

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 8, 1951

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R
Bufile 65-58805ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/18/87 BY 3042 jmt-DK

Rebulet 10/5/50 which referred to Professor JOSEPH DUNNER of Des Moines, Iowa, and STEFAN HEYM, true name HELMUTH FLIEG of New York City who, because of their political background in Germany, were believed to be in possession of information relating to subject.

The Omaha Office was requested to interview DUNNER and determine whether he knew HEYM and if he believed HEYM would be in a position to provide pertinent information relative to FUCHS.

By RUC letter dated 11/16/50 the Omaha Office advised that DUNNER was interviewed and did not know either FUCHS or HEYM.

Bureau requested to advise this office if it desires that HEYM be located here and interviewed at this time.

JCW:IM
65-15136

RECORDED - 17

INDEXED - 17

EX-123

165-58805-1485
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SAC, New York

February 6, 1951

Director, FBI

FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

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

Reurlet January 8, 1951, inquiring as to whether the Bureau desired that Stefan Hayn be interviewed concerning Fuchs' activities in Germany.

You will recall that Kurt Singer originally suggested that Hayn might be in a position to furnish information regarding Fuchs. Singer's belief in this regard appears to have been based on his understanding that Hayn was active in the Communist Student Union in Leipzig, Fuchs' home town. In this connection, Fuchs has stated that he did not break with the Social Democratic Party and become a Communist until he had left Leipzig and was in attendance at the University of Kiel.

As you know, Hayn was the subject of a Security Matter - C investigation in your office during 1948 and 1949, which reflected that he continued connection with Communist matters. Bureau letter of October 5, 1950, in this case sets forth that Hayn's name was included in a list of signers opposed to such agencies as the FBI, the Un-American Activities Committee, and private organizations which are used as instruments of suppression, intimidation or black-listing.

In view of the foregoing, it is not desired that Hayn be interviewed.

65-58805 - 1485

EX-27

EJVL:mpm

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FBI
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
RECEIVED - TRAINING ROOM
FEB 7 9 22 AM '51

MAILED 10
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59 FEB 13 1951

Handwritten initials and signatures, including "C.H.S."

Handwritten initials "E.V.L."

Vertical list of names: Tolson, Boardman, Belmont, Ladd, Nichols, Rosen, Tracy, Harbo, Mohr, Winterrowd, Tele. Room, Holloman, Gandy

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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.

_____ 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 1487

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
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MR. BELMONT

November 15, 1950

MR. HERRICK

RONALD WILFRID GURNEY
Physicist - Applicant
National Bureau of Standards
U. S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SECRET

PURPOSE

To point out that there was no information developed in the Fuchs case that Ronald Wilfrid Gurney engaged in espionage with Fuchs, though this does not negate the possibility of Gurney being engaged in Soviet espionage.

DETAILS

Briefly stated, it was developed in the investigation of Fuchs (1) that Fuchs knew Mr. and Mrs. Gurney from about 1933 to 1937 at Bristol University, Bristol, England; (2) that Fuchs met the Gurneys once in the United States while he was attending a declassification conference in November, 1947; and (3) that Fuchs saw Mr. Gurney in September, 1949, when the latter made a visit to the atomic energy research establishment, Harwell, England.

Fuchs, of course, was thoroughly interviewed by this Bureau as well as the British. His story, and that of Harry Gold, substantially corroborate each other, thereby lending credence to each. Fuchs did not implicate the Gurneys in espionage. During Fuchs' admitted espionage from 1941 to February, 1949, it appears he saw the Gurneys only once, to wit, during the trip to the declassification conference in the United States in November, 1947. Fuchs has stated that this trip had no connection with his espionage activity. Fuchs has steadfastly maintained that he had only one espionage contact in the United States, Harry Gold.

105-59840-51

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(Gurney)
(Process) ✓

2/19/87

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

EJL:hc

Classified by 3355 WAP/DLS
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite
65-58805-✓

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289

60 FEB 20 1951

Fuchs was specifically questioned by Bureau Representatives concerning the Gurneys. He did state that he considered Mr. Gurney as a security risk because Gurney and his wife had both belonged to the Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR in Bristol during the 1930's. He considered this organization a Communist front. He also stated that his estimate of Gurney as a security risk might have been somewhat prejudiced because Gurney had been turned down for employment at Harwell. He believed, but did not absolutely know, that the question of loyalty possibly entered into this rejection of Mr. Gurney. He stated that the question of loyalty of Mr. Gurney did not trouble him as much as the loyalty of Mrs. Gurney. He explained this by saying that he did not know of any espionage activity on her part, but that he believed other people might get in contact with Soviet espionage through her. He also said that she was sufficiently discreet. ~~SECRET~~

It is specifically pointed out that the foregoing information about the relationship of Fuchs and the Gurneys does not answer the over-all question of whether the Gurneys might be engaged in espionage. It is noted that the Gurneys were also involved in the Owen Lattimore case.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the determination to conduct an espionage investigation of the Gurneys or not should not be reached until a review has been made of all information in the Bufiles re the Gurneys, including, of course, the details of the references in the Fuchs file. ~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK CITY

SF

FILE NO. 65-41149

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO	DATE WHEN MADE JAN 8 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/20/50	REPORT MADE BY RICHARD G. FLETCHER, JR. afi
TITLE FOCCASE			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Mrs. WILLIAM ~~X~~ POPST advised that JOSEPH ROTBLAT never admitted to her that he was a Communist nor did she ever hear him express himself as being sympathetic with communism. In 1950 ROTBLAT advised that he had known KLAUS FUCHS well and had worked with him at Los Alamos, New Mexico, and England, but made no attempt to defend FUCHS. She stated that she had never met FUCHS and had never heard ROTBLAT mention his name prior to 1950.

- RUC - ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/18/87 BY 3042 *Int-DJC*

DETAILS: AT CARTEL, CALIFORNIA

The following investigation was conducted by SA E. A. BOGUSLAV and the reporting Agent.

Mrs. WILLIAM H. ~~X~~ POPST, nee ELSBETH ~~X~~ KLINT, Route 1, Box 120-A, who is completely deaf, furnished the following information concerning her knowledge of JOSEPH ~~X~~ ROTBLAT. She stated that she had known ROTBLAT in Liverpool, England, and while she was in Santa Fe, he contacted her and asked whether he could visit her. She consented and found his company enjoyable. He used to come to see her approximately every other Sunday. She said that he never did reveal to her the nature of his work other than that it was work for the government and was secret. She insisted that he never mentioned Atomic Energy or that his work was related to Atomic Energy. He did mention to her, however, that his work was of such a secret nature that he was not supposed to see her but that he had explained that he had advised the British authorities at Los Alamos he was visiting her. She remarked that after he left Los Alamos, she did not see him again until the summer of 1950 when she and Mr. POPST were on a visit to England. At this time, ROTBLAT mentioned to them that the British authorities had shown him a dossier which

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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R 207 NOV 18 1950	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 Bureau (65-58005) 3 New York (65-15136) 1 Albuquerque (65-61160) 2 San Francisco <p>COPY IN FILE</p>	<p>158805-148</p> <p>JAN 12 1951</p> <p>EX-35</p>

they stated had been prepared by the Americans and he mentioned to her that the information contained therein was confused and inaccurate but did not mention that her name was contained in this dossier.

With regard to ~~KLAUS FUCHS~~, Mrs. BOPST related that she was in England when the Fuchs Case broke and that she discussed this matter with ROTBLAT. ROTBLAT told her that this case was an unfortunate incident and that he had known FUCHS very well and had worked with him at Los Alamos and in England. She stated that ROTBLAT did not attempt to defend FUCHS' actions and did not seem to be in sympathy with him but felt that this case was unfortunate from a scientific standpoint. She added that she did not ever meet FUCHS and had never recalled ROTBLAT mentioning the name of FUCHS prior to this year.

Concerning ROTBLAT's feeling toward Russia and Communism, Mrs. BOPST remarked that ROTBLAT had never stated to her that he was a communist or was in favor of the communist form of government, but she gathered from her many conversations with him that he favored socialism. When asked for any specific statements that he had made substantiating her impression, she stated that she could not furnish any, and that she gathered this merely from general conversation. She was asked what she meant by socialism, and she said that she could not give a concrete definition but merely meant more intervention by government on behalf of the common man and more equalization of incomes under present forms of government in England and the United States. Relative to Russia, Mrs. BOPST said that ROTBLAT never expressed himself as being in favor of the Communist Regime in Russia, but that as between Russia and Germany, ROTBLAT favored Russia but that she did not recall him making any statement showing that he favored Russia as between Russia and England or the United States.

Mrs. BOPST made the following statements concerning her knowledge of and association with ROTBLAT:

1) ROTBLAT had a wife and a mother in Poland at the time he was at Los Alamos. She did not ever hear him mention that he also had a child.

2) ROTBLAT mentioned that he did not like his work at the Los Alamos Project. He did state that he had requested a transfer to work at Berkeley but she thought the request was made because ROTBLAT had a friend working at Berkeley, whose name she did not recall. He told her that the transfer was not granted but does not recall him telling her the reason specifically but inferred that the reason was that the authorities did not want ROTBLAT to know what went on at both projects. She stated that she could not elaborate on this any further.

SF #65-4449

3) Mrs. BOPST said that she never exchanged pro-Russian and Communistic literature with him.

4) Mrs. BOPST stated that she never recalled ROTBLAT saying that he had other friends who were his associates at the project who shared his Communistic views.

5) Mrs. BOPST reiterated that she had never heard ROTBLAT express Communistic views, and that when she, Mrs. BOPST, had been at the university in England, she had become attracted to the theories of communism but that she had discarded them upon her graduation from school; that she had never been a member of the Communist Party either in England or the United States; that she had never at any time discussed these communist views with ROTBLAT.

6) When the name LAURENCE WILKINSON was mentioned to her, Mrs. BOPST was unable to recall any acquaintance by that name. She said that the only WILKINSON that she knew was PAULET WILKINSON O'BRYAN with whom she had attended school, but that she did not know the name of PAULET's father and did not think that he was ever the secretary of ERNEST BEVIN.

7) Mrs. BOPST said that she did not remember giving ROTBLAT any names of influential people or writing letters to any of her friends for ROTBLAT and does not recall him asking her to refer to him in such a letter as friend instead of by name.

8) ROTBLAT told Mrs. BOPST that he would like to join the RAF because he wanted to take a more active part in the war and felt that he could do more as a member of the RAF but said that the British would probably not let him because "he knew too much", and did not want him to fall into Polish or Russian hands. She insisted that he did not tell her what he knew too much about. She denied that he had ever told her that he desired to join the air force so he could parachute out in Poland or Russia and tell them all he knew about the formula and the project at Los Alamos.

9) According to Mrs. BOPST, ROTBLAT never told her that the authorities did not think he knew as much as he did about the Los Alamos Project and at other places in the United States, or that he had gotten a lot of knowledge that they do not know about.

10) Mrs. BOPST did not recall ROTBLAT ever making a statement that he was going to save the world from another world war by giving Russia all the aid he could to help Russia master the desired weapon.

11) ROTBLAT did not mention to Mrs. BOPST, according to her, that the root of his unhappiness at Los Alamos was his constant awareness that the scientists in charge did not trust Russia and were plotting against her behind her back. She stated rather he was unhappy at Los Alamos because (a) he felt shut in; (b) there were only a few foreigners and he felt he was being watched every minute; (c) he did not believe in the government project he was working on; (d) he was anxious to take a more active participation in the war and join the RAF. Mrs. BOPST spontaneously stated that now she knows that ROTBLAT was working on atomic energy, she feels that it was not fair to ROTBLAT for the British Government to place him in a position of having access to confidential information when he had a wife and mother in Poland and a brother in Russia (she said that she did not know whether he was in the Russian army); that he did not want to know these secrets under these circumstances and thus wanted to get out of that type of work as soon as possible. She said that the above is her analysis on looking back on the situation and that ROTBLAT never expressed the above to her. She stated again, however, that in her own opinion she would never entrust a person with the background of ROTBLAT at that time on that type of work, for the reasons she gave above.

12) Mrs. BOPST denied that she ever attempted to start a communist party in Santa Fe and remarked that she would enjoy a trip to Russia as a tourist but that she would not like to make her home there or to live under a communist regime anywhere.

13) Mrs. BOPST said that when ROTBLAT returned to England that he did not leave any of his belongings to be forwarded but took them all with him. He did, however, leave with Mrs. BOPST a blank check but it was her recollection that this blank check was to be used to make purchases for him or his friends in England of items hard to get in England. She said that she never used the check but finally tore it up.

14) According to Mrs. BOPST, she did send a letter to ROTBLAT in care of her mother in Washington, D. C., but that such was not to be forwarded to him anywhere but that he had left an itinerary with her and had told her he would stop in and see her mother. He did not, however, know any mailing address where a letter could reach him on his way to Washington and during his stay there, so she said that she would write him and address it to her mother. This letter was purely of a personal nature.

SF #65-4149

15) Mrs. BOPST did recall that ROTELAT told her not to tell anyone that she was seeing him because he was afraid that he would get into trouble with the American authorities for seeing her despite the fact that he had so advised the British representative there.

16) According to Mrs. BOPST, she did not recall ROTELAT ever asking her to burn any of his correspondence with her. She said that she still has some of the letters that he wrote to her.

-- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN --

SF #65-1119

REFERENCE: Report of SA J. JEROME MAXWELL, Albuquerque, 1/23/50.
Aulet to San Francisco, 11/25/50.

SAC, Charlotte

January 16, 1951

Director, FBI

WAYNE ALEXANDER BOWERS
SECURITY MATTER - C
Charlotte file 100-6194

Reurlet December 7, last, requesting authority to investigate this subject who is a student at the University of North Carolina. Authority was also requested to interview Dr. S. T. Emory, Department of Geology, University of North Carolina.

Authority is granted to investigate this subject in accordance with Section 87 of the Manual of Instructions.

Based on your recommendation that Dr. Emory is a reliable individual, authority is also granted to interview him.

Bufile 100-318794

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Dr. Emory.

LOP:mjt

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

65-58805-✓

NOT RECORDED
14 JAN 30 1951

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55 FEB 9 1951

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION SECRET

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

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

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 1/22/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/12-21, 28, 29/50; 1/12, 15/51	REPORT MADE BY JOSEPH C. WALSH
TITLE FOOCASE		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

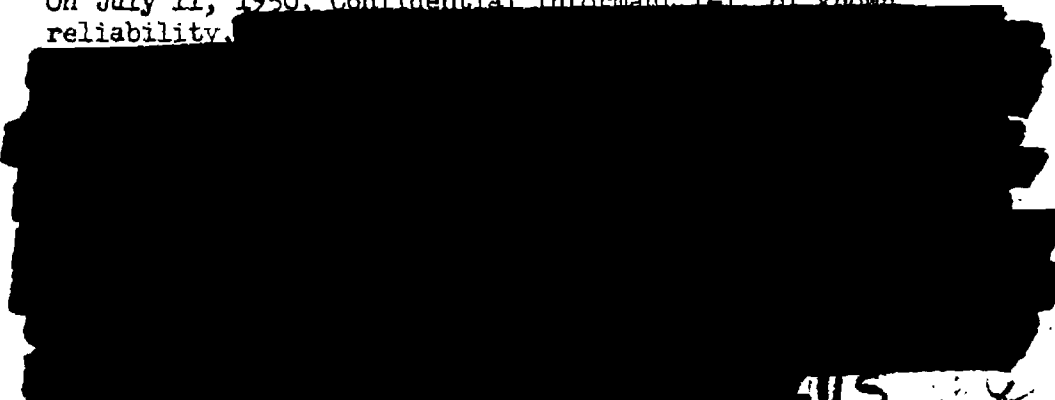
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ELLIOT WATERS MONTROLL, mathematician, former Kellex employee, was associated with FUCHS at Kellex in 1944. He said that he had no social relationship with FUCHS nor did he know of any of FUCHS' friends or acquaintances with the exception of RUDOLPH PETERLS of the British scientific group at Kellex.

- P -

3012 put-etc
CLASSIFIED BY **CADR**
2/18/87

DETAILS:

On July 11, 1950, Confidential Informant T-1 of known reliability, 

The address 419 West 119th Street, New York City, is an apartment building called KINGS COTE; the telephone number UN 4-6640 is the switchboard listing for this building. The residence records of this building maintained by the switchboard operator fails to reflect that MONTROLL resided there.

*Classified by 1-14-77
AR/ky*

SECRET

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edward Schmidt</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (65-58805) 3 - New York	<p style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">65-58805-1489</p> <p style="font-weight: bold;">RECORDED - 45 INDEXED - 45 125</p> <p style="font-weight: bold;">COPIES DESTROYED JAN 23 1951</p> <p style="font-weight: bold;">R 207 NOV 28 1951</p> <p style="font-weight: bold;">Classified by 2355 WAC/DIA</p> <p style="font-weight: bold;">Exempt from GDS, Category 1</p>

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~~SECRET~~

Miss MUSIAL, secretary to Mr. BAKER, Vice President of KELLEX, advised that their records indicate that ELLIOT WATERS MONTROLL was employed there as a mathematician from March 8, 1943 to September 14, 1945 and that his next employment was with Hydrocarbon Research, Inc., 115 Broadway, New York City.

Mr. F. PAUL HAUK, Security Officer, Hydrocarbon Research, Inc., advised that ELLIOT W. MONTROLL was now employed by New York University as a visiting professor in mathematics.

ELLIOT W. MONTROLL, Professor of Mathematics, Institute for Mathematics and Mechanics, New York University, 45 Fourth Avenue, New York City, stated that he worked in theoretical mathematics in fairly close relationship with FUCHS in 1944 while both were at KELLEX. He said that although he was in frequent business contact with FUCHS and the other scientists of the British group, he never became friendly with FUCHS and found him to be of a reserved demeanor and not at all sociable. MONTROLL recalled that during this period there were a number of meetings at Columbia University of theoretical mathematicians of top level importance, that FUCHS had been invited to all of them, but that he failed to attend any of them. Further, MONTROLL stated he recalled having lunch with some of the British scientists at Kellex and that FUCHS was frequently present. During these luncheons he said there were occasional discussions on current political questions. MONTROLL could not recall any instance wherein FUCHS participated. MONTROLL asserted that the only person with whom FUCHS was in any way friendly was RUDOLPH PETERLS, who was a directing figure in the British scientific group at Kellex.

MONTROLL stated that the names Mrs. KUTURA and Mrs. BRACKING are not known to him. He added that they may have been secretaries employed by Kellex, but because of the frequent changes made in the secretarial help there he did not have any one secretary long enough with whom he became acquainted.

- P E N D I N G -

NY65-15136

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Bulet of December 5, 1950 directed that all outstanding leads be reset in order that the present status of the case be reflected.

It is to be noted that by letter dated June 1, 1950 the New York Office advised all auxiliary offices that since HARRY GOLD had been identified as FUCHS' American espionage contact, all leads theretofore received by these offices were to be disregarded.

NY 65-15136

~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informant mentioned in the report of SA Joseph C. Walsh, dated January 22, 1951, at New York, is as follows:

T-1

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

b1

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 65-15136

NEW YORK

At New York City

Will locate and interview STEFAN HEYM (rebulet October 5, 1950) if the Bureau permission is received as requested in New York letter of January 8, 1951.

11485

REFERENCES: Bulet of December 5, 1950.
Bulet of July 27, 1950.

~~SECRET~~

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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.
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_____ 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).

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January 19, 1951

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

SECRET

DAVID SCOTT
SECURITY MATTER - C
New York file 100-97516
Bureau File 100-365793

Classified by 3042 Jut-DFC
Declassify on: OADR
FOGASE 2/19/87

Reference is made to the Bureau letter of January 24, 1950, and your letter of February 28, 1950, advising of information received from a relative of this subject to the effect that Scott was residing in England.

The Legal Attache at London had now furnished information concerning this subject which is contained in the attached copy of his letter of December 6, 1950. You will note that [redacted]

It is not known at this time whether Scott has returned to the United States. However, in view of information which has previously been furnished to your office and information contained in the enclosure it is deemed advisable to institute a thorough investigation into the background and activities of Scott. You are requested to institute such investigation at this time.

You should endeavor to ascertain the subject's present location. If he is not presently in the United States, your office will be considered origin inasmuch as his legal residence is given as New York City. If you ascertain that he is now in the United States and residing in another territory all information which can be developed by your office should be transmitted to the office where he is residing which will be considered origin thereafter. It is noted that in previous correspondence which has been furnished to your office, Scott has resided in the past in the territory covered by the Boston Division. Appropriate leads should be set forth for that office.

A check of the Bureau files does not disclose subversive derogatory information definitely identifiable with this subject. In this connection your attention is directed to the report of SA William J. Flynn dated January 26, 1945, at Newark, in the case of "Philip H. Levy, Internal Security - R", wherein on pages 67 and 68 the name of David Scott who may possibly be identical with the subject is mentioned.

Please give this case your attention as soon as possible.

Attachment

Classified by 2355 WAB/DLB 165-58805-
Exempt from GDS Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite
NOT RECORDED
FEB 13 1951

LGD:jdt

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b1

January 15, 1951

~~SECRET~~

Rudolph Ernst PEIERLS

[Redacted]

[Large Redacted Block]

b1

Classified by 3355 WAB/OL
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~SECRET~~

RECORDED

Classified by 3042 fwt
Declassify on OADR
2/18/87

65-58805-1491

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75 JAN 31 1951
INITIALS ON ORIGINAL - 3

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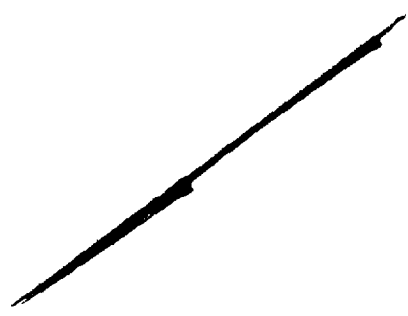
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It would be appreciated if this matter could be treated as urgent.

~~SECRET~~



cc - Mr. D. M. Ladd
Mr. A. H. Belmont

~~SECRET~~

8158

RECORDED - 110

Classified by
Declassify on:

3042 fwt-DTC
OADR
4/3/87

January 24, 1951

65-58805-1491

Re: Rudolph Ernst Peierls

100-344156-2

Reference is made to your memorandum

A review of our files has been made to locate information concerning Peierls which might be of assistance to you

During the investigation of Klaus Fuchs, it was developed that Peierls was considered by fellow employees at Los Alamos to have been one of the closest, if not the closest, associates of Fuchs from both the professional and social standpoint. It is noted, of course, that Peierls was the senior member of the British Group at Los Alamos and that Peierls and Fuchs had been closely associated in their work prior to that time, in New York and Great Britain.

Martin Deutch, a fellow employee at Los Alamos, advised during interview concerning Fuchs that he had been first introduced to Fuchs by Peierls, the head of the British Mission at Los Alamos. He said that Peierls endeavored to assist all British scientists at Los Alamos and had made it a particular point to entertain Fuchs because of Fuchs' apparent loneliness. He said that Mrs. Peierls, whom he referred to as "Mother Peierls," had made it a habit to look after all of the younger men. The Peierlses had boasted, according to Deutch, that all worthwhile scientists in England had spent one evening in their home, and that so had all international visitors to the Peierlses' neighborhood. Deutch said that he also was a guest of the Peierlses in December, 1948, when he visited England on a vacation trip and to confer with British scientists with whom he had been associated at Los Alamos. Deutch recalled that during this visit, the Peierlses had given a cocktail party attended by most of the British scientists from Harwell, including Fuchs. (65-58805-446)

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

~~SECRET~~

E.J. Van Loon
cc - Legal Attache, London, England

Foreign Service Desk

Classified by 2355 WAB/DAB
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Review Indefinite

100-344156
65-58805-1491

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Martin Deutsch was born in Vienna, Austria, on January 29, 1917, the son of Felix and Helene Deutsch, natives of Austria and Poland, respectively. Both are now citizens of the United States and Martin Deutsch was naturalized at Boston, Massachusetts, on February 3, 1941. Deutsch attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1935 to 1941, and he holds degrees of B.S. and Ph.D. from this institute. As of February, 1950, he was a member of the faculty at MIT, in charge of a nuclear physics laboratory. His wife, Susanne Deutsch, according to the reports of two informants of known reliability, attended a meeting sponsored by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee in Boston on the evening of March 29, 1948. This meeting featured an address by Madame Irene Joliot Curie, who made a tour of Deutsch's laboratory at MIT the following day. A reliable informant identified Deutsch's father, Dr. Felix Deutsch, as a paid-up member of the Cambridge Chapter of the Progressive Citizens of America in 1947. Another informant of known reliability advised that Dr. Felix and Mrs. Helene Deutsch attended a reception in honor of Dr. E. K. Barsky, National Chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee on July 16, 1942, and acted as "helpers" in the fund raising efforts which followed the reception festivities.

Investigation in the Fuchs case developed that, in November and December, 1945, Mrs. Augusta H. Teller, wife of Dr. Edward Teller, a fellow employee at Los Alamos, made a visit to Mexico in the company of Fuchs and Dr. and Mrs. Rudolph Peierls. Immigration records confirmed the return of Fuchs and the Peierlses to the United States on December 8, 1945, at Laredo, Texas. These records indicated that the Peierlses were en route to England by way of Santa Fe, New Mexico, at this time. Mrs. Teller confirmed this trip during an interview on February 14, 1950. She stated that this was a vacation trip and that, to her knowledge, Fuchs had not met anyone unknown to her. The trip, she said, was made on the suggestion of herself and Mrs. Peierls.

Dr. Edward Teller advised on interview concerning Fuchs that he had first met Peierls in Germany at the University of Leipzig in 1928. He stated that the Communist Party was perfectly legal in Germany at that time and that if Peierls had any Communist sympathies he would have had no reason to hide them. He said that Peierls has shown no marked political

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interests and had indicated no Communist sympathies. Teller stated that he had later known Peierls in England, and at Los Alamos during 1944 and 1945. When Peierls was back in the United States in 1946 and 1947, he had been strongly in favor of agreement with Russia. Teller continued that he could not recall that Peierls had discussed politics with him when he saw Peierls in England in 1948. He added that he had been at Peierls' home for dinner, along with a number of other people, and that he had sat next to Eugenia Peierls during dinner. He stated that during the dinner Mrs. Peierls had done "quite a bit of baiting" and had called him (Teller) a war monger. Teller stated that Peierls had never told him why he left Germany but that he always assumed that it was because Peierls was Jewish. He expressed the belief that Peierls had met his wife at a scientific meeting in Moscow.

(65-58805-915, page 38)

Edward Teller was born January 15, 1908, at Budapest, Hungary, and his wife, Mrs. Augusta Karkanyi Teller, was born April 30, 1909, in the same city. Both became naturalized citizens of the United States on March 4, 1941, at Washington, D. C.

Dr. Edward Teller was interviewed in January, 1949, concerning the possibility of his being identical with the Edward Teller who was listed on the 1941 roster of the teachers at the Workers School, and he emphatically denied that he was identical with this individual. He stated that he had absolutely no background or qualifications which would entitle him to teach any of the subjects listed by the Workers School. He stated that he was in New York City in September, 1941, and that he taught at Columbia University from that time until June, 1942. The photograph of Dr. Teller

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(116-2713-44X1) b7D
Edward M. Corson, who is known to you by reason of his correspondence with Fuchs after the latter's arrest, was interviewed concerning Fuchs on April 28, 1950. At that time, he mentioned Rudolph Peierls and stated that he was rather displeased with Peierls because Peierls had denied knowledge of any of Fuchs' activities. He did not believe that this could be true, as Peierls and Fuchs were extremely close. He regarded Peierls as cowardly and said that Peierls was undoubtedly afraid to express himself further due to the fact that Mrs. Peierls was of Russian origin and not too many years out of Russia.

Approximately two weeks prior to this interview, Corson was reported by two independent sources



Victor Weisskopf, a fellow employee at Los Alamos, was interviewed concerning Fuchs on March 11, 1950, and at that time he stated that Fuchs was very close, socially as well as professionally, with Rudolph Peierls, who was one of the few who, in his opinion, knew Fuchs best. He said that it was his impression that while Fuchs was not rabidly "pro-Russian" he had shown a disposition to "favor" the Russians to a limited degree, and in this regard he recalled that when Peierls, who appeared to Weisskopf to be quite anti-Russian, made a critical appraisal of Russia during a discussion of the Allies' relations with Russia, Fuchs would answer, "Well, there is the other side of it."

Victor E. Weisskopf was born in Vienna, Austria, September 19, 1908. He received a Ph.D. degree from Gottinger University in 1931. From that time until September, 1937, when he entered the United States and became an associate professor with the University of Rochester, Rochester, New York, he had been a research associate at Berlin University, Berlin, Germany, the University of Copenhagen, Cambridge, England, and the Zurich Institute of Technology.

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Information is available that since the successful explosion of the atomic bomb, Weisskopf has withdrawn from any military research concerning atomic energy, and on occasions has urged international control of atomic energy. He is reported to have said in October, 1945, that Russia was making a greater sacrifice in attempting to preserve the peace than was the United States, and he suggested that the United States destroy its stock pile of bombs for peace. Weisskopf has had association with several individuals reported to be Communists or Communist sympathizers. A considerable number of close acquaintances have described him as loyal, and it is reported that on one occasion, he refused to address the Boston-Cambridge Chapter of the American Association of Scientific Workers, on the grounds that he thought it was a Communist Party organization.

(65-58805-649)
During investigation at Los Alamos, information was received that Mrs. Peierls was considered to be a "character" and that she was loud and outspoken. It was stated that there were many rumors that she was a Russian and had formerly been everything from a private to a captain in the Russian Army.

(65-58805-1366)

As you are no doubt aware, Peierls has been linked in the press with Dr. Leopold Infeld, Polish born citizen of Canada who taught mathematics at the University of Toronto and who, during a leave of absence from the University, returned to Poland where he resigned from his post at Toronto University. "The Ensign," a weekly Catholic paper published in Montreal, Canada, quoted Dr. Leopold Infeld on March 18, 1950, as saying with reference to his tour of England that the work at Birmingham was open to inspection and that there was no secret work on the campus. He said that from Peierls, a German refugee from Nazism, he had learned some interesting details about the British and other atom bomb projects. These details indicated that Britain started work on the atom bomb before the United States did, according to the article.

Our files reflect that a Personnel Security Questionnaire filled out by Mrs. Eugenia Peierls on July 11, 1944, while she was at Los Alamos, reflected that her father, Nikolai Kannegiesser, was born in Russia but is

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deceased, Her mother, Maria Mandelstan, and sister, Nina Kannegiesser, were both born in Russia. She listed her parents-in-law as Henry Peierls and Elsa Peierls, both of Montclair, New Jersey, and stated that they were born in Germany and were German citizens. As references, she listed Hans Bethe, whom she had known twelve years, Victor Weisskopf, whom she had known twelve years, and Chain Pekarls, professor, New York City. Our files do not reflect any information identifiable with Chain Pekarls.

With reference to Peierls' relatives in the United States, your attention is invited to our memorandum number 7467, dated October 31, 1949, concerning Fuchs and Peierls. The Immigration and Naturalization Service records reflected that Heinrich Peierls, father of Rudolph Peierls, made application for an immigration visa on February 14, 1940, at London, England. This application reflected that he was born February 6, 1867, at Breslau, Germany, and had resided in that country from his birth until March, 1939. Thereafter, he resided in England at 9 Adamson Road, London NW 3. His mother was Anna Weigert and his father, Simon Peierls, both deceased. His wife was listed as Elisabeth Marie Peierls, nee Hermann. The application reflected that he intended to join his daughter, Anna Krebs, Upper Montclair, New Jersey. He entered New York on March 13, 1940. (65-58805-251)

The records further reflect that as of September, 1940, Heinrich Peierls was retired. A brother is listed as Siegfried Peierls, New York City, and his two sons were named as Alfred H. Peierls, Surrey, England, and Professor Rudolph Peierls, Birmingham, England. The file reflected a statement by Heinrich to the effect that he had previously visited the United States in 1937, but there was no record of such a visit. The file reflects information to the effect that Heinrich Peierls died on June 29, 1945. 4

According to these records, Elisabeth Maria Peierls, wife of Heinrich Peierls, was born June 1, 1883, at Frankfurt am Main, Germany. Her parents, who were listed as deceased, were Anne Ernst and Carl Hermann. The records listed her sister as Mrs. Helene Fulda, Ithaca, New York. Her sister's address was first given as in care of Dr. Karl H. Fulda, Washington, D. D.


Elisabeth Maria Peierls, in an application for naturalization, set out that she married Heinrich on June 15, 1922, at Berlin, Germany. From this it would appear that Elisabeth is apparently the second wife of Heinrich and is not the mother of Rudolph and Alfred Peierls. She was naturalized October 19, 1945, at Newark, New Jersey. (65-58805-672)

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Alfred Heinrich Peierls, son of Heinrich Peierls, made application for an immigration visa on October 21, 1926, at Montreal, Canada. This reflected that he was born February 24, 1899, at Berlin, Germany, and that his residence for the five years prior to his application was Berlin, Germany, and Schenectady, New York, he having resided in the latter place from 1924 to 1926. The file indicated that Peierls had been connected with the Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft, Berlin, Germany.

These records also reflected information concerning the entries into the United States of Rudolph and Eugenia Peierls, which are known to you. These records reflected that as of February, 1942, the Peierls had two children, Gaby Ellen Peierls, age eight, care of Mrs. A. C. Sanderson, Old Young Street, York Mills, Ontario, Canada, and Ronald Frank Peierls, age six, 323 Rosemary Road, Toronto, Canada. At this time, Mrs. Peierls was residing in Birmingham, England. As of December, 1943, when Mrs. Peierls entered the United States, both children were listed as residing at 323 Rosemary Road, Toronto, Canada. (65-58805-251)



The April, 1949, issue of the Bulletin of Atom Scientists contained an article setting forth the views on freedom of science, as explained by Professor R. E. Peierls and Sir Henry Dale. Peierls and Dale spoke for the possible exchange of scientific information between countries and both mentioned the desirability of scientific intercourse with Iron Curtain countries, and were critical of United States treatment of scientists. In this regard, Peierls is quoted as follows: "One hears a good deal of talk about the dangerous effects of scientists who held subversive views of one kind and another, and this, fortunately, is not taken very seriously in this country. I believe most of you know that in the United States things are rather more difficult in that respect." (65-58805-672)

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You will note that no investigation of Peierls has been conducted and that the information set forth above was obtained collaterally during the investigation of Fuchs. This information is being furnished to you as of possible assistance in making your assessment of Peierls.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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COPY:BW

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W. 1

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - AIR COURIER POUCH

Date: December 6, 1950
To: Director, FBI
From: Legal Attache
London, England
Subject: DAVID SCOTT
SECURITY MATTER - C
(Bureau file No. 100-365793)

Focus

Rebulet March 23, 1950, regarding Subject SCOTT, who visited Guernsey, Channel Islands, where he contacted the Guernsey Communist Party.

This is to advise a further report has now been received from [redacted] stating that Subject Scott [redacted]

[redacted] as in contact with JOSEPH WINTERNITZ, as the Bureau knows, WINTERNITZ is mentioned in the FOOCASE.

[Large redacted block]

JAC:LL
100-0

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DATE

3042 pwt-DJC
2/19/87

Classified by *2555 WAB/DAB*
Exempt from GDS, Category *1*
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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 / Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Disposition of document in J. Rosenberg
65-58236-690

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-58805 - NR dated 7/5/51

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SECRET AIR COURIER

gm

Date: February 7, 1951

To: Legal Attache
London, England

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: FOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

CLASSIFIED BY 3042 fwt-D/c
ON 2/19/87

Classified by 3042 fwt-D/c
Declassify on: OADR
2/19/87

Reference is made to your letter dated December 6, 1950, entitled "David Scott; Security Matter - C," setting forth that Scott was in contact with Joseph Winternitz and pointing out that Winternitz is mentioned in captioned matter.

The only information concerning Winternitz in the Focase was received from John Rindl, a writer and former Tass correspondent in Vienna during the 1920's, who believed that Winternitz probably recruited Fuchs into Soviet espionage in England. He stated that Dr. Joseph Winternitz, a Czech citizen, operated in the late 1920's in Berlin for the Soviets in the recruitment of scientists and engineers for Soviet espionage. Winternitz was a scientist and was acquainted personally with scientific groups. He wrote many articles under the pen name Joseph Lens. He was a member of the Communist Party Central Committee in Germany. He fled from Hitler to Czechoslovakia in the early 1930's. When Hitler entered Czechoslovakia, Winternitz as a Czech citizen was able to secure a visa to England where he remained throughout World War II. (65-58805-1021, 642, page 112)

As you know, Fuchs has advised that he became engaged in espionage upon his own initiative through contact with Jurgen Kuczynski.

In the event that it has not already been done, the above information concerning Winternitz should be furnished to the British without disclosing its source.

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cc - Foreign Service Desk

Classified by 7355 WAB/DLB
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

65-58805
cc - 100-365793

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

REV:mpm

62 FEB 10 1951

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65-58805 Serial 1493

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February 7, 1951

SAC, New York

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Director, FBI

JURGAN KUCZYNSKI, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

65-58805-1493

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On January 25, 1951, a confidential foreign source advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

JS

65-59105

Classified by 3042 *fruit-DTC*
Declassify on GADR
2/18/87

RWS:eev

~~SECRET~~

62 FEB 24 1951

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : Mr. Ladd *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: September 13, 1950

11/18/86
Classified by *3042 PWT/elm*
Declassify on: OADR

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Holmes _____
- Miss Gandy _____

TOP SECRET

PURPOSE:

To furnish you with the amended brief in this case covering the investigations of Klaus Fuchs and Harry Gold.

DETAILS:

This brief has been broken down for convenience into the following main headings:

- I. Summary of Facts. Jurisdiction, Collaboration with the British ~~SECRET~~
- II. Fuchs' Background, Relatives, Activities, Prosecution
- III. Facts Concerning American Espionage Contact
- IV. Investigation Preceding Identification of Harry Gold as ~~TOP SECRET~~
- V. Fuchs' Scientific Knowledge and Disclosure to Russians
- VI. Fuchs' Espionage Contacts Outside the United States
- VII. Identification of Harry Gold as ~~TOP SECRET~~ Confession and Prosecution *(TS)*
- VIII. Gold's Espionage Associates
- IX. Dissemination
- X. Exhibits

The first section has been started with the synopsis of the facts which briefly summarizes the important developments.

Your attention is directed to the fact that considerable information from ~~TOP SECRET~~ has been set forth in detail in this brief. As you know, this information has not been given any dissemination by us, having

Classified by *2555 WAB/DEB*
Exempt from GDS, Category *2, 3*
Date of Declassification Indefinite

TOP SECRET

Attachment
EJL:mab,ed

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EX-125

25

FEB 28 1951

2/12/51 - Critical revised & set through again.

1494

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~~TOP SECRET~~

been received under agreement that it will not be disseminated. There is also contained in the brief highly classified information relating to atomic energy developments.

~~TOP SECRET~~ (26)

In the section entitled "Collaboration with [redacted] only that information dealing with the over-all aspects of our collaboration has been set forth. Incidents such as the Lord Portal affair were not set forth and distorted press accounts dealing with alleged activities of FBI agents in Britain which have no basis in fact, have been ignored. [redacted] (26) b1

The section dealing with "Investigation Preceding the Identification of Harry Gold as [redacted] has, of course, been summarized to a considerable extent. However, an effort was made to indicate the scope of our investigative efforts and to show the information which led us to concentrate on Abraham Brothman and his associates which led to the conclusion that [redacted] was probably Harry Gold and, of course, Gold's ultimate identification as [redacted]. You will note that the interviews with Gold, Brothman, and Brothman's associates are reported in Section VII, together with background information concerning Gold and recent developments. [redacted] (26) b1

It is pointed out that this brief covers the investigations of Klaus Fuchs and Harry Gold. Abraham Brothman, Thomas L. Black, David Greenglass and Alfred Dean Slack are the subjects of separate individual briefs.

ACTION:

None. The attached brief is for your consideration and use as a summary on this case.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: February 12, 1951

FROM : Mr. D. M. Ladd *DLK*

SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

Classified by 3042 *DLK*
Declassify on: OADR
2/18/87
~~TOP SECRET~~

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

PURPOSE:

To furnish you with the amended brief in this case covering the investigations of Klaus Fuchs and Harry Gold.

DETAILS:

Attention is directed to the fact that considerable information from [redacted] has been set forth in detail in this brief. As you know, this information has not been given any dissemination by us, having been received under agreement that it will not be disseminated. There is also contained in the brief highly classified information relating to atomic energy developments. U

~~TOP SECRET~~

This brief has been broken down for convenience into the following main headings:

- I. Summary of Facts. Jurisdiction, Collaboration with the British
- II. Fuchs' Background, Relatives, Activities, Prosecution
- III. Facts Concerning American Espionage Contact
- IV. Investigation Preceding Identification of Harry Gold as [redacted]
- V. Fuchs' Scientific Knowledge and Disclosure to Russians
- VI. Fuchs' Espionage Contacts Outside the United States
- VII. Identification of Harry Gold as [redacted] Confession and Prosecution
- VIII. Gold's Espionage Associates
- IX. Dissemination
- X. Exhibits

SECRET U

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~~TOP SECRET~~

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18 AUG 2 1956

Attachment [redacted]
EJVL:meb:sd: (n/jf)

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Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

53 AUG 3 1956

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ENCLOSURE

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~~TOP SECRET~~

In the part of Section I entitled "Collaboration with [redacted] only that information dealing with the over-all aspects of our collaboration has been set forth. Incidents such as the Lord Portal affair were not set forth and distorted press accounts dealing with alleged activities of FBI agents in Britain which have no basis in fact, have been ignored. ~~SECRET~~ U b1

Section IV dealing with "Investigation Preceding the Identification of Harry Gold as [redacted] has, of course, been summarized to a considerable extent. However, an effort was made to indicate the scope of our investigative efforts and to show the information which led us to concentrate on Abraham Brothman and his associates which led to the conclusion that [redacted] was probably Harry Gold and, of course, Gold's ultimate identification as [redacted]. You will note that the interviews with Gold, Brothman, and Brothman's associates are reported in Section VII, together with background information concerning Gold and recent developments. ~~TOP SECRET~~ U b1

Section IX, dealing with "Dissemination", does not itemize the transmittal of all reports to the Department for prosecutive purposes as this is done as a matter of course.

It is pointed out that this brief covers the principals, Klaus Fuchs and Harry Gold. Separate investigations have been or are being conducted concerning all known espionage contacts of Harry Gold in the United States, and of these, Abraham Brothman, Thomas L. Black, David Greenglass and Alfred Dean Slack are the subjects of separate individual briefs.

ACTION:

None. The attached brief is for your consideration and use as a summary on this case.

~~TOP SECRET~~

SAC, BOSTON

February 7, 1951

DIRECTOR, FBI

GEORGE MILLER;
F. CHASE GODFREY
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Philadelphia letter 1/11/51 reflecting that Dr. J. C. Winters, in contemplation of doing business with captioned individuals, made inquiry concerning them and was advised by a Dr. Curran (first name possibly John), a dentist in Boston, Massachusetts, that Godfrey was "the one whom Fuchs contacted in Boston," and that Godfrey was called upon to testify concerning the Fuchs case. Dr. Curran reportedly stated that Godfrey did important work concerning atomic energy at MIT, that Miller was graduated from MIT, and that both were neurotic type characters, highly intelligent, and experts in their line of work.

The investigations of Klaus Fuchs and Harry Gold have established that Fuchs had only one contact in the United States, and that contact was Harry Gold. Gold, of course, met Fuchs in Cambridge and/or Boston, Massachusetts. Furthermore, there is no information in the Fuchs case to the effect that Dr. Curran testified concerning Fuchs.

In view of the foregoing, there is no basis in reflet for the institution of an espionage investigation of George Miller and F. Chase Godfrey. It is not desired that any further action be taken in this matter beyond interviewing Dr. Curran concerning the statements he purportedly made.

cc: Philadelphia
New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/18/77 BY 3042 pwt-ode

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144 FEB 15 1951

cc: ~~65-99738~~
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- Ladd _____
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- Tele. Room _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

FEB 19 1951 DUPLICATE YELLOW

65-99738-1



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W. 1

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ - AIR COURIER

Date: February 14, 1951

To: Director, FBI

From: Legal Attache
London, England

Subject: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ReBulet November 30, 1950, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

There is attached for the information of the Bureau a copy of a self-explanatory report made available to this office [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

JAC:AB
Enc.

Classified by 12355 WAB/DLB
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Classified by 3042 Aust-Dyc
Declassify on OADR
2/19/89

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- 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 1495 enclosure

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SECRET AIR COURIER

Date: February 21, 1951
To: Legal Attache
London, England
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Subject: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

3042 put - [unclear]
2/18/87

Enclosed herewith are amended pages for insertion into your copy of the brief in this matter. The amended pages are as follows:

- Title page
- Third and fourth pages of Table of Contents
- Pages 4-E, 4-G, 4-H, 4-I, 22-B, 52, 52-A, 52-B, 111-111-C, 117, 226-B-226-D, 237, 241, 248, 255-A-255-C, 262-A, 263-A, 265, 272-B, 272-C, 275, 281, 281-A, 281-B
- Dissemination items 60-65

The following corrections should be made to the index of the brief:

- Beurton, Leon Charles, add 111-A
- Beurton, Ursula, add 111, 111-A, 111-B, 4-I
- Brothman, Abraham, add 226-D, 262-A
- Bruin, John Jack, add 281-A, 281-B
- Cohen, add 284, 262-A
- Fedosimov, Pavel Ivanovich, add name and 4-G, 263-A
- Foote, Alexander Allan, add 111-A, 111-B
- "Fred", add 248, 255-A, 255-B
- Greenglass, David, add 226-D
- Hamburger, Rudolf, add 111-A, 111-B
- Katz, Joseph, add 255-A, 283
- Klopstech, Johanna, add 111-C, delete 111
- Kucsynski, Jurgen, add 111-A, 111-C, 4-I, delete 4-H
- Kucsynski, Ursula, add 111
- May, add 263-A
- Moskowitz, Miriam, add 4-E, 4-H, 226-D

3/14/51
Loren 2-1
2-222-212
Closing file
being prepared

67

65-58805-1496

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

65-58805
cc: Foreign Service Desk

EJVL:mpb

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FEB 26 1951
COMM - FBI

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AB

CAF

Peierls, Eugenia, add 22-B
Peierls, Rudolph Ernst Professor, add 22-B
Rosenberg, Julius, add 4-H, 272-A, 226-D
Sarychev, Philipp Tikhonovich, add 265
Semenov, Semen Markovich, add 255-B, 255-C
Shawcross, Sir Hartley, add 52-A
Shumovsky, Stanislaus Anton, add 255-B, 255-C
Skardon, W. James, add 52, 52-A
Smilg, Benjamin, add 248, 255-B, 255-C, delete 4-G, 255
Smilg, Harry, add 255-B
"Smith, Paul", add 283, 284
Sobell, Morton, add name and 226-D
Stan, add 255-A, 255-B
Swartz, Steve, add 283, 4-H
Vago, Oscar J., add 226-D
Yakovlev, Anatoli Antonovich, add 226-D, 262-A, 272-A, 283, 284, 4-H,
delete 4-G.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

~~SECRET~~

DATE: February 14, 1951

FROM : SAC, MOBILE

SUBJECT: MRS. HOWARD BOPST, nee Elspeth Grant
Route 1, Box 140 B
Carmel, California
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Classified by 3042 *put*
Declassify on: OADR
2/18/87 *test*

FOU CASE

On January 27, 1951, DR. ^{V.M.C.S.}DERIC O'BRYAN, 26 Davis Drive, Montgomery, Alabama, who is presently employed as Chief of the Arctic Section of the Arctic, Desert, Tropic Information Center, Maxwell Air Force Base, telephonically advised a Montgomery Resident Agent that he had a problem that had arisen out of atomic energy investigation at Los Alamos, New Mexico. He stated that an additional problem had arisen in connection with this matter and that he desired to discuss the problem with an FBI Agent in the presence of his wife who was affected somewhat by the newly arisen problem.

On that same date DR. O'BRYAN and his wife, PAMELA O'BRYAN, nee Milligan, were interviewed at their home at which time DR. O'BRYAN requested that the Agent read a letter which his wife had received a short while ago from MRS. HOWARD BOPST, nee Elspeth Grant, Route 1, Box 140 B, Carmel, California. It was noted that this letter was postmarked January 13, 1951 at Carmel. In this letter MRS. BOPST advised that shortly before Christmas two FBI men had come to her home to ask her about "my Pole, JOSEF". MRS. BOPST asked MRS. O'BRYAN if she recalled JOSEF at Santa Fe. MRS. BOPST continued that the FBI Agents had recorded conversations at her house in Santa Fe, and "working from that, one man asked questions, and the other took down answers. It was all so confusing because they made it sound so ominous as though JOSEF were a Russian Agent". MRS. BOPST continued that she is convinced that JOSEF was not a Russian Agent. The letter continued that it happened so long ago she had forgotten what she and JOSEF did say to each other. MRS. BOPST further stated in her letter that the question concerning MRS. O'BRYAN is "Did I offer to give JOSEF an introduction to LAWRENCE MILLIGAN, who was ERNEST BEVIN's secretary?" MRS. BOPST continued that this question meant nothing to her, and at first she denied any knowledge of LAWRENCE MILLIGAN. Then she thought of MRS. O'BRYAN and thought that MILLIGAN must be her father but that she had no idea that her father was in the government. She continued "Did I ever ask you to ask your father to do anything for JOSEF" and asked MRS. O'BRYAN if MILLIGAN was BEVIN's secretary. She further asked MRS. O'BRYAN what her father's occupation had been, and if she, MRS. BOPST, had known what he did, stated

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cc: San Francisco
Albuquerque

INDEXED - 95

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Mrs. Bopst interviewed in Tucson

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DIRECTOR, FBI

February 14, 1951

that she was unable to recall. MRS. BOPST's letter continued that she had seen JOSEF last summer in England while she was there and that he was working on atomic medicine at St. Bart's and is perfectly happy. MRS. BOPST stated that she is convinced JOSEF is not a Russian Agent, but "our conversations seem capable of distortion". She further stated that at Los Alamos JOSEF had felt that the Russians were not getting a square deal (1943 - 1944) and that the FBI was naturally suspicious. MRS. BOPST continued that she had helped the Agents all she could and had promised further information. Her letter ended "Please write me about this, anything you can remember about JOSEF, anything he told you".

DR. O'BRYAN advised that his concern in this matter was the fact that his wife's father's name had entered into the investigation of "JOSEF". He stated that both he and his wife were aware that MRS. BOPST had been very friendly with JOSEF _____, a scientist, who had been employed on the Atomic Energy Program at Los Alamos and further stated that they were aware that JOSEF _____ had been investigated as a "possible Russian Agent". MRS. O'BRYAN advised that in 1943 or 1944 when she and her husband were residing in Santa Fe, New Mexico, she met JOSEF _____ at the home of her mother-in-law, ALLEEN O'BRYAN, 211 Cathedral Place, Santa Fe, where he had come with MRS. BOPST, who was at that time ELSPETH GRANT. She stated that at that time she had possibly a half hour's conversation with him and had met him briefly with ELSPETH GRANT at Santa Fe three or four times subsequent to the first meeting. She advised that at that time JOSEF _____ had been very pro-Russian in his comments but stated that at that time many people in America were very friendly toward Russia in view of the part they were playing in World War II. She stated that she did not consider JOSEF _____ to have been more pro-Russian than many people she knew who were unquestionably one hundred per cent Americans. MRS. O'BRYAN continued that LAWRENCE MILLIGAN, her father, was Regional Representative for the Ministry of Labor in the Southwest Region of England under ERNEST BEVIN for four or five years during World War II, and that she had probably told MRS. BOPST about this in Santa Fe although she has no definite recollection of having mentioned it to her. She advised that she and MRS. BOPST had attended Oxford University together from 1937 - 1940, which was prior to her, MRS. O'BRYAN's, marriage and that MRS. BOPST had known her as PAMELA MILLIGAN. She stated that at that time, however, her father had

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DIRECTOR, FBI

February 14, 1951

been in private business and that MRS. BOPST would probably have had no way of knowing he had been in the British Government unless she, MRS. O'BRYAN, had so informed her. Neither DR. nor MRS. O'BRYAN were able to furnish any further details concerning the relationship between MRS. BOPST and JOSEF _____, and neither was able to furnish information relative to JOSEF's activities. They stated that they had become aware of the investigation of JOSEF _____ through DR. O'BRYAN's mother who had informed them of having been interviewed about the matter by the FBI. Neither was able to furnish the full name of JOSEF _____. With regard to MRS. BOPST's question as to whether or not she had ever asked MRS. O'BRYAN to ask her father to do anything for JOSEF _____, MRS. O'BRYAN stated that she is certain that no such request was made and repeated that her recollection is extremely vague on having ever discussed her father with MRS. BOPST..

The above information is being submitted for whatever value it may be in connection with the investigation of JOSEF _____.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: February 28, 1951

FROM : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE

SUBJECT: MRS. HOWARD BOPST, nee Elspeth Grant
Route 1, Box 110 B
Carmel, California

aut

INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Mobile letter to Director, dated 2/14/51, captioned as above.

The "JOSEF" mentioned in reference letter is no doubt identical with JOSEF ROTELAT, who was formerly a member of the British Mission at Los Alamos, New Mexico.

The interview of Mrs. BOPST concerning ROTELAT is set out in the report of SA RICHARD G. FLETCHER, JR., San Francisco, dated 1/8/51, in the FOOCASE - ESPIONAGE-R.

Jan [unclear] (info)

JJM:mkb
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cc - San Francisco

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DATE 2/18/87 BY 3042 *Just D/H*

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: February 28, 1951

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

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

As a result of the investigation of the Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs' case we have identified and arrested eight persons connected with Soviet Espionage; namely, Harry Gold, Alfred Dean Slack, David Greenglass, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, Morton Sobell, Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz. Brothman and Moskowitz were charged with obstruction of justice and the others with espionage or conspiracy to commit espionage.

In addition, the following seven persons have been identified as Soviet Agents and prosecution is pending or the investigation is continuing: Thomas L. Black, William Perl, Michael and Anne Sidorovich, Alfred Sarant, Joel Barr and Vivian Glassman.

Due to ramifications of this case, numerous other persons are still under investigation as a result of which additional prosecutions may ensue. We have not included in the above Semen Semenov, Anatole Yakovlev and other Russian officials who were identified during the investigation, but have left the country.

In all, more than 45 individual cases were opened, based on this investigation, and countless interviews have been conducted.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

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

11 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Disposition of document in J. Rosenberg
65-58236-730

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-58805 - NR dated 2/20/50

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very well and had worked with him at Los Alamos and in England. She said Rothlat did not attempt to defend Fuchs and did not seem to be in sympathy with him. She felt that the Fuchs case was unfortunate from a scientific standpoint.

Mrs. Bopst stated that she had been informed by her that he was a Communist and was in favor of the Roosevelt type of government, but she gathered from her many conversations with him that he favored socialism. She said he never expressed himself in being in favor of the Communist regime in Russia, but that as between Russia and Germany he favored Russia. She said she recalled no statements made by him showing that he was in favor of the United States.

Mrs. Bopst denied that she had ever gathered any Communist and Communist literature with Rothlat. She also stated that she did not recall Rothlat saying that he had other friends who were all associates at the project who shared his Communist views. She reiterated that she had never heard Rothlat express Communist views.

Rothlat told Mrs. Bopst that he would like to join the RAF because he wanted to take a more active part in the war, but said that the British would probably not let him because "he knew too much" and they would not want him to fall into Polish or Russian hands. She denied that he had ever told her that he desired to join the RAF so he could parachute out in Poland or Russia and tell them all he knew about the project at Los Alamos. She could not recall him ever making a statement that he was going to save the world from another World War by giving Russia all the aid he could to help Russia manufacture the desired weapon.

According to Mrs. Bopst, Rothlat did not tell her that the root of his unhappiness at Los Alamos was his constant awareness that the scientists in charge did not trust Russia and were plotting against her behind her back. She stated that he was unhappy at Los Alamos because he felt shut in; because there were only a few foreigners and he felt he was being watched every minute; because he did not believe in the project he was working on; and because he was anxious to take a more active part in the war and join the RAF.

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Mrs. Neget further stated that now that she knows that Rotblat was working on atomic energy, she feels that it was not fair to Rotblat for the British Government to place him in a position of having access to such confidential information when he had a wife and mother in Poland and a brother in Russia. She said it was her opinion that he did not want to know these facts under such circumstances and, therefore, wanted to get out of that work as soon as possible. She said that this was her analysis in retrospect and that Rotblat never expressed this opinion.

Mrs. Neget stated that she knew Lawrence Milligan and was familiar to her. She stated that the only Milligan known to her was Pamela Milligan O'Bryan, with whom she had attended school in England. She said that she did not know the name of Pamela's father and did not think that he was ever the secretary of Ernest Bevin.

She further advised that while she had been attending the University in England, she had become attracted to the theories of Communism, but that she had distanced them soon after graduation from school. She stated that she had never been a member of the Communist Party, either in England or the United States. She further stated that she had never discussed these Communist views with Rotblat.

Subsequent to the interview, it was learned that Mrs. Neget advised Pamela O'Bryan that she had been questioned concerning "my Pole, Josef," and that she was convinced that Josef was not a Russian agent. She advised Pamela O'Bryan that she had been asked whether she had offered to give Josef an introduction to Lawrence Milligan, who was Ernest Bevin's secretary. She continued saying that this question meant nothing to her at first but that subsequently she thought that Milligan must be Pamela O'Bryan's father, though she had no idea that O'Bryan's father was in the government. She advised O'Bryan that she had seen Josef last summer in England, and that Josef was working on atomic medicine at Saint Bart's and is perfectly happy. She further stated that at Los Alamos Josef had felt that the Russians were not getting a square deal.

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According to Pamela O'Bryan, her father, Lawrence Hillman, was Regional Representative for the Ministry of Labor in the Southwest Region of England under Ernest Bevin for four or five years during World War II. She said that she had probably told Mrs. Sopot about this in Santa Fe, although she has no definite knowledge of having mentioned this. Mrs. O'Bryan was certain that Mrs. Sopot had never made any request of her to have her father do anything for Josef.

Mrs. O'Bryan, who could no longer remember Rothlat's surname, recalled that in 1943 or 1944 she had met Rothlat in Santa Fe, New Mexico, on three or four occasions. She advised that at that time he had been very pro-Russian in his comments. She pointed out, however, that many people in America were then very friendly toward Russia in view of the part Russia was playing in World War II, and she stated that she did not consider Rothlat to have been more pro-Russian than many such people.

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File No: 65-58805
sect 42

Re: Fuchs

Date: _____
(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	
1501	3/20/51	Ny rept HQ	2	2	-
NR	3/21/51	Belmont memo to Ladd	10	10	(b)(1)
1502	4/9/51	newsarticle	2	2	-
1502	4/11/51	Ladd memo to Director	2	2	(b)(1)
1503	4/13/51	CE let HQ	1	1	(b)(1) - (b)(7)(D)
1503	4/30/51	outgoing let	1	1	(b)(1)
1504	4/18/51	Hennrich memo to Belmont & end.	1/1	1/1	-
1505	5/9/51	changed to sheet	1	1	-
1506	4/20/51	Incoming letter & encl.	1/2	1/0	(b)(1)
1507	5/10/51	London let HQ	1	1	-
1508	4/28/51	Nichols memo to Tolson	1	1	-
1509	5/10/51	BS TT HQ	1	1	-

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FBI/DOJ

File No: 65-58805
sect 42

Re: Fuchs

Date: _____
(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	
NR	5/21/51	CA let HQ	3	0	(b)(7)(D)
NR	6/11/51	outgoing let	3	2	(b)(1) - (b)(7)(D)
1510	6/7/51	Hennrich memo to Belmont	1	1	-
NR	7/10/51	outgoing letter	4	4	(b)(1) (b)(7)(D)
1511	9/5/51	changed to sheet	1	1	-
1512	7/14/51	BA let HQ & encl.	2 1/1	2 1/1	-
1512	8/3/51	HQ let BA	1	1	-
NR	8/8/51	Hennrich memo to Belmont	1	-	65-57449-803 see Gold main file
1513	8/21/51	BA let HQ	2	2	-
1514	4/9/51	newsarticle	1	1	-
1515	9/15/51	R/s and encl.	1/3	1/3	-
1516	9/27/51	DDA let HQ	1	1	-

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Retained Released Denied Ref. Pres Prep. FBI/DOJ

File No: 65-58805
sect 42

Re: Fuchs

Date: _____
(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	
1516	10/4/51	HQ let DOJ and encl.	1/1	1/1	-
1517	12/6/51	incoming let	1	0	(b)(1)
NR	11/8/51	Paris let HQ	4	3	(b)(1)
NR	8/11/51	newsarticle	1	1	-
1518	12/18/51	outgoing letter	1	1	(b)(1)
1519	1/22/52	Ottawa let HQ and encl.	1/2	1/2	-
NR	2/7/52	incoming let	1	0	(b)(1)
1520	3/5/52	outgoing let	2	-	see hold main file 65-57449-812
1521	4/15/52	NY let HQ	2	2	-
1521	5/2/52	HQ let State	2	2	-
1522	4/17/52	incoming let	1	0	(b)(1)
1522	4/22/52	outgoing let	3	3	(b)(1)

23 Reviewed 17 Released 4 Denied - Ref. 2 Pres. - Prep. FBI/DOJ

File No: 65-58805
Sheet 42

Re: Fuchs

Date: _____
(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	
1523	4/28/52	Harbo memo to Nichols + EBF	1/10	1/10	(b)(1)
1524	6/2/52	Belmont memo to Ladd	4	4	-
1525	4/28/52	London let HQ + EBF	1/11	1/11	-
1526	6/6/52	CI let HQ + EBF	1/12	1/17	-
1527	6/11/52	Belmont memo to Ladd	1	1	-
1528	7/7/52	Brannigan memo to Belmont + encl.	1/4	1/4	-
1529	7/15/52	WFO let HQ	1	1	-
1530	7/25/52	London let HQ + encl.	1/2	1/2	(b)(1)
1531	8/20/52	Belmont memo to Ladd	1	1	(b)(1)
1532	10/2/52	BS let HQ	1	1	(b)(1)
1532	10/22/52	HQ let BS	1	1	-
1533	12/4/52	outgoing let	1	1	(b)(1)

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Reviewed Released Denied Ret. Pres Prep.

File No: 65-58805
sect 42

Re: Fuchs

Date: _____
(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	
1534	11/20/52	3rd party let HQ	1	1	-
1534	12/3/52	HQ let London	1	1	(b)(1)
1535	12/3/52	HQ let to 3rd party	1	1	(b)(1)
NR	6/19/53	HQ let RH	3	3	-
NR	5/27/53	RH let HQ	2	2	-
1536	6/19/53	NF let HQ	1	1	-
1537	7/20/53	Keay memo to Belmont	1	1	-
1538	7/17/53	Belmont memo to Ladd	1	1	-
1539	7/16/53	Belmont memo to Ladd	2	2	-
1540	7/15/53	AEC let HQ	1/2	1/2	-
1541	7/14/53	Congressman let HQ	1	0	Congress Hr
1542	7/16/53	HQ let to Congressman	3	3	(b)(1)

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Reviewed Released Denied Ref. Pres Prep.

File No: 65-58805
Dist 42

Re: Fuchs

Date: _____ (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	
1542	12/10/53	Nichols memo to Tolson	1	1	(b)(1)
1543	12/30/53	Clegg memo to Tolson	11	11	(b)(1)
1544	12/18/53	Belmont memo to Ladd	5	5	(b)(1) - (b)(7)(D)
1545	3/1/45	3rd party note to HQ & encl.	1/2	1/2	—
1545	2/25/54	HQ let to 3rd party	1	1	—
1546	3/30/54	3rd party let HQ and encl.	1/2	1/2	—
1546	4/6/54	HQ let to 3rd party	1	1	—
1547	8/12/54	CA let HQ	2	2	—
NR	9/1/54	HQ let CA	1	1	—
1548	6/23/55	Nichols memo to Tolson	1	1	—
NR	11/22/55	Branigan memo to Belmont	1	1	(b)(1)
1549	4/4/56	Belmont memo to Himmrich	1	1	—

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File No: 65-58805
sect 42

Re: Fuchs

Date: _____
(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	
1549	4/5/56	HQ let: JAO	3	3	—
NR	9/19/56	Jensen memo to Branigan	1	1	—
NR	11/28/56	Jones memo to Nichols + encl.	1/10	1/10	—
NR	4/12/57	Belmont memo to Boardman	2	2	(b)(1)
1550	10/30/57	Cover sheet for EBF + EBF	1/11	1/11	—
1551	11/26/57	3rd party let HQ + encl.	1/1	1/1	—
1551	12/2/57	HQ let 3rd party	1	1	—
1552	1/20/58	BS let HQ	1	1	—
1553	1/24/58	NK let HQ	1	1	—
1553	1/29/58	HQ a/T: NK	1	1	—
NR	1/30/58	PH let HQ	1	1	—
1554	1/31/58	NK a/T HQ	1	1	—

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File No: 65-58805
Sub 42

Re: Fuchs

Date: _____
(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	
NR	1/30/58	AQ let HQ	1	1	—
NR	2/4/58	SF let HQ	1	1	—
NR	2/4/58	NH let HQ	1	1	—
NR	2/6/58	LA let HQ	1	1	—
NR	2/17/58	HQ let LA	1	1	—
NR	2/20/58	CE let HQ	1	1	—
NR	2/26/58	dull memo to Branigan	1	1	—
1555	2/24/58	CV let HQ	1	1	—
1556	3/11/58	AL let HQ	1	1	—
1557	3/14/58	HQ let BS	1	1	—
1558	3/17/58	CF let HQ	1	1	—
1559	3/19/58	NY let HQ	1	1	—

12 12

Reviewed Released Denied Ref. Proc. Prod.

FBI/DOJ

File No: 65-58805
part 42

Re: Fuchs

Date: _____
(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	
1560	3/20/58	WFO let HQ	1	1	—
NR	4/3/58	BA let HQ	1	1	—
1561	3/28/58	HQ let BA	1	1	—
1562	3/27/58	DE let HQ	1	1	—
1563	4/2/58	CA let HQ	1	1	—
1564	4/3/58	Cleveland memo to Belmont	1	1	(b)(1)
1565	4/7/58	Branigan memo to Belmont	1	1	—
NR	4/24/58	3rd party let HQ	1	1	—
NR	5/1/58	HQ let 3rd party	2	2	—
NR	8/14/58	Short memo to Nease	1	1	—
NR	7/3/58	3rd party memo to HQ	2	2	—
1566	8/15/58	Wallace memo to Branigan	1	1	—

14 14

Reviewed Released Denied Ref. Pres. Prep. FBI/DOJ

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

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

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 3/20/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/20/51	REPORT MADE BY JOSEPH C. WALSH
TITLE FOOCASE		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ADMINISTRATIVE

No leads outstanding.

- C -

DETAILS:

It is to be noted that by letter dated January 1, 1951 the New York Office advised all auxiliary offices that since HARRY GOLD has been identified as FUCHS' American espionage contact all leads heretofore received by these offices were to be disregarded. A review of the file fails to indicate any outstanding investigative leads.

- C L O S E D -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/87 BY 3042 *part etc*

*Plans & Belmont
6-7-51
744*

ce

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edward Scheidt</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 2 - Bureau (65-58805) 2 - New York		65-58805-1501 MAR 22 1951	RECORDED 03-13
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6 JUN 28 1951 FS

NY 65-15136

REFERENCE

Report of SA JOSEPH C. WALSH, 1/22/51, New York.

MR. LADD

March 21, 1951

MR. BELMONT

**REPORT ON SOVIET ATOMIC
ESPIONAGE OF JOINT
COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/6/87 BY 3042 JWC/DJC

PURPOSE

There have been received the galley proofs of a report on Soviet atomic espionage prepared by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. This report deals with the Fuchs, Pontecorvo, Alan Russ May, Greenglass, and Gold cases. The second section deals with Arthur Adams, Clarence Hickey, John Chapin, Martin Kamen, Steve Nelson, Joseph Weinberg, and David Hawkins. The third section deals with technical cases involving breaches of security relative to atomic energy research. While a great deal of the material is reprinted from previously published material and includes voluminous material taken from testimony at the Rosenberg trial, the Joint Committee does take credit in the Foreword for giving "painstaking attention to the task of defending this Nation's atomic enterprise against Soviet agents." Little credit is given in the report to the investigations by the FBI relative to Soviet atomic espionage. In reviewing this report comment is made on pertinent portions of the information set forth, inaccuracies are pointed out, and notes are taken of instances where there is failure to give the FBI credit.

FOREWORD

In the Foreword of this report lies the tone of this entire study in stating that the purpose of the study, as prepared by the Joint Committee staff, was to gather in one place the salient facts about various individuals who have engaged in Soviet atomic espionage. It is pointed out that the report is broken down into three sections. The first section deals with what is termed "Proven Cases of Atomic Espionage." These involve the facts concerning Fuchs, Pontecorvo, Alan Russ May, David Greenglass, and Harry Gold. The second section is called "Charges Not Proven in a Court of Law," and involves the Adams case, information concerning Martin Kamen, information concerning Steve Nelson, Joseph Weinberg, and others, and information concerning David Hawkins. Part III reportedly deals with technical violations of the Atomic Energy Act.

BJL:hc

cc: 65-58805 (Fococase)

Classified by 3042 JWC/DJC

3/12/87

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The Foreword also states that the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy "from its inception almost five years ago has continually given painstaking attention to the task of defending this Nation's own atomic enterprise against Soviet agents."

Comment: The foregoing statement ignores the fact that it is the responsibility of the FBI under the Atomic Energy Act and under the Delimitations Agreement to investigate Soviet espionage in the United States. The statement also ignores the fact that it has been through the efforts of the FBI that the Fuchs, Gold, Greenglass, and Rosenberg cases came to light.

The Foreword also states that since mid 1946 when the Joint Committee and the Atomic Energy Commission took over, the American espionage record so far as is known has been clean and that the FBI and other interested agencies have reported no successful act of atomic espionage committed against the United States from mid 1946 onward.

Comment: This statement is inaccurate. Under date of March 1, 1951, we advised the Atomic Energy Commission that Greenglass had recently stated that in 1948 Julius Rosenberg told him that the mathematics had been worked out for production of an atomic airplane engine, and Greenglass gained the impression that Rosenberg was at that time in possession of these mathematics. The reason that Greenglass recalled this matter was that publicity had been given to the fact that research on the nuclear energy propulsion of aircraft had been worked out. This is the highly secret "NYPA" project. We have determined from the Atomic Energy Commission that the first complete report dealing with the mathematics involved was under date of September 30, 1948. Greenglass testified relative to Rosenberg's remarks in Federal Court on March 12, 1951.

The Foreword lists Pentecover as an individual "definitely known" to have conveyed atomic information and the information concerning him is listed in the details of the report as a proven case of atomic espionage.

Comment: This is not strictly accurate, on the basis of our information. Pentecover is not definitely known or proven to be an espionage agent, although there are strong indications that he defected to the Soviets.

The Foreword also sets forth in speaking in Part II of the report which deals with allegations not tested in a court of law, that "several of the individuals concerned are currently being prosecuted for perjury involving espionage or Communist membership."

Comment: This statement is not believed to be accurate. Steve Nelson, one of the individuals mentioned in the Committee's report, has been indicted for contempt of Congress. Information concerning Clarence Hickey, Dr. Joseph Feinberg, and others has been presented to the Department, but no prosecutions have been instituted to date.

PROVEN CASES OF ATOMIC ESPIONAGE

The first case dealt with is Dr. Klaus Fuchs. It was stated that in December, 1944, Fuchs moved from New York to Los Alamos with other members of the British Mission and worked there until June, 1946. (Page 1)

Comment: Fuchs did not move to Los Alamos in December, 1944. The records of the Atomic Energy Commission at Los Alamos reflect that Fuchs arrived in Los Alamos on August 16, 1944. He left Los Alamos in June, 1946.

It was stated that "Some three years later American security authorities advised Britain of a lead developed in the United States and this brought about Fuchs' arrest, conviction and imprisonment in early 1950." (Page 1)

Comment: This statement fails to give credit to the FBI for furnishing the information to the British authorities. It is to be noted that the Joint Committee is aware of the fact that it was the FBI that furnished these facts to the British.

In connection with Bruno Pontecorvo, it is stated that Dr. Pontecorvo "helped toward the first chain-reacting pile constructed under the Athletic Stadium at the University of Chicago in 1943." (Page 1)

Comment: We have no information relative to this. It would appear possible that what is meant by the report is that Pontecorvo, being an expert on reactors, may have given information to the Canadian Government which was exchanged with the United States Government, and which in turn had assisted in the ideas being put forward relative to the construction at the University of Chicago.

It was stated that during 1944 Pontecorvo "engaged in classified discussions at the Chicago Metallurgical Laboratory." (Page 2)

Comment: Our information is to the effect that Pontecorvo attended a conference of Canadian and American scientists on January 9, 1946, at Chicago. Dr. Compton, Chairman of the conference, advised that no information regarding the atomic bomb was furnished to the Canadians, but problems relating to reacting piles were discussed. It might be noted that Pontecorvo was denied permission to attend a conference at Los Alamos in 1946.

In commenting on the case involving Alan Frank May, it is stated that shortly before World War II ended Dr. May met a Russian military officer in Montreal, Canada, and gave him laboratory samples of U-235 and U-233. (Page 2)

Comment: This statement may or may not be accurate. Dr. May has refused to divulge the identity of his contact in Canada. We do know that he was engaged in espionage in a Soviet military intelligence network. Whether his contact was actually a "Russian officer" or not is not known to us.

In commenting on the ramifications of the Gold case it was stated, "Other individuals connected or allegedly connected with the same espionage network," and then a listing is made of Brothman, Moskowitz, Alfred Dean Slack, Norton Sobell, Oscar John Vago, and William Perl. (Page 6)

Comment: We have not developed any facts indicating that Oscar John Vago was involved in Soviet espionage. He was arrested on the basis of an indictment charging him with making false statements before a Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York. He had been testifying concerning his employment by Abraham Brothman in Brothman's chemical laboratory.

In the section of the report dealing with the nature of the information betrayed, a point is made that Gold had contacted Greenglass on one occasion and Gold's Russian superior was having him make another trip west to contact Fuchs, and Gold suggested that he also contact Greenglass as before and the Russian superior rejected the suggestion. The report states "An episode implying that after the Soviets had gained experience in what Greenglass was capable of telling them they lost much of their interest." (Page 7)

Comment: This statement is not believed to be accurate. According to Greenglass, Rosenberg was very much interested in information which Greenglass was able to produce. It would appear to be much more likely that the Soviets had used Gold only as a courier on the one occasion, but did not desire him to be used as a regular contact of Greenglass.

The report also comments on security defenses in connection with the Atomic Energy Program, and the question is posed as to why Fuchs, Pentecovero, Alan Russ May, and Greenglass were granted access to atomic energy information. It is stated, "The answer centers partly upon the fact that the FBI had no responsibility for security investigations during the wartime period. Not until mid 1946 when the present law controlling atomic energy was enacted did the FBI become responsible for investigating project personnel." (Page 8)

Comment: The foregoing, while giving credit to us, is not entirely accurate. The Atomic Energy Act was signed by the President on August 1, 1946. The Atomic Energy Commission did not officially take over the program from the Manhattan Engineer District until January 1, 1947. Since that later date the Bureau has exercised jurisdiction and conducted investigation under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act.

The statement was also made "It seems likely that present-day security methods requiring a full FBI field investigation of project employess would have barred these four men from access to classified data." (Page 9)

Comment: The above, of course, is a favorable reference to the Bureau's investigative work.

In reporting on the motives which lead to Soviet espionage, the statement is made "To an immature mind such as Fuchs' Communism may have had special appeal." (Page 12)

Comment: While the point being made here deals with the fact that Fuchs was involved in embracing Communism, it does not seem to be correct to say that Fuchs had an immature mind. Actually Fuchs claims that he became interested in Communism while a student in Germany when he felt that Communism was the answer to the fight against the growth of Nazism.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In connection with the confession and sentencing of Fuchs, the report comments on the fact that the question was raised as to whether FBI Agents would be permitted to interview Fuchs in prison. It is stated, "The Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy made the strongest possible representations to our own State Department in favor of this step." It is also stated that "FBI Agents Hugh Clegg and Robert Lamphere visited at length with Fuchs in his prison cell. They developed leads which materially assisted in bringing about the arrest of Courier Harry Gold." (Page 24)

Comment: The above is not entirely accurate. Prior to the time that a positive identification of Gold was obtained from Fuchs, Gold had confessed his espionage activities. Additional details, however, were obtained from Fuchs in England which enabled a more thorough interview of Gold and did assist in straightening out various discrepancies in the stories of the two men.

**CHARGES NOT PROVEN
IN A COURT OF LAW**

The first case taken up in this section deals with Arthur Adams, Clarence Hickey, John Chapin, and others. The entire material on these cases is reprinted from a Committee print issued by the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, dated September 28, 1948.

The statement is made that on October 25, 1944, Arthur Adams entered an automobile registered in the name of Pavel Mikhailov, a Vice Consul in the Soviet Consulate in New York. It was then stated, "Adams was driven directly to the Soviet Consulate." (Page 28)

Comment: We have no evidence that Adams was driven directly or indirectly to the Consulate. All we know is that the car in which he was riding was found parked in the vicinity of the Consulate later that evening.

It is stated that in February, 1945, Adams proceeded to Portland, Oregon, where he attempted to board a Soviet vessel. (Page 28)

Comment: We have no evidence that Adams attempted to board a Soviet vessel in Portland. He did go to Portland, Oregon, and there was a Soviet vessel at dock there, but we do not know that he was attempting to leave the United States via this vessel.

It is stated that at a meeting between Chapin and Hickey, Chapin agreed to meet with Arthur Adams and furnish him with information as to the progress being made in the development of the atom bomb. (Page 41)

Comment: Chapin never told us that he agreed to meet with Adams and furnish him with information as to the progress being made in the development of the atom bomb.

In connection with Chapin, the statement is made that military and investigative agencies knew of the contact Chapin made with Arthur Adams, but made no effort to remove Chapin from the highly secret chemical research in which he was engaged. (Page 43)

Comment: If the phrase "civilian investigative agencies" is to be taken as including the FBI it is to be noted that we had nothing to do with Chapin's continuing or discontinuing his employment.

The House Committee report concludes with the statement that the facts relative to Hickey, Chapin, and Adams reflect a clear case of conspiracy and "the Committee recommends immediate prosecution of the conspirators." (Page 44)

Comment: With reference to prosecution, we of course presented all these cases to the Department and prosecution was declined. In addition, the military authorities declined any prosecution of these individuals.

It might be noted that the House Committee on Un-American Activities obtained much of their information from Larry Kearley and others, and their reports of course therefore contain much material which is not in strict accordance with the facts.

Another section of the report deals with the activities of Steve Nelson, Joseph Weinberg, and others. This is also a reprint from an HCUA report entitled "Report on Atomic Espionage," dated September 29, 1949. It is stated that the Communist Party and the Soviets were aware of Nelson's acquaintance with the wife of one of the leading physicists working on the bomb, and this was

one reason Nelson was assigned to gather information regarding the bomb. It is further stated that investigation of the scientist failed to show participation in subversive activities and the loyalty of him or his wife has never been questioned by the Government. (Page 45)

Comment: The scientist is Julius Robert Oppenheimer, formerly the subject of an intensive Bureau investigation. Oppenheimer has admitted to belonging to a number of Communist front groups during a period prior to 1942. He has had many Communist associates and is the brother of an admitted one-time Communist.

Details on meetings between Steve Nelson and "Joe" at Nelson's home on March 29, 1943, are set forth. It is stated that at that meeting "Joe" furnished Nelson classified information concerning the atom bomb. (Page 46)

Comment: This concerns a meeting between Nelson and "Joe." [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (C) The information was furnished NED by the Bureau and the identification of "Joe" as Weisberg was made by NED. This information has received wide publicity in the past based on the HCUA hearings concerning Weisberg. (b)(1)

Former NED agent Murray testified before the HCUA that on August 12, 1943, a highly confidential informant advised NED that Nelson and Doyle were to attend a meeting at Weisberg's house. (Page 52)

Comment: The date should be August 17, 1943, and the highly confidential Bureau source is [REDACTED]

The HCUA recommended that Weisberg be prosecuted for perjury in denying membership in the Communist Party and in denying acquaintanceship with Nelson and Bernadette Doyle. (Page 54) (b)(1)

Comment: Investigation of Weisberg has been conducted since June, 1949, at the request of the Department directed at establishing perjury on the part of Weisberg. The results have been furnished the Department and we recently requested that they inform us if additional information was desired.

There is also included an excerpt from an article which originally appeared in the American Legion magazine for February, 1951, and which was reprinted in the Congressional Record under date of February 20, 1951, entitled "Our Counter-Spy Setup," by Donald Robinson. This article claims that the FBI endeavored to cover a restaurant meeting which was attended by Gregori Kheifetz and Gregori Kasperov with an important scientist, and that when the Agents got to the restaurant they found that CIC Agents were there trying to listen in on the same conversation.

Comment: This article, which has previously come to the attention of the Bureau, is not based on factual information. We did cover a meeting between Martin David Kamen, Kheifetz and Kasperov in Bernstein's Fish Grotto in San Francisco on July 1, 1944. CIC Agents had also surveilled Kheifetz and Kasperov to the Grotto. However, it is not true that there was any confusion. We had no movie-making equipment in the restaurant. While the article is not specifically critical of the FBI, it does present both the FBI and the CIC in an unfavorable light, and the article is inaccurate.

APPENDIX

Appendix A of the report deals with various published material both in parliamentary debates and various press articles regarding the Fuchs case. No comment is believed necessary on this material.

Appendix B is a reprint of parliamentary debates dealing with Bruno Pontecorvo.

Appendix C is a reprint from parliamentary debates and from the London Times relative to Alan Nunn May.

Appendix D, which is lengthy, is testimony as recorded in the stenographer minutes in the Julius Rosenberg case, Southern District of New York, during the current month.

Appendix E begins with an article from the United States News and World Report of November 24, 1950, entitled the "Inside Story of a Native American who Turned Spy." This is the material which was gathered regarding Alfred Dean Black.

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Appendix G is entitled "Miscellaneous Material," taken from public source material.

OBSERVATIONS

The report as prepared is an interesting compilation of information dealing with Soviet atomic espionage. It would appear that the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has attempted to emulate in part the Canadian Royal Commission's report which received very favorable mention in its dealing with Soviet espionage. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has compiled mostly from public source material a rather lengthy report which they apparently hope will be well received by the press and the public.

At no point in the report is the FBI subjected to criticism. On the other hand, we are not singled out for praise. It is also to be noted that we are not given proper credit for breaking the Fuchs, Gold, Greenglass, Rosenberg and other cases.

The only exception to the above relative to being criticized would be the article which is reprinted from the American Legion magazine entitled "Our Comic-Opera Spy Setup," by Donald Robinson, which does present the Bureau in rather an unfavorable light.

RECOMMENDATION

The above is submitted for your information and it may be desired to point out some of the inaccuracies set forth in this memorandum to the appropriate contacts on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

The material as received did not include Part III, which is described in the Foreword as "Non-Espionage Cases," and dealing with individuals who committed serious security breaches, but who were not Soviet agents. We likewise did not receive Appendix F.

ADDENDUM: LBN:ms 3/23/51

I talked to William Borden of the Joint Committee and went over the above-mentioned references. He will make all corrections. In addition, he will point out in introducing material reprinted from the House Un-American Activities Committee that the Joint Committee did not assume any responsibility for its inaccuracies or incompleteness.

Klaus Fuchs Labeled As 'Deadliest Spy'; Pontecorvo Second

Espionage Damage Indisputably Severe, Atomic Committee Says

A rounded-up picture of Soviet atomic espionage was placed before the American people today by the Senate-House Atomic Committee with the somber conclusion that damage to this country from four individuals has been "indisputably severe."

Summed up, the committee said:

1. An H-bomb scientist and three confessed spies have advanced the Russian atomic program by "18 months as a minimum."

2. In the H-bomb scientist, Bruno Pontecorvo, who disappeared behind the Iron Curtain last fall, the Russians may have obtained the knowledge of "a first-rate scientific brain" and one whose work in Britain was on tritium, "a substance intimately related to the hydrogen bomb."

Fuchs Is Most Deadly.

3. Klaus Fuchs, the German-born naturalized British citizen now serving a 14-year prison sentence in England for passing atomic secrets to the Russians, can be rated the deadliest spy in all history. It added that Fuchs not only betrayed vital weapons data but also was "the great betrayer" of the gaseous diffusion theory behind the mammoth productions at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and elsewhere.

4. Important, even vital, information also was passed on to the Russians by Dr. Allan Nunn May, the Canadian scientist now serving a 10-year sentence for espionage, and David Greenglass, the only American-born one of the four, who supplied the Russians with mechanical details of the bomb and its operation.

The report said that Fuchs was the most damaging of the four and it rated, in order, Pontecorvo, May and Greenglass. All their information added together, the committee said, greatly increased Russian work on atomic weapons. "In other words," the report amplified, "if war should come,

Russia's ability to mount an atomic offensive against the West will be greatly increased by reason of these four men."

As for Fuchs' role, the committee added:

"It is hardly an exaggeration to say that Fuchs alone has influenced the safety of more people and accomplished greater damage than any other spy not only in the history of the United States but in the history of nations."

Costly Mistakes Avoided.

As a result of information supplied by Fuchs and the others the report said the Russians could "avoid making many of the mistakes and following many of the costly leads that inevitably attended the pioneering days of the American program."

It added that Fuchs "took part in the making of the earliest atomic bomb," knew about the ideas and plans for improved atomic weapons and "possessed the insight into the thinking of the period as regards the hydrogen bomb."

As for Pontecorvo, a naturalized British citizen, the report said it was not known whether he supplied atomic secrets to the Communists before he disappeared behind the Iron Curtain. "In any event," the report added, "as of September, 1950, the Soviets acquired in Pontecorvo not only a human storehouse of knowledge about the Anglo-American-Canadian atomic projects but also a first-rate scientific mind."

The report said that May, the Canadian scientist, supplied the Russians with information still not in the public domain six years afterwards.

As for Greenglass, who was given a 15-year prison sentence, the committee report rated him as the least effective of the spies. But it added in the narrow field of his work—on high explosive lens molds—he may have been able to convey practical data "and know-how beyond Fuchs' understanding."

The committee emphasized, however, that its evaluation of Greenglass' contributions "does not detract one iota from the horror of this man's crimes nor lessen his legal and moral guilt."

Couriers' Roles Explained.

Greenglass was the major witness against his sister and brother-in-law, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who were sentenced to death by a Federal court in New York last week for their part in the Russian atomic espionage.

The report also deals with the Rosenbergs and others who had roles as couriers and participants in the Russian espionage scheme.

One of these was Harry Gold, the courier for Fuchs while the British scientist was operating in this country. Gold pleaded guilty upon apprehension and has been sentenced to 30 years in prison.

Of interest here is the disclosure by the committee report that the two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents who worked out the identity of Gold from meager information supplied by Fuchs were Hugh Clegg and Roger Lamphere. The two agents went to England to interview Fuchs after he had been arrested and confessed.

The report explained why only a part of Fuchs' confession has ever been made public. The joint committee said the full text of the confession had been read to the group at a closed session but that suggestions for releasing it all had been turned down.

The reason for this, it added, was no proof positive that "every last shred of information" supplied by Fuchs had been effectively and accurately delivered to the Soviets and put to use by them. It was feared that the published details of the confession might give the Russians "a few added details" of information.

In addition, the report said there was a possibility, however remote, that Fuchs might have deliberately "over-confessed" and claimed to have betrayed secrets which he actually did not in hopes the secrets would be published and thereby reach Russia through the newspapers.

The report undertook to explore why the four men could have betrayed the trust placed in them. Two of the most important of the four betrayers, Fuchs and Pontecorvo, the report pointed out, "labored under especially powerful emotional pressures to use naive and irrational standards when thinking of politics; for both had personally suffered under Fascism and both were refugees from that form of dictatorship."

There may have been, the report added, another partial explanation "for the warped men-

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

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DATE 3/5/82 BY 3042/ptc

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ENCLOSURE
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Post
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News
Star

Mirror

Y. Compass

APR 9 1951

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talities of the spies; namely, an almost diseased yearning to remold the world after the image of their own work in physical science."

Whatever the reasons, the committee concluded:

"In any event, it is evident that a lack of moral standards, combined with an overweening and child-like arrogance—all induced by exposure to Communist recruiting techniques during early manhood—characterizes the atomic spy."

4 Out of Thousands.

The report, released at the direction of Senator McMahon, Democrat, of Connecticut, the chairman of the Joint Committee, said the four out of thousands of persons who had access to secret information since the beginning of the atomic program are the only ones definitely known to have betrayed data to the Russians or any one else.

As to how they were able to transmit atomic secrets the committee report said that part of the answer was in the fact that the FBI, so far as this country was concerned, had no responsibility for security investigations at that time.

Those were handled by the Manhattan Engineering District, the wartime Army project which developed the atomic bomb. No known security breaches in the American program have occurred since 1946 when the Atomic Energy Act established the Atomic Energy Commission and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, the report said. The security breaches, it added, have been in the British program through Fuchs and the disappearance of Dr. Pontecorvo.

New Espionage Arrests

Due Soon, Saypol Says

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, April 9.—A whole new series of espionage arrests, some connected with convicted atomic spies, are due soon, United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol says.

The Federal prosecutor, as he discussed the new prosecutions, also opposed any commutation of the death sentences given two convicted spies for Russia last week unless the pair "come clean."

Mr. Saypol—who prosecuted the condemned pair, Julius Rosenberg and his wife Ethel—made his statements last night on a radio program.

Later he told a newsman that the prosecutions would start in the "very near future." He would not say how many persons were involved. However, he said some were directly connected with the Rosenbergs, and others were "doing the same sort of thing."

Office Memorandum

UNIVERSITY GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : MR. D. M. LADD
SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

~~SECRET~~

DATE: April 11, 1951

Classified by 2355
Exempt from GDS
Date of declassification 10-13-75

- Wilson
- Ladd
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Harbo
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Tele. Room
- Nease
- Gandy

PURPOSE

To advise that we obtained

[REDACTED]

DETAILS

An article in the "Washington Evening Star" of April 9 last concerning the report of the Senate-House Atomic Energy Committee on Soviet atomic espionage stated that only part of Fuchs' confession had ever been made public. You inquired whether we had obtained the complete one.

[REDACTED] was received by the Bureau in a series of cables from Special Agent Lish Whitson in London dated March 2, 3, and 4, 1950. This statement was disseminated to various agencies on March 6, 1950. (ser. 621)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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DATE 3/5/87

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(b)(1)

ACTION

None. This is for your information.

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 13, 1951

FROM : SAC, Charlotte

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

Classified by 3042 fut-D/c
Declassify on: OADR
3/5/87

sub

(b) (7) (D)

[redacted] Durham, North Carolina, a telephone operator for Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company, who has requested that her identity remain absolutely confidential, furnished the following information.

(FUCHS LAST IN U.S. 11/41) (b) (7) (D)

[redacted] said sometime between September 1948 and November 1950 an individual who identified himself as Dr. KLAUSS FUCHS placed a long distance call from a Durham, North Carolina, telephone number prefixed by the letter "X" to a party whom he identified as his brother, a Dr. FUCHS, located at a university in the American Occupation Zone of Germany. It took several days to complete the call but she said she finally got the call through and the parties conversed in a foreign language which she believed to be German but could not understand. It was her impression the party receiving the call in Germany was either a professor or the president of the University in Germany.

(2/1/50) (b) (7) (D)

[redacted] stated this call was placed before the story concerning Dr. FUCHS appeared in the papers so she thought nothing of it at the time and thus was unable to fix the details with any further accuracy. She said she was still employed by the Durham Telephone Company and for that reason was very anxious that her identity be kept absolutely confidential as she was under bond not to divulge such information. She gave this as the reason she had not given the information before, but that it had bothered her for some time to think she might be withholding information affecting the security of this country.

The above information is being forwarded the Bureau and New York Office in view of the fact that from information in possession of the Charlotte Office it does not appear that FUCHS ever visited Durham, North Carolina; therefore, it is believed that possibly the Bureau may desire to have FUCHS interviewed through appropriate channels in order that it might be determined whether or not he may have had a contact at Durham or Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

For the further information of the Bureau and New York, it has been determined that trans-Atlantic telephone calls are only maintained for a period of six months by Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company and, therefore, it would be impossible to obtain any further information in this matter.

cc: New York (65-15136)

65-1320
JTM:WH

5 (b)
437-21
2378
(b)(1)

INDEXED - 33

RECORDED - 33

EX-86

APR 16 1951
13

65-58805-1503

SWZ

~~SECRET~~

cc - Mr. Ladd
cc - Mr. Belmont

(b)(1) S

[REDACTED]

(b)(1) S

April 30, 1951

KLAUS FUCHS

Information has been received from an individual whose reliability is not known, that between September 1948 and February 1, 1950, an individual who identified himself as Dr. Klaus Fuchs placed a long distance call from Durham, North Carolina, to a Dr. Fuchs, believed to be a professor or president of a university in the American occupation zone of Germany, which party was identified by the caller as his brother. After several days the call to Germany was completed and the parties conversed in a foreign language believed to be German.

The foregoing, of course, is not consistent with the facts in this matter. Fuchs was last in the United States in November 1947. His father, Dr. Emil Fuchs, reportedly held professorship at Frankfurt University until November 1949, but his only brother, Gerhard Fuchs, was residing in Davos, Switzerland, during the period in question.

The above is for your information, but should you see fit to discuss it with Fuchs, it would be appreciated if you would furnish us the outcome.

cc - Legal Attache
London, England
cc - Foreign Service Desk

SECRET AIR COURIER

RECORDED - 38
EJVL:djb
65-58805 - 1503

Classified by 3042 pwt-D/c
Declassify on: OADR
3/5/87

Classified by 2355 WAB/DVN
Exempt from GDS, Category 2.3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
70-15-75

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

65 MAY 9 1951

~~SECRET~~

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : MR. C. E. HENNRICH

SUBJECT: **KLAUS FUCHS**
ESPIONAGE - R
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT

DATE: April 18, 1951

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

While talking with Jeff Patterson of MI-5, I called his attention to the attached news dispatch which alleges that Klaus Fuchs helped Britain make a new type of atom bomb, the work being performed in his prison cell. Mr. Patterson stated that Fuchs has not worked on any atomic energy matters since his incarceration; that as a matter of fact he is engaged in sewing mail sacks by hand.

ACTION:

For your information.

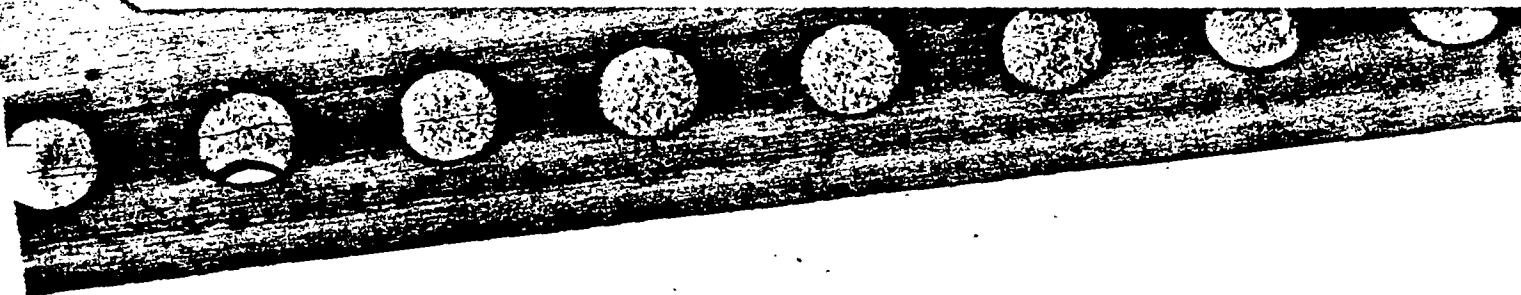
Attachment
CEH:LL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/5/87 BY 3042 *put d/c*

RECORDED - 11
 INDEXED - 111
 EX - 97

165-58805-1504
 APR 1951
 14

61 APR 28 1951



Tolson 0-
 Ladd
 Clegg
 Glavin
 Nichols
 Rosen
 Tracy
 Harbo
 Belmont
 Mohr
 Tele. Rm.
 Nease
 Gandy

W.L.M.
Van E. De

LONDON--A LONDON NEWSPAPER SAYS ATOM SPY KLAUS FUCHS HELPED BRITAIN MAKE A NEW TYPE OF ATOM BOMB -- THE WORLD'S DEADLIEST -- THROUGH WORK

PE
 FORED IN HIS PRISON CELL.

THE STORY IN THE SUNDAY ~~EMPIRE~~ NEWS GAVE NO SOURCE FOR ITS INFORMATION. BRITISH OFFICIALS HAD NO COMMENT.

THE EMPIRE NEWS SAID THE BRITISH BOMB WAS "DEVELOPED INDEPENDENTLY OF AMERICA" AND "IS THE MOST DEADLY WEAPON IN THE WORLD TODAY."

4/16--GE1122A

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DATE 3/5/87 BY 3042 *put doc*

65-58805-1504

ENCLOSURE

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

65-58805-1505

CHANGED TO

65-57449-789

1 MAY 9 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-20/87 BY 3042 *pet-D/G*

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APR 25 1951

~~SECRET~~
April 20, 1951

(b)(1)

Emil Julius Klaus FUCHS

Herrlich

Reference is made to previous correspondence about the above named individual.

[REDACTED]

*Yes
no action
ED*

G.I.R. 3 S
(b)(1)

Classified by 3042 Aut-BJC
Declassify on: OADR
3/5/87

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RECORDED - 38
INDEXED - 38

OST-37

165-58805-1596
APR 28 1951

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

EX-130

Classified by 2355 WAB/DVN
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

61 MAY 8 1951

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FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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65-58805-1506 Enclosure

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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W. 1

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ - AIR COURIER

Date: May 10, 1951 *NA*

To: Director, FBI

From: Legal Attache
John London, England

Subject: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

1492
Remylet January 23, 1951, advising that subject corresponded with the Home Office regarding his proposed denaturalization.

Mr. R. T. Reed of MI-5 now informs that subject FUCHS was deprived of citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies by order of the Secretary of State on February 12, 1951. The reason is given as "disloyalty", and was pursuant to the provisions of Section 20 of the British Nationality Act 1948.

*Info disseminated
5-25-51
EJVK*

Daylet

JAC:AB
65-721

EX-100-3042 *fw-DC*
ON 3/5/87 *na*

RECORDED - 134

EX-65

65-58805-1507
MAY 17 1951

Classified by 2355 WAB/DUN
Exempt from GDS Category 2 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
10-15-75

VASCA

1.82
62 MAY 26 1951

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON
FROM : L. B. NICHOLS
SUBJECT: *FOUR*

DATE: April 28, 1951

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

Lyle Wilson called. I was not in and called him back later. He stated that Lou Cassels, one of the UP correspondents who is very capable and competent had talked to him earlier about the possibility of writing a book on the Gold case and that when he first called me he was going to ask that I see Cassels and help him but that since then he had seen Austine Cassini's column indicating that the Director was going to write a book.

I told Lyle that the Director had written an article in the May issue of Reader's Digest and that he had been requested to do additional articles on other phases of this case when and if appeals are out of the way and that it had been suggested that these articles then be expanded into a book but that the Director had made no definite commitment.

Lyle stated that even so Cassels had stated that he would abandon the project and Wilson feels that this was a move on Cassels' part to vindicate himself as a result of an article which he wrote defending Dr. Condon some years ago.

LBN:mb

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DATE 3/5/87 BY 3042 *put DTC*

RECORDED - 29

INDEXED 29

165-58805-1508
MAY - 8 1951

MAY 21 1951

CRIMINAL

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

MAY 10 1951

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Belmont	.....
Mr. Laughlin	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

WASHINGTON 5 FROM BOSTON 10 T 6-42 P

DIRECTOR DEFERRED

EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, WAS, REBUFILE SIXTY FIVE DASH FIVE EIGHT EIGHT NAUGHT FIVE. JAMES MAHAN, FORMER BUREAU AGENT AND ATTORNEY FOR ROBERT HEINEMAN, BROTHER IN LAW OF SUBJECT FUCHS, ADVISED ON INSTANT DATE HEINEMAN PRESENTLY IN THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING DIVORCE FROM KRISTEL HEINEMAN, THE SISTER OF SUBJECT FUCHS. MAHAN SAID HE DESIRED TO BRING THIS INFORMATION TO THE ATTENTION OF THE BUREAU AS HE FELT THAT

HEINEMAN-S DIVORCE ACTION MIGHT RESULT IN SOME PUBLICITY. MAHAN SAID HE DID NOT ANTICIPATE MAKING ANY INFORMATION TO THE PRESS CONCERNING THE BACKGROUND OF HIS CLIENT, ROBERT HEINEMAN, OR HEINEMAN-S COOPERATIVE ACTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH INSTANT CASE. TELETYPE FURNISHED FOR INFORMATIVE PURPOSES.

THORNTON
HOLD O PLS
IS THIS OK WA
BS R 5 WA DBD
TU DSC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/6/82 BY 3042 [signature]

RECORDED - 53
EX-65

65-58805-1509
MAY 12 1951

cc: Mr. [signature]

66 MAY 22 1951

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-346228

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For your information: _____

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65-58805-NR dated 5/21/51.

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FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
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_____ 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 NR 6/1/51

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[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(D)

NOTE cont'd

[REDACTED]

TS (b)(1)

OF MI-5

At the Bow Street Hearing 2-10-50, Arnold testified that after Fuchs had come to him his father he had introduced W. James Skardon to Fuchs and that on 1-26-50 Fuchs again him, Arnold, before seeing Skardon, at which time Fuchs admitted in response to Arnold's question that he had disclosed information to foreign agents. Skardon, however, testified that he interviewed Fuchs on 12-21-49 and 30-49 and 1-24-50 on which latter date Fuchs confessed Soviet espionage to him. On 1-26-50 he saw Fuchs at the latter's request and

SECRET 2 -

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ments were made to take the statement from Fuchs on 1-27-50, the date of Fuchs' formal written confession. (65-58895-32, 53, 452)

SECRET

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: June 7, 1951

FROM : MR. C. E. HENNRICH

SUBJECT: KLAUS FUCHS, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

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

dk

de

PURPOSE

To obtain authority not to review See References prior to closing this case.

DETAILS

The attached closing report of Special Agent Joseph C. Walsh, New York, dated March 20, 1951, reflects that there are no outstanding investigative leads.

During the investigation of this case in 1950, all references to subject's name were reviewed and the information incorporated in the main file. In view of the prominence of the case, it is believed that all pertinent information subsequently received has been placed in this file. Fuchs has not been in the United States since November, 1947, and, of course, is presently serving a 14-year sentence in England. In view of the above, it does not seem practical to again review all See References.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that all See References not again be reviewed prior to closing this case.

65-58805

Attachment

EJVL:mpm *mpm*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/87 BY 3042 *put-dk*

RECORDED - 43

165-58805-1510
JUN 16 1951

295

*5
EVL*

Harbo

60 JUN 28 1951

EVL

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8581

Classified by 2042 *[initials]*
Declassify on: OADR
3/12/87

[REDACTED] (S) (b)(1) July 19, 1952 (S) (b)(1) \$ u
[REDACTED] (S) (b)(1) \$ u
[REDACTED] (S) (b)(1) \$ u
[REDACTED] (S) (b)(1) \$ u

Information has been developed concerning one
Mr. Thomas Peter Singer, was. Tapan F. Singer and Peter
Annes, who would seem to be probably identical with
captioned individual. (S) \$ u

Our records reflect inquiries from the State
Department during January, 1951, in connection with the
Educational Exchange Program concerning Thomas F. Singer and
Edna M. Kearney, also known as Mrs. Edna K. Singer, who
both gave their addresses as School of Medicine, Western
Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. Thomas F. Singer
indicated that he was born July 19, 1920, at Budapest,
Hungary, and had been naturalized at Chicago, Illinois on
December 9, 1913. He gave his occupation as "Assistant
Professor." He listed no aliases or nicknames. Edna
Kearney indicated that she was born September 27, 1919,
at Nottingham, England, and that she is a United States
citizen. She gave her occupation as "Research Associate." (S) \$ u

Information as of June, 1945, concerning Mr.
Thomas F. Singer, 1166 East 61st Street, Chicago, Illinois,
who entered the employ of the Manhattan Engineer District
(M&D), Metallurgical Laboratory, at the Billings Hospital
in Chicago on March 23, 1944, is available from M&D. (S) \$ u

Classified by R 3515
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

65-58805-
NOT RECORDED
136 JUL 20 1951

100-345849
cc - 65-58805
cc - Legal Attache *[initials]*
London, England 7/10/51 *[initials]*

SECRET AIR COURIER

FOREIGN SERVICE DESK

1 SEP 20 1951
Mr. Baumgardner

CLASS. & EXT. BY *[initials]*
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 2/21/90

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BJV:ene

~~SECRET~~

Singer's Personnel Security Questionnaire, executed in February, 1944, in connection with this employment confirms the above information about his birth and entry into the United States. It reflects, however, that he was naturalized in the U. S. District Court at Chicago, Illinois, on December 9, 1943. (S) u

His father, Emmanuel Singer, a wholesale merchant, was born in Hungary and the father's last known location was Budapest, Hungary. Singer's mother, who resided at the same address as Singer, is divorced from the father and remarried. Her maiden name was Alice Schoenberg and her name from her second marriage is Mrs. Alice Shybeko. She was also born in Budapest, Hungary. (S) u

Singer attended schools in Hungary and took a course in chemistry at New York University during 1938 and 1939. He attended the University of Chicago from 1939 to June, 1941, and received a B.S. degree in bio-chemistry. He continued at the University of Chicago until 1944 and he received a M.S. degree in medical chemistry in August of 1942, and was scheduled to receive a Ph.D. degree in March, 1944. (S) u

Prior to employment with the Metallurgical Laboratory, Singer was engaged with the George Williams College at Chicago, Illinois, as a part time instructor in chemistry from September of 1943 to March, 1944. Beginning in July, 1942, he was engaged in part time employment as a Research Assistant in medicine with the University of Chicago.

Amongst the references listed by Singer were Dr. Benjamin Miller, a Major in the U. S. Army and Dr. Zelma B. Miller, both of Bethesda, Maryland. Major Miller and Zelma Miller are husband and wife. (S) u

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Investigation conducted by us developed that on October 8, 1944, Arthur Adams, known Soviet agent, was observed contacting Zelma Miller while she was in New York City, en route to her home in Maryland. At that time it was determined that Mrs. Miller had in her possession a copy of "The Communist," which was then the official monthly publication of the Communist Political Association. It had also been determined that on January 15, 1944, Dr. Clarence Hiskey visited Benjamin Miller's room at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, and spent the evening with him. Arthur Adams and Clarence Hiskey were associates who were identified with espionage activities in connection with the project of the MED and both have been connected with Communist activities. (S) u

Investigation of Singer by the MED did not disclose any association by him in Communist activities and in June, 1945, Singer was interviewed. Singer stated that he met Benjamin Miller in 1941 in connection with his work at the University of Chicago where Miller was either an Assistant Professor or Associate Professor in the Department of Medicine, a senior faculty member, while Singer was a Research Assistant in the Department of Medicine and a junior faculty member. He stated that he met Zelma Baker Miller in connection with his work at the Billings Hospital where they worked in the same laboratory from January, 1942, to about September, 1943. He said that he came to know Mrs. Miller quite well and through her developed social connections with both Mr. and Mrs. Miller. He felt that he was rather intimately acquainted with the Millers while they were in Chicago. He disclaimed any knowledge of any Communist activities on the part of the Millers. (S) u

Singer described himself as 5'10" tall, 138 pounds, brown hair, brown eyes, sallow complexion, and single. (S) u

You will note that while Singer's employment by MED and Mrs. Singer's English background render it possible that the Singers are known to Fuchs, [REDACTED] Fuchs has insisted that his espionage activities in the United States involved contact with one person only, namely Harry Gold. It would, nevertheless, be appreciated if Fuchs' (S) u

(S) (7) (D)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

ements concerning the Singers, particularly with respect to Communist sympathies or activities, could be obtained. We would also appreciate receiving any information you might have on Edna Kearney Singer. (S) u

[REDACTED]

(S) u

(b) (7) (D)

~~SECRET~~