

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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whatever I did would go to help make living conditions far more advanced along the road as we know them here in the United States. To amplify, I felt that the industrial set up of a Nation which had only very recently begun to get any kind of a basic industry going, was so far inferior to what existed in other countries, that anything that I could do would be helpful.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

/s/ HARRY GOLD
5-23-50
Philadelphia, Penna.

Witnessed:

T.S. MILLER, JR.
Special Agent
F.B.I. Justice
5-23-50, Phila, Pa.

RICHARD E. BRENNAN
Special Agent,
FBI, Justice

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

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

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

/s/ ~~HARRY GOLD~~
5-22-50
Philadelphia, Penna.

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

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

On July 10, 1950, HARRY GOLD furnished the following supplemental signed statement concerning his meetings with EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS to SAs T. SCOTT MILLER, JR., and RICHARD E. BRENNAN:

"I, HARRY GOLD, hereby make the following voluntary statement to T. SCOTT MILLER, JR., and RICHARD E. BRENNAN, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made me, and I realize that I do not have to make any statement, and any statement I do make may be used against me in a Court of Law. I realize that I have a right to counsel.

"I would like to add the following to the statement which I gave the above agents on May 22, 1950. The matter concerns an elaboration on my various meetings with KLAUS FUCHS.

"The first meeting took place in late January or very early February 1944, and was at the Henry Street Settlement on the East side of New York.

"The second meeting, and I had set the place, and the time had been agreed upon mutually by KLAUS and myself, was on the Northwest corner of 59th Street and Lexington Avenue; this was about ten days to two weeks after our initial contact. The corner I have specified has a bank with very tall colonnades, and there is a subway entrance in the bank building itself. I met KLAUS directly under one of the first colonnades, or possibly along 59th Street on the South side of the bank. We walked in the general direction of the Queensboro Bridge, the intention in my mind being that we would walk across the bridge and into Queens itself. However, this bridge was closed to foot traffic during this period, and instead we walked along 1st Avenue, North of the bridge. We may have walked as far North as 75th Street, and we may have gone back to 2nd Avenue, and very likely we made at least several passages on the dark deserted streets between 1st Avenue and 2nd, between 55th Street and 70th Street.

"My recollection of the third meeting with KLAUS FUCHS -- It occurred in March of 1944. I recall this clearly, it was still quite cold and we both wore overcoats. This took place on Madison Avenue in the 70's, and we immediately turned turned into one of the dark deserted side streets toward 5th, and the transfer of information took place there. The whole affair took possibly 30 seconds or one minute, and I immediately walked ahead of KLAUS and down 5th Avenue toward 75th Street and 6th Avenue, where approximately 15 minutes later I turned over the information to JOHN. Here again the meeting was one of the briefest possible duration, possibly a minute or so.

"The fourth meeting with KLAUS FUCHS took place in the Bronx of New York, and was in front of a large movie theater on the Grand Concourse near Fordham Road, but not quite that far.

"We went for a walk partly along the Grand Concourse, but usually on the side streets, during which time we discussed the next meeting which was to be at Queens, and at which a second transfer of information was to take place, and the exact details were arranged. After this I took KLAUS to dinner, it was a wet and somewhat chilled night for April, and as I recall, he had a bad cough, and I did not wish to expose him to the elements any more than was necessary. This whole procedure of going to dinner in a restaurant was against anything that we had previously set forth as a matter of technique of meeting, but I felt that the circumstances justified such a deviation from the rules. We had dinner at which we discussed a number of matters, including music and chess. It was also at this dinner that we agreed that should either of us ever be

questioned as to how we happened to meet, that the story would be that we had met at one of the New York Philharmonic's concerts sometime in March of 1944, and in Carnegie Hall; the idea was that we had had adjacent seats and had talked together in the lobby during the intermission. Also, there was the idea that at a subsequent time I would go to the files of a New York paper, most likely the New York Sun, and I believe I mentioned this paper to KLAUS, and would look up the date of such a concert and would determine what numbers or what musical selections had been on the program. I would then give KLAUS a list of the musical selections so that we would both be familiar with the program were we questioned. The restaurant to which I took KLAUS to dinner was called Rosenhein's, and is adjacent to Alexanders Department Store on Fordham Road and the Grand Concourse. After we had dinner and emerged from Rosenhein's — the weather was still nasty — I recall a cold drizzle was falling, we took a cab and went downtown to the neighborhood of the 80's and Madison Avenue. There is some possibility that it may have been the 90's and Lexington Avenue. We went into a small bar which also contained tables, and sat at one of these tables and had several drinks. We then left the bar and put KLAUS in a cab. I now recall that the reason for KLAUS taking the cab was that he lived on the other side of Manhattan, and direct public transportation through Central Park late at night is very difficult. After KLAUS's cab had departed I waited for a few moments until an empty cab came along, and took this to the Pennsylvania Station and then took the next train to Philadelphia.

*My fifth meeting with KLAUS FUCHS took place in May of 1944, and was in Queens, not too far from Queensboro Plaza. I recall the event clearly because I got lost in the neighborhood of Queens' Plaza and had to take a cab for a distance of about a half a mile until I came to the spot I had indicated to KLAUS FUCHS. I was possibly two or three minutes late; he was already there. On this occasion FUCHS gave me the second packet of information, again consisting of some 25 to 40 pages. The total time of the meeting was not over three or four minutes, and after I left him, I walked rapidly further out in Queens, and then took an elevated train some distance further, possibly a ten minute ride. After leaving the elevated I was in the general area where I was to meet JOHN. I still had about five minutes to wait and I recall stopping near a drug store, and taking a glimpse at the information that KLAUS had turned over to me. This was in a very small but distinctive writing; it was in ink, and consisted mainly of mathematical derivations. There was also further along in the report a good deal of descriptive detail. I did not look at the report for much more than two minutes at the most. About five minutes after this I went to the place where I was to meet JOHN, this was somewhere between Woodside and Jackson Heights, and somewhere close to the elevated line which runs out Queens and ends in Flushing; there I turned over the

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information to JOHN. The total time of transfer was not more than one minute with hardly a word said. The time of the meeting with KLAUS was about 7:00 o'clock in the evening, possibly somewhat earlier. The time of the meeting with JOHN was about 7:50. As I recall, it was dark or certainly very early evening when I met JOHN, but this may have been due to the fact that the entire day was heavily overcast.

"The sixth meeting with KLAUS FUCHS occurred in Brooklyn, and it was somewhere in the area of Boro Hall. This was in June, 1944.

"During this meeting I recall that KLAUS FUCHS told me that there was some possibility that this sister who lived in Cambridge, Massachusetts, he did not give me her name, however, might come to New York. He explained to me that his sister was married and had two children, and that she was having great difficulty with her husband and that she was fully intending to leave her husband and come to New York. Should this occur, KLAUS told me that he would like very much to be able to share an apartment with his sister. I gathered that he and his sister were very close to each other and also the fact that KLAUS was extremely fond of the children. KLAUS told me that he brought up the matter because he first wanted me to inquire of my superior whether such an action would be all right. I said that I would make the inquiry. This conversation took place while we were walking away from Boro Hall and further into Brooklyn. I recall clearly that after this meeting I met JOHN, on the very same evening. The meeting with KLAUS took place at about 8:50 and lasted for possibly half to three quarters of an hour, possibly even an hour, so that I met JOHN sometime about 9:00.

"There may have been during this meeting with JOHN and the just completed one with KLAUS FUCHS, some transfer of information from KLAUS to me and then from myself to JOHN; however, I do not clearly recall such an event. I do not recall much of the subject of my conversation with JOHN, except that he was extremely satisfied with the way that things were going and that he left me after a very brief meeting of possibly five to ten minutes. It is this briefness of the meeting with JOHN that makes me think that there may have been some transfer of information.

"The seventh meeting with KLAUS FUCHS occurred in either very late June, but most likely in early July of 1944. This took place near an art museum in the 80's, and on the West side of 5th Avenue. We went for a long walk, almost entirely in Central Park and in the many winding roads and small

paths leading through the park itself. This meeting took at least an hour and a half and was a very leisurely one.

"During this walk KLAUS told me that there was some possibility that later in the year or early the next year that he would be transferred somewhere to the Southwest. He thought that possibly this would be Mexico. He also told me at this time that his brother, GERHARD, was now in Switzerland and was convalescing as a result of having been only recently released from a German concentration camp. I gathered from the conversation that GERHARD was of the same political conviction as KLAUS FUCHS. I also told KLAUS that it would be perfectly all right, should his sister come to New York, for him to take an apartment along with her and the children. Actually, I had not mentioned the matter to JOHN at all, but had taken it upon myself to tell KLAUS that such a proceeding was O.K.

"The eighth meeting was to take place in Brooklyn and was to be in about two weeks, possibly three, after the meeting in Central Park in July; this would place it about the end of July 1944. The meeting was to occur in front of the Bell Cinema, which is just off the Eastern Parkway in Brooklyn and very close to the Brooklyn Museum of Art, only it is on the opposite side of the Parkway from the Museum. This meeting did not take place, nor did a subsequent one which had been scheduled for such an eventuality, on Central Park West, and somewhere about 96th Street and possibly somewhat above 96th.

"On the second occasion I became very worried, particularly since the area is very close to a section of New York where "muggings" often occur, and also the fact that KLAUS was of slight build and might seem an inviting prey. I would like to emphasize that neither the meeting at the Bell Cinema in Brooklyn, nor the one on Central Park West, about 96th Street, occurred because of the fact that KLAUS FUCHS did not show up—I was there on both occasions.

"When I reported the fact of the second unsuccessful attempt with KLAUS FUCHS to JOHN, we held a very long discussion lasting possibly two hours, in which we speculated upon just what the difficulty might be. Our principal trouble was to decide whether KLAUS, for some reason was unable to keep the meetings, if he was still in New York, or whether he had actually left New York.

"On the occasion of my next meeting with JOHN, which was in, I believe, very late August of 1944, the following events occurred:

"This meeting took place on a very early Sunday morning, I would say about 8:50 to 9:00 o'clock, and it occurred in downtown New York, near Washington Square. At this time JOHN told me that he had ascertained the address of KLAUS FUCHS, and that I should, that very morning, make inquiry at that address as to whether KLAUS was there. Toward this end I went some distance up town and in one of the railroad stations I purchased a book called "JOSEPH THE PROVIDER" which had recently been published and had been written by THOMAS MANN. On the inside cover of this book I printed very legibly the following, "K. FUCHS, 128 West 77th Street, New York, N.Y." which address JOHN had given me. It was this book that I took with me to the address given. I recall, about a four-story dwelling, used as an apartment house. This building was on the South side of the street. I looked around outside the building, and down a very short flight of steps, and just to the side of the door leading into the building was an old man whom I took to be a janitor; he was handling some rubbish from the apartment house. I believe that I made an inquiry of him as to whether KLAUS FUCHS lived there, but he appeared somewhat puzzled by my question. I then opened the door and went into the vestibule. There may have been a very short flight of steps leading up to the vestibule. There to my gratification, above the nameplates, I saw one reading, "Dr. KLAUS FUCHS" though it might have read, "Dr. K. FUCHS." I pressed the buzzer, but there was no answer, and finally I opened the door leading from the vestibule into the main hall; this door was unlocked. I went into the main hall, along the first floor, looking for the apartment which as I recall had been given alongside the nameplate as being 1-E or 1-F, (there is some possibility that it may have been 1-D). As I walked along the vestibule a door opened, either in the very apartment where KLAUS was supposed to live or possibly in the one alongside it, and an old woman looked out. Also at that time there came behind me the janitor. I asked the woman for the apartment of Dr. FUCHS, and at this time the janitor joined in the conversation. I can not recall clearly whether it was he or she who told me that Dr. FUCHS was no longer there. On further questioning, when I asked how I could get in touch with him, they said that they did not think that I could; that he had left town for "somewhere on a boat." I then explained to them that I was a friend of Dr. FUCHS and that I had merely wanted to return this book which he had loaned to me. I did not deem it wise to make any further inquiries at 128 West 77th Street, but I do recall the janitor and the woman, who I believe was his wife, talking as I left.

"Later that morning, and somewhere between 10:00 and 11:00 o'clock, possibly closer to 11:00, I met JOHN on Broadway, somewhere around 96th and Broadway, and possibly further up on Broadway and very close to Columbia University. I told JOHN about the results of my investigation and we held a long discussion, principally while walking along Riverside

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Drive and in the area of the 90's. We talked at great length as to how we might possibly send a letter or communication to the 77th Street address with the hope that it would be forwarded to FUCHS. I believe that our conclusion was that such a procedure might be too risky as it might involve an awkward explanation on KLAUS part to the authorities, who were very likely censoring all mail. After some further discussion the only conclusion we could come to, and the advice which JOHN gave me, was to "sit tight."

"On the occasion of a subsequent meeting in early September of 1944, we again discussed at length the matter of getting in touch with KLAUS FUCHS, and it was there, I believe, that I mentioned the fact that FUCHS had a sister who lived in Boston. Now it may be possible that JOHN himself may have brought up the matter of FUCH's sister. I believe this latter to be true, since I had not previously mentioned anything about FUCH's sister to JOHN. In any event, JOHN told me that he thought that there lay our best line of inquiry.

"On the occasion of the next meeting, about the middle of September, JOHN told me with great glee that he had ascertained both the name and the whereabouts of FUCH's sister. The name that he gave me was that of Mrs. ROBERT HEINEMAN, and the address was merely Cambridge, Massachusetts. I do not recall JOHN having given me the street and number.

"I went by coach on a Sunday in very late September to Boston, Massachusetts. I arrived there very early in the evening and recall looking up the address of ROBERT HEINEMAN in the telephone directory. This was, as I recall, 144 Lakeview Street or Avenue, in Cambridge. I went to this address and the entire street was dark as well as the home where the HEINEMANS lived. However, I knocked at the door and a woman answered. I inquired for Mrs. HEINEMAN and the woman replied that the HEINEMANS were still away on their vacation and were not expected back until sometime in October. I gathered somehow that the woman was a housekeeper or some sort. I believe that the woman wanted me to leave my name and address, but I think that I merely said that I would call again sometime in October and that the matter was not very important. I gave no indication that I was from out of town.

"First I returned from Boston to Philadelphia, and then several days later I met JOHN in New York and told him about the results of my trip. He was highly pleased that we had succeeded in locating Mrs. HEINEMAN, and we agreed that in October I would take another trip to Cambridge.

"This second trip to Cambridge occurred in either very late October or most likely in early November. Upon this occasion I took with me a piece of paper or a card inclosed in an envelope, and on this piece of paper were the following instructions: There was given the name of a man and a phone number. I believe that the first name began with a "J" and that the last name was something like "KAPLOW", but I am not very certain on this point at all. Also on the piece of paper was the information that KLAUS was to call the phone number given, any time-- on any morning between the hours of 8:00 and 8:30, and was to give the following message: Merely to say, "I have arrived in Cambridge and will be here for --- many days." This message was printed by me in engineering lettering, but the details were given to me by JOHN. Also, the message was sealed in the envelope. As I have said, I arrived in Cambridge early on a weekday morning and sometime in early November of 1944. The reason for my making the trip during a weekday, and the reason for arriving in the morning, was the recollection I had of a warning from JOHN that it would be inadvisable to be at the HEINEMAN home while ROBERT HEINEMAN was there. The trip took place as I have indicated, and as it was planned. I arrived in Boston on a weekday morning early in November. I then went directly to Cambridge, and at 144 Lakeview Avenue, walked up to the door and rang the bell. A young woman appeared, somewhere in her very early 30's, and I asked for Mrs. HEINEMAN. She said that she was Mrs. HEINEMAN. I told her that I was a friend of KLAUS FUCHS, and for a moment she seemed somewhat puzzled, and then she said, "Oh, yes, by any chance did you call sometime in September when we were away?" I said, "Yes, I am the man." I entered the house and stayed there for possibly half an hour. I noticed that there were two children there, the oldest one a boy called STEVE, and I recall a very small child, and there is also some possibility of a third child, considerably younger than STEVE, whom I took to be about seven years of age, and this third child was a girl of about four. We spoke for some time about KLAUS, and Mrs. HEINEMAN said that she was very glad that he was now in the United States, since they were very close and KLAUS was very fond of the children. She may, at this time have indicated that at some prior time KLAUS visited Cambridge. I told her that I had met KLAUS in New York, and that we had become very firm friends, and that I just happened to be on business in the Boston area and had thought that I would stop by and inquire for him. Mrs. HEINEMAN told me that KLAUS had been transferred somewhere in the Southwest United States, but that she expected him home about Christmas time. I believe that she indicated that she had received several letters from him. She said that she thought that he would certainly be home about Christmas, as he usually made a great event of bring presents for the children. I told her that my plans for the future and my whereabouts were

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very uncertain, and in that eventuality I would leave a message for KLAUS which would tell him how best to get in touch with me. I then gave her the sealed envelope, and told her should KLAUS arrive, to give it to him.

"I then returned to Philadelphia, and some days subsequent, possibly a week or so later, reported the results of my trip to JOHN. At this time I recall we made an emergency arrangement, whereby JOHN could get in touch with me should this other party, the one with the phone number in Manhattan, advise JOHN that FUCHS was now in Cambridge. This emergency arrangement, which would even at that have involved the passage of several days, was never used, and instead, in the first week in January 1945, JOHN called me shortly before 7:00 A.M., on a weekday morning, just as I was getting ready to leave for work; with some difficulty he described to me the fact that he was in a gasoline station, near what I finally determined to be Oxford Circle section of Philadelphia. JOHN wanted to know if I would come down there and meet him. I did so. It was a very snowy morning, I recall it well, and JOHN was wet. We got on the car again and went down to the terminal in Frankford, where JOHN told me that he had just the previous day received notification that FUCHS was now at Cambridge. He also told me at that time that the reason he had not used the emergency meeting was that he had some other affairs to attend to which would have taken him out of New York, and where he would have been unable to get in touch with me. He then told me that I must, as soon as possible, arrange to go to Cambridge. I did so. I believe that I met JOHN on a Tuesday or Wednesday, and that I arrived in Cambridge on most likely a Friday. I went directly to the HEINEMAN home, this was in the morning, and when I knocked I was admitted by, I believe, a servant girl. KLAUS was there and welcomed me. Mrs. HEINEMAN left after a few minutes and excused herself, saying, "I have to pick up the children from the school." KLAUS asked me to go upstairs with him to his room which was the front one looking out on the street, and we sat there for possibly 15 or 20 minutes, during which time the following took place: KLAUS told me that he was located at an atomic energy experimental station which was called Los Alamos and which was located some 50 miles away from Santa Fe, New Mexico. He said that Los Alamos had once been a very exclusive boys' school, and that there was nothing else in that area. The nearest habitation of any kind was Santa Fe. He told me that he was getting along very well there, but that he was strictly limited in regard to being able to leave Los Alamos. He said that it had only been with the greatest difficulty and due to the fact that he had gotten a bit ahead on his work, as regards the rest of the group, that he had been able to wangle time off to come to Cambridge. I had, previously, that is on the occasion of my meeting with JOHN in Philadelphia, been told of an arrangement which involved meeting KLAUS again in Cambridge, should he make

another trip. The place of the meeting was to be somewhere in the area of the Charles River. JOHN told me that it would be inadvisable to meet at the HEINEMAN home again and we were only doing so this time because it was the only way I could meet KLAUS without utilizing too lengthy a message or set of instructions. When I mentioned the proposed meeting near the Charles River to KLAUS, he told me that such would be impossible; that he was certain that it would be a very long time, possibly even a year, before he could again leave Los Alamos, and that the next meeting would have to take place in Santa Fe. We discussed this matter at some length. I believe that KLAUS told me that about April he would again have information for me, but I told him that I could not possibly get to Santa Fe in April. We finally set a date which was very early in June, and we also set the exact hour, which as I recall, was 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon of the first Saturday in June. KLAUS showed me a map of Santa Fe, and indicated on it the Castille Street Bridge over the Rio Santa Fe. He also told me that he would make every effort to keep this appointment.

"To the best of my recollection, I recall that should this scheduled meeting on the first Saturday in June not take place, that there was provision made for an alternate meeting, most likely on the first Saturday in the following month, and at the same time and place.

"KLAUS gave me a quite considerable packet of information, and by this time, I recall, Mrs. HEINEMAN had returned and one of the children peered curiously into the room. Mrs. HEINEMAN called the child back, though possibly it may have been the housekeeper who called the child back. In any event the child was called away. There also occurred the following events:

"As a Christmas present I gave KLAUS a wallet of the very thin dress or opera type. Also, I had been given the sum of \$1,500.00 by JOHN with instructions to give it to KLAUS, but that I must proceed very delicately in this last matter so as not to offend him and that under no circumstance must I insist upon or make an issue of this matter. KLAUS did accept the wallet, but looked somewhat bewildered, and when I made some very tentative inquiries concerning whether he needed any money either for himself or possibly for his sister, the reply was so cold and final that I went no further with the matter. It was quite obvious that by even mentioning this I had offended the man. I left shortly thereafter, and returned to New York. There I turned over the information to JOHN and also returned to him the \$1,500.00, saying that I had made some tentative inquiry, but that KLAUS FUCHS had responded so violently that I deemed it inadvisable to pursue the subject further. I recall very well that on the occasion of

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my meeting KLAUS FUCHS at the HEINEMAN's in Cambridge, that there was a heavy snow on the ground. This transfer of the information from me to JOHN was in New York City, but I do not believe it was in Manhattan, and I can not recall the exact borough.

"Just prior to my trip to Santa Fe, and I am referring to the first trip, and in very late May of 1945, on a Saturday afternoon, I met JOHN in a bar near 42nd Street and 3rd Avenue in New York City. I believe it was actually the Southwest corner of 42nd Street at 3rd Avenue. JOHN verified the fact that I was going on the trip and we made arrangements for a meeting in New York on my return from Santa Fe. The actual place of the meeting was to be in Brooklyn.

"I left Philadelphia and went by train to Chicago, just about the end of May. From the Union Station in Chicago, I went to the Dearborn Station, and managed to obtain space (an upper) to Albuquerque, New Mexico. I would like to state here that I had been told by JOHN to use a very circuitous route which involved going around Albuquerque and into Arizona, and then going from Arizona to El Paso, Texas, and then from El Paso to Santa Fe. However, I was extremely short of money, and had to watch what I had very carefully, and such a trip was completely out of the question. Also, there was the matter of time; it was only with the greatest difficulty and only at the last minute that I had been able to arrange to take part of my vacation that early in the year. I recall that the train that I took did not go directly to Albuquerque, but stopped at Clovis, New Mexico; there we took a coach attached to a shunt engine, for a distance of some 25 to 30 miles into Albuquerque. I would also like to add that KLAUS had advised me that getting off at Lamy, New Mexico, some 40 miles from Albuquerque, that I could get direct transportation into Santa Fe, without first going to Albuquerque. This last I had deemed inadvisable, as I thought that the only people going to Santa Fe would be those connected with the atomic energy project and they might wonder who this stranger was in their midst. Very likely, I deemed it certain that most of these people going from Lamy to Santa Fe, would be in uniform. I arrived in Albuquerque in the very early afternoon, just shortly after 12:00 o'clock, and inquired the way to the bus station. I believe that either KLAUS had told me that there was transportation by bus from Albuquerque to Santa Fe, or that I had obtained such information from one of the porters or conductors on the Santa Fe line. I took the bus to Santa Fe, and arrived there about 2:30 in the afternoon. I had considerable time to spare until 4:00, and to avoid drawing attention to myself, I went as any ordinary tourist would, to the rather large historical museum located in Santa Fe. There I inquired about obtaining a map of Santa Fe, and they did give me one which I believe to be identical with the one which KLAUS had

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shown me in Cambridge, Massachusetts. I wanted such a map because I did not wish to ask the way to the Castillo Street Bridge and have any one in Santa Fe remember such an occurrence. I located the Castillo Street Bridge on the map, and went there promptly at 4:00 o'clock. KLAUS arrived there possibly two or three minutes late, during which two or three minutes I became extremely uneasy, as the area around the Castillo Street Bridge was extremely sparsely settled. He finally came along along Alameda Street, a gravel road, and driving a dilapidated old car, a two seater. He parked the car and we went for a walk, during which time the following events took place:

"KLAUS told me that he was getting along very well with his work in Los Alamos, and told me that he did not, however, believe, and that was a reiteration of his statement which he had made several times before, once in Cambridge and at least once or twice in New York, that the atomic energy project would be completed in sufficient time for use in the war against the Japanese.

"He also told me that everyone concerned with this work was working very hard, practically day and night, and that he himself put in an average of from 18 to 20 hours a day. We made arrangements for the next meeting, which KLAUS said should be sometime in August, but I demurred, and we finally set it for the 19th of September 1945.

"I would like to state here that the date of the first meeting and the one that I am now discussing in Santa Fe, was on the first Saturday in June of 1945.

"The final occurrence was that KLAUS gave me a considerable packet of information. There should be added one more thing, and that is that KLAUS's insistence on a meeting in late August, 1945, may have been due to the fact that he had mentioned that some important development was to take place during August, but he did not indicate what this development was. I left KLAUS and took the first bus from Santa Fe to Albuquerque. I had considerable difficulty that evening in trying to obtain a place to sleep, since I did not intend to leave Albuquerque until the following day, that is Sunday. I believe that in the course of searching for a hotel room, I registered at the Hilton with the understanding that should a room become available they would save it for me. During the evening I made inquiry at practically every other hotel of any size in Albuquerque including one that I recall, the San Francisco. Finally, about 12:00 o'clock at night, the Hilton advised me that there was such a long waiting list ahead of me that they were certain that no room would be available that

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night. I thereupon wandered through Albuquerque and finally, upon asking a policeman, he directed me to a private home near the main street in Albuquerque, Central Avenue, which had been temporarily converted into a rooming house. The only space that these people had, and I with difficulty talked these people into letting me stay there, was in the hallway on the second floor of this home, where a makeshift screen was put up around a very rickety cot. I spent the night there, and late the following afternoon, about 8:00 o'clock, took the train from Albuquerque to Chicago. Here again I had been unable to make prior reservations, and only obtained my space in the early afternoon of Sunday. When I arrived in Chicago I inquired by telephone at the Airport Terminal and determined that the only space I could get was from Chicago to Washington. Even so, that was cheaper than going by train from Chicago to New York or Philadelphia. Accordingly, I went by plane to Washington, and arrived there about 4:30 or 5:00 in the afternoon, and then took the Pennsylvania Railroad train from Washington to New York. About 9:00 o'clock in the evening and somewhere in the area of Metropolitan Avenue in Brooklyn, and where Metropolitan Avenue approaches Queens, I met JCHN and turned the information over to him, that is, the information I had received from KLAUS FUCHS.

"My last meeting with KLAUS FUCHS occurred as scheduled in Santa Fe on September 19, 1945. Again I had the usual difficulties in preparing for this trip, first the matter of money, and I did a considerable amount of borrowing toward this end, some of it at the very last minute. Also there was the matter of obtaining time off, and again with great difficulty I managed to accomplish this. I took the train from Philadelphia to Chicago and stayed over in Chicago at the Palmer House. In the evening I checked out of the Palmer House and went again to the Dearborn Station, where I had earlier in the day obtained space to Albuquerque. I arrived in Albuquerque early in the week, possibly on a Tuesday or Wednesday, and registered at the Hilton Hotel. I used the name "HARRY GOLD", the same which I had used at the Palmer House. From Albuquerque I went to Santa Fe, and very late in the afternoon, about 6:00 o'clock, met KLAUS FUCHS. This meeting was on the outskirts of Santa Fe, and was near a large church.

"For the first time in my association with FUCHS he was late for a meeting which occurred, and by late I mean that he was fully twenty or twenty five minutes tardy. He did come along driving from outside of Santa Fe in the direction of the city itself. He explained to me that he was very sorry about not being punctual, but that he had great difficulty, first in obtaining the use of the car, and secondly, in being able to get away from his friends with whom he worked at Los Alamos. He also explained to me that there were some bottles of liquor in the bottom of the car

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which liquor had been purchased by KLAUS and these friends, in preparation for a party which they were going to have back at Los Alamos that very evening. The purpose of the party was to celebrate the successful use of atomic energy in the form of a weapon. KLAUS also told me, and this occurred while he was driving away from Santa Fe and up into the surrounding hill and desert country, that he himself was rather awestricken by what had occurred, and that, frankly, he had not been too certain that the project might not have been abandoned before it was completed, and that certainly he had grievously underestimated the industrial potential of the United States in being able to complete such a gigantic undertaking. He was also greatly concerned by the terrible destruction which the weapon had wrought. He told me that whereas, before, the townspeople in Santa Fe had regarded them, the people of Los Alamos, as a sort of "boondoggling" outfit engaged in work which they could not comprehend; that now they were hailed on all sides as conquering heroes, and the townspeople were now very friendly to them. He also told me that the relationship between the British mission and the United States, which once had been extremely cordial and free, had now become somewhat strained, and that there was no longer the free exchange of information between the two groups. He said that certain sections of the project at Los Alamos, which had been freely opened to him now were barred. He further said that he had no idea as to how long he would continue to be at Los Alamos, but that he expected that sometime in the near future, possibly about December of 1945, and possibly sometime early in 1946, that the British would have him return to England where he would again resume work on Atomic Energy, exclusively for them. He told me also that he had been notified by a member of the British Intelligence that they were trying to contact KLAUS's father in Kiel, Germany, though it may be likely that KLAUS actually said they were trying to repatriate his father from Switzerland to Kiel. I believe that KLAUS said his father had for a time lived in Switzerland during the war, taking care of one of his grandchildren who had been orphaned by the death of its parents in a German concentration camp. In any case, KLAUS was concerned because he told me that his father was very old, and was given to talking rather freely about his son's past, meaning KLAUS's activities in the Communist Party in Germany in the years 1932 and 1933. KLAUS told me that as far as he knew the British had no inkling about his past as it related to his Communist activities, and he was anxious that this continue so. He told me that the British intelligence man had also mentioned that it might be possible to bring KLAUS' father to England, and again KLAUS was concerned, lest his father inadvertently let drop some hint as to KLAUS' past. He was also very much concerned about the welfare of the old man, and was in somewhat of a dilemma. I could not give him very much advice, except to tell him to proceed as he

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thought best, and that possibly he was greatly overestimating the extent to which the old man would talk and also the extent to which the British might be interested in KLAUS' past. I could see that KLAUS was also very much concerned about the welfare and health of his father.

"The following arrangement was made with KLAUS FUCHS for meeting him again should he be transferred to Great Britain. Starting with the first Saturday in a given month, which month was to be determined from inquiry at KLAUS' sister's and the meeting was to take place in England as soon as it could be arranged for someone to meet KLAUS there. To amplify, neither of us had any idea as to how soon we could determine from KLAUS' sister when he would actually leave, or had left for Britain. So that a month after KLAUS' arrival in England, and on the first Saturday, these meetings were to begin. The time was to be 8:00 P.M., and the place was in London at a tube express stop which contained the word "Crescent," and may have been something like "Paddington," or "Teddington," Crescent. The meeting was to be above the tube on the street, and the recognition signal was to be the following:

"In one hand the person meeting KLAUS would have five books bound together by a tight string. These books were to be carried by a couple of fingers hooked under the string. In the other hand the person was to have a book containing the outside jacket of BENNETT CERF's book, popular at that time, and which contained a large collection of anecdotes. The book jacket had, I believe, a yellow and green design on it. I can not recall what KLAUS was to have used for a recognition signal, beyond the fact that the person meeting him would have a complete physical description of KLAUS FUCHS. The other point about this meeting with KLAUS FUCHS was that he mentioned that he had attended the first explosion of the bomb at Alamogordo, New Mexico, and he also mentioned to me that the people back at Los Alamos told him of having seen the flash even though it was raining and the sky was overcast. There was also provided for the contingency should KLAUS be in Cambridge later that year. He said that he hoped, in any case to be able to again spend the time around Christmas with the HEINEMAN family in Cambridge, and that the best way of ascertaining his whereabouts was to make an inquiry shortly before that time. This meeting took place as I have said in the hills surrounding Santa Fe and was a fair distance away, because below us I could barely see the lights of Santa Fe in the distance. KLAUS drove me into Santa Fe and just on the outskirts of the central area of the town. The last event that transpired before KLAUS dropped me off in Santa Fe, on the outskirts of the central area of the town, was that KLAUS gave me the packet of information relating to atomic energy. This was in accordance with our procedure, whereby no information was to be passed until such time that we were ready to part. After a period of anxious waiting, about an hour and a half, I finally obtained a bus going back to Albuquerque.

"I spent part of the night in a room at the Hilton Hotel, and very early in the morning, possibly 2:30 A.M., I was informed by the airlines that there was space for me as far as Kansas City. I was picked up by the Airline's limousine, and went to the Albuquerque Airport and from there by plane to Kansas City. At Kansas City I was forced to leave, and from there I took a day coach to Chicago, arriving late in the evening. I just managed to catch a train leaving La Salle Street Station and going to New York. I rode part of the way until the morning in the day coach, and the rest of the way in a Pullman space.

"I went directly from New York home to Philadelphia, and carried on my person the information which KLAUS had given me, for the next few days. Actually there was one meeting with JOHN which did not occur simply because I was far too rushed for time to keep such a meeting. It was all that I could do to accomplish this trip to Santa Fe and back. I did meet JOHN some days later after my return to Philadelphia, and the place was in Queens, New York, and was somewhere between Jackson Heights and Flushing, and also somewhere in the neighborhood of the elevated line that runs through Flushing. There I transferred the information which KLAUS FUCHS had given me to JOHN. Since this last meeting that I had with KLAUS FUCHS, in September of 1945, I have never seen nor heard from him again.

"I would like to set out the conversations I had with KLAUS FUCHS concerning his work for the Manhattan Engineer Project.

"On one occasion, and I believe this to be on the occasion of our fourth meeting, that is, the one where we had dinner at Rosenheim's Restaurant, KLAUS told me that the atomic energy project was being pursued, or was going to be pursued on a very large scale as regards the separation of the necessary isotope of uranium, somewhere in the Southeastern United States, and he thought possibly that the location would be in Georgia or possibly even Alabama. Also on the occasion of our last meeting in New York, this was the seventh meeting and occurred during a walk in Central Park, KLAUS told me that the place where he expected to be transferred was somewhere in the Southwest, and he thought most likely in Mexico, not New Mexico. Further, on the occasion of this meeting in Central Park, KLAUS told me that the Danish Nobel prize winner, NILS BOHR, was at present in this country under the name of NICHOLAS BAKER. KLAUS said that obviously the pseudonym NICHOLAS BAKER was being used because too many people might recall that NILS BOHR was the discoverer of the commonly accepted BOHR Theory of Atomic Structure, and might relate this fact to the circumstances that some activity regarding atomic energy was going on in the United States

[Handwritten scribbles on the left margin]
I am certain that I turned the information concerning the separation of the isotopes of uranium by gaseous diffusion in the Southeast United States over to JOHN, as well as the fact that KLAUS was due to be transferred to the Southwestern part of the country, probably Mexico, and also the information that NILS BOHR was in this country under the name NICHOLAS BAKER.

"I would like to add that KLAUS knew of only two methods for the separation of the isotope from uranium, that is methods as were being pursued here in the United States, and that these methods were. (1) The gaseous diffusion process. (2) The electromagnetic separation method.

"I recall that this last information concerning the methods for the separation of isotopes was given to me on the occasion of our second meeting, when we were walking along 1st Avenue in Manhattan. I also recall that at that time I had mentioned to KLAUS the possibility of the use of thermal diffusion as a means of separating isotopes, but that KLAUS had brushed this aside.

"On any occasion when KLAUS gave me verbal information, either separate from, or which he wanted to go along with written information, I made good mental notes of such data and at the first opportunity I put this material in writing, and later handed it over to JOHN. The verbal information which KLAUS gave me was such as the fact concerning NILS BOHR being in the country under the name NICHOLAS BAKER; the information concerning the location of the atomic energy project on a large scale, involving gaseous diffusion in the Southeastern United States; and the information concerning the fact of the location of a large scale experimental station in the Southwestern part of the country, possibly even Mexico, which data I later reduced in writing and turned over to JOHN.

"I recall that on the occasion of the sixth meeting with KLAUS, near Boro Hall in Brooklyn, that JOHN had given me several typewritten pieces of paper about three by nine inches, of irregular size, which had contained a number of questions relating to atomic energy. The phraseology of these questions was extremely poor, and I had great difficulty in making any sense out of them. For example, in place of the word "installation" the word "factory" was used; in place of the word "techniques or methods" the words "How to make out" were used.

"I believe that the original message was probably more accurately phrased, but that either in coding or in translating, or possibly both, the person who had done such probably had no technical background whatever, possibly being on the level of a clerk, and as such, the message had become badly

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jumbled. I did make what sense I could out of the message, and on this occasion of this meeting in Brooklyn, began to tell KLAUS about what further information was desired. I did not get very far along this course because KLAUS seemed to take offense at being instructed and said very briefly that he had already covered all of such matters very thoroughly, and would continue to do so.

"I further believe that on the occasion of our first meeting in Santa Fe, New Mexico, early in June, 1945, KLAUS told me that among the data he had given me was a sketch of the atomic bomb itself. I did not, however, inspect this material, so I can not say whether there was any such, but I do recall clearly FUCHS' statement to that effect.

"I would like to add that throughout our entire meetings, the relationship between KLAUS FUCHS and me was that of two firm friends. Further, on the occasion of the last meeting in Santa Fe, KLAUS expressed the hope that sometime in the near future we might be able to meet openly as friends.

/s/ HARRY GOLD

"I have read the above statement consisting of this ^{two} 28 typewritten pages, and have signed each page as all statements contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ HARRY GOLD
July 10, 1950
Phila., Penna.

Witnessed:

/s/ T. SCOTT MILLER, JR., Special Agent,
F.B.I. Justice, 7/10/50, Phila., Pa.

/s/ RICHARD E. BRENNAN
Special Agent, FBI, Justice
July 10, 1950, Philadelphia, Pa."

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

PH 65-4296

REFERENCE: Philadelphia report of SA ALBERT RUNDBAKEN dated 8/18/50.

FD-203
(1-30-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

SECRET

FILE NO. **65-5325**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 10-1-50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/29;7/18;8/1;9/18; 28,29/50	REPORT MADE BY HOLLIS W. BOWERS, SA HWB:rlr
TITLE EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

TOP SECRET

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

No Review

PETER GOSWYN FRANCK unable to identify photograph of KLAUS FUCHS as same individual he knew as FUCHS in Germany in 1933. ANN WILSON MARK², former secretary to J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, unable to furnish any pertinent information concerning KLAUS FUCHS. LOUIS CHARLES SCHERER, former Colonel, US Army, Pentagon, unable to identify FUCHS as anyone he has ever known.

1/13/87
3042 PWS/236
Classified by
Declassify on: OADR

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

- RUC -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

DATE 6/22/78

PETER GOSWYN FRANCK
1848 Irving Street, Northwest
Hobart 8361

Classified by 3355 WAB/DLB
Exempt from GDS, Category 2+3
Date of Declassification Indefinite 10-21-75

TOP SECRET

FRANCK, when first interviewed July 18, 1950, advised that when he was about eighteen or nineteen years old he was a member of the Free Socialist Student Group which was a campus organization at the University of Berlin. FRANCK stated that following political meetings held on the campus the Free Socialist Student Group would usually hold a meeting and that an individual named FUCHS was introduced at one of these meetings as an important figure--that is he was one to seek advice from and was more than a rank and file newcomer on the campus. FRANCK stated the program

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of the Free Socialist Student Group was to curb Nazi activities of Nazi Student Groups on that campus including the use of physical resistance if necessary. Insofar as relationship with Communist groups, FRANCK stated that the Free Socialist Student Group was an entirely different organization, had separate headquarters and leadership, but nevertheless the program of the two groups called for limited cooperation regarding specific issues on the campus. He cited for example that the Nazi groups at one time tried to disband a meeting and were armed with the famous fraternity sticks and because of this activity the Free Socialist Student Group and the Communist groups had to cooperate. FRANCK stated that all liberal groups--that is Catholic, Jewish, and democratic were on one side as opposed to the Nazi groups *XU*

With further regard to the individual named FUCHS, FRANCK stated that it was his impression that he came from Kiel, Germany, was not a Berliner, and may have been attending Medical School at the University of Berlin. FRANCK advised he read the newspaper accounts of the arrest of KLAUS FUCHS and the information concerning his family but that he had failed to notice any relationship. He went on to state that he did not personally meet the FUCHS who was on the Berlin campus in 1933. FRANCK continued that he saw FUCHS two or three times at these meetings and recalled he had a blonde girl friend who could have been his sister. He further recalled that she was thrown into jail by the Gestapo. FRANCK advised that the Free Socialist Student Group was not affiliated with the Socialist Party of Germany. It is to be noted that KLAUS FUCHS was a member of one of the student groups of the Socialist Party of Germany.

FRANCK continued that he was a student of law at the University of Berlin and as such was a member of a campus group which tried to help foreigners at that time. He said he was approached with the request to do a favor for some foreigners and that a foreign lawyer was in Berlin at this time to defend some people and they needed an interpreter and one who was familiar with law. FRANCK recalled the name of ~~DET~~ DETCHEV as an individual from Bulgaria who came to defend a Bulgarian citizen. FRANCK said that he introduced DETCHEV to the prison guard where the Bulgarians were being held and translated DETCHEV's request to the guard. FRANCK advised that he had to deposit ten Reichsmarks on behalf of his appearance as an interpreter. He stated that the day after he had acted as an interpreter, he was arrested due to the statement by a Nazi student that he was a French spy. He said the arrest was in July, 1933, and that around Christmas of 1933 he was taken out of his prison cell and charged outright with having been an associate of the man who set the Reichstag fire.

FRANCK continued that his first name was PETER and that the name of the person involved in the fire was also named PETER and was also a student as he was at the time. He said the coincidence led to his arrest, however, that handwriting tests and expert testimony revealed he was not identical with the real suspect. FRANCK said he left Germany in July, 1936,

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and went to Switzerland where he attended school at the University of Basel, obtaining his Doctor's degree in international private law. He recalled that one of the best professors from the University of Berlin, namely HANS LEWALD, also went to the University of Basel and is still there. FRANCK said that at the University of Basel there was a group of students who were fighting the Nazis who were in Switzerland at the time as the refugees had found out the Nazis were infiltrating the German student organizations.

In July, 1938, through the assistance of Mrs. CAROLINE WHITNEY from New York FRANCK was aided in leaving Switzerland and coming to the United States. He said that Mrs. WHITNEY had come to Switzerland at the time, that she was a PH.D. from Columbia, and had been a friend of the FRANCK family since 1927. Further that she was the wife of Dr. GEORGE BARSKY, a chemist in New York and the brother of EDWARD K. BARSKY, the latter being connected with the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. FRANCK stated that GEORGE BARSKY did not see eye to eye with his brother EDWARD. FRANCK continued that Mrs. WHITNEY, who was an Economist, introduced him to professors at Columbia University as he was interested in becoming an Economist. He recalled professor WESLEY MITCHELL as one to whom he was introduced.

With regard to the use of the name PETER KLAUS, FRANCK explained that when he was a child his father had called him KLAUS as it was more or less the German equivalent to calling a child a little fellow. FRANCK said his father had suggested the use of the pseudonym PETER KLAUS in the event he ever appeared publically any place in order that he would not jeopardize himself because of his anti-Nazi activities in Germany.

FRANCK stated that Dr. ERWIN BODKY is a professor of music at the Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, and had been in the United States since 1938. He said that Dr. BODKY was also connected with the Longy School of Music at Cambridge, Massachusetts. FRANCK said he visited Dr. BODKY in Cambridge at one time and there was no connection between BODKY and the HEINEMANS who lived on Lakeview Avenue in Cambridge as did BODKY.

FRANCK continued that the last organization he belonged to was the United Federal Workers before it merged with the Public Workers and became the United Public Workers Association. He said that in 1946 he attended a meeting at which time he was working at the Office of Price Administration as an Economist. He said that his wife, DOROTHEA SEELEY was a member of the Washington Bookshop at one time and had joined solely for the purpose of getting books at a discount. She never went to membership meetings and quit when the association changed from a cultural to a political group. FRANCK stated in conclusion of this interview on July 18, 1950, that he was teaching part-time at the American University and was doing economic research work for publication having had works published in the Middle East Journal, the American Economics Review, and by Public Affairs Institute.

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On September 29, 1950, PETER FRANCK was again interviewed at which time photographs of KLAUS FUCHS and KRISTEL HEINEMAN were displayed to him. FRANCK stated that he recognized the picture of FUCHS but solely because he had seen one like it in the newspaper. He continued that the individual he recalled as FUCHS in Berlin in 1933 had a more Nordic appearance and he did not believe he was of Jewish descent as it appeared that KLAUS FUCHS was. He said he definitely did not recognize the picture of KRISTEL HEINEMAN as anyone he knew and further stated that it was more than likely the FUCHS he knew was not of Jewish descent because he came from Kiel, which city was not known as one where there was any substantial number of Jewish residents. FRANCK stated that he believes it must have been between December, 1932, and July, 1933, that he saw the individual known as FUCHS on the campus of the University of Berlin. He said that it was more than likely during this period inasmuch as all student groups were declared illegal by the Nazi government by the time he was released from prison in December, 1933. FRANCK was questioned concerning certain individuals and the following are his remarks concerning his relationship with them.

ABEL PLENN

FRANCK believes his wife knows ABEL PLENN as a writer who wrote a book on Latin America and Spain. He recalled PLENN having been at their home on one occasion and was an acquaintance of his wife.

BERNARD NORTMAN

FRANCK said he met NORTMAN in New York on the Columbia University campus and that they have been in classes together. He said that both were students of economics and that he recalled that he met him in the spring of 1939. FRANCK said he left for California in October, 1939, which was the end of their acquaintanceship. He did not correspond with NORTMAN and in June, 1943, while working for the Office of Price Administration in Washington, D. C., he had a chance meeting with NORTMAN who was working for the War Production Board in Washington, D. C., and thereafter they had lunch on several occasions and NORTMAN visited his house once or twice. He said his acquaintanceship with NORTMAN was casual and that in the winter of 1949-1950 he met NORTMAN in the Jewish Agency for Palestine in New York at which time NORTMAN said he was doing economics work for the agency. FRANCK stated that he was doing research work on the Palestine economic problem and had gone to the agency to obtain material and while there met NORTMAN. FRANCK said that he is aware of the fact that NORTMAN has been accused of subversive activities but believes he was exonerated. He further stated that he and NORTMAN had never discussed the matter.

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ADMINISTRATIVE~~SECRET~~PHILIP NEWMAN

FRANCK stated that NEWMAN was a friend of his wife and had known her before he met and married her. He said that in so far as he was concerned NEWMAN was a casual acquaintance and about once a year, it seems, he comes through Washington and stops in for a visit. FRANCK stated that NEWMAN is an Economist and until recently was at Pennsylvania State College as a teacher. He believes that NEWMAN is now in New York and his last visit to Washington was about six months ago. He stated that he had never had any political discussions with NEWMAN and that they had generally talked about economics and the outlook for professionals. FRANCK stated he had never heard anything disloyal about the NEWMANS and had only met Mrs. NEWMAN once or twice. FRANCK recalled that NEWMAN was a member of a Jewish fraternity at Pennsylvania State.

SAMUEL LANDON BARRON

FRANCK recalled BARRON as an Englishman whom he met once about five or six years ago when BARRON visited his wife, DOROTHEA SEELYE. FRANCK said that BARRON and PHILIP NEWMAN were friends and that he believes they all met through their contact in government work in Washington, D. C. According to FRANCK, his wife worked for the Department of State in the Cultural Affairs Division and that her acquaintanceship with BARRON began before he ever knew his wife. FRANCK recalled that BARRON was a lawyer and for a while worked for the British Embassy. He said that to him BARRON was just another visitor to his home.

FRANCK stated that he had never heard of the following individuals:

JANE BOLKHAUSEN, nee BRAUCHER

Dr. JOSEPH DACH (DOCH)

MICHAEL GREENBERG

ALLEN ROSENBERG

Mrs. HERBERT S. MARKS, aka ANN TILGHMAN, nee ANN WILSON
2918 Olive Avenue, Northwest
Hobart 6209

Upon interview, Mrs. MARKS advised that in January, 1945, she was sent to Los Alamos, New Mexico, by Major General LESLIE R. GROVES, for whom she had worked, to work as J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER's secretary. Mrs. MARKS said she remained at Los Alamos until November, 1945, at which time she

~~SECRET~~

ADMINISTRATIVE~~SECRET~~

went to "Cal Tech" for two weeks to see that OPPENHEIMERS files and records were properly installed in his vault. She stated that OPPENHEIMER went to work at "Cal Tech" around the end of 1945. She continued that about two weeks before Christmas of 1945 she came east to see her father who was ill. In March, 1946, she returned to Los Alamos for a period of about ten days while working on the AGHESON-LILENTHAL report. She stated that she did editorial research work on the report.

Mrs. MARKS stated that she did not recall exactly when she first met KLAUS FUCHS but did know him as one of the top Scientista at Los Alamos. She said that he was an extremely shy person, and she does not know of any particular persons he associated with but feels certain he must have had some "side kicks". She stated there was no formal social society at Los Alamos but there were "dorm parties" usually attended by about thirty to forty people. She said it was customary to invite almost anyone to a dorm party at which time the principle recreation was dancing and having drinks. She said she could not recall FUCHS' attendance at any of these parties with any particular individual. She also stated that she did not recall any trips outside Los Alamos that he would have had occasion to take with J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER or any other trips. She stated that during the time she was there it was an extremely busy period and that OPPENHEIMER would work Saturdays and Sundays and, of course, made frequent trips to Washington, D. C.

Mrs. MARKS stated that after the publicity appeared in the newspapers, she ran over her mind the activities at Los Alamos but could not associate FUCHS as having been particularly friendly with any one individual.

LOUIS CHARLES SCHERER
Care of Central Intelligence Agency

Mr. SCHERER, who was formerly a Colonel in the United States Army, Pentagon Building, upon being interviewed and being shown a photograph of KLAUS FUCHS, stated that the photograph was familiar but that he could not identify the individual. When told the photograph was that of KLAUS FUCHS, SCHERER associated the picture with the newspaper publicity concerning FUCHS' arrest. He stated that he definitely does not know KLAUS FUCHS. SCHERER stated that during the years 1943 and 1944 he was the Chief of Stock Control Branch, Requirments Division, Headquarters Army Service Forces; Chief of Ordnance Section within the Program Branch of Requirements Division, Headquarters Army Service Forces; and Branch Chief of Program Branch of Requirements Division, Headquarters Army Service Forces. SCHERER stated that the latter position was held by him for six months and there was only one person other than himself in the office. He said the stock and ordnance positions were in offices with a number of people.

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ADMINISTRATIVE~~SECRET~~

He continued that while employed as mentioned above he did not know of any visitors who were connected with the Manhattan Engineering District, however, that his offices had requirements which he subsequently found out were for Manhattan Engineering District. He further stated there was no reason, to his knowledge, for a man of KLAUS FUCHS' training to come of any of the offices where he worked during 1943 and 1944. He stated that if any individual had come to discuss anything with him about the Manhattan Engineering District, he most certainly would have remembered it.

LOUIS CHARLES SCHERER was interviewed in connection with an allegation made by one SAUL JACK ROSENBERG, a former Statistician, Headquarters Army Service Forces, to the effect that he observed the back of an individual's head and right hand side of his face which individual he thought was KLAUS FUCHS after seeing FUCHS' picture in the newspaper. ROSENBERG had observed this individual sitting across a desk from LOUIS CHARLES SCHERER.

LOUIS CHARLES SCHERER, when interviewed, stated the only disaffected individuals in his offices were a Captain who suffered from a "persecution complex" and ROSENBERG, who was "just unhappy" and whose whole attitude was not good toward his superiors and was a grumbling employee and simply "a pain in the neck".

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

~~SECRET~~

WFO 65-5325

LEAD PAGE

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Information copies of this report have been designated to certain offices in accordance with Bureau instructions on [redacted] letters.

WASH

teletype

~~TOP SECRET~~

b1

REFERENCE: Bureau letters dated July 6 and July 24, 1950.

Washington Field Office letter dated August 1, 1950.

Bureau letter dated September 12, 1950.

Washington Field Office teletype dated September 25, 1950.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HEADQUARTERS FILE

SUBJECT KLAUS FUCHS

FILE NO. 65-58805

VOLUME NO. 41

SERIALS

1457 THRU

1500

NOTICE

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File No: 65-58805
SECT. 41

Re: KLAUS FUCHS

Date: 10/86
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1457	Rec'd 10/3/50	NEWS ARTICLE	3	3	
1458	10/18/50	NY LETTER TO HQ	1	1	
1459	10/27/50	MI REPT HQ, NY	3	3	
N/R	10/28/50	NF REPT HQ, SF	2	2	
1460	10/30/50	WFO LETTER TO HQ	2	2	
1461	8/25/50	BELMONT TO LADD MEMO	3	1	b7c Refer to (CSC) OPM 2 pgs
N/R	10/31/50	HQ LETTER TO ARMY	3	0	b7D Refer ARMY, State, NIS, Passport only 3 pages in file
1462	11/7/50	SF LETTER TO HQ, NY, HQ w/search slip	2/11	2/1	
1462	11/25/50	HQ LETTER TO SF	1	1	
1463	11/9/50	NY REPT HQ, MI, NY	3	3	
1464	8/18/50	KEAN MEMO TO BELMONT	1	0	Refer OPM
1465	10/31/50	OUTGOING LETTER	1	0	b1 Refer ARMY

26 19 0 7 0 0
 not'd not'd deny ref presumed prepare FBI/DOJ

File No: 65-58805 Re: KLAUS FUCHS
SECT. 41

Date: 10/86
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1466	11/16/50	OM Let HQ	1	1	
1467	11/24/50	NY REPT HQ, MI	3	3	
1468	11/25/50	INCOMING LETTER	1	0	b1
1469	11/27/50	DL REPT HQ, NY	3	3	
N/R	Rec'd 11/30/50	PRESS RELEASE	1	1	
1470	11/30/50	HQ LETTER TO LEGAT	1	1	b1
1471	12/2/50	NEWS ARTICLE	1	1	
1471	12/5/50	LADD MEMO TO DIRECTOR	3	3	b1
1472	12/5/50	HQ LETTER TO NY	1	1	
1473	12/4/50	NY AQ LETTER TO HQ, SE	1	1	
1474	12/9/50	CT form	1	1	
1475	12/27/50	CT form	1	1	
1476	1/10/51	CT form	1	1	

19 18 1 0 0 0
rev'd rel'd deny ref presumed presoc.

File No: 65-58805
SECT. 41

Re: KLAUS FUCHS

Date: 10/86
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
N/R	11/6/50	HQ LETTER TO 3 rd PARTY	1	1	
N/R	12/1/50	CE LETTER TO HQ	2	2	b2 b7D
1477	12/18/50	PH LETTER TO HQ, NY	1	1	
1478	12/4/50	w/ R.S. MEMO TO DIRECTOR	3	3	b7C b7D
N/R	11/30/50	3 rd PARTY LETTER TO HQ	2	2	
N/R	12/6/50	HQ LETTER TO BS	1	1	
1479	12/20/50	INCOMING LETTER	1	0	b1
1480	11/2/51	PH LETTER TO HQ, NY	1	1	
1481	2/5/51	CT form	1	1	
1482	1/4/51	Rec'd ENR INCOMING LETTER w/	1/4	0	b1
1483	1/3/51	NY LETTER TO HQ, PH	1	1	
1484	12/11/50	INCOMING LETTER	1	0	b1

20 13 7 0 0 0
 rev'd rel'd deny of presumed papers FBI/DOJ

File No: 65-58805 Re: KLAUS FUCHS
SECT. 4

Date: 10/86
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1484	12/21/50	NY LETTER TO HQ	1	1	b1
1485	1/8/51	NY LETTER TO HQ	1	1	
1485	2/6/51	HQ LETTER TO NY	1	1	
1486	1/10/51	NY LETTER TO HQ	1	1	
1487	1/9/50	INCOMING LETTER	1	0	b1
N/R	1/15/50	HENNRICH TO BELMONT MEMO	2	2	
1488	1/8/51	SF REPT HQ, NY, AQ, SF	6	6	
N/R	1/16/51	HQ LETTER TO CE	1	1	
1489	1/22/51	NY REPT HQ,	5	5	b1
1490	12/18/50	INCOMING LETTER	1	0	b1
N/R	1/19/51	HQ LETTER TO NY	1	1	b1
1491	1/15/51	INCOMING LETTER	2	2	b1

23 21 2 0 0 0
 rev rel desc ref presumed prep
 FBI/DOJ

File No: 65-58805
SECT. 41

Re: KLAUS FUCHS

Date: 10/86
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1491	1/24/51	OUTGOING LETTER	8	8	b1 b7D } ✓
1492	1/23/51	w/ENC LEGAT LETTER TO HQ	2/3	0/0	b7D
N/R	1/6/50	LEGAT LETTER TO HQ	1	1	b1
N/R	2/5/51	AAG LETTER TO STATE	1	-	Disposition in Rosenberg 65-58236-690
N/R	2/7/51	HQ LETTER TO LEGAT	1	1	
1493	1/2/51	INCOMING LETTER	1	0	b1
1493	2/7/51	HQ LETTER TO NY	1	1	b1
1494	9/13/50	LADD MEMO TO DIRECTOR	2	2	b1
1494X	2/12/51	w/ENC LADD MEMO TO DIRECTOR	2	2	b1 * See Disclosure Letter for explanation. (592 pgs)
N/R	2/7/51	NY HQ LETTER TO BS, PH,	1	1	
1495	2/14/51	w/ENC LEGAT LETTER TO HQ	1/3	1/0	b1
1496	2/21/51	HQ LETTER TO LEGAT	2	2	

29 19 9 0 0
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The Secret Lives of an Atom Spy



For an ideal which turned to ashes, Dr. Klaus Fuchs
sacrificed honor, friends, and a trusting world

by KURT SINGER

Keystone Pictures, Inc.

Dr. Fuchs—scientist, spy, and traitor

ON THE historic morning of November 7, 1949, a neatly dressed, tall man of most unhistoric appearance walked down London's Charing Cross Road to Cambridge Circus. No one notices as two men pass and pause, a cigarette is lit, a word exchanged, and they walk off together toward Trafalgar Square. No one notices as the taller man, lean, bespectacled, hands in pockets, shakes his head slowly and finally turns away. Perhaps only a single stranger is momentarily interested in the gesture of the shorter, dark man, who raises his hand to the arm of his companion. But the taller man does not hesitate. He hurries down the stairs of the subway. The shorter man looks after him for a brief moment, angrily, and then rounds the corner past the Nelson Monument.

This is the way, in our time, the secrets of our deadly alchemy are bartered for a price. But for Dr. Klaus Fuchs, sitting in the train looking impassively at the "underground" advertising, telling of beer, coats, and underwear, the fee, like the secrets, was not measured in a calculable monetary exchange.

Fuchs was not interested in the few hundred pounds thrust upon him by the professional foreign agent. This he accepted as the badge of his submission to Laurenti Beria, head of the Soviet Secret Service. The price Fuchs demanded was a world, one world, one Communist world—a world in which the boy of a war-torn childhood, the youth of Nazi terror and German discontent, the manhood of frustration and suspicion might all be finally synthesized in the maternal bosom of a great and secure world—Communist harmony. When Klaus Fuchs was three years old, the German Army unleashed upon Paris the fore-

runner of the atom bomb, a most terrible weapon, the big Bertha, firing giant shells a distance of 75 miles into the beautiful heart of the French capital.

His pacifist father hated war. Emil Fuchs was a Protestant minister, a religious socialist, standing in the shadow of Tolstoi and Gandhi.

The boy Klaus, in the provincial town of Russelsheim, near Frankfurt, was strictly forbidden to join the cheering of the soldiers off for the front. Little Klaus began life as the outsider, the observer, the nay-sayer. He had no close boyhood friends and except for his three elder brothers and sisters he lived in virtual isolation, shielded from the contagion of hysterical patriotism and living in an aseptic world of his father's making.

His father's house had emphasized values of brotherhood, duty, internationalism, peace, religion, but there was little flexibility or humor in the teaching. Life was gray, grim, earnest, boring, and there was no time for carefree joy or laughter.

The first war was followed by the annihilating inflation, and the roots of Nazism flourished in the economic swamp which Germany had become. Even in the primary school, politics was an urgent reality, and the pacifist's son Klaus was the butt of soldiers' sons, who made fun of the timid, studious boy. The troubles of Germany turned his father inward to reflection and religious experience. He became a Quaker in 1925. Klaus found no comfort there. Instead, it was clear to him that the boys who fought back and did not learn the

violent little nationalists were the Reds, the Communists.

Later, at Kiel University, when the Nazis were already a major political force, Klaus joined the Young Communist League. Against his father's Quakerism he embraced the doctrine of the class struggle. But he was never a great reader of Marxist literature. His field was science and, like so many brilliant mathematicians and physicists, the experimental and analytical techniques he used so scrupulously in the lecture halls and laboratories, he abandoned completely when confronted with political argument. He accepted all the worn clichés of Communist propaganda. Russia was the worker's fatherland; all weapons were permissible in the class struggle; the Communists were fighting for a classless society; there was no such thing as absolute truth or objective science; art and science were class weapons; the artist and scientist who believed in Communism were "in uniform" and must take part in the world struggle.

KLAUS saw the Nazis seize power, he knew at close hand the terror they wielded. His father was sent to a concentration camp for nine months and his sister, an artist driven to a nervous breakdown by Nazi persecution, committed suicide by leaping under a train.

His father urged Klaus to escape from Germany so that he might continue his studies abroad, but Klaus remained

working in the Communist underground movement. It was not activity that appealed to him. The disorganized life, being hunted from pillar to post, the need to abandon organized studies, did not suit the young student-scientist.

After a short while he crossed the frontier into France and from there he came to Britain. He went to Bristol University, where he specialized in mathematics and physics and was awarded a doctorate in philosophy. His lodgings in Hampton Road, Redland, Bristol, were the typical student's retreat, untidy, strewn with papers and books. It was a simple life and a happy one, on the whole. Too happy, perhaps, for Klaus to justify his conscience, for his father was in Germany where he had chosen to stay, although American Quakers had offered him a chance to get out. Emil Fuchs had replied to them that his place was in Germany, in the fight against Hitler. Where, then, was the place of his son Klaus?

Somehow, the student had to justify to his father that his departure from Germany was not a flight from fear, but a tactical withdrawal to a place from which he could renew his role in the struggle. For the first time, he was living in conditions of freedom and reasonable stability. Politics in Britain did not have the violence or the upsets that he had known in Germany. His fellow students were not consumed by bitterness nor deeply involved in doctrinal debate. Klaus, quiet and sensitive, emotional to an extent which his poker-faced appearance belied, was attractive to certain types of girls.

Lonely and abstracted, he aroused the maternal impulse, and during his years in Britain he was never without female friends who admired and fussed about him. At the same time, his studious, ingrown personality did not make him an exciting friend: his conversation did not often go beyond scientific small talk and university gossip. To his friends, Klaus was frankly a bore, but a "nice bore."

THEN his field of research widened. In 1938 he went to Edinburgh University, where he took his degree as Doctor of Science. His original researches in atomic and nuclear physics were placing him in the forefront of the younger scientists, and he published papers in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*. The refugee-immigrant was making a name for himself in scientific circles.

On September 1, 1939, Hitler invaded Poland and the war was on. Many Fuchs suddenly found that he was, finally, regarded as a German enemy alien. A few months later, despite his feelings against Hitler, his antipathy to nationalism, his years in British Universities, he was told to pack a bag and get ready for intern-

ment. To him, British tolerance was a sham, as his Communist friends had told him. In the showdown, the British ruling classes were ruthless, heartless, barefisted—"fascist." The effect of internment on Klaus, the trip as an internee in the North Atlantic through waters infested by submarines, was to revive the Communist allegiance which had become quiescent. It also added the excitement of martyrdom to his essentially adolescent nature.

In his Nissen hut, in the Canadian camp, it was not difficult for Klaus to imagine that "fate" had pointed out to him the error of his backsliding ways. It is certain that he emerged from internment with his Communist faith renewed. Separated from his friends in Britain, surrounded by many of his countrymen who were grieved that though anti-Nazi they were treated as enemies, Klaus looked again toward the distant, greener fields of the Soviet paradise.

When he was able to resume his work, his old convictions were firmly fixed. In

IDEALISM: If you have two cows, you milk them both, use all the milk you need, and have enough left for everyone else.

COMMUNISM: If you have two cows, you give both to the government; then the government gives you back some milk.

CAPITALISM: If you have two cows, you sell one cow and buy a bull.

REALISM: If you have two cows, they're both dry.

—COLORADO DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

1941, he was released from internment to continue his work, research which was to help in the development of the atom bomb. Although it was known that he was communistically inclined, so high was his qualification that he was allowed into the most secret consultations. Security officers, after careful screening, had reported that there was no danger he would become a foreign agent.

Meanwhile, British Military Intelligence was receiving reports of an extensive German plan to build a new weapon, an atom bomb, which would be decisive in the war.

In occupied Norway, secret underground agents reported the construction of strange, heavy-water plants, where hundreds of German scientists had been put on special duty. British Norwegian commando teams went into action to cause as much physical destruction as possible for the new German production centers.

At the same time, a meeting was

called in London to lay the plans for an answer to German atomic research. To this, the deepest secret of the war, Klaus Fuchs, the Communist, was given access. The Communist, now ready to conduct espionage for Russia, was given material to work with. At his trial, Mr. Curtis-Bennett, his defense attorney, said: "Anybody who had read anything about Marxist theory must know that a man who is a Communist, whether in Germany or Tinibuctoo, will react in exactly the same way. When he gets information, he will automatically and unhappily put his allegiance to the Communist idea first."

AMAZINGLY enough, although it was on record at the Home Office that he was a member of the German Communist Party, a year after being released from internment Klaus Fuchs was naturalized as a Briton. The superb resistance of the Red Army to the German invaders, the atmosphere of allied amity, all made it easy for Fuchs to submerge the vestiges which remained of his British "conversion" while accepting its citizenship.

His work with Professor Rudolph Peierls, one of the outstanding atomic research scientists, during 1941, showed that he was clearly a genius in his field, "more a candidate for a Nobel peace prize or membership of the Royal Society," as Mr. Curtis-Bennett said at his trial, than a likely traitor. Fuchs lived happily with Professor Peierls and his family in a large, detached house in Birmingham. The young scientist was a favorite with the children.

Dr. Klaus Fuchs was now close to the pinnacle of the atomic pyramid: the abstruse and most vital theoretical side of the bomb. The information which he acquired in this position, as well as his own brilliant discoveries, meant years of toil to a nation still young in atomic problems like Russia; what Fuchs had to offer meant the saving of possibly a decade of research.

As a member of the British atomic team, Fuchs was assigned to go to America to deal with their "opposite numbers." Despite the later recriminations of the F.B.I., the fact is that, not content with the British reports on Fuchs' reliability, the F.B.I. did its own screening and passed him as suitable.

Fuchs was regarded as a dependable collaborator, a little "idealistic" perhaps, but nothing to worry about. The extensive Soviet espionage network in the United States was thus given a present of the man who was to be its most important link with the atomic mystery.

KURT SINGER, lecturer and writer, has contributed regularly to *Saturday Evening Post*, the *New York Times*, and various other publications. He is the author of fourteen books on world affairs.

In England he had already been approached by Soviet agents in London and Birmingham. Now, assigned to Los Alamos, the atomic experimental center in New Mexico, his value was considerably enhanced. For nearly eighteen months, Fuchs worked with the U. S. physicists, and all the time a Soviet intermediary was never far away.

American atomic security was as highly organized as a stratoliner (F.B.I., army, navy intelligence, atomic energy commission, civil service department, congressional investigations). Yet Fuchs, methodically and regularly, kept liaison with Soviet agents in two cities, Boston and New York, according to his confession, and probably more, according to

the sin of pride before the Party in the Communist book of rules and regulations.

As a pledge of his subservience, Fuchs accepted a few hundred pounds payment from the Soviet agent. There had never been a road back for Fuchs; this was his way of demonstrating that he did not want one.

The fact is, however, that at this same time the first real doubts were creeping into his mind. He confessed later: "In the postwar period I began to have doubts about the Russian policy. During this time I was not sure I could go on giving information I had."

He participated in Harwell's social life, a little stuffily, unbending, awk-

wardly, but then genius has its mannerisms. It is nonsense to assume that his unmarked, repressed personality was a pose to assist his espionage. It was, however, a very useful weapon in the Soviet network. Fuchs, lonely, engrossed, inhibited, was actually alive only to a very small circle of intimates, who accepted the "flatness" as the hallmark of so many great scientists.

Europe. This change did not come easily with Fuchs. His friends knew that he was on the verge of a nervous breakdown. The rest was inevitable. His defense gone, his Communist creed abandoned (and it is not likely that the meaning of his absences from his rendezvous was not understood by the Soviet comrades), Fuchs capitulated at the first interrogation of the intelligence authorities, somehow believing childishly that if he told what he knew he would "be allowed to remain at Harwell."

He was condemned out of his own mouth. "Is it right," Mr. Curtis-Bennett for the defense asked William James Skardon, the security investigator, "that



Security officers from Harwell Atomic Energy Establishment arrive for the trial of Klaus Emil Fuchs



Dr. Fuchs' trial brought an overflow crowd to historic Old Bailey courthouse

the statement of Sir Hartley Shawcross, the Attorney-General.

In 1946, Dr. Klaus Fuchs returned to Britain, carrying the prestige of his considerable achievement in the atomic project. He was given the high post of head of the theoretical physics division of the Atomic Energy Establishment at Harwell. He was a scientist's scientist, devoted to the welfare of his colleagues, a steady contributor to the *Proceedings of the Physical Society* and of the Royal Society. He apportioned jobs, passed on the qualifications of applicants, selected people for promotion. As Chairman of the Staff Association Committee at Harwell, he presided over matters affecting personnel with a fine impartiality, liked by his employers and associates.

At the peak of his career, Dr. Fuchs examined his course and decided that there was the possibility of a doubt creeping into his faith in Communism:

wardly, but then genius has its mannerisms. It is nonsense to assume that his unmarked, repressed personality was a pose to assist his espionage. It was, however, a very useful weapon in the Soviet network. Fuchs, lonely, engrossed, inhibited, was actually alive only to a very small circle of intimates, who accepted the "flatness" as the hallmark of so many great scientists.

He said that he had divided his life into two compartments in his mind—the Communist and the British scientist. Some time in 1949, the wall separating these compartments broke under the pressure of his postwar doubts about Communism, and his growing conviction that the life he was living among ordinary, decent, friendly Britons was, after all, more real, and better than the Soviet paradise. The Communist ideal had receded into illusion, to be replaced by the reality of Russian imperialism

before you took a statement from him there was no evidence upon which he could be prosecuted?"

"That is right," was the answer.

There was no road back for Fuchs, no way to redeem the betrayal of friends, no way to make his peace with the world he had bartered in exchange for the ideal which had turned to ashes.

Still confused, still not grasping the full meaning of the verdict, the balding, unhappy man made his last little accented speech in Old Bailey. "I have had a fair trial and I wish to thank you, my Lord, my counsel, and the Governor for their considerate treatment."

He received his fourteen years, but somehow there was a different echo, a strange and curious echo; reminding of Budapest, Sofia, and Moscow, it hung in the air of the English courtroom. Then Fuchs was taken away, the man of many strange lives.

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 18, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: MRS. JONATHAN MITCHELL,
also known as DORIS STEVENS;
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/87 BY 3042 fwt-DSC

Attention: Assistant Director L. P. Nichols

The above-captioned individual, who is a prominent feminist and American club woman, has been interviewed on several occasions in connection with the ALGER HISS and WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON investigations. Both she and her husband, who are also writers, reside at Croton, New York, and have been extremely helpful to this office in the HISS and REMINGTON cases and in other matters.

Recently MISS STEVENS was interviewed by an agent of this office with relation to the REMINGTON investigation, at which time Miss STEVENS displayed a letter which she had just received from REBECCA WEST, the prominent English historical writer. In the letter REBECCA WEST advised Miss STEVENS of the completion of a book which she had just prepared dealing with prominent traitors in English history. She further advised Miss STEVENS that in connection with a reprint of this book, she was going to endeavor to add an additional chapter dealing with KARL FUCHS and the eight Americans who have been arrested by this Bureau in connection with the FUCHS case. In addition, REBECCA WEST requested Miss STEVENS, as her American representative, to secure or prepare a factual news summary of the arrests of the eight Americans involved, the nature of the charges against them, and their alleged connections as published in the daily papers. Miss STEVENS requested that this office make available to her copies of the news releases in the GOLD, GREENGLASS, and related cases, but was advised that these releases had been made by the Bureau at Washington, D. C. ~~DELETED RECORDING~~

Miss STEVENS stated that she might attempt to obtain the information desired by REBECCA WEST from other available sources such as The New York Times Index, but if unsuccessful she would probably write to the Bureau requesting copies of the news releases. This information is being furnished to the Bureau accordingly so that they will be aware of the reason for the request if made by Miss STEVENS.

JJD:RAA
R-0

RECORDED - 123
OCT 18 1950

INDEXED - 123
OCT 18 1950

65-58805-1458
OCT 18 1950

CRIME RECORDS

159
6 NOV 2 1950

Van Horn 202

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

MI FILE NO. **65-814**

REPORT MADE AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN	DATE WHEN MADE 10-27-50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10-17-50	REPORT MADE BY ALEXANDER D. MANSON ddo
TITLE EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

ADMINISTRATIVE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Prof. HANS GERTH, Univ. of Wis., Madison, Wis., advises he did not know FUCHS and has no information concerning him. Prof. GERTH states, however, that his wife, HEDWIG GERTH, who will return from a European trip on 11-7-50 on the S.S. Caronia landing at New York, was fellow student of FUCHS at the Univ. of Kiel for about a year around 1931 or 1932.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/87 BY 3042 jmt-PAC

DETAILS:

AT MADISON, WISCONSIN:

Professor HANS GERTH, Sociology Department, University of Wisconsin, said that he did not know EMIL FUCHS personally, had never met him, and has no information concerning FUCHS' background or activities. Professor GERTH added, however, that his wife, Mrs. HEDWIG I. GERTH, recognized FUCHS through the original newspaper publicity on the case as a man who had been a fellow student of hers at the University of Kiel, Kiel, Germany, around 1931 or 1932. Professor GERTH said that he met his wife for the first time around 1933 and he is sure that she has not seen or contacted FUCHS since that time.

Professor GERTH said that his wife is presently on a trip to Europe, but that she is returning to the U. S. on the S.S. Caronia of the Cunard Line and that she will arrive in New York on November 7, 1950. She may spend two or three days in New York, in

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 7-Bureau (65-58805) 3-New York (65-15134) 2 - Milwaukee COPIES DESTROYED 207 NOV 18 1950		65-58805-1459 OCT 31 1950 1 NOV 13 1950 FBI - MILWAUKEE	RECORDED - 90 FBI - MILWAUKEE
		NOV 13 1950 NOV 13 1950	

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MI 65-814

which case she will probably reside in some New York hotel, and she will thereafter return to the Gerth home in Madison.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

MI 65-814

LEADS

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will interview Mrs. HEDWIG I. GERTH, wife of Professor HANS HEINRICH GERTH, upon her arrival in New York on the S.S. Caronia on November 7, 1950, and will obtain from her any information in her possession concerning the activities of Subject FUCHS in Germany during the early 1930s.

REFERENCE: Bulet 10-4-50 to Milwaukee.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SEATTLE**

FILE NO. **100-3924**

REPORT MADE AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA	DATE WHEN MADE 10/28/50	REPORT MADE BY FRED C. VILEY, ASAC
TITLE HENRY SHILL ABES		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R and CB

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HENRY SHILL ABES arrived Newport News, Va., 12/3/43, aboard British Transport **L.M.T. ABES**. He was then employed by Oxford University on behalf of British Government.

- RSC - ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/87 BY 3042 jmt-DIC

DETAILS:

Upon arrival of the British Transport **L.M.T. ABES** at Newport News, Virginia, on December 3, 1943, SA **JOHN E. KISSNER** interviewed **HENRY SHILL ABES** and determined that he was born in Texas, Washington, June 24, 1912, and was holder of U. S. Passport 1429 issued February 26, 1941, by the State Department. This Passport indicated that he was registered for Selective Service through the State Department, and his papers had been sent to Local Board 1, Washington, D. C. It was determined that from 1936 to 1940, he was a student at Oxford University under a Rhodes Scholarship which was obtained from the University of Idaho. At time of interview, he was employed by the Oxford University on behalf of the British Government. He advised that while in England, he resided at 37 Museum Road, Oxford, England, and that his father, **MURRAY HENLEY ABES**, was then employed by the Union Pacific Railway Company at LaGrand, Oregon.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		65-51805-✓
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		RECORDED DEC 14 1950
5 - Bureau 2 - Seattle 2 - Norfolk 59 DEC 16 1950		INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

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NY 100-3884

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Among the 80 passengers aboard the E.M.T. ANDRES which arrived at Newport News, Virginia, December 3, 1943, was KLAUS EMIL JULIUS FUCHS. An interview of FUCHS by SA ROLAND J. OLIVER reflected the following information:

FUCHS was born December 29, 1911, at Busselshain, Germany, and was naturalized a British citizen on July 30, 1942, receiving Certificate Number AZ17093 in England. He resided at the University of Birmingham and is proceeding to the United States on behalf of the British Supply Mission, 15 Broad Street, New York City. He holds British Passport #30863 issued by the Foreign Office, November 18, 1943, and National Registration #YBAA286-7. This individual advised that he left Germany as a political refugee in 1933 while a student at the University of Berlin. He stated that his father, EMIL FUCHS, a professor at the University of Berlin, was dismissed for political reasons by the Nazis. This individual is described as being 5' 9", 120 lbs., brown hair, brown eyes, wears horn rimmed glasses.

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Seattle dated October 25, 1950.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10-30-50

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau file 65-58805)

PETER GOSWIN FRANCK
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau file 65-8279)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/87 BY 3042 jmt-DPC

Re report of SA HOLLIS W. BOWERS dated October 18, 1950 concerning EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was. which contains the results of an interview with PETER GOSWIN FRANCK.

Upon the completion of the interview with FRANCK, he stated there was something he wished to bring to the attention of the FBI, and desired to know what he could do. FRANCK stated that he is presently teaching at the American University, and there is a rumor circulating that he has a bad FBI record, and that the rumor started about one year ago and had come to his attention only recently. FRANCK stated that he had talked with the President of the University as well as the head of his department, and both state they have no complaint with respect to FRANCK. FRANCK stated that the rumor was believed to have been started in an off-the-cuff manner in a barber shop, the location of which he doesn't know. FRANCK explained that he believes the rumor started by one student asking the other who their professor was, and upon receiving the reply that it was FRANCK, was told that the FBI has a big file on FRANCK.

FRANCK stated his reason for bringing this up at this time was that he would like to be interviewed with respect to any derogatory information the FBI might have in its files in order that he could give his answers, and that the information could be re-evaluated based on his answers. He further pointed out that there are two Government agencies that want to hire him; namely, the Federal Trade Commission, which would like to hire him on a full time basis dependent upon the amount of appropriations made available. He said the other agency was the ECA where he applied about one year ago, and subsequently was informed that they could not hire him because of the FBI not giving him clearance. FRANCK stated that the answer given by the ECA person to whom he talked puzzled him when they said they had checked with the FBI and that he had not been cleared.

HWB:EJG
77-15804
cc: 65-5325

RECORDED - 90
165-58805-1460
OCT 31 1950
34

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DIRECTOR, FBI
RE: FOOCASE; ESPIONAGE - R
PETER GOSWYN FRANCK; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

FRANCK was told that the FBI does not "clear" anyone, but that it's up to the particular agency for which the FBI conducts investigations to determine whether or not it desires to hire a particular employee. It was further pointed out to him that the FBI does not have the final say in the hiring of employees by other government agencies, and that there is no law requiring that a particular person be hired regardless of how loyal he may be.

FRANCK continued that he has a copy of all the speeches he has made since he has been in this country, and he believes most of his troubles started because of a speech he gave before a Quaker group called the Peace Council in Palo Alto, California, from which it was inferred that he was a Nazi sympathizer when he had always been the exact opposite. He said that the University of California had told him that there had been complaints about him being a Nazi sympathizer and that he had given them a copy of his speech. He stated he believed someone connected with the American Legion had complained about this particular speech. FRANCK further stated that he was at one time a member of the Young Democratic Party in California; that he has to his knowledge, no friends or associates who are members of the Communist Party or Communist Party fronts.

FRANCK was questioned concerning the possible identity of anyone who was circulating the rumor about him having a bad FBI record, and he informed that he didn't know who it might be. He stated his purpose in bringing the matter to the FBI's attention was that he wants to refute any derogatory information contained in his file. FRANCK was told that he could, at any time, come to the FBI and give whatever statements concerning himself he so desired. The interview with FRANCK was on an amiable basis, and during the course thereof, FRANCK expressed his high regard for the FBI and the manner in which agents had always treated him.

The foregoing is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

August 25, 1950

PX-1

TO : MR. D. M. LADD
FROM: MR. A. H. BELMONT
SUBJECT : EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was, et al

ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/87 BY 3042 jmt-DJC

Purpose:

To advise you that SA Fred G. Robinette of the Washington Field Office received information in the Spring of this year from one Saul Jack Rosenberg, [redacted] indicating that subject Fuchs was in contact with an Army officer and further

b7c

[redacted] The facts of this complaint were not recorded.

To recommend that the facts of the complaint and the circumstances surrounding its receipt be furnished to the Civil Service Commission and that a letter of caution be directed to SA Fred G. Robinette.

Background:

[Large redacted block]

*Refer
OPM*

65-50905-146

By letter dated August 21, 1950, the Washington Field Office reported substantially the following information:

In approximately April 1949, Special Agent Fred G. Robinette initially contacted Saul Jack Rosenberg in connection with a loyalty matter. Subsequent to that contact, Rosenberg, personally and by telephone, contacted Agent Robinette

cc - Administrative Division
Supvr. J. J. Torrillo, 7631

attachment
WAB:jo

55 NOV 13 1950

RECORDED - 65-50905-146

NOV 3 1950

b7c
to report that attempts were being made on his life. His conduct and statements were such as to indicate that he was, at the least, [REDACTED]

According to SA Robinette in the early Spring of this year, Rosenberg contacted him, indicating that at one time he had been employed in a clerical capacity at the Pentagon; that because he was Jewish, he had been discriminated against and persecuted, and that an Army officer named Shearer (phonetic) was most active in this regard. Rosenberg related that on one occasion after hours, he observed an individual seated across the desk from this Shearer and he was able to observe the back of this individual's head and the right-hand side of his face. Rosenberg informed that he thinks this individual was Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, having seen Fuchs' picture in the newspaper. Rosenberg was unable to substantiate further his story. No mention was made that data pertaining to the Manhattan Project was maintained in Shearer's office although Rosenberg did state that Shearer kept information on troop movements.

On the same occasion, Rosenberg related that during the previous year, [REDACTED]

b7c
[REDACTED] At that time, Rosenberg inquired of SA Robinette if he or the Bureau could help him in any way to prevent him from losing his Government employment because of the charge. At this point, Rosenberg became very emotional.

SA Robinette reported that no record was made of the interview with Rosenberg [REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED] because Rosenberg was unable to furnish identifying data or pertinent information concerning the person observed by him in Shearer's (phonetic) Office.

Recommendation:

In view of the fact [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SA Robinette, it is recommended

Refer
OPM

that Supervisor J. J. Torrillo of the Liaison Section orally advise Mr. Gerald Welcome of the details of the information reported to Agent Robinette by Rosenberg, as well as the circumstances surrounding the association between Rosenberg and Robinette.

(EXCERPT *****)

Date: October 31, 1950
To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.
Attention: Chief, Security and
Training Group
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Subject: MARIA VON NIDA, nee SOLGER
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

*Wash DC
10/31/50
JES*

CONFIDENTIAL
VIA LIAISON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/97 BY 3042 Jmt-DK

FOOLHASE

Refer Army

[REDACTED]

A review of the investigation of Klaus Fuchs fails to reflect any information concerning Maria Von Nida. Furthermore, the files of this Bureau do not contain any information identifiable with her.

[REDACTED]

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

cc: Director of Naval Intelligence
Department of the Navy
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

EJVL:hc

cc: 65-58805 (Fuchs)

61 NOV 20 1950
499

CONFIDENTIAL
VIA LIAISON

65-58805-
NOT RECORDED
42 NOV 17 1950

Refer State Dept

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 65-13470-501

Refer
State
Dept

[REDACTED]

(65-53419-X)

[REDACTED]

Refer
ARMY

The files of this Bureau contain information concerning one Delphin George McFarland and James Torrance Hugh, Jr., who may or may not be identical with the above-mentioned individuals.

Under date of February 25, 1942, Delphin George McFarland, 128 Magazine Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, executed an application for the position of translator with this Bureau. According to the application, he was born June 22, 1907, at Woburn, Massachusetts. His parents were listed as George McFarland, deceased, and Anna Ruth McFarland, 85 Hancock Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts. His wife, Linda Laetoch McFarland, was born at Stoughton, Massachusetts. He attended Boston University from 1924 to 1932, received BBA and MA Degrees. From 1928 to 1942 he was employed by the Boston University, first as a teacher of Spanish and later as an assistant professor. He indicated that he had spent four Summers in France, Spain, and Germany. It further appears that he studied German in Berlin in the Summer of 1933. One of his references was Mr. Meyer Weber, 364 Bremen Street, East Boston, whom he had known for seventeen years.

On June 8, 1942, Delphin G. McFarland advised this Bureau that he had accepted civilian employment with the Naval Reserve, and hoped to gain a commission later.

(65

(67-318417)

The Bureau's files reflect that

[REDACTED]

(62-33413-3008, P.2)

Refer
Office of
Naval
Intelligence

In connection with an investigation concerning Maurice Halperin, information was received from a confidential informant on September 11, 1946, to the effect that under date of January 10, 1942, Delphin George McFarland corresponded with Halperin, indicating that he had met Halperin twice, once in Paris in the Summer of 1930 and again in East Boston two years later. He mentioned that he had enjoyed Halperin's articles in the Modern Language Journal, that he was a personal friend of Meyer Weber, and that he was applying for a job in connection with Latin America. He advised Halperin that his full background was available in the office of the Harvard Appointment Bureau.

This same informant advised that Captain Meyer Weber, Judge Advocate's Office, Post Headquarters, Ft. Devens, Massachusetts, ASN 1790631, had also corresponded with Maurice Halperin, apparently in an effort to obtain a job with the Department of Justice.

Maurice Halperin became employed by OSS on October 2, 1941, as an analyst in the Latin American Division. In 1943 he was made Chief of that Division, and in December, 1945, when OSS was dissolved he was assimilated into the State Department. Elizabeth T. Bentley has advised that from time to time Maurice Halperin furnished her and her espionage superior, Jacob Golos, mimeographed copies of OSS reports on South American affairs. As a result of an investigation, Halperin's employment with the State Department terminated May 31, 1946.

(65-56402-1679)

b7D

A reliable, confidential informant

The records of the Marriage License Bureau, City Hall, Philadelphia, reflected that Carolyn Price Rugh and Donald Horton were married on February 18, 1939. Attached to the marriage certificate were papers indicating that Carolyn Price was divorced on February 9, 1935, at Reno, Nevada, from James Terrance Rugh, Jr., instructor in German at Temple University, Philadelphia. Carolyn Horton's occupation was shown as bookbinder. (100-209740-34 & 14)

After
Passport
office

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

AMSD

DATE: November 7, 1950

SUBJECT: POOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau file 65-58805)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/87 BY 3042 *Just-DJC*

Reference report of SA J. JEROME MAIWELL dated 5/3/50 at Albuquerque which sets out a lead for this office to interview Mrs. WILLIAM HOWARD BOPST, nee GRANT, Route 1, Box 120-A, Carmel, California, concerning her association with JOSEPH ROTBLAT.

Further reference is made to report of SA KEITH G. TEETER dated 6/2/50 at San Francisco advising that Mrs. BOPST was in France; that she would be in England in July, 1950, and that she would return to this country in the fall of 1950. This report set out a lead for the New York Office to arrange for the interview of Mrs. BOPST in England or to request this office to interview her upon her return to Carmel, California.

WILLIAM HOWARD BOPST telephonically advised on November 3, 1950, that he and Mrs. BOPST have returned from abroad and that Mrs. BOPST is now available for interview at her home. BOPST stated that he and his wife had received a letter from the Grant Company, San Francisco, which is owned by his father-in-law, advising that representatives of this Bureau wished to get in touch with Mrs. BOPST and had inquired about her whereabouts and expected return to this country. He said that his wife was not interviewed by representatives of any government while they were abroad.

Mr. BOPST stated that his wife was somewhat concerned about the matter and presumed that it had something to do with her passport inasmuch as there had been some difficulty in this connection. BOPST was told that it was believed that his wife might be able to supply information concerning an individual whom she may have known in England and in this country. He then stated that upon receiving the letter from the Grant Company they surmised that this might be the case and could think of no one about whom the FBI might inquire other than JOSEPH ROTBLAT whom Mrs. BOPST had known and with whom they had dinner while they were recently in England. According to BOPST, ROTBLAT now has some sort of teaching position in London.

*After Bopst
11-11-50*

KGT:gd
65-4149

RECORDED - 116 165-58805-1462
NOV 9 1950

cc - New York (65-15136) (AMSD)
Albuquerque (65-6) (INFORMATION)
Boston (INFORMATION)

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INDEXED
[Handwritten initials]

November 7, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: FOUCAS
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau file 65-58805)

BOPST also volunteered information concerning his wife's association with ROTBLAT at Santa Fe, New Mexico. He said that so far as he knew they were not acquainted in England and he did not know how they met in Santa Fe. At the time Mrs. BOPST was in that city ROTBLAT was employed at the atomic project. He was very nervous and upset during this period because he was Polish, his wife was then in Poland and he was worried about her. BOPST said that inasmuch as Mrs. BOPST was English and since ROTBLAT had been in England, they had something in common and that ROTBLAT because of his state of anxiety would come to Santa Fe to visit with Mrs. BOPST so that he might forget his troubles. These visits were in some way contrary to regulations at the project where ROTBLAT was employed and apparently the authorities became aware of the irregularity. Apparently no action was taken against ROTBLAT because before visiting Mrs. BOPST he had notified the British representative at the project.

BOPST further related that ROTBLAT was at first unaware of the nature of the project upon which he was employed. Upon learning that it dealt with the production of the atom bomb, he quit his job and returned to England because he did not desire to engage in such work.

Mr. BOPST advised that he and his wife expect to be in Carmel, California permanently and that they would be available for interview at any time.

New York is requested to advise if the interview of Mrs. BOPST is still desired.

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor Winters Room 2246

Subj: Joseph Patrick

Exact Spelling
 All References
 Subversive Ref.
 Main File
 Restricted to Locality of _____

Searchers
Initial AK
Date 4/1/50

<u>FILE NUMBER</u>	<u>SERIALS</u>
<u>65-58805-5-3</u>	<u>1118 274 59</u>
<u>717 365</u>	<u>1462 574 445</u>
<u>116-1486-2</u>	<u>P.S.</u>
<u>189-130050-59</u>	
<u>100-192625-155</u>	<u>112 113</u>
<u>194 1025</u>	<u>1043 1122 152</u>
<u>1079</u>	<u>102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000</u>
<u>145-69084</u>	<u>✓</u>
<u>one Patrick</u>	
<u>100-200000-10</u>	<u>25</u>

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/87 BY 3042 pat/dlc

Initialed

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

November 25, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference San Francisco letter dated November 7, 1950. It is desired that San Francisco thoroughly interview Mrs. William H. Boyst for all information in her possession concerning Josef Rothlat. Efforts should be made to elicit specific information concerning Rothlat's alleged Communist sympathies. Efforts also should be made to develop information concerning Rothlat's possible relationship with Klaus Fuchs, and any other information Mrs. Boyst may have concerning Fuchs.

Albuquerque should make certain that San Francisco is furnished all available information concerning Rothlat and Mrs. Boyst, the former Elveth Grant, in order that the interview can be properly conducted.

cc - Albuquerque

Boston

New York

65-58805 - 1462

RECORDED - 19

EX-16

EJVL:mpm *mpm*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/82 BY 3042 *fwj-DJC*

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Winterrowd
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

643

MAILED 14
NOV 25 1950
COMM - FBI

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

CHS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. **65-15136** **GM**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 11/9/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/4,8/50.	REPORT MADE BY JOSEPH C. WALSH
TITLE EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ADMINISTRATIVE

MRS. HEDWIG GERTH says she knew of FUCHS as a student at the University of Kiel, Germany, in 1931 or 1932, and as a member of the Red Student Group there. She denied any personal association or acquaintance with FUCHS or any knowledge as to his associations here or abroad.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/87 BY 3042 jmt-DFC

- P -

DETAILS:

MRS. HEDWIG GERTH, the wife of Professor HANS GERTH, of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, was interviewed on November 4, 1950, in her stateroom aboard the Danard liner SS CORONIA on arrival at Pier 90, New York City.

MRS. GERTH asserted that at the time of FUCHS' arrest in Great Britain she recognized his picture as appearing in the local press, such recognition being verified by the news story relative to FUCHS' father. MRS. GERTH explained that FUCHS' father was a well-known pastor in Kiel, Germany, while she attended the University of Kiel.

MRS. GERTH stated that she was a student at the

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="text-align: right; font-weight: bold;">65-58805-1463 RECORDED - 78</div> <div style="text-align: center;">NOV 10 1950</div> <div style="text-align: right;">INDEXED - 78</div> <div style="text-align: right;">EX-61</div>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 7 Bureau (65-58805) 1 Milwaukee (65-814) (Info) 3 New York COPIES DESTROYED COPY 9207 NOV 18 1960 IN FILE	[Handwritten notes and signatures in the bottom right corner of the form]

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55 NOV 22 1950

NY 65-15136

University of Kiel in 1931 and 1932, specializing in Political Science. She recalled that FUCHS was a student in mathematics or economics at that time and was a fairly well-known figure in the Red Student Group there. She particularly recalled an instance when she saw FUCHS distributing handbills on the steps of the University Library.

MRS. GERTH emphatically denied any personal acquaintance or association with FUCHS, and added that she had no knowledge as to FUCHS' friends or associates here or in Europe.

A copy of this report is being designated for the Milwaukee Office for completion of their file relative to Professor and Mrs. GERTH's association with the subject.

- PENDING -

NY 65-15136

LEAD

NEW YORK OFFICE

AT New York, New York

Will continue to report any pertinent information
relative to instant investigation.

REFERENCE:

Report of SA ALEXANDER D. MANSON, at
Milwaukee, 10/27/50.

August 18, 1950

Mr. A. H. Belmont

V. P. Kray

INQUIRY CONCERNING SPECIAL AGENT ROBINETTE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

BACKGROUND:

DATE 2/17/82 BY 3042 pwt-DK



Bfer
OSM
(OSL)

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 67-15404-157

A check with Personnel Section of the Administrative Division of this Bureau reveals that Special Agent Fred G. Robinette is presently on duty with the Washington Field Office.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Mr. Welcome be advised that the Bureau does have an agent in its employ by the name of Robinette.

It is also suggested that this memorandum be routed to the Espionage Section for its information.

JJT:hb
54 NOV 18 1950

RECORDED - 51
INDEXED - 51

165-58805-1464

NOV 16 1950

~~SECRET~~ 7957

b1 c2

October 31, 1950

~~SECRET~~ 61
S

RE: MARIA VON NIDA,
nee SOLGER

Information recently has been received to the effect
that captioned individual, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Refer
Army

It would be greatly appreciated if you would advise
concerning the accuracy of the above allegation and furnish
available information of a security nature concerning Von Nida.

o Foucuse

EJVL:hc

cc: 65-58805 (Fuchs)

cc: 2-Legal Attache, London
1-Foreign Service Desk

RECORDED - 125

65-58805-1465

MAILED FROM 64 7950

72

~~SECRET~~

Classified by 2355 WAA/DLB
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

OCT 31 1950

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

61 NOV 25 1950

Classified by 3042 pwt-dlc
Declassify on: OADR

2/19/87

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: November 16, 1950

FROM : SAC, Omaha

SUBJECT: *Q* FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 65-58805)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/87 BY 3042 *pat LR*

ReBulet 10-5-50 to New York.

Doctor JOSEF ~~DUNNER~~, residence address 1700 Francis Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa, was located at Grinnell, Iowa, as a Professor at Grinnell College in that city. Doctor DUNNER advised that while attending Berlin University, Berlin, Germany, from 1928 to 1930, he was a member of what was known as the "Red Student Group." He advised that he joined this group inasmuch as he was pro-Zionist and this was the only group which was fighting Naziism. Around 1930 he went to Frankfurt am Main and attended the University of Frankfurt. While there he joined the inner core of the Red Student Group, which was known as the "Communist Student Faction." In this group he was regarded as one of the six leaders of the Communist Student Faction.

Doctor DUNNER advised that he has never heard of EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS or STEFAN HEYM, whose real name is HELMUT FLIEG, according to relet. He stated that after his arrival in the United States, however, he heard of STEFAN HEYM as an author. He stated that he has never been in Leipzig, Germany. He also advised that he has never heard of the individual referred to as HILDA.

Doctor DUNNER advised that he left the Communist Student Faction and its auxiliaries in 1931 while still in the University of Frankfurt, after discovering that it was strictly Moscow-controlled. He stated that it does not appear likely to him, but it is possible, that FUCHS used an alias in his connection with the Communist Student Union in Germany, and that he might know him by another name. He indicated, however, that he has never heard of any members of the Communist Student Union in Germany during that period using aliases, inasmuch as they were ordinarily very well known in their home territories and aliases would have been of no avail. RUC.

RED:KED
OM 65-470

cc: New York City

*11/27/50
Form 0-1
to reg. 512
RUC sent 11/24*

59 NOV 21 1950

EX-75

RECORDED - 23
INDEXED - 23

65-58805-1466
NOV 18 1950
12
FW

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. **65-15136 GM**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 11/24/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/4, 8/50.	REPORT MADE BY JOSEPH C. WALSH
TITLE EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ADMINISTRATIVE

MRS. HEDWIG GERTH says she knew of FUCHS as a student at the University of Kiel, Germany, in 1931 or 1932, and as a member of the Red Student Group there. She denied any personal association or acquaintance with FUCHS, or any knowledge as to his associations here or abroad.

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/87 BY 3042 jmt/ste

DETAILS:

Mrs MRS. HEDWIG GERTH, the wife of Professor HANS GERTH, of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, was interviewed on November 4, 1950, in her stateroom aboard the Cunard Liner SS CORONIA, on arrival at Pier 90, New York City.

MRS. GERTH asserted that at the time of FUCHS' arrest in Great Britain she recognized his picture as appearing in the local press, such recognition being verified by the news story relative to FUCHS' father. MRS. GERTH explained that FUCHS' father was a well-known pastor in Kiel, Germany, while she attended the University of Kiel.

B

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED	1 65-58805-1467
<p>NOV 27 1950</p> <p>② Bureau (65-58805)</p> <p>1 Milwaukee (65-8191) (Info)</p> <p>3 New York</p> <p>COPY IN FILE</p>	<p>RECORDED - 42</p> <p>INDEXED - 42</p> <p>EX-89</p>

To New York
65-15136-50

NY 65-15136

MRS. GERTH stated that she was a student at the University of Kiel in 1931 and 1932, specializing in political science. She recalled that FUCHS was a student in mathematics or economics at that time and was a fairly well-known figure in the Red Student Group there.

She particularly recalls an instance when she saw FUCHS distributing handbills on the steps of the University Library.

MRS. GERTH emphatically denied any personal acquaintanceship or association with FUCHS and added that she had no knowledge as to FUCHS' friends or associates here or in Europe.

- PENDING -

NY 65-15136

LEADS

NEW YORK OFFICE

At New York, New York

Will continue to report any pertinent information relative to instant investigation.

A copy of this report is being furnished the Milwaukee Office for information purposes, for completion of their file relative to Professor and MRS. GERTH.

REFERENCE:

Report of SA ALEXANDER D. MANSON, Milwaukee,
10/27/50.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 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) b1 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).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-58805 Serial 1468

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK CITY**

FILE NO. **65-1827**

UK
 RA
 RA
 2

REPORT MADE AT DALLAS	DATE WHEN MADE 11/27/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/18, 21-50	REPORT MADE BY JOHN BARRY HUBBARD
TITLE FOOCASE			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Mr. and Mrs. R. R. JANNER, Brownwood, Texas, advised that they did not know either Subject FUCHS or HARRY GOLD. Mrs. JANNER formerly a switchboard operator at Oak Ridge advised one FUCHS at Oak Ridge for whom she had placed calls and whom she assumed to be Subject.

- RUC -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 2/17/87 BY 3042 jct-DR

DETAILS: AT BROWNWOOD, TEXAS

Mrs. R. R. JANNER (nee RUBY BAILEY), 803 Austin Avenue, advised that she had been a switchboard operator at Oak Ridge, Tennessee from about January or February of 1944, until September, 1945, and she was employed in that place by the U. S. Engineers. She stated that she and her husband had resided in Brownwood since that time. According to Mrs. JANNER, when she read in the newspapers about this case, she recalled that at Oak Ridge there had been a man whose last name she remembered to be FUCHS, and whom she assumed to be Subject. Mrs. JANNER stated she had never seen this FUCHS, nor was she acquainted with HARRY GOLD. She stated that all she knew about the FUCHS she recalled as having been in Oak Ridge was that she had assisted him in completing telephone calls, in line with her official duties as switchboard operator. She stated she recalled nothing irregular about these calls, and she further stated she did not recall the organization or unit in which this FUCHS had worked.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>H. H. Hawkins</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES DESTROYED COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 2 - New York 2 - Dallas	65-58805-1469 NOV 30 1950 502 REAL PROT.	RECORDED - 42 INDEXED - 42 EX-116
56 DEC 6 1950 499 COPY IN FILE		

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DL 65-1827

She advised, however, that upon reading the newspaper publicity about this case, she had assumed that the FUCHS who had worked at Oak Ridge was identical with the Subject hereof, and she stated she had mentioned several times to people that she had heard the voice of FUCHS.

Mrs. JANNER advised that she is working as a clerk at this time in the Anthony Department Store at Brownwood, Texas. She stated she was born June 14, 1906 at De Leon, Texas.

Mr. R. R. JANNER, 803 Austin Avenue, advised that he is presently employed in the oil fields, where he works occasionally for Denhart and Reeves Drilling Contractors, and where he occasionally does lease work for himself. He stated he had worked at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, in Department Y-12 from November, 1943 to September, 1945. Mr. JANNER advised he knew nothing whatever about this case, except what he had read in the newspapers, but that he and his wife had talked together concerning her recollection of a man named FUCHS, who was, according to his wife, employed at Oak Ridge when she worked there.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

DL 65-1827

REFERENCE: Bureau Letter to Dallas, September 29, 1950.

0
FOOLISH

(7:0 P.M., EST, RELEASE)
(ATOMIC)

CHAIRMAN DEAN OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION SAID THE BETRAYAL OF BRITISH SPY KLAUS FUCHS ADVANCED RUSSIA'S A-BOMB WORK BY MORE THAN A YEAR AND POSSIBLY AS MUCH AS TWO YEARS.

HE DESCRIBED FUCHS AS ONE OF A SELECT GROUP OF ABOUT 150 SCIENTISTS WHO "KNOW ALL ABOUT THE BOMB," AND SAID HIS CONFESSED TREACHERY WAS "VERY, VERY DISTURBING" TO U.S. ATOMIC OFFICIALS.

DEAN DISCLOSED THE DAMAGE DONE BY THE FUCHS SPY RING IN A COPYRIGHTED INTERVIEW WITH U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT.

HE INDICATED THAT THE COMMISSION NOW CONSIDERS SOME OF ITS SECRECY PRECAUTIONS OBSOLETE AND PLANS TO ASK CONGRESS NEXT YEAR TO MODIFY THE LAW. IN THIS CONNECTION, HE SAID THE TIME IS COMING WHEN IT WILL BE QUITE PERMISSIBLE FROM A SECURITY STANDPOINT TO PUBLISH PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE A-BOMB, OR EVEN "PUT A DUMMY MODEL IN MACY'S WINDOW."

IN FORTHRIGHT ANSWERS TO A WIDE RANGE OF QUESTIONS ON WHICH ATOMIC OFFICIALS PREVIOUSLY HAVE BEEN EVASIVE, DEAN ALSO REVEALED THAT:

THE U.S. STOCKPILE OF A-BOMBS IS WIDELY DISPERSED IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE THE DANGERS OF ENEMY SABOTAGE.

COMPLETED BOMBS REMAIN IN THE "TECHNICAL CUSTODY" OF THE CIVILIAN COMMISSION, BUT THE PRACTICAL ARRANGEMENTS ARE SUCH THAT THERE WOULD BE "NO DELAY" IN TURNING THEM OVER TO THE MILITARY IN TIME OF WAR.

BOMBER CREWS ASSIGNED TO DELIVER THE ATOM BOMB IF WAR SHOULD COME ARE SPECIALLY TRAINED BECAUSE ORDINARY PLAN CREWS WOULD NOT UNDERSTAND HOW TO HANDLE THE A-BOMB.

RUSSIA'S RICH URANIUM DEPOSITS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND SAXONY ARE "BEING EXHAUSTED AT A VERY RAPID RATE" BUT THE SOVIET UNION HAS ACCESS OF "SOME OTHER DEPOSITS WHICH I PREFER NOT TO DISCUSS."

HE SAID THE FUCHS CASE TOUCHED OFF URGENT CONFERENCES WITH BRITAIN AND CANADA, AND U.S. OFFICIALS BELIEVE ALL THREE NATIONS NOW HAVE "COMPARABLE" SECURITY STANDARDS, EVEN THOUGH THEY NO LONGER EXCHANGE WEAPON INFORMATION.

11/20 - JW 433 P

DIRECTOR'S NOTATION: "Has naything concrete yet been accomplished so another case re lacks of clearances would not occur. H"

62-87827-1122

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/82 BY 3042 jmt-bjc

165-58805-1
NOT RECORDED
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499

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

65007-ATP COM-TER

Date: November 30, 1950

Classified by 3042
Declassify on: OADR

To: Legal Attache
London, England

2/19/87

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: POOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

~~CLASSIFIED BY 3042 fwt-dtc
2/19/87~~

Reference is made to your letter dated September 22, 1950, concerning [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

It is noted that the enclosures included [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RECORDED - 75 165-58805-1470

DEC 6 1950

cc - Foreign Service Desk

EJVL:mpa

Classified by 2305 WAG/DLS
Exempt from GDS Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~SECRET~~

By SFL/MSGR
DEC - 4 1950
COMM - FBI

RECEIVED NEW YORK OFFICE
DEC 30 1950
RECEIVED NEW YORK OFFICE
DEC 28 3 35 PM '50

DEC 9 1950

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

"The Ensign," December 2, 1950
National Canadian Catholic Weekly

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

H. J. [unclear]
1-2-50

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DATE 2/17/87 BY 3142 *put [unclear]*

'ENSIGN' TIP-OFF

Special to The Ensign

WASHINGTON.—A report which first appeared exclusively in The Ensign—that Canada had tipped Britain and the U.S. in 1946 about Dr. Klaus Fuchs, atomic bomb spy for Soviet Russia—is used in a book just published here to accuse the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation of waste and ineptitude.

Written by Max Lowenthal, New York lawyer and former government employee, the book cites the F.B.I.'s handling of the Fuchs case as "the most disastrous instance thus far made public of foreign espionage in the field of American atomic energy."

The book does not name The Ensign but cites a report from a Canadian news weekly" which was reprinted in the Washington Daily News, with which The Ensign has a mutual agreement on exclusive stories. The Daily News story on Canada, having tipped the U.S. and Britain on Fuchs in 1946, credited its source of information as The Ensign (March 11).

Is there any basis for this?
H.

*mond 5-50
12-5-50
EVL*

*5
EVL*

RECORDED - 72
EX-46

65-58805-14711
DEC 7 1950
37

Liaison Office,
Ottawa, Canada.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: December 5, 1950 ✓

FROM : MR. LADD

SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

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

~~TOP SECRET~~

Classified by 3042 jmt-djc
Declassify on: OADR
2/17/87

PURPOSE

To advise you that there is no basis for a statement that Canada "tipped" the FBI and Britain in 1946 as to Fuchs' espionage activities.

DETAILS

Attached article appearing in the ~~Ensign~~, national Canadian Catholic weekly, for December 2, 1950, states that its exclusive report that Canada "tipped" the United States and Britain on Fuchs in 1946 has been used by Max Lowenthal in his book to accuse the FBI of waste and ineptitude. The Ensign article of December 2, 1950, incorporated by reference its article of March 11, 1950. You inquired whether there was any basis for the statement that Canada had "tipped" the United States and Britain on Fuchs in 1946.

As you know, [REDACTED]

The only connection between Fuchs and the Soviet espionage case in Canada is to be found in the address book and diary of Israel Halperin which was received by the Bureau from the RCMP through Mr. Glenn Bethel on March 12, 1946. This book included the entry "Klaus Fuchs, Asst. to M. Born, 84 George Lane, Univ. of Edinburgh, Scotland, Camp N (Camp L.) Internment Operations Kristel Heineman, 55 Carvel Rd., Watertown." This is the complete entry.] \$ u

~~TOP SECRET~~

Subsequent to publicity of the fact that Fuchs' name appeared in an address book belonging to an individual involved in the Canadian case, there appeared various news stories on this point prior to the appearance of the Ensign article of March 11, 1950. The February 20, 1950, issue of Time Magazine stated in an article concerning the preliminary hearing of Fuchs that during investigation of the Soviet spy ring in Canada in 1946 it had been determined from notebooks found by the police

~~TOP SECRET~~

65-58805

EJVL:hc

Classified by 3353 WAS/DIC
Attachment from CIA Category 1

Date of Declassification Indefinite

65-58805-1471

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DEC 7 1950

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EX-46

EX-46

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52 DEC 11 1950

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~~TOP SECRET~~

that Soviet espionage agents were accustomed to place the notation "Nash" (Ours) after the names of traitorous scientists who furnished them information. On March 2, 1950, the Daily Express, London, England, stated that a code name scrawled in a diary was believed to have started detectives on the trail which led to the arrest of Fuchs. The same name was said to have been mentioned in the case of Dr. Allan Nunn May. The Washington Daily News of March 2, 1950, carried an article to the effect that Fuchs was trapped through the single word "Nash" appearing in a Russian agent's notebook found in Canada last year.

The Ensign article dated March 11, 1950, which was the basis of a story in the Washington Daily News of March 11, 1950, and which is referred to in the attached Ensign article of December 2, 1950, stated that a United Press cable from London to the effect that a Russian agent's notebook containing Fuchs' name and the word "Nash" was found in Canada last year, was inaccurate. Apparently the inaccuracy in mind pertained to the finding of the notebook "last year" because the article continues, saying that this notebook, which belonged to Colonel Vasilii M. Rogov, had been shown to Igor Gouzenko and that its contents had been reported to the Royal Commission four years ago. The article then stated, "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. These facts were passed to United States and British authorities in 1946."

In a letter dated March 7, 1950, from Mr. Glenn Bethel, Ottawa, Canada, enclosing an advance copy of the Ensign article of March 11, 1950, Mr. Bethel advised that according to the RCMP the Royal Commission did not have reason to suspect that Fuchs was involved in Soviet espionage, and further, that no such suspicions were passed on to the United States and British authorities in 1946. It was further stated that the information alleged in the Ensign article of March 11, 1950, was never in the possession of the Royal Commission. It was stated that the only logical conclusion as to the source of that information was that Mr. R. W. Keyserlingk, a well known and reputable newspaperman in Canada, who recently had become President of the company which publishes Ensign, and who took a leading part in editing Gouzenko's book "This Is My Choice" had again seen Gouzenko and interviewed him relative to Fuchs. It was

~~TOP SECRET~~

1471

~~TOP SECRET~~

stated that Gouzenko has shown a tendency to become an authority on matters beyond which he could rightly speak, and that it was believed that Gouzenko 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.

It appears, therefore, that during 1946 neither the Royal Commission nor the RCMP had any knowledge whatsoever of espionage activity on the part of Fuchs.

ACTION

None. This is for your information.

~~TOP SECRET~~

SAC, New York

December 5, 1950

Director, FBI

FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R
(New York file 65-15136)

Reference report of Special Agent Joseph C. Walsh dated
November 24, 1950.

It is requested that in the next investigative report to
be submitted in this matter, all outstanding leads be reset in order
that the present status of this case will be reflected.

65-58805

EJVL:mpm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/87 BY 3042 *ant-DTC*

RECORDED - 78

65-58805-1472

DEC 7 1950

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

DEC 2

DEC 5 1950
COMM - FBI

ph
Q.B.S.
Olds

27

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 4, 1950

FROM : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE

SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile: 65-15136)

Re Bulet San Francisco 11/25/50.

All of the information available to the Albuquerque Office concerning JOSEPH ROTBLAT and ELSEBETH BOPST, nee GRANT, is set out in the reports of SA J. JEROME MAXWELL, at Albuquerque, New Mexico, dated January 23, 1950, and May 3, 1950. Copies of the report dated May 3, 1950, were furnished to the San Francisco Office and one copy of the report of SA J. JEROME MAXWELL, dated January 23, 1950, is enclosed with the copy of this letter designated for San Francisco.

JJM:mr

65-6

cc: San Francisco (65-4149) (Encl.)
New York City (65-58805)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/87 BY 3042 *put-Btc*

165-58805-1473

DEC 7 1950

EX-46
RECORDED - 104
INDEXED - 104

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55 DEC 13 1950

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65-58805-1474
CHANGED TO

65-57449-740

5 DEC 19 1950

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/3/87 BY 3042 *pat/ste*

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6 DEC 27 1950
419

65-58805-1475
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116-163359-27X

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/3/81 BY 3042 fut/dte

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65-58805-1476
CHANGED TO
65-57449-756

2 JAN 10 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/3/87 BY 3042 *fwk/ale*

December 6, 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/87 BY 3042 *puttle*

Mr. James P. Mahan
Attorney at Law
Suite 610, Security Building
31 State Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Mahan:

O
FOOLASE

I have received your letter of November 30, 1950, and I was very happy to hear from you. It is with regret, therefore, that I must inform you that the Bureau cannot comply with the request made on behalf of your client. I believe you will understand the reasons underlying the Bureau's position in this regard.

Your most helpful cooperation in this matter and your very friendly attitude toward the Bureau are genuinely gratifying to me, I assure you. Please accept my sincere thanks and my best wishes for your personal success.

Sincerely yours,

Heineman is the husband of Kristel Heineman, Fuchs' sister. He had met Fuchs' contact Harry Gold. During our investigation we attempted to use Heineman and he claimed to be cooperative, but there is considerable doubt as to the genuineness and value of this cooperation. Heineman up to the time of our contact with him had been admittedly an active C.F. member.

cc - 65-58805

EVL:mpu

cc - Boston

65-58805-
NOT RECORDED
31 DEC 11 1950
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
E. B. I.
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REC'D - 107 ROOM 2 OFFICE

DUPLICATE YELLOW

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- Ladd _____
- Clegg _____
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- Nichols _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

100-346228-66
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Director, FBI

December 7, 1950

SAC, Charlotte

WAYNE ALEXANDER BOWERS
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/18/87 BY 3042 pwt-DJC

Re: Rep of SA JOHN B. DAVIDSON dated October 31, 1946, at Boston
entitled WAYNE ALEXANDER BOWERS; INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

For the information of the Bureau, the subject in this case has
been at the University of North Carolina since the beginning
of the school year of 1947.

The first information coming to the attention of this office that
the subject might be supporting Communist Party activities was a
news article of the Raleigh News and Observer at Raleigh, North
Carolina, dated December 25, 1948. This was an advertisement
entitled "A Christmas Message" in which a number of individuals,
some of whom have been identified as members of the Communist Party,
signed the "message" protesting discrimination, attacks on
Presidential candidate HENRY WALLACE, indictment of leaders of the
Communist Party, and called upon citizens of North Carolina to
write letters defending the Civil Rights of the country.

On April 22, 1949, information was received that the subject was
a sponsor for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., a
successor of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Again on April 3, 1950, the "Southern Patriot," a pamphlet published
by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., carried BOWERS
as a sponsor of that organization at that time.

It is to be noted that none of the individuals listed as sponsors
who were residents of North Carolina have been identified as
members of the Communist Party in North Carolina by sources of this
office. However,

[REDACTED SECTION]

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RHP:sg

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NOT RECORDED
87 DEC 9 1950

Director, FBI

December 7, 1950



Inasmuch as the subject has apparently become actively associated with identified members of the Communist Party recently, it is requested that the Bureau grant permission to conduct an investigation of his activities at the University of North Carolina.

Also for the information of the Bureau, Dr. S. T. EMORY, Head of the Department of Geology at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, volunteered information to SA JAMES E. WALLACE of this office that BOWERS had told him that he, BOWERS, knew and worked with ELI JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS at Los Alamos for one year.

This information may be of interest to the Bureau in connection with the current investigation concerning FUCHS for Espionage under Bureau File 65-58805.

If Bureau approval is granted for investigation of BOWERS, it is requested that permission be granted to re-interview Dr. S. T. EMORY at the University of North Carolina concerning his full knowledge of BOWERS. Dr. EMORY has expressed the opinion that he considered BOWERS to be a "pink," and he believes there is a possibility that BOWERS' patriotism is open to question. Dr. EMORY is a reliable individual in Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Inasmuch as information received by this office indicates that BOWERS was acquainted with FUCHS, an additional copy of this letter is being supplied for inclusion in the Bureau files of that case.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/18/50

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was.,
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 65-58805)

Rebulet dated 11/30/50.

It is requested that the New York office conduct the interview set forth in referenced Bulet inasmuch as GOLD is currently within that Field Division.

RGJ/tgm
65-4307

cc: New York

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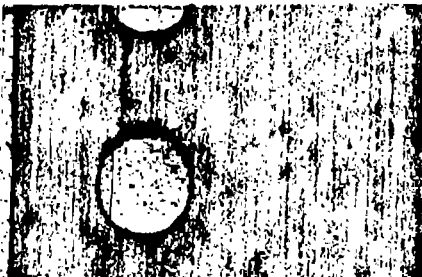
65-58805-1477

DEC 21 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/82 BY 3042 *put-D/et*

RECEIVED

489
50 JAN 2 1951



New York, N. Y.
December 4, 1950

Mr. Hoover: Classified By 3042/jwt-~~ost~~
Declassify on: OADR
2/19/87

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[REDACTED]

few days ago, the fact that the Brothman case in which Gold was a witness was in the headlines at the time occasioned comment

with Klaus Fuchs.

[REDACTED]

RECORDED - 1
INDEXED - 7
~~SECRET~~

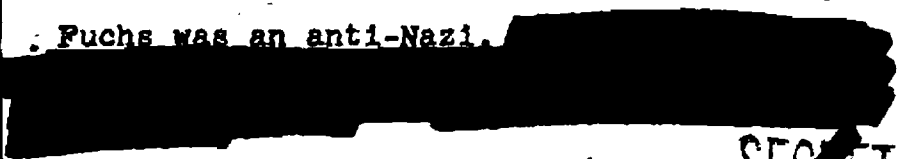
165-58805-1478

DEC 21 1950

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Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

b7D

Fuchs was an anti-Nazi.



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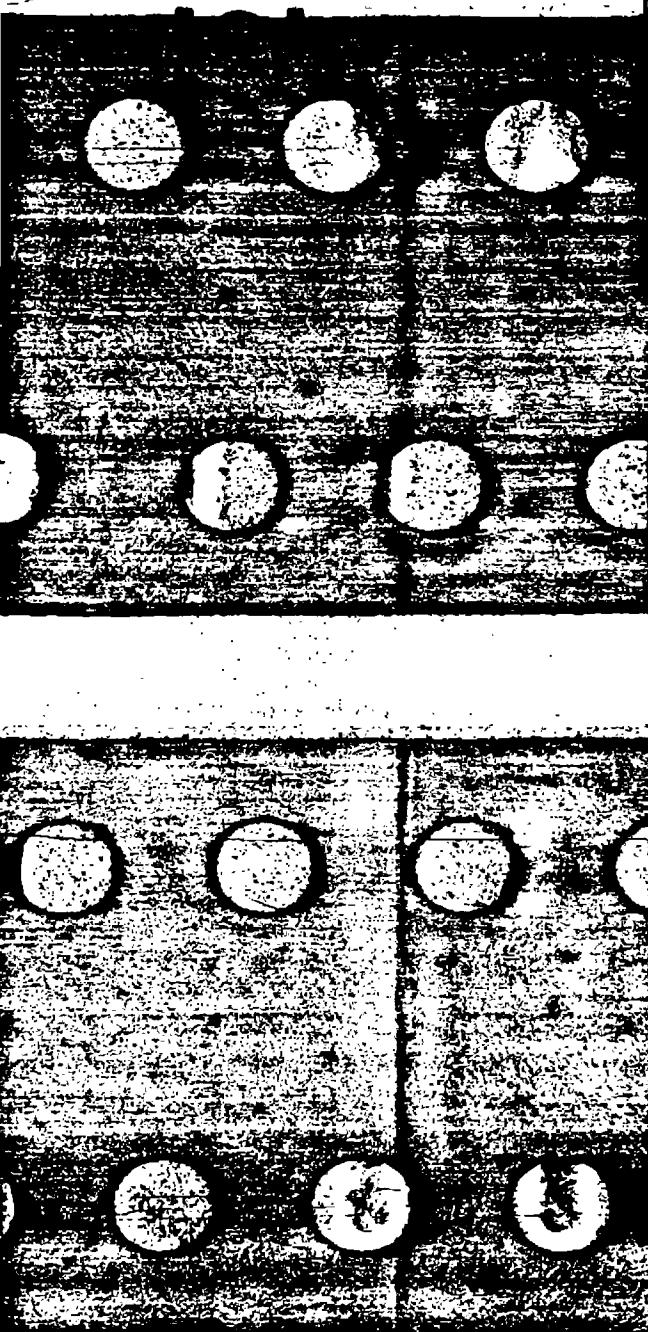
Edward Scheidt
EDWARD SCHEIDT

12/11/50



61

SECRET



FROM

DO-

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

- Mr. Tolson _____ ()
- Mr. Clegg _____ ()
- Mr. Glavin _____ ()
- Mr. Ladd _____ ()
- Mr. Nichols _____ ()
- Mr. Rosen _____ ()
- Mr. Tracy _____ ()
- Mr. Harbo _____ ()
- Mr. Belmont _____ ()
- Mr. Mohr _____ ()
- Mr. Nease _____ ()
- Miss Gandy _____ ()

[Handwritten initials and checkmarks]

2/18/87 3042 put-DKC

[Handwritten signature]

1478

- See Me _____ ()
- Note and Return _____ ()
- For Your Recommendation ()
- What are the facts? ()
- Remarks:

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten notes and signatures in the Remarks section]

[Handwritten circled notes]

20 64 20

William A. Costello
John V. Moran
James F. Mahan

COSTELLO, MORAN AND MAHAN
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
Suite 810 Security Building
31 State Street
BOSTON

Telephone
Lafayette 3-6430

P. Joseph Kenney

November 30, 1950

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/18/87 BY 3042 fut-DK

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Re: Harry Gold et al, Espionage

Dear Mr. Hoover:

FOOCASE

I am writing to you at this time relative to the above captioned case for the purpose of requesting that the Bureau consider sending a letter of some kind to be determined in the discretion of the Bureau, to my client, Robert Heineman, because of his untiring effort and interest in aiding the Bureau through my office in the above captioned case.

I make this unusual request because Mr. Heineman has three small children and it is his fear that in future years the children may suffer as a result of their uncle's activities which received great and widespread publicity as a result of this case.

Mr. Heineman would like to have such a letter for the sole purpose of being able to show it to his children at some future date should it ever become necessary to re-assure them that he, their father was in no way connected with this terrible betrayal of their native land.

I am not at all certain that the Bureau will see fit to honor my request, however I felt that since my client requested that I do this that I owed to him the duty of at least trying and making the effort in his behalf in view of the fact that he did give to the Bureau his wholehearted cooperation through my office.

165-58805-
NOT RECORDED
85 DEC 16 1950

FILED IN 100-346228-67

COSTELLO, MORAN AND MAHAN

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
November 30, 1950

As for myself, I would like to advise you that my attitude toward the Bureau today is as it was when I resigned and my letter of resignation which was submitted in 1945 reflected that I stood ready to assist the Bureau at any time in the future if my services could be used. I was very happy that the Heineman case came to my office so that I could make good that offer and cooperate with the Bureau as I had offered to do in 1945.

I shall appreciate anything which you deem advisable to do relative to my request as expressed above.

Very truly yours,

(signature)

JAMES F. MAHAN

JFM:VEH

SAC, Boston

December 6, 1950

Director, FBI

ROBERT BLOCK HEINEMAN, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

Enclosed herewith for your information is a copy of a letter dated November 30, 1950, from Mr. James F. Mahan, attorney for Heineman, and a copy of the Bureau's reply thereto.

Enclosures

100-346228

cc - 65-58805 (Attachment of incoming from Mahan)

EJVL:mpm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/18/87 BY 3042 *Just-B/c*

FILED IN 100-346228-67

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- Glavin _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Belmont _____
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- Tele. Room _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

DUPLICATE YELLOW

61 JAN 2 1951

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 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) b1 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.

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For your information: _____

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65-58805 Serial 1479

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: January 2, 1951

RC FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 65-58805)

Re: Rep of SA ROBERT G. JENSEN dated January 2, 1951, at Philadelphia.

It is realized that there are still leads outstanding that will require interviews with HARRY GOLD. However, the leads remaining, and in all probability, future leads requiring interviewing GOLD will relate to individuals on whom separate cases exist and not to the matter for which he was sentenced.

Previous Bureau instructions in this matter have required that results of interviews with GOLD be reported in the GOLD case. It is believed that if in the future results of GOLD interviews be reported in the particular case to which they pertain with copies for the Bureau, New York and Philadelphia files in instant matter, this matter can be placed in a closed status.

UACB, the Philadelphia Office will handle leads remaining as soon as practicable and thereafter submit an RUC report. In the event additional leads come in after submission of the RUC report, they will be handled as described in the preceding paragraphs.

RGJ:mmd

65-4307

cc: New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/18/87 BY 3042 *put-DTC*

TC

65-58805-1490
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59 JAN 20 1951

65-58805-1481
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65-57449-762X

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DATE 4/3/87 BY 3042 *just:BJE*

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The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 3, 1951

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 65-58805)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/18/87 BY 3042 fuc-dhc

Rebulet 11/30/50 requesting that detailed information be secured from HARRY GOLD relative to HELEN TRAUBELMAN, a former girl friend of GOLD'S.

MR + MRS

HELEN

GOLD was interviewed by SA JOSEPH C. WALSH on 12/27/50. He stated that HELEN TRAUBELMAN'S true name is TAVELMAN or TAUBELMAN. He first met her in the summer of 1930 and went with her steadily in 1933 and 1934. In the latter year she married FRANK RABINOWITZ, who was generally known as FRANK ROBINS and resided at 105 or 107 Roseberry Street, South Philadelphia. GOLD says that he visited the ROBINS on about two occasions within a short period after their marriage and has not seen either one since then with the exception of a chance meeting with HELEN in 1946.

GOLD described HELEN TRAUBELMAN ROBINS as very beautiful, 4'11", and with extremely long blonde hair. He said that she was born in Russia and spoke with the slightest trace of an accent. GOLD asserted that he was quite certain that she was not a Communist as she never indicated any sympathies for Communism throughout his friendship with her. He added that although he did not know her husband as well as he knew HELEN, he felt quite certain that ROBINS was not a Communist. GOLD said that ROBINS was employed by the Goldenberg Peanut Chew Co. in Philadelphia and that he was in someway related to an official of the company.

GOLD remarked that he was not certain whether or not HELEN'S parents were still living. He recalled that there was a sister, ANNE YAMPOLSKY who had married one YAMPOLSKY who was then in the costume jewelry business on 11th Street near Sanson Street in Philadelphia. GOLD pointed out that he knows nothing about the YAMPOLSKYS but has a vague impression that YAMPOLSKY demonstrated liberal views.

cc: Philadelphia (65-4307)

JCW:APK
65-15324

EX 46

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65-58805-1483

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59 JAN 20 1951

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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gm

SAC, New York
Director, FBI

December 21, 1950

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FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

65-58805-1484

RECORDED - 99
EX-37

Re New York letter September 21, 1950.

A confidential foreign source has advised that

[REDACTED]

cc 100-2267

65-58805

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Classified by 3042 *Just DLE*
Declassify on: OADR
2/18/87

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