

were passed on to the United States and British authorities in 1946 is of course entirely incorrect.

The mention in the fourth paragraph of the clipping that a United Press cable from London indicating that a Russian agents notebook containing Fuchs' name and the word "Nash," was found in Canada last year, may possibly shed some light on the original source of the story appearing in the "Washington News."

Paragraph five of the enclosed clipping reads as follows:

"Last week The Ensign learned that the Royal Commission knew in 1946 that Col. Rogov revealed Fuchs' spy role to Igor Gouzenko. Both Fuchs and Dr. Allan Nunn May were considered for assignment to Canada to collect and report atomic secrets. Dr. May was selected but Fuchs was held in reserve. Then Fuchs was sent to the United States in 1943."

Such information was never in the possession of the Royal Commission, and the only logical conclusion that can be drawn here as to the source of this most recent story is that Mr. R. W. Keyserlingk, a well known and reputable newspaper man in Canada who recently became president of the company which publishes "The Ensign", and who in fact took a leading part in editing Gouzenko's book "This Is My Choice," had again seen Gouzenko and interviewed him relative to Fuchs. Gouzenko has shown a tendency to become an authority on matters beyond which he could rightly speak, and it is believed he might now be claiming to have given information before the Royal Commission and to be claiming knowledge which was not in the records and which he had not previously mentioned. Another possibility is that Gouzenko considers that Fuchs possibly is identical with one of the subjects still unidentified in the Corby matter.



b7D

While "The Ensign" dated March 11, 1950, in which this article appeared has been received by several contacts including the R.C.M.P. and the United States Embassy in Ottawa, it is not distributed to the general public until Friday, March 10, 1950.

The Bureau will be immediately advised of any further information developed here relative to this story.

Very truly yours,

Glenn H. Bethel
Glenn H. Bethel

Enclosure

The ENSIGN

CANADA'S NATIONAL NEWS WEEKLY

March 11, 1946

WARNING ON SPY CLEARLY IGNORED

OTTAWA — Positive proof that the Canadian Royal Commission on espionage had ample reason to suspect that Dr. Klaus Fuchs was involved in the Russian spy ring — and that these suspicions were passed on to the United States and British authorities in 1946 — was disclosed to The Ensign last week.

Despite these clear warnings, Fuchs was permitted to continue working for four years in the highest branches of atomic research in Britain and to have access to top U.S. and British atomic secrets. It was during this period that he passed most of the atomic information to Russia

for which he was sentenced on Feb. 26 to 14 years in prison.

Until last week, all that was publicly known, apart from Fuchs' trial confession, was that his name had appeared in a notebook belonging to one of the men accused in the Canadian spy trials of 1946.

(A United Press cable from London that a Russian agent's notebook containing Fuchs' name and the word "Nash," (Russian for "ours"), was "found in Canada last year" was inaccurate. This notebook belonging to Col. Vasily M. Rogov, Soviet Embassy director of Atomic Espionage, was shown to Igor Gouzenko, Soviet embassy cipher clerk who broke the spy ring, and its contents reported to the Royal Commission four years ago.)

Last week The Ensign learned that the Royal Commission knew in 1946 that Col. Rogov revealed Fuchs' spy role to Igor Gouzenko. Both Fuchs and Dr. Allan Nunn May were considered for assignment to Canada to collect and report atomic secrets. Dr. May was selected but Fuchs was held in reserve. Then Fuchs was sent to the United States in 1945.

These facts were passed to U.S. and British authorities in 1946. The Federal Bureau of Investigation in the U.S.

wanted to make further investigation of Fuchs (and a number of other suspects), but was not permitted to investigate atomic espionage until 1947. Actually, they have been working on the Fuchs case for less than a year.

Why British authorities did not enquire into Fuchs' activity in 1946 and prevent him from passing atomic secrets to Russia during the last four years remains a mystery. M.I. (War Office counter-espionage branch) knew that Fuchs had fled Germany in 1933 as a self-confessed Communist.

They had the reports from the Canadian Royal Commission in 1946. They knew also that Fuchs openly visited the Russian Embassy in London, a curious practice for an atomic scientist.

Other evidences of grave weaknesses in Britain's security system alarmed the United States last year and undermined British efforts to persuade the U.S. to share more of its atomic secrets. The Fuchs case merely confirmed earlier fears.

In Ottawa, one indignant official told The Ensign: "Unless the authorities in Canada, the United States and Britain quickly realize that every Communist — and every fellow-traveller — is suspect, our security measures will not give us much protection. The least we can do is to clean them out of places of authority and trust."

Liaison Office,
Ottawa, Canada.

enclosure 65-5880F-659

March 16, 1950.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Classified by 5042 PWT/lmw
Declassify on: OADR 11/15/87

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I desire to call your attention to the action of British
authorities in presently denying the Federal Bureau of Investigation
permission to interview Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs.

Following the arrest of Fuchs, whose espionage activities were
called to the attention of the British by the Federal Bureau of Investiga-
tion, an immediate request was made of the British Security Service to
interview him to identify completely his espionage contacts in the United
States.

(S)

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

BUREAU COPY
WAB:EW

COMMUNICATIONS SEC.
MAR 16 1950
WS

Classified by
Exempt from GDS
Date of Declassification

65-58805-660

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~ (S) b1
I therefore request that you enter into negotiations with the British in order to arrange an interview with Fuchs by Federal Bureau of Investigation representatives at the earliest possible date.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. Howard McGrath

Attorney General.

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Attorney General

March 13, 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

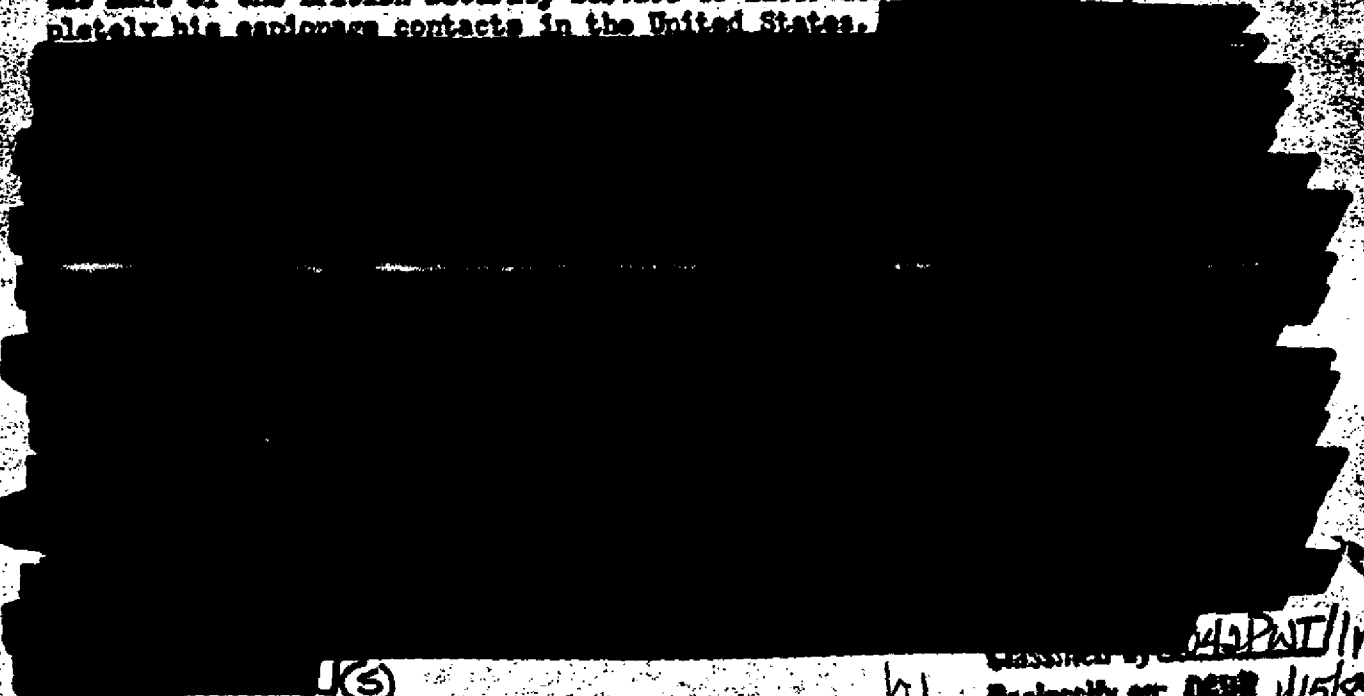
HAILE JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, with aliases
ESPIONAGE - R

~~SECRET~~

Handwritten notes:
1-10/50
23.5
4/2/50

I desire to call your attention to the action of British authorities in presently denying the Federal Bureau of Investigation permission to interview Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs (S) U.

Following the arrest of Fuchs, whose espionage activities were called to the attention of the British by this Bureau, an immediate request was made of the British Security Service to interview him to identify completely his espionage contacts in the United States.



These delaying tactics on the part of the British have seriously impaired our efforts to completely identify the American contacts of Fuchs and have hindered the investigation which we are conducting.

I thought you might desire to call this matter to the attention of the Secretary of State and request that he arrange for an early interview of Fuchs by representatives of the FBI. A letter to the Secretary of State setting forth the pertinent details is attached for your approval.

Classified by 442 PWT/m
Declassify on: OADR 11/5/87

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

MAILED 3
MAR 15 1950
COMM - FBI

Classified by ~~SECRET~~
Exempt from GDS, category 1, 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
SECRETED 108

RECORDED - 104

MAR 17 1950

65-58805-660

Handwritten: WA B

SAC, NEW YORK
DIRECTOR, FBI

March 14, 1950

~~SECRET~~
~~SECRET~~

reclassified
10/20/75
2300
WAS/AC

FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Enclosed herewith for both the New York and Boston Offices are two

[REDACTED]

The highly confidential foreign source furnishing this material has advised that it does not possess the documents under legal process and, therefore, the material should be held in strict confidence.

Enclosures

CC: Boston (Enclosures)
65-58805

EJVL:hc

Classified by 3042PWT/IMN
Declassify on: OADR 1/29/87

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

*Classified to NY to
by 3/21/75
102 DEB AL INTRICE
LBI*

RECORDED - 104
EX - 8

165-58805-661

MAR 16 1950

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols _____
- Loan _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

RECEIVED-NY 8004
MAR 14 1950

MAILED
MAR 14 1950
Classified by 7355
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~SECRET~~
~~SECRET~~

31

SAC, NEW YORK

March 14, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

~~SECRET~~

Enclosed herewith is one copy of the transcript prepared by the Special Branch, New Scotland Yard, of the hearing before The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Goddard, at the Old Bailey, March 1, 1950, of the case against Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, arraigned on indictment under Section 1 of the Official Secrets Act of 1911.

[Signature]
65-58805

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PAST/lmw
ON 11/87

EJVL:hc *[Signature]*

RECORDED - 104

EX - 8

165-58805-662

MAR 16 1950

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MAR 14 1950
COMM - FBI

Classified by 2555 WAT/HP
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

MAR 14 5 30 PM '50
[Signature]

[Signature]
C.H.H.

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

5 3 MAR 14 1950

March 14, 1950

SAC, NEW YORK

DIRECTOR, FBI

FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

~~SECRET~~

Enclosed herewith for both the Boston and New York Offices are two photostatic copies of a memorandum dated March 6, 1950.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

767D

Enclosure

CC: Boston (Enclosure)

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/lmw
ON 11/5/87

65-58805

EJVL:hc

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI

RECEIVED MAIL ROOM
MAR 14 1950

RECORDED - 104

65-58805-663

MAR 16 1950

EX-8
~~SECRET~~

Classified by 2355 WAB/ACR/1/2
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Nease _____
- Parsons _____
- Quinn Tamm _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

MAR 17
MAR 14 1950
COMM - FBI

AB78

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5 3 161

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson
FROM : L. B. Nichols
SUBJECT: *Fucose*

DATE: March 15, 1950

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ladd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Clegg	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glavin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nichols	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tracy	<input type="checkbox"/>
Harbo	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nease	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

I called Senator Brien McMahon on Saturday and told him we had seen statements in the papers and heard broadcasts indicating that the committee had seen the confession; that we were somewhat concerned because Fuchs has taken an appeal and in view of the technicalities of British law we did not want to have anyone in our Government opened to criticism on the part of the British.

McMahon stated that all he had said was that the committee had seen the confession. He stated there would be no further statements on this although some members of the committee, and he concurred with their view, felt it would be to the advantage of our country as soon as possible to let it be known as to exactly how much technical detail Fuchs gave the Russians; that Gordon Dean had spent a lot of time with Bill Borden, executive director of the committee staff, outlining reasons why details should not be given out; that he thought we should talk to Dean in order to coordinate what is given out as soon as possible.

I told him, of course, as to technical details we were in no position to judge this; that it would be a matter solely up to the Commission, but that certainly it would appear that no details should be given out until the Fuchs case is fully disposed of.

McMahon then asked, for his personal guidance, if our investigation gave any indication of leading into the Commission itself. I told him that it did not. He further stated if there were ever any developments along this line he hoped we would let him know immediately. He said to assure the Director as far as the confession is concerned, it is top secret.

LBN:hmc

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/7/87 BY 3042 PWT/1/mk

RECORDED - 104

65-58805-664

MAR 17 1950

84

161
53 MAR 22 1950

Tolson _____
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 Glavin _____
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 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

U.S. Got Tipped on Fuchs in 1946

but Nothing Was Done, Magazine Says

Dr. Klaus Fuchs, it was stated today by the Canadian news weekly, The Ensign, was suspected of being a spy by the Canadian government in 1946, and this suspicion was passed on to both the British and U. S. governments.

Nevertheless, nothing was done about him and Dr. Fuchs was allowed "to work in the highest branches of atomic research in Britain and to have access to top U. S. and British atomic secrets." Dr. Fuchs confessed his spying activities and was sentenced on Feb. 28 to 14 years in jail by a London judge.

The Ensign is a national news weekly published in Montreal. It is a Catholic paper, but is not an official publication of the church. Its lead story datelined Ottawa and published today stated:

Positive proof that the Canadian Royal Commission on espionage had ample reason to suspect that Dr. Klaus Fuchs was involved in the Russian spy ring—and that these suspicions were passed on to the U. S. and British authorities in 1946—was disclosed to The Ensign last week.

WARNINGS IGNORED

Despite these clear warnings, Fuchs was permitted to continue working for four years in atomic research. It was during this period that he passed most of the atomic information to Russia for which he was sentenced.

Until last week, all that was publicly known, apart from Fuchs' trial confession, was that his name had appeared in a notebook belonging to one of the men accused in the Canadian spy trials of 1946.

(A United Press cable from London that a Russian agent's notebook containing Fuchs' name and the word "Nash," (Russian for "ours"), was "found in Canada last year" was inaccurate.

This notebook belonging to Col. Vesly M. Rogov, Soviet Embassy director of Atomic espionage, was shown to Igor Gouzenko, Soviet embassy cipher clerk who broke the spy ring, and its contents reported to the Royal Commission four years ago.)

SPY ROLE REVEALED

Last week The Ensign learned that the Royal Commission knew in 1946 that Col. Rogov revealed Fuchs' spy role to Igor Gouzenko. Both Fuchs and Dr. Allan Nunn May were considered for assignment to Canada to collect and report atomic secrets. Dr. May was selected but Fuchs was held in reserve. Then Fuchs was sent to the United States in 1943.

These facts were passed to U. S. and British authorities in 1946. The Federal Bureau of Investigation in the U. S. wanted to make further investigation of Fuchs (and a number of other suspects), but was not permitted to investigate atomic espionage until 1947. Actually, they have been working on the Fuchs' case for less than a year.

Why British authorities did not inquire into Fuchs' activity in 1946 and prevent him from passing atomic secrets to Russia during the last four years remains a mystery. M. I. (War Office counter-espionage branch) knew that Fuchs had fled Germany in 1933 as a self-confessed Communist.

They had the reports from the Canadian Royal Commission in 1946.

VISITED EMBASSY

They knew also that Fuchs openly visited the Russian Embassy in London, a curious practice for an atomic scientist.

Other evidences of grave weaknesses in Britain's security system alarmed the United States last year and undermined Brit-

ish efforts to persuade the U. S. to share more of its atomic secrets. The Fuchs' case merely confirmed earlier fears.

In Ottawa, one indignant official told The Ensign: "Unless the authorities in Canada, the United States and Britain quickly realize that every Communist—and every fellow-traveler—is a suspect, our security measures will not give us much protection. The least we can do is to clean them out of places of authority and trust."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 11/28/83 BY 3042PAT/1mw

What about this?
 101-RECORDED
 3/10/50
 HNB
 65-58805-665 Page

- 17 1950 Times-Herald _____
- Wash. Post _____
- Wash. News _____
- Wash. Star _____
- N.Y. Mirror _____

Date: _____

APR 21 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: March 10, 1950

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT:

FOIA DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/IMN ON 11/5/87 ~~SECRET~~

Tolson
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 Belmont
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 Nichols
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 Tracy
 Harbo
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 Tele. Room
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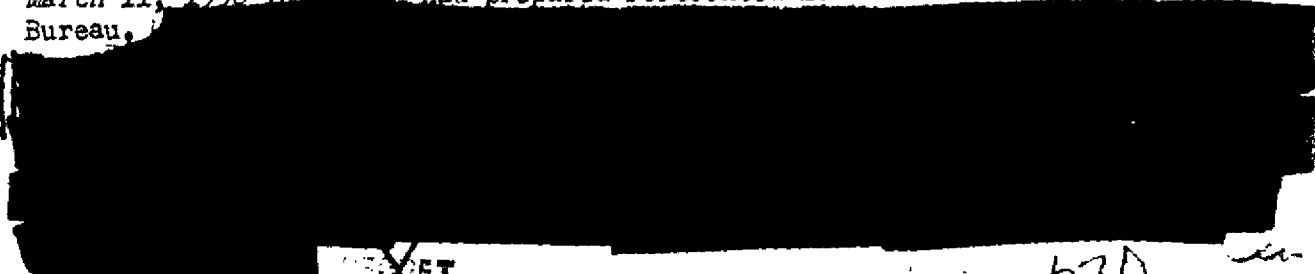
Bethel
Hunter

Reference is made to the article appearing in today's issue of the Washington Daily News quoting the Canadian news weekly, "The Ensign," to the effect that Dr. Klaus Fuchs was suspected of being a spy by the Canadian Government in 1946 and that this suspicion was passed on to both the British and United States Governments; that nothing was done about the information and Fuchs was allowed to work in the highest branches of atomic research in Britain and to have access to top U. S. and British atomic secrets.

(u) handled separately

Attached hereto is a letter from Inspector Glenn H. Bethel dated March 7, 1950, forwarding Canadian newspaper clippings dealing with the same article in "The Ensign," a weekly newspaper described as a leading Catholic publication in Canada. Mr. Bethel states in his letter that the information attributed by "The Ensign" to have been in possession of the Royal Commission was never in the possession of the Royal Commission. It was Mr. Bethel's conclusion that the story in "The Ensign" was based on an interview of Gouzenko by Mr. R. W. Keyserlingk, a newspaperman in Canada connected with "The Ensign." Mr. Bethel commented that Gouzenko has shown a tendency to become an authority on matters beyond which he could rightly speak and that he might now be claiming to have given information before the Royal Commission and to be claiming knowledge which was not in the records and which he had not previously mentioned.

I called Mr. Bethel this afternoon to ascertain whether there had been any further developments in this matter. He stated that upon receipt of advance information concerning "The Ensign" article which would appear in the March 11, 1950 issue, he had prepared referenced letter of March 7, 1950 to the Bureau.



For your information, a check has been made of Bureau files and there is no information reflecting that Canadian authorities knew of the espionage activities of Fuchs in 1946. Mr. Bethel has previously advised the Bureau by letter that



104

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b7D

~~SECRET~~

65-58805-665
 MAR 17 1950
 INDEXED - 101

Classified by *6238*
 Exempt from GDS, Category *1, 3*
 Date of Declassification Indefinite

Attachment
 AHB:tlc

Addendum - March 10, 1950

SLX-57

Subsequent to the dictation of the above, I received a phone call from Mr. Bethel in Ottawa to the effect that

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

A. H. Belmont

X-57D

1. I think Bethel should have wired or phoned us at some time he sent letters. As it was we were completely taken unaware as article in Daily News appeared before Bethel's letters appeared.

2. Suggest we send memo to A.G. Southern etc re facts as now learned.

H.

SECRET

665

Letter to Bethel 3/15/50
E.V.R.

Letters sent 3/15/50 to:
A.G., Samara, Lay,
Johnson, Hillenkoetter,
Tamm, Clarke, Stone, Bell,
Clegg, Tracy, & W.C.

The Attorney General

March 16, 1950

Director, FBI

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, with aliases
ESPIONAGE - R

~~SECRET~~

65-58805-665

RECORDED
EX-101

PARA. 3
PARA. 1

It is believed that you may be interested in the following information concerning certain articles recently appearing in the press and purporting to reveal that Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs became known as a Soviet espionage agent through a connection with the Canadian espionage case occurring in 1945 and 1946.

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/lmw
ON 1/15/87

The February 20, 1950, issue of Time Magazine contained an article concerning the preliminary hearing of Fuchs in London, England, captioned "Kash" which is the Russian word meaning "he is ours." This article commented that in the Canadian case it was found to be the practice of Soviet espionage agents to make a brisk notation "Kash" in Russian after the names of traitorous scientists who furnished information to the Soviet agents. After reporting the preliminary hearing of Fuchs, the article ended with the statement that "Despite his hairless look, despite repentance of a sort, Dr. Klaus Fuchs still bore Communism's indelible brand -- Kash."

Officially given to [unclear] by [unclear] 2/11/50

Subsequently, on March 2, 1950, the Washington Daily News contained an article dated the same day in London, England, stating in part that it had been revealed that Fuchs was trapped through a single word in a Russian agent's notebook "found in Canada last year." It was stated that the notebook contained Fuchs' name followed by the Russian word "Kash." It appears that on the same day, March 2, 1950, the Daily Express, London, England, carried an article stating that a code name scrawled in a diary was believed to have started detectives on the trail which led to the arrest of Fuchs. It was stated that when the authorities saw the code name penciled on one of the pages of the diary "memory was jogged." The article claimed that the same name had been mentioned in the case of Dr. Allan Funn May, who presently is serving a sentence for giving away atomic secrets in Canada. The Daily Express article did not contain the word "Kash."

On March 10, 1950, the Washington Daily News contained an article entitled, "U. S. Got Tipped on Fuchs in 1946 But Nothing Was Done," magazine says." The article set forth information attributed to The Ensign, a Canadian news weekly. The information in this article was found to have also appeared

Tolson
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Nichols
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Gandy

EJVL:HC:EWT

MAILED 3
MAR 17 1950
COMM - FBI

~~SECRET~~

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

Called at 6:57 P.M.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S)

~~SECRET~~

in The Ensign of March 11, 1950, under the caption "Warning on Spy Clearly Ignored." This latter article, dated from Ottawa, Canada, began with the statement that "positive proof that the Canadian Royal Commission on espionage had ample reason to suspect that Dr. Klaus Fuchs was involved in the Russian spy ring -- and that these suspicions were passed on to the United States and British authorities in 1946 -- was disclosed to The Ensign last week." The article continues in part stating that until the previous week all that was publicly known, apart from Fuchs' trial confession, was that his name had appeared in a notebook belonging to one of the men accused in the Canadian spy trials of 1946.

The Ensign article parenthetically referred to a United Press cable from London regarding a Russian agent's notebook "found in Canada last year," containing Fuchs' name and the word "Hash," and characterized it as inaccurate. The article explained that this notebook belonged to Colonel Vasily M. Rogov, Soviet Embassy director of atomic espionage; that it had been shown to Igor Gouzenko, Soviet Embassy cipher clerk who broke the spy ring; and that its contents had been reported to the Royal Commission four years ago.

The Ensign article then stated that "last week The Ensign learned that the Royal Commission knew in 1946 that Colonel Rogov revealed Fuchs' spy role to Igor Gouzenko. Both Fuchs and Dr. Allan Nunn May were considered for assignment to Canada to collect and report atomic secrets. Dr. May was selected, but Fuchs was held in reserve. Then Fuchs was sent to the United States in 1945."

Begin here
[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

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[REDACTED]

It has been learned that the president of the company which published the Ensign is Mr. N. W. Eysenringk, a well-known and reputable newspaperman in Canada who had taken a leading part in editing Gouzenko's book, "This is My Choice." It also has been learned that Gouzenko has shown a tendency to become an authority on matters beyond which he could rightly speak. Accordingly, it has been speculated that Eysenringk may have interviewed Gouzenko concerning facts and that Gouzenko may now be claiming to have given information before the Royal Commission which he had not previously mentioned and which was not in the records.

This information is being furnished to Brigadier General Carter W. Clarke, Army Security Agency; Director of Intelligence, Department of the Army; Director of Special Investigations, Department of the Air Force; Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy; Honorable Sumner T. Pike, Atomic Energy Commission; Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Millenboetter, Central Intelligence Agency; Mr. James S. Lay, Jr., National Security Council; Honorable Louis A. Johnson, Department of Defense; Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, Special Consultant to the President; Mr. Jack D. Neal, Department of State; and Admiral Earl H. Stone, Armed Forces Security Agency.

~~SECRET~~

DEPARTMENT OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 16 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Handwritten initials/signature

CONF 2 STATIONS

WASHINGTON 2 AND NEW YORK 1 FROM BOSTON 16 11-45 A

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

FOOCASE, ESP-R. RE NY TEL MARCH FIFTEEN, PARTICULARLY REQUESTING THAT BOSTON ADVISE NY WHETHER NY PANEL TRUCK COULD BE RETURNED. TRUCK IN USE TODAY TO OBTAIN BUREAU REQUESTED PHOTO OF SUBJECT IN CASE, NICK PETER ESP-ALBANIAN-REGISTRATION ACT. IF EFFORTS SUCCESSFUL, TRUCK WILL BE RETURNED NY IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER.

SOUCY

COR ---LINE 3 LAST WD SHOULD BE "PETERS,"

END

A IN O PLS

WA BS R 2 WA

5 MAR 22 1950 BS R 1 NY
DISC PLS

RECORDED - 101
EX-8

165-58805-666

MAR 17 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/5/87 BY 3042 PWT/1mm

*declassified 10/20/82
23 Feb
WAT/AF*

Date: March 2, 1950
To: Legal Attache
London, England
Attn: LISH WHITSON
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

~~CONFIDENTIAL - AIR POUCH~~

Subject: FOCAER
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Revy cable this date.

DATE 1/7/87 BY 3042/PWT/mw

Enclosed herewith is Cren's street map of the
Boston area.

Enclosure

~~67-383678-47~~
SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED

CC: Foreign Service Desk

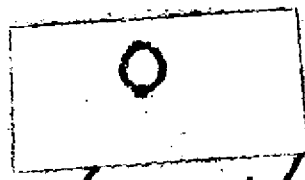
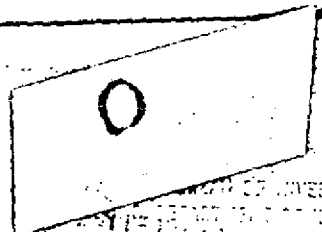
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65-58805

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MAR 21 1950

52 MAR 21 1950

BY AIR REG.
MAR 3 1950
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65-58805-66
MAR 21 1950
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 17 1950

~~SECRET~~

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

W

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Vasylch
Jacobson
Millen
J

WASHINGTON 2 AND NEW YORK 1 FROM BOSTON 17 10-16

DIRECTOR AND SAC *b1* URGENT

FOOCASE. ESP. R. *(S)* RE NY TEL TO BUREAU AND BOSTON MARCH FIFTEEN

LAST, SEDAN PANEL TRUCK DEPARTING BOSTON FOR NEW YORK TODAY TEN AM.

Classified by 3042 PWT/mw
Declassify on: OADR 1/7/87

SOUCY

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END

BS R2 WA

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
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RECORDED - 49

165-58805-668

MAR 21 1950
31

~~TOP SECRET~~

DATE 6/16/78 *gn*

Classified by 2158
Exempt from GDS Category 2,3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

BS R1 NH NY

53 MAR 22 1950

~~SECRET~~

File

no

Date: March 15, 1950
To: Mr. Glenn H. Bethel
c/o The Commissioner
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Subject: ERIL JULIUS KLAUS FUGES

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/lnw
ON 11/18/87

RECEIVED - F.B.I.
MAR 16 1950
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Reference is made to your letter dated March 7, 1950, enclosing an article clipped from The Ensign, dated March 11, 1950, entitled "Warning on Spy Clearly Ignored." Your letter sets forth information reflecting that portions of this article are entirely incorrect and opposed to available facts concerning the espionage case in Canada investigated by the Royal Commission in 1945 and 1946.

It is believed that at the time of your letter, in view of the importance of this case, you should have also wired or telephoned the Bureau concerning this matter in order that the Bureau might have advance knowledge of the inaccurate publicity about to occur. Under similar circumstances in the future, you should be certain to utilize more expeditious means of communication in order that the Bureau will not be taken unawares by publicity in important cases.

EJVL:shc
65-58805

CC: Foreign Service Division
MAR 16 1950
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F. B. I.
RECEIVED - CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F. B. I.
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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- Tolson
- Ladd
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Harbo
- Mohr
- Tele. Room
- Nease
- Gandy

Peace Corps
Bethel's
File

65-58805-669
MAR 21 1950

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

2 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Disposition handled by EROA

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-58805-670

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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March 1, 1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

RECORDED - 143
DECLASSIFIED BY 3043PWT/100W
ON 11/4/87
65-58805-670

Honorable Sumner T. Pike
Acting Chairman
Atomic Energy Commission
Public Health Service Building
Nineteenth and Constitution Avenue
Washington, D. C.

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY [redacted]
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 10-2-91
10-2-81

EX-113

Dear Mr. Pike:

I refer to your letter of February 28, 1950, reflecting that the Atomic Energy Commission has only requested information concerning technical data which Dr. Karl Fuchs may have disclosed to the U.S.S.R. It was pointed out that a report on the information disclosed by Dr. Fuchs is deemed to be highly important in connection with evaluation of intelligence information and the preparation of intelligence estimates.

I should like to advise that while it is realized the Atomic Energy Commission is interested in the technical aspects of this case, such requests as have been made by the Commission definitely do duplicate, interfere with, and impede the investigative steps necessary to this case. It is evident that the technical data and intelligence angles are irrevocably interlocked with any investigative action to be taken.

As reflected in my letter of February 20, 1950, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been working in closest cooperation with the British Security Service from the very first instant that Fuchs' identity was established as a result of our efforts. As there have been developments, the Atomic Energy Commission has been kept advised and, of course, this Bureau had expected to similarly keep the Commission advised in connection with any future developments.

Sincerely yours,

Para. 1 and 2
not classified per DDE Letter
9-10-81 RPY MAC JC
VPK:mis #56261

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

MAR 2 1950
COMM - FBI

RECEIVED
MAR 2 1950

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
SLIP(S) [redacted]
DATE 10-2-91

Classified by 235 WAB/MS
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

52 MAR 23 1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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The Director

February 5, 1950

D. H. Ladd

ERIL J. K. FUCHS
ESPIONAGE - R

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF
DATE 2/29/50

~~SECRET~~
CLASSIFIED BY: 3042/pwt/clj
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR 10-30-86

PURPOSE

In accordance with your request there follows a brief memorandum containing the pertinent information available to us at this time concerning Martin Deutsch, who is a suspect in connection with the investigation to identify the unknown subject, with aliases, who as you know was Fuch's espionage principal in the United States during 1944.

KNOWN FACTS CONCERNING

(TS)
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

The following information is available from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (TS) b1
[REDACTED] (TS) b1
[REDACTED] (TS) b1
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- Tolson _____
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- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

R/L: jpa: gmu

Original cannot be located and is not on record. When original is received in Files Division it will be filed either with this copy or may be given a new serial.
3/29/50 675

RECORDED 78
MAR 22 1950
Classified by 1355 WAB/AVT 10/24/20
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
165-58805-69
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b1
(TS)

TOP SECRET

REASONS FOR SUSPECTING DEUTSCH

In an interview with Kristal Heineman she stated that an individual by the name of Deutsch had visited Fuchs while he was at Cambridge in the winter of 1944-1945. Robert Block Heineman on February 4, 1949, in an interview with Bureau Agents stated that Martin Deutsch had made inquiries regarding Fuchs' whereabouts in June of 1944. He stated that in February of 1945 he had driven Fuchs over to see Deutsch on Buckingham Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. In this connection it is to be noted that Fuchs has admitted that he was to have an espionage contact in Cambridge, Massachusetts, at Christmas of 1944 but that he did not keep this appointment and subsequently met his contact during February of 1945 in Cambridge. It is apparent that there are, therefore, certain corresponding facts between Deutsch and the unknown subject. It is interesting to note that on his Personnel Security Questionnaire filed with the Atomic Energy Commission Deutsch states that from 1944 to 1946 he resided at Santa Fe, New Mexico where he was employed by the University of California at Los Alamos. If this is accurate Deutsch would have known Fuchs at Los Alamos and therefore there would have been no necessity of contacting Fuchs' sister to learn his whereabouts. The information available to us does not show any possible connection between Deutsch and Abraham Brothman. Further investigation is being conducted to either prove or eliminate Deutsch as a suspect in this matter.

PERSONAL HISTORY OF DEUTSCH

According to a Personnel Security Questionnaire filed with the Atomic Energy Commission, Martin Deutsch was born January 29, 1917, in Vienna, Austria. His father's name is Felix Deutsch and he resides at 44 Larchwood Drive, Cambridge, Massachusetts. His mother's name is Helene Deutsch and resides at the same address. His wife's name is Susanne Deutsch and they have one son, Lawrence Peter Deutsch. Martin Deutsch graduated from the University of Zurich at Switzerland in 1935. He received his B.S. degree in physics on June 8, 1937, and a Doctor of Philosophy degree in physics on June 10, 1941, both at MIT. The files of the Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, reflect that Deutsch was issued a Certificate of Naturalization on February 9, 1941, in the District Court at Boston, Massachusetts.

EMPLOYMENT

In his Personnel Security Questionnaire, Deutsch listed the following employment. From 1941 to 1944 he was employed in Education and Research in Physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge, Massachusetts. In the

~~TOP SECRET~~

period from 1944 to 1946 he lists employment on research by the University of California staff at Los Alamos, New Mexico. Mr. Robert Kimball, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, advised that Deutsch was appointed to the staff of MIT as a teaching fellow in October of 1939. He was appointed as instructor in 1941 and promoted to assistant professor in the Physics Department on July 1, 1945. Mr. Kimball advised that from January 1, 1944 until March 1, 1946, Deutsch was attached to the laboratory of Los Alamos, New Mexico and thereafter he rejoined the teaching staff of MIT. (u)

The records of the University of California at Los Alamos, New Mexico, reflect Deutsch had been employed at Los Alamos from January 24, 1944 until he resigned his position on January 16, 1946. (u)

RESIDENCES

In his Personnel Security Questionnaire Deutsch lists an address of 44 Larchwood Drive, Cambridge, Massachusetts, prior to 1939. He lists an address of 61 Garfield Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, from 1939 to 1944. He lists an address at Los Alamos, New Mexico, from 1944 to 1946 and since 1946 lists 86 Buckingham Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, as his residence. (u)

ATOMIC ENERGY APPLICANT INVESTIGATION BY THE BUREAU

On May 15, 1947, we instituted an atomic energy applicant investigation of Deutsch after the receipt of a personnel security questionnaire which set forth that the Monsanto Chemical Company of Knoxville, Tennessee, desired to have Deutsch give lectures on nuclear physics. Thereafter we conducted an investigation at Los Alamos regarding his employment by the University of California there. We interviewed persons having known Deutsch while employed at Los Alamos and they all described him as never having done or said anything which would lead them to believe that he was not loyal to the United States. Similar sentiments were expressed by the neighbors who had known Deutsch while he was at Los Alamos. (u)

At Boston, Massachusetts, Deutsch's education and employment by MIT was verified. Associates of Deutsch at MIT knew of no disloyal information concerning him and recommended him for a position of trust with the United States Government. The references and neighbors of Deutsch who were contacted also without exception recommended him as loyal. (u)

The Boston Office indices reflected certain information concerning Deutsch's father and mother, Felix and Helene Deutsch. It was reported that Dr. Felix Deutsch and Mrs. Helene Deutsch attended a reception given for Dr. Barsky, the National Chairman for the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee which was held at Longfellow House, Cambridge, Massachusetts, on July 16, 1942. The names of Dr. Felix and Helene

~~TOP SECRET~~

671

Deutsch of 44 Larchwood Drive, Cambridge, Massachusetts, also appear on a list of the North American Spanish Aid Committee. It is to be noted that the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee is an organization which has been cited as Communist by the Attorney General in connection with Executive Order 9835. (U)

It was also reported that in 1944 Dr. Felix and Dr. Helene Deutsch were residing at Haines Hill, North Wolfboro, New Hampshire, and had a Dr. Marion C. Putman as their guest. Dr. Putman, during the fall term of 1944, was listed in the catalogue of the Samuel Adams School for Social Studies, 37 Province Street, Boston, Massachusetts, as giving a course on "Psychological Development of the Child." It is to be noted that the Samuel Adams School is listed as an organization which was cited as Communist by the Attorney General. Our Atomic Energy Act Applicant investigation of Martin Deutsch was completed on June 16, 1947, at which time copies of the reports were submitted to the Atomic Energy Commission. (U)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING DEUTSCH

On May 20, 1946, the Boston-Cambridge Branch, American Association of Scientific Workers, in conjunction with the Cambridge Association of Scientists (Federation of American Atomic Scientists) and the Joint Council for International Cooperation sponsored a salute to the atomic age at the Hotel Bradford, Boston, Massachusetts. It is noted that the Joint Council for International Cooperation includes some thirty organizations among which are the American Jewish Congress, the Massachusetts Citizens Political Action Committee, the Massachusetts Committee of One Thousand, the Massachusetts Council for American Soviet Friendship, and the Samuel Adams School for Social Studies. It is to be noted that each of the above organizations is either Communist inspired, Communist dominated, or Communist infiltrated. (U)

The program at this meeting was under the general direction of Professor Martin Deutsch and the chairman of the meeting was Dr. Harlow Shapely. Speakers included Admiral H. B. Bowen of the U.S. Navy, Office of Research and Invention, Senator Brian McMahon and others. A demonstration of atomic energy in a test tube was given by Dr. Deutsch. (U)

[REDACTED] b2
[REDACTED] (U) b2D

Madame Irene Joliot Curie, French nuclear physicist, visited the United States from March 18, 1948 to April 12, 1948, as a guest of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee for whom she made a speaking tour of the United States to raise

Funds. It might be noted at this time point that the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee is an organization listed as Communist by the Attorney General within the purview of Executive Order 9835. Madame Curie is the wife of Frederick Joliot, admitted French Communist and head of the French Atomic Energy Commission. At a dinner held in her honor in New York City on March 31, 1948, sponsored by the JAFRC, Madame Curie made a speech for aid to Spanish Republicans whom she said had been betrayed by the democracies. She said that the "present reaction" was following the tactics of Nazis and Fascists before World War II. She said that war rumors against Russia were political propaganda and that it was not possible that the USSR was thinking of war and the anti-Communist propaganda was due to fear of reactionaries. (u)

On March 29, 1948, Madame Joliot Curie left New York City in company with Dr. Edward K. Barsky, the National Chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascists Refugee Committee. She was reportedly on her way to see Dr. Bushnik at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A dinner was held for Madame Irène Curie at the Hotel Buckminster, Boston, Massachusetts, on March 29, 1948. (u)

RECOMMENDATION

The above represents the pertinent information appearing in the Bureau's files concerning this individual. Further investigation is being conducted to prove or eliminate Deutsch as a suspect in this matter. (u)

THE DIRECTOR

MR. LADD

EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

~~SECRET~~

February 3, 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~SECRET~~ - only
Pg 2, 4 & 5, NOTED
PARAGRAPHS

PURPOSE

To furnish you with a summary of pertinent information available in our files concerning Adolph Ernst Peierls, a member of the British Mission in New York City during 1944, and a close associate of Dr. Fuchs.

SUMMARY

NOTE

Classified by 3042 PWT/lmm
Declassify on: OADR 11/29/87

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On December 3, 1943, Peierls arrived in the United States at Norfolk, Virginia, aboard the RMT Andes, a British Navy transport. He entered this country as a member of the British Mission, and as such engaged in atomic research in New York City along with Dr. Fuchs.

[REDACTED]

At Los Alamos he was employed in the Theoretical Physics Division and was the head of the British group there.

cc: _____
in _____
12a _____

EJVL:lhc

cc: Mr. Fletcher

Room _____

Original cannot be located and is not on record. When original is received in files Division it will be filed either with this copy or may be given a new serial.
3/24/50 675

INDEXED - 75

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[REDACTED]

Information furnished by the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Laredo, Texas, reflect that on December 8, 1945, Rudolph and Eugenia Peierls entered the United States at Laredo, Texas, enroute to England by way of Santa Fe, New Mexico. Mrs. Peierls was traveling on British Passport No. 30918 issued by the Foreign Office at London, England, November 19, 1943, and valid to November 19, 1948. The passport bore a temporary United States visa No. 4878, dated December 4, 1944, issued at Mexico City, and valid for one year. The Immigration records reflect that Mrs. Peierls was of the Russian race, having been born July 21, 1908, at Leningrad, Russia.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

referred to DOE
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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The indices reflect that the Newark Office received a letter dated January 22, 1942, from the Montclair Defense Council, 65 Chestnut Street, Montclair, New Jersey, over the signature of Thomas P. Handle, in which it was alleged that Heinrich Peierls, 30 Gates Avenue, Apartment 405, Montclair, New Jersey, was a German and very pro-Nazi. This letter stated that "his neighbors in his apartment house are all complaining because of his utterances."

[REDACTED]

SECRET 61

The April, 1949, issue of the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists contained an article setting forth the views on freedom of science as explained by Professor R. E. Peierls and Sir Henry Dale, former President of the Royal Society and winner of the Nobel prize for medicine. Peierls and Dale spoke for the possible exchange of scientific information between countries and both mentioned the desirability of scientific intercourse with iron curtain countries, and were critical of the United States' treatment of scientists. In this regard, Peierls is quoted as follows:

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"One hears a good deal of talk about the dangerous effects of scientists who hold subversive views of one kind and another, and this, fortunately, is not taken very seriously in this country. I believe most of you know that in the United States things are rather more difficult in that respect."

The Board of the sponsors of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists includes J. Robert Oppenheimer, Chairman, E. U. Condon, Albert E.instein, and Linus Pauling.

[REDACTED]

(S)RET

RECOMMENDATION

The foregoing is for your information.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 10 1950

SECRET

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Ladd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clegg	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Glavin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Mr. Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nease	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
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DATE 4/16/78

Classified by 241/10/80
Declassify on TOP SECRET

CONF 2 STATIONS

WASHINGTON 2 AND NEW YORK 1 FROM BOSTON 10

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ATTN MR. BELMONT

FOOCASE, ESPIONAGE -R, ~~REDACTED~~ (S) b1 RE BU TELEPHONE CALL TODAY. CHECK

Classified by 238
Exempt from FOIA
Date of Decision 10/2/83

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Class
DATE 10-8-86

FOLLOWING AIRLINES NEGATIVE. EASTERN AIRLINES, AMERICAN AIRLINES,
TRANS DASH CANADA AIRLINES. TRANS DASH WORLD AIRLINES RECORDS MAINTAINED
KC WHERE INVESTIGATION REQUESTED. AMERICAN OVERSEAS AIRLINES RECORDS
DESTROYED OVER ONE YEAR. OFFICIALS ADVISED PASSPORT RECORDS OF STATE
DEPT AND RECORDS US CUSTOMS IN REGARD TO QUOTE SUSPECT LISTS UNQUOTE
MIGHT HAVE BEEN RETAINED BY THOSE DEPARTMENTS. NY WILL ADVISE BUREAU
WHETHER INQUIRY STATE DEPT AND US CUSTOMS ALREADY MADE. ADDITIONAL
INQUIRY TO BE CONDUCTED TOMORROW NORTHEAST AIRLINES, PAN AMERICAN AIR-
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THREE. IMPOSSIBLE TO CHECK TONIGHT ON PANAGRA AIRLINES, WIGGINS AIR-
WAYS AND K. L. M. ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES, LATTER THREE WILL BE CONTACTED
TOMORROW. CUSTOMS WILL BE ~~REDACTED~~ CHECKED HERE TOMORROW. PRINCIPAL
HOTELS BOSTON AND CAMBRIDGE THUS FAR CHECKED NEGATIVE. ADDITIONAL
CHECKS WILL BE MADE TOMORROW IN CASES WHERE RECORDS NOT AVAILABLE TO-

PHOTO OF SUSPECT DESCRIBED IN BUREAU PHONE CONVERSATION EX-
HIBITED TO KONSTANTIN LASAZANOS ALONG WITH PHOTOS OF OTHER SUSPECTS

65-58805-673

REF **SECRET** MAR 22 1950

~~SECRET~~
~~SECRET~~

PAGE TWO

THIS CASE AND NO IDENTIFICATIONS EFFECTED. LASAZANOS STATES ROBBINS APPEARS TO BE ABOUT SAME AGE AS PERSON DESCRIBED BY HIM IN REPORT OF SA B. S. GORDON, BOSTON, FEB TWENTY THREE, LAST, PAGE NINETEEN. NO OTHER SIMILAR NOTES OF DESCRIPTION RECALLED BY LASAZANOS. IN COURSE OF INTERVIEW LASAZANOS STATED THAT FUCHS HAD ONCE TOLD HIM THAT IN PRE WAR YEARS IN FRANCE HE HAD WORKED WITH HENRI BARBUSSE, FRENCH COMMUNIST NOVELIST.

SOUCY

END
PG ADVISED W
A IN O PLS

WA BS R 2 WA
NY BS R 1 NYC
DISC PLS

*cc Mr Belmont
Mr Langford*

99514

~~SECRET~~ 47 ~~SECRET~~

*7-24-57
Belmont*

March 13, 1950

*Delivered personally
3/17/50 Ruff*

Dear Admiral Sidney W. Somers
Special Consultant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C.

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL
VIA LIAISON

~~SECRET~~

My dear Admiral:

It is believed that the President and you may be interested in the following information concerning certain articles recently appearing in the press and purporting to reveal that Willy Julius Klaus Fuchs became known as a Soviet espionage agent through a connection with the Canadian espionage case occurring in 1945 and 1946.

DECLASSIFIED BY 3045WTL/mw
ON 1/14/87

The February 20, 1950, issue of Time Magazine contained an article concerning the preliminary hearing of Fuchs in London, England, captioned "Nash" which is the Russian word meaning "He is ours." This article commented that in the Canadian case it was found to be the practice of Soviet espionage agents to make a brisk notation "Nash" in Russian after the names of traitorous scientists who furnished information to the Soviet agents. After reporting the preliminary hearing of Fuchs the article ended with the statement that "Despite his hairless look, despite repentance of a sort, Dr. Klaus Fuchs still bore Communism's indelible brand -- Nash."

Subsequently, on March 2, 1950, the Washington Daily News contained an article dated that same day in London, England, stating in part that it had been revealed that Fuchs was trapped through a single word in a Russian agent's notebook "found in Canada last year." It was stated that the notebook contained Fuchs' name followed by the Russian word "Nash." It appears that on the same day, March 2, 1950, the Daily Express, London, England, carried an article stating that a code name scrawled in a diary was believed to have started detectives on the trail which led to the arrest of Fuchs. It was stated that when the authorities saw the code name penciled on one of the pages of the diary "memory was jogged." The article claimed that the same name had been mentioned in the case of Dr. Allan Nunn May, who presently is serving a sentence for giving away atomic secrets in Canada. The Daily Express article did not contain the word "Nash."

RECEIVED READING ROOM
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Classified by 235
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
EJVL:hc
65-58805

MAR 12 1 43 PM '50

52 MAR 23 1950

RECEIVED READING ROOM
F B I
MAR 18 1950
PH 50

RECEIVED-FOOD
F B I
65-58805-674
28 1950
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~~SECRET~~

On March 10, 1950, the Washington Daily News contained an article entitled, "U. S. Got Tipped on Fuchs in 1946 But Nothing Was Done, Magazine Says." This article set forth information attributed to The Ensign, a Canadian News weekly. The information in this article was found to have also appeared in The Ensign of March 11, 1950, under the caption "Warning on Spy Clearly Ignored." This latter article, dated and lined at Ottawa, Canada, began with the statement that "positive proof that the Canadian Royal Commission on espionage had ample reason to suspect that Dr. Klaus Fuchs was involved in the Russian spy ring -- and that these suspicions were passed on to the United States and British authorities in 1946 -- was disclosed to The Ensign last week." The article continues in part stating that until the previous week all that was publicly known, apart from Fuchs' trial confession, was that his name had appeared in a notebook belonging to one of the men accused in the Canadian spy trials of 1946.

The Ensign article parenthetically referred to a United Press cable from London regarding a Russian agent's notebook "found in Canada last year," containing Fuchs' name and the word "Hash," and characterized it as inaccurate. The article explained that this notebook belonged to Colonel Vasilij M. Rogov, Soviet Embassy Director of atomic espionage; that it had been shown to Igor Gouzenko, Soviet Embassy cipher clerk who broke the spy ring; and that its contents had been reported to the Royal Commission four years ago.

The Ensign article then stated that "last week The Ensign learned that the Royal Commission knew in 1946 that Colonel Rogov revealed Fuchs' spy role to Igor Gouzenko. Both Fuchs and Dr. Allen Munn May were considered for assignment to Canada to collect and report atomic secrets. Dr. May was selected, but Fuchs was held in reserve. Then Fuchs was sent to the United States in 1943."

[REDACTED SECTION]

~~SECRET~~

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[REDACTED]

It has been learned that the president of the company which publishes The Ensign is Mr. R. W. Keyserlingk, a well-known and reputable newspaperman in Canada who had taken a leading part in editing Gouzenko's book, "This is My Choice." It also has been learned that Gouzenko has shown a tendency to become an authority on matters beyond which he could rightly speak. Accordingly, it has been speculated that Keyserlingk may have interviewed Gouzenko concerning Fuchs and that Gouzenko may now be claiming to have given information before the Royal Commission which he had not previously mentioned and which was not in the records. ~~SECRET~~

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

~~SECRET~~

March 13, 1950

*CLASSIFIED 12/27/75
2355 GWP/HR*

Brigadier General Carter W. Clarke
Chief
Army Security Agency
Headquarters
Washington 25, D. C.

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL
VIA LIAISON

SECRET

*DECLASSIFIED BY 2042 PWT/lmw
11/18/87*

My dear General:

It is believed that you may be interested in the following information concerning certain articles recently appearing in the press and purporting to reveal that Dr. Julius Klaus Fuchs became known as a Soviet espionage agent through a connection with the Canadian espionage case occurring in 1945 and 1946.

The February 20, 1950, issue of Time Magazine contained an article concerning the preliminary hearing of Fuchs in London, England, captioned "Nash" which is the Russian word meaning "He is ours." This article commented that in the Canadian case it was found to be the practice of Soviet espionage agents to make a brief notation "Nash" in Russian after the names of traitorous scientists who furnished information to the Soviet agents. After reporting the preliminary hearing of Fuchs the article ended with the statement that "Despite his harmless look, despite repentance of a sort, Dr. Klaus Fuchs still bore Communism's indelible brand -- Nash."

Subsequently, on March 2, 1950, the Washington Daily News contained an article dated lined that same day in London, England, stating in part that it had been revealed that Fuchs was trapped through a single word in a Russian agent's notebook "found in Canada last year." It was stated that the notebook contained Fuchs' name followed by the Russian word "Nash." It appears that on the same day, March 2, 1950, the Daily Express, London, England, carried an article stating that a code name scrawled in a diary was believed to have started detectives on the trail which led to the arrest of Fuchs. It was stated that when the authorities saw the code name penciled on one of the pages of the diary "memory was jogged." The article claimed that the same name had been mentioned in the case of Dr. Allan Nunn May, who presently is serving a sentence for giving away atomic secrets in Canada. The Daily Express article did not contain the word "Nash."

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EJVL:hc
65-58805

Handwritten signatures and initials: HVB 18, e, ABB, etc.

MAR 12 1 42 PM '50
65-58805-6751

RECORDED - 76 B I MAR 22 1950

Classified by _____
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

32 MAR 23 1950

RECEIVED READING ROOM
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

~~SECRET~~

On March 10, 1950, the Washington Daily News contained an article entitled, "U. S. Got Tipped on Fuchs in 1946 But Nothing Was Done, Magazine Says." This article set forth information attributed to The Ensign, a Canadian news weekly. The information in this article was found to have also appeared in The Ensign of March 11, 1950, under the caption "Warning on Spy Clearly Ignored." This latter article, dated at Ottawa, Canada, began with the statement that "positive proof that the Canadian Royal Commission on espionage had ample reason to suspect that Dr. Klaus Fuchs was involved in the Russian spy ring -- and that these suspicions were passed on to the United States and British authorities in 1946 -- was disclosed to The Ensign last week." The article continues in part stating that until the previous week all that was publicly known, apart from Fuchs' trial confession, was that his name had appeared in a notebook belonging to one of the men accused in the Canadian spy trials of 1946.

The Ensign article parenthetically referred to a United Press cable from London regarding a Russian agent's notebook "found in Canada last year," containing Fuchs' name and the word "Nash," and characterized it as inaccurate. The article explained that this notebook belonged to Colonel Wasilij M. Rogov, Soviet Embassy director of atomic espionage; that it had been shown to Igor Gouzenko, Soviet Embassy cipher clerk who broke the spy ring; and that its contents had been reported to the Royal Commission four years ago.

The Ensign article then stated that "last week The Ensign learned that the Royal Commission knew in 1946 that Colonel Rogov revealed Fuchs' spy role to Igor Gouzenko. Both Fuchs and Dr. Allan Nunn May were considered for assignment to Canada to collect and report atomic secrets. Dr. May was selected, but Fuchs was held in reserve. Then Fuchs was sent to the United States in 1943."

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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It has been learned that the president of the company which publishes The Ensign is Mr. R. W. Keyserlingk, a well-known and reputable newspaperman in Canada who had taken a leading part in editing Gouzenko's book, "This is My Choice." It also has been learned that Gouzenko has shown a tendency to become an authority on matters beyond which he could rightly speak. Accordingly, it has been speculated that Keyserlingk may have interviewed Gouzenko concerning Fuchs and that Gouzenko may now be claiming to have given information before the Royal Commission which he had not previously mentioned and which was not in the records. ~~SECRET~~

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

X

March 15, 1950

Dear Admiral Earl H. Stone, USN
Director
Armed Forces Security Agency
Department of Defense
Washington 25, D. C.

PERSONAL and UNCLASSIFIED
VIA LIAISON

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/lmw
ON 11/4/87

Dear Admiral Stone:

It is believed that you may be interested in the following information concerning certain articles recently appearing in the press and purporting to reveal that Dr. Julius Klaus Fuchs was known as a Soviet espionage agent through a connection with the Canadian espionage case occurring in 1945 and 1946.

The February 20, 1950, issue of Time Magazine contained an article concerning the preliminary hearing of Fuchs in London, England, captioned "Nash" which is the Russian word meaning "He is ours." This article commented that in the Canadian case it was found to be the practice of Soviet espionage agents to make a brief notation "Nash" in Russian after the names of traitorous scientists who furnished information to the Soviet agents. After reporting the preliminary hearing of Fuchs the article ended with the statement that "Despite his harmless look, despite repentance of a sort, Dr. Klaus Fuchs still bore Communism's indelible brand -- Nash."

Subsequently, on March 2, 1950, the Washington Daily News contained an article dated London, England, stating in part that it had been revealed that Fuchs was trapped through a single word in a Russian agent's notebook "found in Canada last year." It was stated that the notebook contained Fuchs' name followed by the Russian word "Nash." It appears that on the same day, March 2, 1950, the Daily Express, London, England, carried an article stating that a code name scrawled in a diary was believed to have started detectives on the trail which led to the arrest of Fuchs. It was stated that the authorities saw the code name penciled on one of the pages of the diary "memory was jogged." The article claimed that the same name had been mentioned in the case of Dr. Allan Nunn May, who presently is serving a sentence for giving away atomic secrets in Canada. The Daily Express article did not contain the word "Nash."

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EJVL:hc:jpa

65-58805

52 MAR 23 1950

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F B I

RECORDED - 7

Classified by 2552 JAR/STW/rch/1/2
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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RECEIVED READING ROOM
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On March 10, 1950, the Washington Daily News contained an article entitled, "U. S. Got Tipped on Fuchs in 1946 But Nothing Was Done, Magazine Says." This article set forth information attributed to The Ensign, a Canadian news weekly. The information in this article was found to have also appeared in The Ensign of March 11, 1950, under the caption "Warning on Spy Clearly Ignored." This latter article, dated and lined at Ottawa, Canada, began with the statement that "positive proof that the Canadian Royal Commission on espionage had ample reason to suspect that Dr. Klaus Fuchs was involved in the Russian spy ring -- and that these suspicions were passed on to the United States and British authorities in 1946 -- was disclosed to The Ensign last week." The article continues in part stating that until the previous week all that was publicly known, apart from Fuchs' trial confession, was that his name had appeared in a notebook belonging to one of the men accused in the Canadian spy trials of 1946.

The Ensign article parenthetically referred to a United Press cable from London regarding a Russian agent's notebook "found in Canada last year," containing Fuchs' name and the word "Kash," and characterized it as inaccurate. The article explained that this notebook belonged to Colonel Vasily N. Rogov, Soviet Embassy director of atomic espionage; that it had been shown to Igor Gouzenko, Soviet Embassy cipher clerk who broke the spy ring; and that its contents had been reported to the Royal Commission four years ago.

The Ensign article then stated that "last week The Ensign learned that the Royal Commission knew in 1946 that Colonel Rogov revealed Fuchs' spy role to Igor Gouzenko. Both Fuchs and Dr. Allan Funn May were considered for assignment to Canada to collect and report atomic secrets. Dr. May was selected, but Fuchs was held in reserve. Then Fuchs was sent to the United States in 1945."

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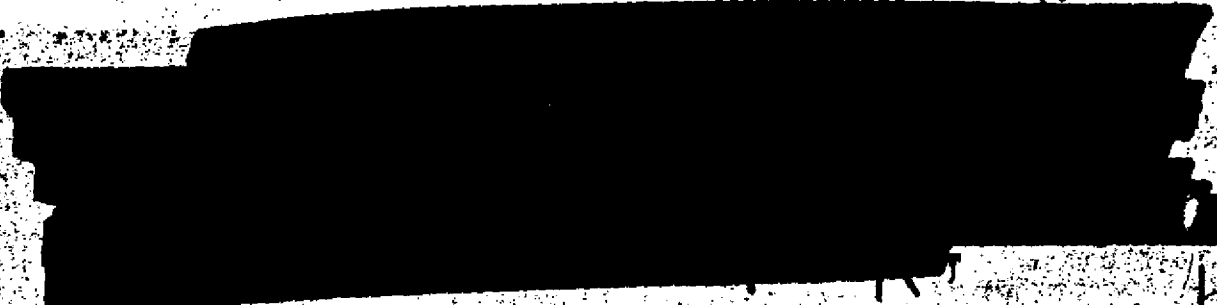
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It has been learned that the president of the company which publishes The Ensign is Mr. H. W. Myerlingk, a well-known and reputable newspaperman in Canada who had taken a leading part in editing Gouzenko's book, "This is My Choice." It also has been learned that Gouzenko has shown a tendency to become an authority on matters beyond which he could rightly speak. Accordingly, it has been speculated that Myerlingk may have interviewed Gouzenko concerning Fuchs and that Gouzenko may now be claiming to have given information before the Royal Commission which he had not previously mentioned and which was not in the records. b7D

With assurances of my highest regards,

Sincerely yours,

~~SECRET~~

March 15, 1950

~~SECRET~~

Honorable Louis A. Johnson
The Secretary of Defense
Washington 25, D. C.

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL
VIA LIAISON

Dear Loss: 115/87

It is believed that you may be interested in the following information concerning certain articles recently appearing in the press and purporting to reveal that Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs became known as a Soviet espionage agent through a connection with the Canadian espionage case occurring in 1945 and 1946.

The February 20, 1950, issue of Time Magazine contained an article concerning the preliminary hearing of Fuchs in London, England, captioned "Nash" which is the Russian word meaning "He is ours." This article commented that in the Canadian case it was found to be the practice of Soviet espionage agents to make a brisk notation "Nash" in Russian after the names of traitorous scientists who furnished information to the Soviet agents. After reporting the preliminary hearing of Fuchs the article ended with the statement that "Despite his harmless look, despite repentance of a sort, Dr. Klaus Fuchs still bore Communism's indelible brand — Nash."

Subsequently, on March 2, 1950, the Washington Daily News contained an article dated lined that same day in London, England, stating in part that it had been revealed that Fuchs was trapped through a single word in a Russian agent's notebook "found in Canada last year." It was stated that the notebook contained Fuchs' name followed by the Russian word "Nash." It appears that on the same day, March 2, 1950, the Daily Express, London, England, carried an article stating that a code name scrawled in a diary was believed to have started detectives on the trail which led to the arrest of Fuchs. It was stated that when the authorities saw the code name penciled on one of the pages of the diary "memory was jogged." The article claimed that the same name had been mentioned in the case of Dr. Allan Nunn May, who presently is serving a sentence for giving away atomic secrets in Canada. The Daily Express article did not contain the word "Nash."

On March 10, 1950, the Washington Daily News contained an article entitled, "U. S. Got Tipped on Fuchs in 1946 But Nothing Was Done, Magazine Says." This article set forth information attributed

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EJVL:hc:se

Handwritten notes and signatures:
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RECORDED
FBI
Classified by 233
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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Mar 16 5 15 PM '50

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to The Ensign, a Canadian news weekly. The information in this article was found to have also appeared in The Ensign of March 11, 1950, under the caption "Warning on Spy Clearly Ignored." This latter article, date lined at Ottawa, Canada, began with the statement that "positive proof that the Canadian Royal Commission on espionage had ample reason to suspect that Dr. Klaus Fuchs was involved in the Russian spy ring -- and that these suspicions were passed on to the United States and British authorities in 1946 -- was disclosed to The Ensign last week." The article continues in part stating that until the previous week all that was publicly known, apart from Fuchs' trial confession, was that his name had appeared in a notebook belonging to one of the men accused in the Canadian spy trials of 1946.

The Ensign article parenthetically referred to a United Press cable from London regarding a Russian agent's notebook "found in Canada last year," containing Fuchs' name and the word "Nash," and characterized it as inaccurate. The article explained that this notebook belonged to Colonel Vasilij M. Rogov, Soviet Embassy director of atomic espionage; that it had been shown to Igor Gouzenko, Soviet Embassy cipher clerk who broke the spy ring; and that its contents had been reported to the Royal Commission four years ago.

The Ensign article then stated that "last week The Ensign learned that the Royal Commission knew in 1946 that Colonel Rogov revealed Fuchs' spy role to Igor Gouzenko. Both Fuchs and Dr. Allan Munn May were considered for assignment to Canada to collect and report atomic secrets. Dr. May was selected, but Fuchs was held in reserve. Then Fuchs was sent to the United States in 1943."

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It has been learned that the president of the company which publishes The Ensign is Mr. R. W. Keyserlingk, a well-known and reputable newspaperman in Canada who had taken a leading part in editing Gousenko's book, "This is My Choice." It also has been learned that Gousenko has shown a tendency to become an authority on matters beyond which he could rightly speak. Accordingly, it has been speculated that Keyserlingk may have interviewed Gousenko concerning Facts and that Gousenko may now be claiming to have given information before the Royal Commission which he had not previously mentioned and which was not in the records. ~~SECRET~~

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

~~SECRET~~

March 16, 1950

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
VIA LIAISON

Honorable
Mr. Sumner T. Pike
Acting Chairman
Atomic Energy Commission
Public Health Service Building
19th and Constitution Avenue
Washington, D. C.

SECRET
ONLY LAST 3 PAGES
MAY 18 3

My dear Mr. Pike:

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/DMW
ON 11/5/87

It is believed that you may be interested in the following information concerning certain articles recently appearing in the press and purporting to reveal that Eril Julius Klaus Fuchs became known as a Soviet espionage agent through a connection with the Canadian espionage case occurring in 1945 and 1946.

The February 30, 1950, issue of Time Magazine contained an article concerning the preliminary hearing of Fuchs in London, England, captioned "Nash" which is the Russian word meaning "He is ours." This article commented that in the Canadian case it was found to be the practice of Soviet espionage agents to make a brisk notation "Nash" in Russian after the names of traitorous scientists who furnished information to the Soviet agents. After reporting the preliminary hearing of Fuchs the article ended with the statement that "Despite his harmless look, despite repentance of a sort, Dr. Klaus Fuchs still bore Communism's indelible brand -- Nash."

Subsequently, on March 2, 1950, the Washington Daily News contained an article dated lined that same day in London, England, stating in part that it had been revealed that Fuchs was trapped through a single word in a Russian agent's notebook "found in Canada last year." It was stated that the notebook contained Fuchs' name followed by the Russian word "Nash." It appears that on the same day, March 2, 1950, the Daily Express, London, England, carried an article stating that a code name scrawled in a diary was believed to have started detectives on the track which led to the arrest of Fuchs. It was stated that when the authorities saw the code name penciled on one of the pages of the diary "memory was jogged." The article claimed that the same name had been mentioned in the case of Dr. William Munn May, who presently is serving a sentence for giving away atomic secrets in Canada. The Daily Express article did not contain the word "Nash."

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EJVL:hc/dhbr/jam
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MAR 22 1950
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Classified by 37 WAB/MA/1-12/25
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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On March 10, 1950, the Washington Daily News contained an article entitled, "U. S. Got Tipped on Fuchs in 1946 But Nothing Was Done, Magazine Says." This article set forth information attributed to The Ensign, a Canadian news weekly. The information in this article was found to have also appeared in The Ensign of March 11, 1950, under the caption "Warning on Spy Clearly Ignored." This latter article, dated and lined at Ottawa, Canada, began with the statement that "positive proof that the Canadian Royal Commission on espionage had ample reason to suspect that Dr. Klaus Fuchs was involved in the Russian spy ring -- and that these suspicions were passed on to the United States and British authorities in 1946 -- was disclosed to The Ensign last week." The article continues in part stating that until the previous week all that was publicly known, apart from Fuchs' trial confession, was that his name had appeared in a notebook belonging to one of the men accused in the Canadian spy trials of 1946.

The Ensign article parenthetically referred to a United Press cable from London regarding a Russian agent's notebook "found in Canada last year," containing Fuchs' name and the word "Hash," and characterized it as inaccurate. The article explained that this notebook belonged to Colonel Vasily M. Rogov, Soviet Embassy director of atomic espionage; that it had been shown to Igor Gouzenko, Soviet Embassy cipher clerk who broke the spy ring; and that its contents had been reported to the Royal Commission four years ago.

The Ensign article then stated that "last week The Ensign learned that the Royal Commission knew in 1946 that Colonel Rogov revealed Fuchs' spy role to Igor Gouzenko. Both Fuchs and Dr. Allen Gunn May were considered for assignment to Canada to collect and report atomic secrets. Dr. May was selected, but Fuchs was held in reserve. Then Fuchs was sent to the United States in 1945."

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It has been learned that the president of the company which publishes The Ensign is Mr. R. W. Keyserlingk, a well-known and reputable newspaperman in Canada who had taken a leading part in editing Gouzenko's book, "This is My Choice." It also has been learned that Gouzenko has shown a tendency to become an authority on matters beyond which he could rightly speak. Accordingly, it has been speculated that Keyserlingk may have interviewed Gouzenko concerning Fuchs and that Gouzenko may now be claiming to have given information before the Royal Commission which he had not previously mentioned and which was not in the records. ~~SECRET~~

Sincerely yours,

~~SECRET~~

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
VIA LIAISON

*reclassified 10/20/71
FBI/ACF*

Date: March 15, 1950
To: Director of Intelligence
General Staff
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

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and all 17 3*

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/lmw
ON 11/5/83

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Attention: Chief, Security and Training Group

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

Subject: WILL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was
ESPIONAGE - R

It is believed that you may be interested in the following information concerning certain articles recently appearing in the press and purporting to reveal that Will Julius Klaus Fuchs became known as a Soviet espionage agent through a connection with the Canadian espionage case occurring in 1945 and 1946.

The February 20, 1950, issue of Time Magazine contained an article concerning the preliminary hearing of Fuchs in London, England, captioned "Wash" which is the Russian word meaning "He is curs." This article commented that in the Canadian case it was found to be the practice of Soviet espionage agents to make a brisk notation "Wash" in Russian after the names of traitorous scientists who furnished information to the Soviet agents. After reporting the preliminary hearing of Fuchs the article ended with the statement that "Despite his harmless look, despite repentance of a sort, Dr. Klaus Fuchs still bore Communism's indelible brand - Wash."

Subsequently, on March 2, 1950, the Washington Daily News contained an article dated lined that same day in London, England, stating in part that it had been revealed that Fuchs was trapped through a single word in a Russian agent's notebook "found in Canada last year." It was stated that the notebook contained Fuchs' name followed by the Russian word "Wash." It appears that on the same day, March 2, 1950, the Daily Express, London, England, carried an article stating that a code name scrawled in a diary was believed to have

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EFVL:hc:jam
65-58805

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IDA, OST, ONT, HDO, 91 AW
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Classified by 7855 WAB/ACF
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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started detectives on the trail which led to the arrest of Fuchs. It was stated that when the authorities saw the code name penciled on one of the pages of the diary "memory was jogged." The article claimed that the same name had been mentioned in the case of Dr. Allan Nunn May, who presently is serving a sentence for giving away atomic secrets in Canada. The Daily Express article did not contain the word "Hash."

On March 10, 1950, the Washington Daily News contained an article entitled, "U. S. Got Tipped on Fuchs in 1946 But Nothing Was Done, Magazine Says." This article set forth information attributed to The Ensign, a Canadian news weekly. The information in this article was found to have also appeared in The Ensign of March 11, 1950, under the caption "Warning on Spy Clearly Ignored." This latter article, dated and lined at Ottawa, Canada, began with the statement that "positive proof that the Canadian Royal Commission on espionage had ample reason to suspect that Dr. Klaus Fuchs was involved in the Russian spy ring - and that these suspicions were passed on to the United States and British authorities in 1946 - was disclosed to The Ensign last week." The article continues in part stating that until the previous week all that was publicly known, apart from Fuchs' trial confession, was that his name had appeared in a notebook belonging to one of the men accused in the Canadian spy trials of 1946.

The Ensign article parenthetically referred to a United Press cable from London regarding a Russian agent's notebook "found in Canada last year," containing Fuchs' name and the word "Hash," and characterized it as inaccurate. The article explained that this notebook belonged to Colonel Vasily N. Rogov, Soviet Embassy director of atomic espionage; that it had been shown to Igor Gouzenko, Soviet Embassy cipher clerk who broke the spy ring; and that its contents had been reported to the Royal Commission four years ago.

The Ensign article then stated that "last week The Ensign learned that the Royal Commission knew in 1946 that Colonel Rogov revealed Fuchs' spy role to Igor Gouzenko. Both Fuchs and Dr. Allan Nunn May were considered for assignment to Canada to collect and report atomic secrets. Dr. May was selected, but Fuchs was held in reserve. Then Fuchs was sent to the United States in 1943."

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SECRET
It has been learned that the president of the company which publishes The Ensign is Mr. R. W. Keyserlingk, a well-known and reputable newspaperman in Canada who had taken a leading part in editing Gousenko's book, "This is My Choice." It also has been learned that Gousenko has shown a tendency to become an authority on matters beyond which he could rightly speak. Accordingly, it has been speculated that Keyserlingk may have interviewed Gousenko concerning Fuchs and that Gousenko may now be claiming to have given information before the Royal Commission which he had not previously mentioned and which was not in the records. ~~SECRET~~

cc - Director of Naval Intelligence
Department of the Navy
Washington 25, D. C.

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~
VIA LIAISON

Director of Special Investigations
The Inspector General
Department of the Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~
VIA LIAISON

~~SECRET~~

March 15, 1950

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL
VIA LIAISON

replanned
10/12
WAB
237

Dear Admiral Joseph H. Hillenbretter
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

~~SECRET~~

only 10/12
10/12

DECLASSIFIED BY 2040 PWT/IMW
ON 11/5/87

My dear Admiral:
It is believed that you may be interested in the following information concerning certain articles recently appearing in the press and purporting to reveal that Hail Julius Klaus Fuchs became known as a Soviet espionage agent through a connection with the Canadian espionage case occurring in 1945 and 1946.

The February 20, 1950, issue of Time Magazine contained an article concerning the preliminary hearing of Fuchs in London, England, captioned "Wash" which is the Russian word meaning "He is ours." This article commented that in the Canadian case it was found to be the practice of Soviet espionage agents to make a brisk notation "Wash" in Russian after the names of traitorous scientists who furnished information to the Soviet agents. After reporting the preliminary hearing of Fuchs the article ended with the statement that "Despite his harmless look, despite repentance of a sort, Dr. Klaus Fuchs still bore Communism's indelible brand -- Wash."

Subsequently, on March 2, 1950, the Washington Daily News contained an article dated that same day in London, England, stating in part that it had been revealed that Fuchs was trapped through a single word in a Russian agent's notebook "found in Canada last year." It was stated that the notebook contained Fuchs' name followed by the Russian word "Wash." It appears that on the same day, March 2, 1950, the Daily Express, London, England, carried an article stating that a code name scrawled in a diary was believed to have served detectives on the trail which led to the arrest of Fuchs. It was stated that when the authorities saw the code name penciled on one of the pages of the diary "memory was jogged." The article claimed that the same name had been mentioned in the case of Dr. Walter Nunn who presently is serving a sentence for giving away atomic secrets in Canada. The Daily Express article did not contain the word "Wash" of 1021165-588

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65-58805

Classified by 2518 JAB/abp
Exempt from GDS
Date of Declassification Indefinite

65-58805-680

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On March 10, 1950, the Washington Daily News contained an article entitled, "U. S. Got Tipped on Fuchs in 1946 But Nothing Was Done, Magazine Says." This article set forth information attributed to The Ensign, a Canadian news weekly. The information in this article was found to have also appeared in The Ensign of March 11, 1950, under the caption "Warning on Spy Clearly Ignored." This latter article, dated and lined at Ottawa, Canada, began with the statement that "positive proof that the Canadian Royal Commission on espionage had ample reason to suspect that Dr. Klaus Fuchs was involved in the Russian spy ring -- and that these suspicions were passed on to the United States and British authorities in 1946 -- was disclosed to The Ensign last week." The article continues in part stating that until the previous week all that was publicly known, apart from Fuchs' trial confession, was that his name had appeared in a notebook belonging to one of the men accused in the Canadian spy trials of 1946.

The Ensign article parenthetically referred to a United Press cable from London regarding a Russian agent's notebook "found in Canada last year," containing Fuchs' name and the word "Mash," and characterized it as inaccurate. The article explained that this notebook belonged to Colonel Vasilij M. Rogov, Soviet Embassy director of atomic espionage; that it had been shown to Igor Gouzenko, Soviet Embassy cipher clerk who broke the spy ring; and that its contents had been reported to the Royal Commission four years ago.

The Ensign article then stated that "last week The Ensign learned that the Royal Commission knew in 1946 that Colonel Rogov revealed Fuchs' spy role to Igor Gouzenko. Both Fuchs and Dr. Allan Nunn May were considered for assignment to Canada to collect and report atomic secrets. Dr. May was selected, but Fuchs was held in reserve. Then Fuchs was sent to the United States in 1943."

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31

It has been learned that the president of the company which publishes the Ensign is Mr. E. W. Keyserlingk, a well-known and reputable newspaperman in Canada who had taken a leading part in editing Gouzenko's book, "This is My Choice." It also has been learned that Gouzenko has shown a tendency to become an authority on matters beyond which he could rightly speak. Accordingly, it has been speculated that Keyserlingk may have interviewed Gouzenko concerning Fuhrer and that Gouzenko may now be claiming to have given information before the Royal Commission which he had not previously mentioned and which was not in the records.

~~SECRET~~

With assurances of my highest regards,

Sincerely yours,

~~SECRET~~