August 16, 1950

- HARRY GOLD, recalled and again duly sworn by the Foreman, testified as follows:-
- $\mathbb{Q}$  Mr. Gold, I think you know your Constitutional rights? A Yes, I do.
- Q You have consulted with your attorney? A Yes, I have.
- Q And I believe this appearance before the grand jury is at your own request? A Yes.
- Q To more amplify, modify or amend some previous testimony which you had given? A That is correct.
- Q And you spoke to your attorney about it and he wrote to the Federal authorities? A That is so.
- Q On your previous appearance before this grand jury the question was asked you about whether or not you had received any moneys from the Soviets in connection with espionage activities, and I think you want to amplify that now, don't you? A Yes, I do.
- Q Will you go right ahead, in your own words, and tell us the answer to that question? A From the very beginning, in my contact with the Soviet agents, starting with a man whom I knew as Paul in November of 1935, I received prtial payment of expenses. I would estimate that this partial payment was on the order of fifty or sixty per cent on the average. It may have varied. There may have been times when it arose to say three-quarter of

the amount of expenses. There may have also been times when it fell somewhat and may have been below fifty per cent.

But on the average I would say that I received throughout the entire eleven year period up until 1946, I received about fifty or sixty per cent of my expenses. This is in direct contradiction to the statement which I had made previously, on the 2nd of August, in which I stated that I had received no expenses whatever until late 1944 or early 1945.

- Q What would that amount be, roughly? A I had previously stated that I had spent about four thousand dollars of my own money. I would like to modify that statement and say that I spent about two thousand dollars, maximum, of my own money, and that the amount -- I have tried to go through year by year and estimate the number of trips to any one particular place and to estimate the cost of longer trips, such as trips to Rochester and to Kingsport, Tennessee, tried to estimate the cost, the means by which I traveled -- I have tried to itemize all of these, and I estimate that I received, the actual figure that I came up with was \$2600, from the Soviets, and I spent about two thousand jollars of my own money.
  - Q Who was Paul? A Paul was the first man.
- Q What is his full name? A I knew him as Paul Smith. It is possible that his full name was Paul Peterson. But I had always assumed that this was a false name. However, I

do not know. In any case, he was the first man whom I — the first Soviet agent whom I met in November of 1935. I was introduced to this man by Thomas Black. I believe that the jury will recall that I have spoken of Thomas Black and the manner in which I came to start my espiomage workfor the Soviet Union.

Superior from 1935 until the summer of 1937, is that correct?

A That is the opinion which I held until very recently, when it was pointed out to me that there were some very slight discrepancies in the matter of the testimony I had given about Paul and that which had been obtained from other sources, and thereupon I started to think about this matter — you see we are going back fifteen years now, and there is the possibility that my contact with Smith was somewhat briefer than I originally thought. In other words, that it may have only been from November of 1935 until the late summer or early fall of 1936.

Q How much did you estimate he gave you? A I estimate that he gave me about thirty dollars -- thirty or forty dollars.

Q Who was Steve Swartz? A Steve Swartz was a man -- was a Soviet agent whom I have since identified as #Constantine Ruga. I am very certain of this because of his outstanding physical characterists. He was six feet two, weighed 220, and had an extremely athletic build.

- Q Was he a Russian? A Yes, undoubtedly so.

  When I first met him his English was extremely poor; in
  fact, it wasn't poor, it was practically non-existent.
- Q But he was your superior for what time? A And he was my superior until the fall of 1937.
- Q And he gave you how much for expenses? A He gave me about forty dollars. There was a difference here, because Ruga was the only one of all of the agents I have known who made trips to Philadelphia regularly; in other words, about half of the contact with Ruga was in Philadelphia. This was a very unusual circumstance and only occurred with him.
- Q And did you supply him and Smith with information?
  A Yes, I did.
- Q Who was Fred? A Fred -- and I have not been able to identify him as yet, only tentatively, was a very small man, shorter even than I am, with dark eyes and a brown moustache, rather plump bubld, and an extremely arbitrary and dictatorial manner. I knew Fred from the fall of 1937 up until -- there were actually two phases -- up until, first of all, August of 1938. The second phase continued from August of 1938, and this is where I attended Xavier University, August of 1938 until April of 1940.
- Q Did he have something to do with Semenov? A There is one -- I last saw Fred in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1940, in April of 1940. Subsequently I received a call in

Cincinnati, and from New York, a long distance call, and I was told, in his usual fashion, to get down to New York as rapidly as I could. This was a little difficult, I was going to school, but I did manage to invent lies and excuses, and I went to New York. I had been told to register at the Hotel New Yorker -- I hope this can be verified -- and was met instead by a fourth man whom I only saw once.

- Q Did you register in your own name? A I registered in my own name, I am quite sure of that.
- Q In May 1940, was it? A In about April of 1940. I had originally thought it might have been May, but on seeing some other evidence, I believe it was April, it was very late April, possibly the last week in April.
  - Q And you met this man at the New Yorker? A Yes.
- Q Was he a Russian? A He was a Russian. He was about five feet nine or so, weighed about 155 pounds. The principal features about this man were the fact that he had a very sallow yellowish complexion, his cheeks were sunken in and even in the brief period I saw him, just about half an hour or so, he complained about gastric disturbances, or a form of gastfic illness, and he did not seem he was not the aggresive and completely arbitrary type that his predecessor, Fred, was.
- Q Did he introduce himself? A He introduced himself, and I don't think that he used a name. I believe that he merely said that he had been sent by Fred.

Q Was Fred a Russian too? A Fred undoubtedly was a Russian. There was no American who ever behaved as Fred did.

Q Bid he look Russian? A Yes, he did.

(Cont. by IFG)

Re: Julius Rosenberg, et al.

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(Mr. Lane)

Q Now, what transpired - A I would like to amplify that statement, in just one way: He had a swarthy, Gentral European look, but one which is associated with many people who come from the Ukraine, or the Black Sea area. That is Fred that I am speaking of.

Q Now, what happened at the Hotel New Yorker after A We went for a brief walk. The only events that that? transpired - - I have said that this man was not aggressive - - the only events that actually transpired were, first of all, questions as to whether or not I had material from Ben Smilg in Dayton, Ohio - - possibly because I cannot recall completely whether I explained who Smilg was, I will first do so: He was an aeronautical engineer working at Wright Field in Dayton, Ohio; and the Russians were confident, because of previous contact with him at M. I. T. Massachusetts Institute of Technology - when he was a student and during which period he tutored various Russian students - that is, actually Soviet citizens - that he would reciprocate by giving information on aeronautical matters.

The only other thing was that I received from this man the sum of about \$150. This matter has been verified. This enabled me to pay, to pay my various dues in connection with graduation, and I actually gave about half of it to another student at Xavier University, a man by the name of Frank Duda, who came from Donora, Pennsylvania, and of

whom I was very fond.

- Q Now, was there someone by the name of Joseph Katz? A No; that is completely strange.
- Q who is the fourth Soviet superior? You have named only three. A I have actually named four. The other one was very brief. The next man was Semen Semenov, whom I have referred to as Sam. I don't think I have given a physical description of him, the last time I was here. Do you think a brief physical description would help -
- Q Why don't you give it? A Semenov was about my height. He had a bony build, and was well fleshed, but he did not appear fat, or anything like that, at all. If anything, it was a sort of muscular meat that overlay his bones. He had a classical face, rather large lips full lips, almost sensual in character dark eyes, and in general a rather amused and self-confident, but not obstreperously self-confident, expression on his face.

The principal characteristic that I can recall about Semenov is the fact that of all of the Russian agents I knew, he was the only one who wore a hat, as an of American does, and/all of the Russian agents that I knew he came closest to approximating the manner and characteristics and general attitude of an American. This may have been due to the fact that - I have since learned that he was also a student at M. I. T. from somewhere

around 1938 on, and I knew him until early 1944.

- A Well, I would have to divide that up, on account of the long period of time. I can best figure it out that way.
- Q Well, roughly, give us the total. A Well, I will do it quickly. From July, 1940 to March, 1941, I received about one hundred dollars. There was a hiatus from March, 1941, until after the German attack on Russia in June. We started up again in July, 1941, and for the rest of that year I would estimate that I received about one hundred fifty dollars.

I would like to change that - - I would say that the first period I received one hundred fifty dollars - that is, up to March of 1941 - and the second period one hundred dollars.

In 1942, I would say that I received three hundred long dollars. There were many/trips at this time, to Rochester, Kingsport, and so on.

In 1944 I received again three hundred dollars.

- Now, early in 1944, you were turned over to someone known as John? A That's right Yakovlev.
- Q You have subsequently identified him as Yakovlev? A Yes.
- Q How did you happen to establish that identity?

  A That identity was almost unmistakable. The minute that

I saw a very poor picture of Yakovlev - - by "poor picture" I mean one that was taken with him holding a newspaper and standing in a shadow, so that his face was obscured - - I was certain that he was the man; and when I saw another one that had been taken in a little better light, I was absolutely positive.

A From Yakovlev I received about one hundred dollars, in 1944. The principal business at that time concerned Klaus Fuchs, and who was in New York up until the late summer of '44; and I did not see him until I saw him in Cambridge in January, 1945.

Q Mr. Gold, I am interested in the total amount that you received from Yakovlev. A In '45 the total amount was about six hundred dollars; and then in 1946 the total amount was either two or three hundred dollars.

Which you received from these Soviet agents, did they ask you to furnish receipts each time? A Yes, they did, with some exceptions. From the very beginning, Paul Smith, Ruga - though he not so much - and certainly Fred asked me for receipts. I gave these receipts, and I always signed one name to them - not my own - I signed the name "Cohen". No first name, just the name "Cohen," but my handwriting is very distinctive, and I am sure that these receipts could have been used for identification.

There is one more factor: On at least four or five occasions, I was told that the receipts had been mislaid or lost, or that the bookkeeping department — and that was the term that was used — that the bookkeeping department required other receipts —

- Q Duplicates? A Yes, duplicates; and so I furnished other receipts.
- Q Did anyone say where these receipts were kept?

  A No, they did not.
- Q Did they discuss at all these agents the fact that the Russians were on the American side of the war, during the course of these activities - or did you ever question that fact? A Oh, that matter was gone into constantly, the fact that we were all fighting the same battle, the constant battle against fascism; and the thing that was stressed from 1941 on, when I made questions as to lend-lease and the various other apparati that had been set up to aid the allied countries, why it was necessary for instance to obtain material from Brothman on Buna-S - synthetic rubber - why all this was necessary, and they said, "Well, it was true that lend-lease had been set up, and the President pushed these matters, but that there were many conflicting camps in the Government, and that various individuals had used various bureaucratic means, because of their hatred for the Soviet Union they had used these bureaucratic means to stifle or to

impede aid that should have gone to the Soviet Union.

Q Bothman had given you some information on this Buna process? A Yes; and he gave me a good deal more, besides that.

Where did he get it? A Brothman at that time was employed by the Hendrick Manufacturing Company of New York and Carbondale, Pennsylvania. This is a chemical engineering equipment design firm. They had built a similar plant for, I believe, Standard Oil; and then they had the contract for the design of another plant for the U.S. Rubber Company at, I believe, Naugatuck, Connecticut; and Brothman had designed - or he told me it was principally his work - he had designed this method for the manufacture of Buna-S synthetic rubber, based upon engineering data originally supplied by, I believe, the Standard Oil Company.

I would like to emphasize that the feature - - the material was being made, the synthetic rubber latex, but the feature of the process that was designed by the Hendrick Company was that it was a continuous process, as opposed to a batch process. In other words, the material continued to flow together, and it was mixed, and the unused material cycled back to the initial start of the process.

The advantage of a continuous process, and one that was automatic, was it required very little help and it required much less in the way of equipment; and also the

factors for controlling the quality of the rubber latex were far more favorable than when you made a separate batch, and each time you would have a different set of variables — a man might get sleepy at the controls, or something like that —

Q I don't think we need to go into all that here; but the fact is that you got that information from Brothman?

A That's right.

Q And it was completely helpful? A Yes, it was.

Q Was it restricted information? A Yes, it was definitely restricted information.

And the process belonged to the United States

Government? A Yes, it was - because part of the work was

done under contract to the Rubber Reserves Commission.

MR. LANE: Brothman is a name - - I don't know whether it wasbrought out to you people before, but Brothman was indicted by a prior Grand Jury in connection with impeding justice, or having caused some false testimony to be given to a prior Grand Jury; and I just mention that in passing because some of you people might not know who he was.

A JUROR: Are you sure of your terminology - latex - is that the term that was used in connection with the process?

THE WITNESS: Rubber latex. Sometimes terms

grow up in industry, which are more descriptive than they are accurate, and the term that was used in connection with the polymer is called the rubber latex.

Mr. Foreman, I would like to make a very brief statement. It will take me two or three minutes, if I may.

THE FOREMAN: Go right ahead.

THE WITNESS: It is a terribly shameful and depraved thing that I did, in the last time that I testified before this Grand Jury. It is particularly so - - I am referring to the fact that I concealed the exact amount, the fact that I had received partial expenses from the very beginning,

(CONTINUED BY LB)

not from '44 or '45. It is particularly disgusting in view of the fact that throughout all this I have tried to behave with dignity, as a man should. But there were reasons, and to say that I am ashamed, is not enough. It will just take me a few minutes to go over these.

First of all, it must be realized that everything I have done for the past fifteen years, practically all of my adult life, was based on lies and deceptions. Even the simple fact of a trip to New York to see Semenov meant lying to five or six people, my family, people at work and so on. No one knew about these things. So possibly a complete and instantaneous change, dating with my arrest on May 23rd, was a little too much for me.

Secondly, I have had to rigidly discipline and train myself -- it has taken considerable conscious effort to tell the truth, and this is a complete reversal of everything that had gone before.

The third point is that, above all, I have had a very deep and abiding sense of shame and disgust at the terrible things that I have done, and this in turn made me sort of cling desperately, cling very desperately, to these little shreds of evidence so that I might not appear to be as completely despicable a person as I really am.

The fourth point is that I am not a confirmed liar. The point is that I would go back to my cell in Holmesburg Prison and would fight a battle with myself, a

battle to tell every last particle of truth, and then I would put in a request to see the proper people and would then tell them.

I want to emphasize that these revelations, with one exception, were entirely voluntary.

The last point that I wish to make is that all of the major facts and disclosures were revealed in the first week or two following my arrest on the 23rd of May, and what was withheld was relatively minor incharacter. It's not going — I have made far more damaging revelations. These things that I withheld I should have told. They are picayune. It was a stupid thing to do because I knew that eventually I would tell the truth. Any punishment — the punishment I will get will be based on the harm I have done, and I know how grievous that is. It is not going to be based on a lot of circumstantial things.

Q Mr. Gold -- A Just one more point, sir, just one more point and I am through. The last thing is that it must be realized that I have been under a tremendous mental and emotional strain and I have worried about many other things concerning my personal life, and this to an extent has blotted out some of these things which if I had been completely calm from the very beginning as I am now -- I am -- then I would have revealed everything straight down the line. But I have told the truth, the entire truth. Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen.

In the light of what you have just said, with that in mind, is there anything else that you have in mind that you haven't completely disgorged, in the way of information, or that you have colored a little bit? Can you recall anything? A There is only one very slight matter. I have been thinking, and thinking and thinking about this one thing. There is -- no, I am sure, but I will mention what little doubt I have. There is the very slightest possibility that when I said that I saw Julius Rosenberg on the 4th of February at 90th Street Elmhurst station of the Flushing line, there is the very slightest possibility -I would say one chance in 99 -- that I actually saw him in -- actually saw him on the occasion of the December rendezvous, but I don't think so. I will go down the line completely. I know that it was Rosenberg that I saw on February 4th. I know. Unless -- my memory is good, and it is particularly good for recent events -- and I don't think that I have been that confused. That is all.

MR. LANE: May the witness be excused.

THE FOREMAN: You are excused.

THE WITNESS: Thank you very much, ladies and

gentlemen.

(WITNESS EXCUSED)