhaps the second thing to determine the complete details of the circumstances of my arrival in the United States, plus the cause of my

allows to indisputably establish the authenticity and the enormity of my crime — it has, of course, been told with the most meticulous thoroughness to the F.B.I.(N) and, in somewhat less exhaustive detail, to my counsel. Whether it should be recounted again, in a more cohesive and chronological form than circumstances originally permitted, is a moot question and one that I have not the right to decide. Should it be deemed, however, one or both of these addenda will be put on paper.

Notes

p. 30 There should be added to this lack of discipline fact the point that, though I have always believed in God, I did not deem it necessary that I go to Lutheran regularly (I have not been there in fifteen years, that is not till I arrived at Homeburg). In other words, I took it upon myself to make such a decision, even while realizing that it was against all the rules of normal human behavior. For a truly religious man, one who went steadily to church, or who underwent any form of a confessional act (let alone to a cleric or just a direct expiation to God,) could never have done what I did.

p. 46 Nothing has caused me so much anguish as this: my method of repaying that kindness was, by continuing in my great crime — this is one of the most torturing of all thoughts; the betrayal of the people at Xavier University.

p.58 Possibly there was more to the structure imposed by Paul (at our very first meeting), the admonition that I never read the Daily Worker or any other Communist Party literature, a reason beyond the obvious one of precautionary measures taken so that I might never be identified as a Communist. It may well be that Paul, and the agents who succeeded him, realized that I would be so repelled and disgusted by a steady diet of this arrant blather so as to eventually regard the objectives of the Soviet agents with suspicion as well. This is justified by the fact that they would screen the individual American Communists and would ridicule the Party in general — which, on rare occasions, such matters were discussed.

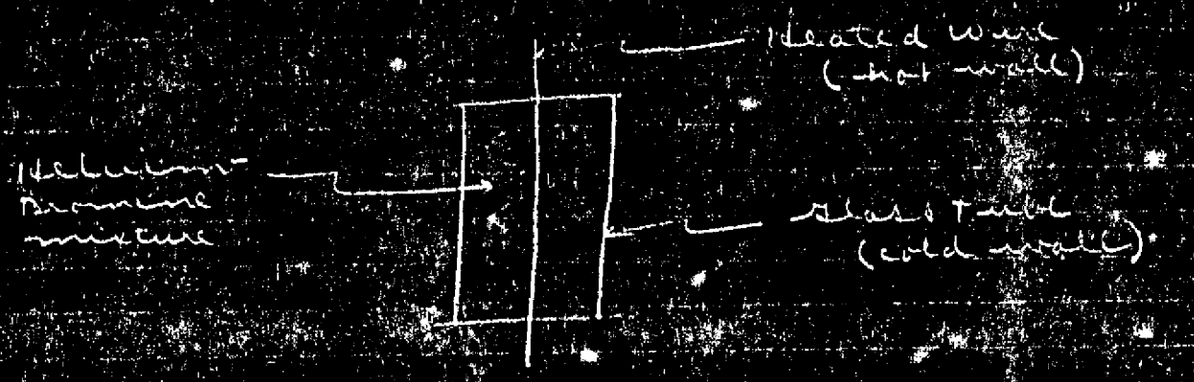
p.74 afterward initial date (to see "allegio"), many remarked that it was the first time she had been out with a boy in almost two years. Then she added, "maybe I shouldn't suppose to say that." But this refreshing honesty is precisely what endeared me.

p.75 The question of our different religions never entered into Mary's refusal of me. We were both certain that this could be worked out.

p.80 To anyone who has never undergone the experience, I can assert that this parsing of questions is no pleasant situation — especially while one agent sits turning the pages of a bulky dossier of testimony and the other is placed to a side, the better to observe every change in facial expression.

p. 81 Particularly ominous and forbidding was Miller's frequent leaving of the room ostensibly to check on my alleged lies by making phone calls to New York.

p. 83 Of all the affairs that Miller and Brennan were investigating, the one where I was totally innocent, and yet the one which made them all the more certain that I was involved in espionage on atomic energy, was that of "thermal diffusion." This is a physical phenomenon which was discovered in the years from 1907 to 1911 by two men: Sydney Chapman, a British mathematical physicist, and David Enskog, a Swede. Chapman, in analyzing the classical kinetic theory of gases, proved that one factor had been omitted, thermal diffusion. By this process, when a mixture of two gases is subjected to a temperature difference, a separation will take place (regardless of the molecular weights involved); thus, if a mixture of Helium and Bromine are placed in a glass tube with a heated wall, as shown:



in a matter of seconds two layers will appear: one, the dark red Bromine (at the bottom), and the other, the colorless Helium (at the top). Chapman derived his theory

from purely mathematical considerations and then proved it in the lab; Enskog did the rest. Actually this phenomenon was demonstrated back about 1860, but in liquids, by the Frenchman Soret. The above is not intended as an accurate description of thermal diffusion, but it illustrates that the idea has been perhaps. I became interested in thermal diffusion in 1937, while working with Dr. Reich on the separation of carbon dioxide from flue gases (so as to make Dry Ice), and did a considerable amount of work on this and other applications. After I was laid off at Penn Sugar in 1940, I wrote a brochure on the subject in the hope of interesting someone in backing further work. Nothing ever came of it. But in about 1945 the gigantic Hanford, Washington, development of the Manhattan Project was constructed to separate the isotopes of Uranium — and the process tried there was thermal diffusion (so little known among chemists and physicists that Glasstone's monumental tome on Physical Chemistry gives it merely a paragraph). Care should be taken to distinguish this phenomenon from "gaseous diffusion", the process used at Oak Ridge, where there merely is involved the diffusion of molecules of slightly different molecular weights through a barrier. This whole business very erroneously led the F.B.I. to believe that I had illegally obtained data on thermal diffusion. Nothing could have been more mistaken — Fuchs never worked on, nor had any knowledge of, thermal diffusion, and therefore, the

only other person from whom I could obtain information on atomic energy, was merely a machinist. But all this absurd fuss did as much as anything to convince the investigating agents that they were on the right trail. Prior to my arrest, I even went to the extent of bringing in a copy of my project on thermal diffusion for Miller and Brennan's inspection (even now, I have ideas concerning the practical utilization of this fascinating physical manipulation) and even after I had admitted involving with Fuchs, the F.B.I was still certain that my interest in this subject was somehow connected with the espionage work. Then, as I had predicted to Miller and Brennan, amongst the mountainous pile of material found in my cheap, that turned up yellowed notes taken (at the Franklin Institute) on thermal diffusion, notes taken from 1940 to 1942 — before even the Manhattan Project was started, or thought of. Horray!

p.83 I still do not know this fate, it was touch and go on May 21, 1950.

p.84 I am resentful about one matter. I have tried to obtain consent from all of the authorities involved for a small session, three-quarters of an hour or an hour would have sufficed, with one of the personnel at the Heart Station (say, Dr. Steiger or Dr. Urbach) so as to be able to clear up as much of the unfinished work as possible; and I would have insisted that the F.B.I and a competent Intelligence

the person, to insure that the conversation would be restricted to the details of our research. Further, I would guarantee that no publicity would ever be sought; the only desire was to help the work on heart disease continue. Permission had never been granted. I have stated the above, being fully aware that as a Federal prisoner, I no longer possessed the rights I once had. However, the people at Holmesburg did permit me to write a letter to Mr. Hamilton, relating as much as could be put on paper; and Mr. Hamilton has forwarded this to D & H. For this I am grateful.

p. 93 Here and now I wish to emphasize that there is no intention whatever of blaming anyone for myself because of the terrible impact of all this upon Pop and me — the time to consider such consequences was 1935.

p. 97 But for the life of me, I could not recall David Greenglass's name. So this word game: a list of some twenty last names was selected; first we eliminated the least likely ten; then we cut the list further; finally a group of the three most likely was chosen, and lo!, Greenglass was at the top. For his wife's maiden name, he did likewise, and again "Ruth" headed the list.

p. 98 He was wearing glasses, had a moustache and was smoking a cigar — this last, the a priori upon recognition argument (I was smoking a corncob-stem pipe, also a previously arranged item). However, these were only a part of the details employed at

a means of mutual identification.

p. 100 So intense was this work, that at first I actually drove much particular detail completely out of my mind — but all of that, and more, have since returned.

p. 104 The manner in which all of the pieces of the puzzle, or puzzle, of which I was a part, are falling ever so gloriously into place — to reveal the whole picture — has added a tremendous zest and sense of achievement to my life.

(7-17-52)

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: New York City Field Division

3/20/57 Date

Title and Character of Case: HARRY GOLD
IS - C

Date Property Acquired: See below

Source From Which Property Acquired: See below

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Evidnoce and information
Disposition: permanent

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: See below

72. Blueprint of property of D. A. Lettini, Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Rec'd. on 2/25/57 from Newark Office. Subm. by SA R. Brennan on 3/19/57. See serial no. 738. jj

73. 12/10/57. One photostat of letter dated 10/25/57 from Benjamin Mandel, Internal Security Subcommittee to J. Garth Gray, Sperry Gyroscope, and 2 page memo forwarded as an attachment to Mandel's letter reflecting results of interviews with David Greenglass and Harry ~~Gold~~ Gold. Rec'd 11/1/57 by SA W.D. DONAHUE. Subm. 12/9/57 by SA DONAHUE. al

65-15324-1B (41)

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED
SERIALIZED ..... FILED
MAR 20 1957
FBI—NEW YORK

Field File #:

65-15324-1B73

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS UNDER S. RES. 366 (81st CONGRESS)

October 25, 1957

Mr. J. Garth Gray
Sperry Gyroscope Co.
Great Neck, L.I.
New York

Dear Mr. Gray:

The enclosed memorandum will indicate the type of information which has been issued recently, and which we would like to supplement and amplify from your records.

Appreciating your cooperation, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin Mandel

BENJAMIN MANDEL
Research Director
Internal Security Subcommittee

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE

OCTOBER 17, 1957

Following is the text of a memorandum offered for the record of the U. S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee by Robert Morris, Chief Counsel, and ordered into the record by Senator Olin D. Johnston on October 16. Deletions of names of individuals were made.

MEMORANDUM
October 16, 1957

TO: Mr. Morris

FROM: Ben Mandel

RE: Interview with David Greenglass and Harry Gold at Lewisburg Penitentiary on October 15, 1957.

David Greenglass

In 1947 or 1948 when Julius Rosenberg was moving some of his furniture from Knickerbocker Village on Monroe Street, New York City to Chappaqua, New York for the summer he was standing on the street corner near the moving van with David Greenglass and his brother. At that time Rosenberg said, "We now have a space platform." He said he had heard this from a friend. At that time Rosenberg explained the details and the technique of the space platform.

When Greenglass was alone with Rosenberg later he asked again about the space platform. Rosenberg said it was being surveyed. He said one of the boys gave me the information and "I gave it to the Russians."

Rosenberg also mentioned to Greenglass the atomic airplane. He said that the mathematics for the atomic airplane had already been worked out. Rosenberg said that he got it from his people and had passed it on to the Russians.

The information on this matter may have come to Rosenberg either from a physicist and aerodynamic expert who worked with the National Advisory Commission for Aviation at the time, or an engineer who worked on the project at Sperry Gyroscope. Rosenberg told Greenglass that the latter was one of "his people."

Rosenberg seemed to be well acquainted with the inside mechanism of the atomic airplane. He explained that the operator of the plane would have to be in a separate compartment from the reactor. He claimed that a report on the atomic airplane had been given to him.

Rosenberg, it should be noted, was chief inspector for the Signal Corps of the U. S. Army. In this capacity he went to all plants manufacturing equipment for the Signal Corps. It might be possible to secure from the Signal Corps a detailed analysis of the work done by Rosenberg. Through his employment, Rosenberg came to know individuals, experts, in the various plants throughout the country. Thus, for example, he was friendly with some people in the Philadelphia branch of the Procurement Division of the Air Corps and he cultivated this friendship. It should be noted that the Signal Corps worked on components of the guided missile, according to Greenglass.

I questioned Greenglass as to whether or not the espionage ring included any technical experts who could evaluate information on the spot. Greenglass said that the man whom he met at night in an automobile on the East side of New York City in the Forties (streets) seemed to him to be an expert engineer from the pointed questions he asked. He might have been a prominent person because he kept his identity hidden, his hat down and his face in the shadows. He repeatedly warned Greenglass to keep his eye on the road and at one time he turned Greenglass' face with his hand away from looking at him.

Harry Gold

Gold remembered the following details about Rosenberg which he had not previously mentioned.

About October 23, 1949, when Gold was on his way to meet Russian agent Sarytchev outside of the Bronx Park Zoo, he was walking past a restaurant which he had been instructed to pass. A man was watching him through the window of a restaurant whom he recognizes as having been Julius Rosenberg.

On the first Sunday of February 1950 after the arrest of Klaus Fuchs, Gold had [illegible] in Queens near the 90th Street station of the Queens - Flushing line [illegible] The meeting was what Gold called "Popular". This meant that of Gold

was anxious to see the agent he was to wa[illegible] on a certa[illegible] side of the street and if the agent was anxious [illegible] see Gold, the agent was to wa[illegible] on another side of the street. At that time Gold was filled with anxiety because of the Fuchs case and was anxious to get the lowdown from the Russian. When Gold was on the little island under the elevated structure, a man came toward him. From the photographs which Gold saw in the newspapers later he believes that man was Rosenberg. In both cases it would seem that Rosenberg had been assigned to keep Gold under surveillance.

Gold also described other items of espionage which he had not detailed previously. He said he gave to a Russian agent whom he knew as Paul Smith the information regarding the manufacture of synthetic normal butanol alcohol, a solvent for lacquer, in which the Navy was deeply interested. Gold says that Paul Smith was the man who established the espionage ring in which he operated. He was either a Dane or Czech, about 5ft., 7, chunky, with a rather old face, light hair and eyes, and about 35 to 40 years of age. He had a wide mouth, was a neat dresser, had traveled widely, and spoke Danish and English. Gold knew him from October or November 1935 to July 1936 and met him about 12 or 15 times.

Gold also gave Smith information about absolute ethyl alcohol used to blend with motor fuel in order to extend such fuel. Gold's sources of information were the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. Gold also passed on information of the process for manufacturing ethyl chloride, an anaesthetic, which he obtained from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. Gold also passed on information about other lacquer and varnish solvents, such as diethyl oxlate, amyl acetate, amyl butyrate, butyl acetate.

Gold believes that this information saved the Russians time and money which would have been required for their own experiments in producing these products. The information consisted of progress reports showing techniques.

Gold said that Semenov was a mechanical engineer and mathematician of a high order who worked for Amtorg. Semenov would be another example of a highly skilled scientific agent, a Russian, working in this country.

Gold listed the agents with whom he worked and the field in which they operated.

1. Al Slack. Worked on sensitizers and developers for films used for Kodachrome, manufactured by Eastman Kodak, for whom Slack worked. These were used for aerial photography. From Slack Gold also obtained the process for making the explosive known as RDX. Slack worked for the Holston Ordnance Works in Kingsport, Tenn., a division of Eastman Kodak which also manufactured explosives. Slack also gave Gold information regarding the manufacture of nylon which is used for many purposes including parachutes.

2. Abraham Brothman, a chemical engineer. Gave Gold the process for the manufacture of buna-s, a type of synthetic rubber of great importance. Brothman was rather vague in his information as to his sources, claiming at one time that he got this information from the United States Rubber Reserve Commission. Brothman worked for the Hendrick Manufacturing Co. which may have had contact with the United States Rubber Reserve Commission.

At one time Brothman said he had designed the machinery for chemical engineering mixing equipment, a very important factor in the chemical industry. This information he passed on to Gold. He also gave Gold a design for an aerosol container for spraying DDT.

Brothman gave Gold the design for making magnesium powder which is used for manufacturing flares and tracer bullets, both of considerable military importance.

Brothman was a partner in the Chemurgy Design Corp.

The visit to Greenglass and Gold was made possible through the courtesy of James B. Bennett, director of the Bureau of Prisons, and John C. Taylor, warden of the Lewisburg, Pa., prison, and H. A. Cox, associate warden.

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