Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI DATE: 5-27-53

FROM : SAC, Richmond (65-1657)

SUBJECT: ESPIONAGE AND INTERNAL SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS
KLAUS E FUCHS

While at the German Document Military Section of the Departmental Records Branch, AGO, U.S. Army, Alexandria, Virginia, it was brought to the attention of an Agent of this office that, contained in the captured German records is a book printed by the Gestapo in 1941 with the translated title of "Personality File of Suspected Soviet Agents". Mr. RICHARD BAUER, an employee of the AGO, pointed out to the Agent that, appearing on page 51 of this book is the name "KLAUS FUCHS, stud. phil. born December 29, 1911, Russelsheim; RCHA Kiel". This book contained approximately 140 pages listing names of suspected Soviet agents. Mr. BAUER related that this book, which is catalogued under the classification of "EAP 113/13", German Document Section, is available for loan to government agencies for periods of thirty days, which loan is renewable.

Mr. BAUER also informed that the records of the German ABWEHR (Military Intelligence) reflect the following information on persons who are designated in the records as agents of the ABWEHR:

KARL MAXIMILIAN SUCHERSTEIN, code name "D-78", born May 25, 1899, Vienna Austria; Profession: Official of the US Consulate General, Vienna, Austria, noted of date June 1, 1944. Speaks perfect english. Country against which used: America. SUCHERSTEIN had been working for ABWEHR since March, 1938. The card contained a note "cannot be used as of June 1, 1944".

JOSEPH SPALTH, doctor of philosophy, code name "FRUH" and "2060"; profession, physicist & meterologist. Born October 2, 1897, Frieberg, Switzerland. Residence Rue Diotora 71, Genervia, Switzerland. Speaks German and French. Began working for Germans March 19[illegible]. Last noted contact was May 19[illegible]. Country against which used is the United States of America.

KARL DOPPL, born October 10, 1905, Vienna, Austria. Profession: official of the United States Consulate, Vienna, Aus-

WPL:dec

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/4/87 BY 3042 Put DC per Release

65-58805-

NOT RECORDED
135 MAY 29 1953

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-48824-841

tria. German citizen. Working for Germans from June 6, 1944 to September 30, 1944 against the United States. As of the latter date a note on the card stated that LOPFL could not be used. Speaks English.

JIRIHOVSKY, (not known if this is first or last name), code name "SO 2529", Merchant, Czechoslovakia citizen. Card contained note "was sent to United States". Last note on record was October 1, 1938.

The Bureau is requested to advise Richmond if it is desired that RICHARD BAUER, German Documents Section, AGO, U.S. Army, be recontacted for any additional names of ABWEHR Agents where it is indicated that those individuals were used against the United States. Mr. BAUER works with these records constantly and has stated that it is probable that names, other than those appearing above, will appear as he continues his review of the ABWEHR records.

It is suggested also that, if not already available, the book "Personality File of Suspected Soviet Agents", might be of interest to the Bureau.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 6/29/53

FROM : SAC, Norfolk

SUBJECT: KLAUS FUCHS
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/6/87 BY 3042 /wt-b/c

On 6/19/53 FLOYD SCHLECHTE, 3515 Chesapeake St., Hampton, Va., who is presently employed in the Instrument Research Division of NACA, Langley Air Force Base, Va., appeared at the Norfolk Office and advised that he had met the captioned subject at Bolling Field, Washington, D. C., in April, 1943, and at the Richmond Air Base, Richmond, Va., during his assignment there from Sept., 1943, until Feb., 1944. SCHLECHTE advised that while at Bolling Field he was a member of the 16th Photographic Unit and at Richmond was a member of the 443rd Fighter Squadron. He stated that FUCHS was wearing a uniform of the U. S. Air Force and exhibited to him an identification card reflecting he was connected with the Atomic Energy Commission. He advised that he felt certain from the photograph of FUCHS that appeared in the Saturday Evening Post and from his conversations with the captioned subject that this was the same person who was arrested by the British for furnishing restricted information concerning Atomic Energy matters to Russia.

He stated FUCHS advised him that he was a graduate of the University of Bristol in England and had prepared a thesis on gaseous diffusion.

SCHLECHTE stated that a member of his Fighter Squadron, whose last name was BURKE and whose first name he did not recall, but who was assigned to the orderly room, told him late in 1943 or early 1944 that another member of the Fighter Squadron by name of SMITH, first name unknown, had received a letter from FUCHS which had been mailed from somewhere in the U. S., shortly after FUCHS was transferred to another part of the U. S. He stated he did not know the contents of this letter and was not aware that any special significance was attached to this letter; however, he was reporting it for whatever value it might have at this time.

SCHLECHTE advised that his permanent home is in Waco, Nebr.; that he entered the Army Air Force in Feb., 1943, and was honorably discharged in Feb., 1946. He stated that another reason he was furnishing this information was that in March, 1953, while employed at NACA he fainted and while in a semiconscious condition mentioned the fact that he had known KLAUS FUCHS and he was of the opinion that his associates thought he was delirious.

The above matter is being called to the Bureau's attention for information purposes.

JSS:smb

Fuchs entered United States in December 1943. Info obtained among Fuchs's not known contacts to Washington D.C. area until July 1944 RG 6/29/53

RECORDED-77

65-58805 1536

INDEXED-77

EX. - 109

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: July 20, 1953

FROM : V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: KLAUS FUCHS

Tolson
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Candy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/6/82 BY 3042 per release

Reference is made to letter dated July 14, 1953, received from Representative W. Sterling Cole of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. You will recall that Representative Cole suggested that a re-interview of Fuchs might be of value. The CIA received a similar letter from Cole.

On July 17, 1953, Ralph Clark of the CIA advised Liaison Agent Papich that Allen Dulles had instructed him to review the matter. Clark stated that the CIA was not interested in becomming involved in a re-interview of Fuchs and that it was Dulles' opinion that such an interview should be handled by the Bureau. Clark stated that Dulles did not wish to be abrupt with the Committee and to the contrary he wanted to handle the matter as tactfully as possible. Dulles therefore is handling the reply and will personally contact Cole. He will advise the latter concerning obstacles which might be encountered with the British and he will point out that the CIA is continually on the alert for any new information which might be related to the Fuchs case. In order to impress Cole that the CIA desires to be fully cooperative, Dulles will inform the Congressman that the CIA will instruct Herbert I. Miller, CIA official now in London, to be on the alert for any new information concerning the Fuchs case. Miller is a CIA Specialist on Atomic Energy matters and he has been in London for the past two or three weeks discussing miscellaneous Atomic Energy matters with British authorities. Miller will be instructed to report any information that is volunteered to him concerning Fuchs. Dulles is also informing the CIA London office that if any such information is received it should immediately be referred to the Bureau's Legal Attache. Clark exhibited a copy of a cable which was sent to the CIA office in London wherein Dulles officially instructed Miller not to become involved in any investigative action.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-90750

ACTION:

The above is being referred to the attention of the Espionage Section.

RECORDED - 109 65-58805-1537

INDEXED - 109

G. I. R.

JUL 24 1953

SJP:bja

cc: Lamphere

ESP

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: July 17, 1953

FROM : MR. BELMONT

SUBJECT: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/6/87 BY 3442 Put-Etc

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated July 16, 1953, regarding the letter from Congressman Cole, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, dated July 14, 1953, suggesting that a reinterview might be had of Fuchs. The Bureau prepared a reply to the Congressman, taking the position that we conducted a most thorough interview of Fuchs and covered all points. We do not specifically state that we feel a reinterview isnot advisable but we point out that if it is deemed desirable to do so, we have the channels for it. The Director approved this letter but suggested that we first show it to Admiral Strauss, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The letter was shown to Strauss at 1:30 P.M. today. After reading it, he stated he concurred wholeheartedly in the Bureau's reply and intended to make a reply in the same general vein to the letter directed to him in this matter by the Congressman. Strauss asked if he could have a copy of our letter.

You will recall that Strauss, by letter of July 15, 1953, advised that he had received a letter from Congressman Cole regarding Fuchs and would appreciate discussing the matter with the Director. Strauss advised today that the letter from the Bureau to Cole answered all the questions he had in this matter and that, therefore, he had no further points that he wished to discuss with the Director on this matter. He stated we could consider his letter of July 15 as completely handled.

65-58805-1538

RECORDED-57

EX-124

ACTION:

It is recommended that we furnish to Strauss a tickler copy of our letter of July 16, 1953, to Congressman Cole.

ADDENDUM:

At 2:30 p.m. today I showed the proposed reply to Congressman Cole to Mr. William Rogers of the Department. After reading it he stated it was a very good letter and he approved it's being sent.

D.M.LADD

CWB:WMJ

27 AUG 6 1953

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

~~SECRET~~

DATE: July 16, 1953

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: DR. KLAUS FUCHS
ESPIONAGE - R
(BuFile 65-58805)

3042 Put-D

3/6/87

An answer has been prepared to the letter from Congressman Sterling Cole, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, who, in his attached letter of July 14, 1953, suggests that a reinterview might be had of Dr. Klaus Fuchs to determine whether there was any material which he supplied to the Soviets which he thought too insignificant to mention in 1950, and whether he should be interviewed to determine whether he knew of any other sources the Soviets had within the atomic program. [redacted]

In preparing our answer, which is attached, we are taking the position that we conducted a most thorough interview of Fuchs and covered all points whether we believed they had any apparent significance or not. We point out that Fuchs admitted that he furnished some information to the Soviets on research being done to perfect a Hydrogen bomb. (It is felt that Cole's letter may be referring to the progress which has been made in the production of a Hydrogen bomb). With respect to the implied question that Fuchs might have information concerning other persons who furnished data to the Soviets on atomic energy, we point out that this matter was most thoroughly gone into with Fuchs, and he categorically stated he knew of no such persons. It is to be recalled that the Bureau representatives who questioned Fuchs spent a great deal of time on this point. We close our letter without specifically stating we think it not advisable to have Fuchs reinterviewed, but we point out if it is deemed desirable to do so, we have the channels to raise such a matter. This was placed in the letter in order that CIA or some other agency may not jump on this matter and press for an interview of Fuchs by their representatives. ~~SECRET~~

It would appear possible that Congressman Cole was merely trying to reopen the Fuchs matter in order to gain additional information which would result in favorable publicity for his committee.

EX-112

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

RECORDED-57
INDEXED-57

65-58805-1539

RJL:awm
Attachment

~~SECRET~~

Classified by
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

SECRET

RECOMMENDATION

There is attached for your approval a proposed answer to Congressman Cole's letter.

I think had should have proposed letter cleared by Mr Rogers

Sadd: 7-16
You but first show it to Admiral Strauss. Try & get it done (call) today.

Classified by
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

SECRET

(Copy)

SECRET

UNITED STATES
ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

SECURITY INFORMATION

Declassified

15 July 1953

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Le[illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gearty
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Sizoo
Miss Gandy

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have received today a letter from Sterling Cole, Chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, in which he suggests that a re-interview of Dr. Klaus Fuchs and a re-analysis of that case might prove of value. I understand that a similar letter has been sent to you.

Before answering Mr. Cole, I would appreciate the opportunity of discussing the matter with you. Could you let my office know when it would be convenient for me to come down and talk to you about it.

Faithfully yours,

Lewis L. Strauss

Lewis L. Strauss
Chairman

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/6/87 BY 3042 /ust DJC
Per release

1 ENCL.
57

RECORDED-57
EX-124
165-58805-1540

7/17/53
memo Belmont to Sullivan (handled)
C.W.B.

AUTHENTICATED July 16 1953
U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
BY: Lewis L. Strauss
DOCUMENT NO. LIV-33-18

Declassified 10/14/54
by form WA-108 rec'd from AEC
RJT 10/29/54

This material contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the espionage laws, Title 18, U.S.C., Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

53 AUG 5 1953

~~TOP SECRET~~
~~FOR SECRET~~
~~EXPEDITE PROCESSING~~
~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~
Unclassified

FORM AEC-124
(REV. 1-48)

TOP SECRET COVER SHEET

U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

CAUTION

THIS DOCUMENT IS CLASSIFIED TOP SECRET

THE CIRCULATION OF THIS DOCUMENT SHALL BE LIMITED TO THOSE PERSONS WHO ARE AUTHORIZED TO HAVE THE INFORMATION IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTIES.

1. This cover sheet shall be placed on all TOP SECRET documents immediately after preparation.
2. Each person who has access to TOP SECRET documents must be familiar with the requirements of GM Bulletin 19 which sets forth the methods for the safeguarding of and accountability for TOP SECRET documents.
3. As soon as a TOP SECRET document is no longer needed by a custodian, the document should be returned to the official whose authenticating symbol appears thereon.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/6/87 BY 3042 fwt-DOE
per release

TOP SECRET COVER SHEET

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—58238-1

65-58805-1540

FORM WA-108
Rev. (5-52)

UNITED STATES ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
Notice of Reclassification

October 14, 1954
(Date)

TO: J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM: Central Document Control Office, Division of Security, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, 1901 Constitution Avenue, Washington 25, D. C.

Authority to reclassify the below listed TOP SECRET document(s) to Unclassified has been received from L. L. Strauss, on 10/13/54.

It is requested that the new classification be marked on the document(s) as prescribed by Bulletin GM-SEC-5, paragraph 15 g, and that this form be completed and returned to this office.

Identification Number of Document(s), or if Unnumbered a Brief Unclassified Description

LIV-33-1A - Ltr to J. Edgar Hoover from Strauss, Re: Cong. Cole's ltr of 7/14/53, Dr. Klaus Fuchs.

65-58805-1540

William T. Riley
Chief, Central Document Control Office
Division of Security, Washington, D. C.

Per Frances I. Maske
Frances I. Maske

(Date)

TO: Central Document Control Office, Division of Security, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, 1901 Constitution Avenue, Washington 25, D. C.

FROM:

The classification of the above-listed TOP SECRET document(s) has been changed on this date.

CC of the form rec'd DCW Bates 10/29/54 for return to AEC BGJ

Signature and Title of Person
Making Change in Classification
65-58805-1540-A

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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).

__1__ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Congress ltr 7-14-53, from the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy does not fall under F.O.I.A.

☐ For your information: _____

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-58805-1541

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

65-58805-1541

SECRET

PURSUED - 64

EX-126

July 16, 1953

VIA LIAISON

G. I. R. -

Honorable W. Sterling Cole
Chairman
Joint Congressional Committee
On Atomic Energy
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Classified by 3042 Aut-OADR
Declassify on OADR
3/6/82

My dear Congressman:

Careful consideration has been given to your letter of July 14, 1953, which suggests that a reinterview of Dr. Klaus Fuchs might be of value. During the interviews of Fuchs by our representatives in May, 1950, he was questioned in great detail concerning all information he furnished to the Soviets regardless of its apparent significance. We, of course, cannot categorically state that he did not withhold information from us or from the British Government representatives who interviewed him. Fuchs professed to have detailed all information he could recall concerning data passed to the Soviets relating to atomic energy with the exception that he declined to go into full technical details concerning atomic research in England furnished to the Soviets after his return to England in June, 1946. He based this on the fact that there was not at the time of the interview a full exchange of information between the United States and British Governments on atomic research. Fuchs stated he had furnished this data to the British authorities as it pertained solely to British atomic research. [redacted] (b)(1)

[redacted] SECRET

It should be pointed out that other [redacted] (b)(1)

SECRET

BJLsawn

Delivered to Cong. Cole 7/17/53 S.D. Cole

Classified by [redacted]
Exempt from GDS, Category [redacted]
Date of Declassification Indefinite
10-15-73

Fuchs claimed to have furnished no information to his Soviet contact in the United States concerning research on the Hydrogen bomb. He claimed this was primarily because he did not have a clear understanding of the research being done and was afraid any report he made would be a confused one. He admitted furnishing some information to his Soviet contact in England concerning research on the Hydrogen bomb. It is to be pointed out the information developed in interviews of Fuchs was furnished by us to the Atomic Energy Commission and to other interested Government agencies. ~~SECRET~~ U

[redacted]

SECRET

As you know, Fuchs is presently incarcerated in England and it would, of course, be necessary to obtain the consent of the British Government if it were thought necessary to reinterview him. At the time our representatives concluded their interviews of Fuchs arrangements were made with the appropriate British authorities so that additional questions could be asked of Fuchs if it was thought necessary to do so. Some additional questions were asked of Fuchs through our liaison with the British authorities following the conclusion of our interviews in May, 1950. [redacted] (b)(1)

[redacted] (b)(1)

[redacted] S Should you have definite reasons to believe further interviews would be of real value, our channel remains open to effect such interviews. U

This letter contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the espionage laws, Title 18, U.S.C., Sections 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

Sincerely yours,

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

SECRET

DATE: December 16, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: KLAUS FUCHS

Mr. Parsons of the London Sun Dispatch, Circle 6-6535 telephoned the Bureau and talked to Crosby on December 15, 1953. Mr. Parsons stated he understood that American authorities had approached British authorities for permission to interview Klaus Fuchs after that individual has completed his sentence. Mr. Parsons continued that the efforts of American authorities to secure Fuchs had not been denied by the American Embassy in London.

Parsons inquired whether the Bureau is attempting to interview Klaus Fuchs further and if the Bureau were not, whether we knew of any other agency which was attempting to talk to Fuchs. Crosby told Mr. Parsons the Bureau had no comment on his question.

G. I. R. 3

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont

FEC:ima

(b)(1)
S

(b)(1)

JAN 8 1954

RECORDED - 10 165-58805-1542

DEC 28 1953

~~52 JAN 4 1954~~

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office lum • UNITE VERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

SECRET

DATE: 12/30/53

FROM : H. H. CLEGG

SUBJECT: KLAUS FUCHS
ESPIONAGE - R

Classified by 3042 fwt-DJC
Declassify on: OADR
3/6/82

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Kim Gandy

SYNOPSIS

In a memorandum dated 12/18/53 from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd it was stated that while in a discussion with General Leslie Groves he raised the question of Fuchs' name having appeared in Israel Halperin's notebook in Canada. General Groves indicated that if he had had the information it would have meant something to him. The memorandum stated why the information had not been furnished to General Groves. The Director instructed that this matter be carefully reviewed to make certain that we were on our toes.

The following pertinent facts were developed:

Halperin was born 1/5/11 in Canada and is a Canadian citizen. He received a Ph.D. Degree at Princeton University in 1936 and taught mathematics at Harvard University in 1937-39. Since then he has taught at Queen's University in Canada, except during 1942-45 when he was on military leave serving in the Canadian Army where he worked on secret projects. Documents removed from the Russian Embassy in Ottawa, Canada, in 9/5/45 by Igor Gouzenko, a code clerk, revealed Halperin was part of a Soviet military intelligence network; had furnished information on Canadian research and had been asked for but was unable to obtain information on Uranium 235. The Bureau was advised of this in November 1945.

Halperin was arrested 2/15/46 by the RCMP and charged on 3/29/46 with violating the Officials Secrets Act and conspiracy to furnish information to the USSR. Charges were dismissed because a co-conspirator refused to testify against Halperin.

At time of arrest, a notebook and diary containing over 700 names, consisting of business firms, individuals, their spouses, minor children and incomplete names, were obtained by the RCMP from Halperin's home and a photostat of

SECRET

COPIES DESTROYED
R 872 NOV 16 1960

RECORDED-19 65-58805-1543

JAN 11 1954

FHS:hd & gsr
CC - Mr. Belmont

55 JAN 18 1954

SECRET

Classified by 235 SWAS/DVN
Exempt from GDS Category 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
10-15-84

the documents was furnished to the Bureau liaison representative in Ottawa, Canada, who sent the photostat to the Bureau on 3/12/46. These documents were made available to the British Intelligence by RCMP, which fact was known to the Bureau, but the Bureau was not aware at that time that the British authorities did not take copies of the documents. All the names were not searched through the Bureau indices until subsequent to March 1950 but on 6/11/46 copies of the documents were sent to interested field offices with instructions for the offices to identify the persons listed in the documents and to submit a report on each individual identified. No investigation was conducted of persons with foreign addresses. SECRET

Among the entries in the address book were the following listed in space provided for one entry: "Klaus Fuchs, Assistant to M. Born, 84 George Lane, University of Edinburgh, Scotland, Camp M. (Camp L) Internment Operation, Kristel Heineman, 55 Carvel Rd., Watertown." On 9/4/46 the Boston Office submitted a report on Kristel Heineman which reflected that she had previously resided in Watertown, Massachusetts; her husband, Robert Heineman, was a member of the Communist Political Association in Boston in 1944; and an alien enemy form which she had filed on 2/25/42 stated that she had a brother Dr. Klaus Fuchs serving in the English Army. Nothing was developed during the investigation to indicate that Klaus Fuchs had been in this country or was engaged in Atomic research. There was nothing in the address book to indicate either of those facts. SECRET

At a conference held on 1/20/44 between Bureau representatives and representatives of the Manhattan Engineering District, a request was made for MED to furnish the Bureau a list of individuals and their backgrounds who were sent by Great Britian to aid in the Atomic Research Project. Col. Lansdale of MED stated that the list would be furnished but that General Groves had stated that protocol prevented an inquiry into the background of the individuals as they were sent to this country to work on the project as a result of an agreement between President Roosevelt and Churchill. On 2/25/44 the Bureau again specifically requested General Groves to furnish a list of the individuals and identifying data to the Bureau. On 3/28/44 MED furnished the Bureau the list of British scientists in this country engaged in such work and the letter stated that all had been cleared by the British. The name K. Fuchs was on the list; it was indicated that he was working in New York and his badge number was shown. No other identifying data was given. On 8/11/44, MED advised that Dr. K. Fuchs had been transferred to Project Y which we

knew was Los Alamos and on 7/2/46 MED advised Dr. K. Fuchs left for England on 6/28/46. Fuchs' complete name and identifying data was never furnished to the Bureau by MED nor was a file check ever requested. The Bureau did not search his name through indices as there was an incomplete name, no identifying data and he had been cleared by the British.

Fuchs entered the U. S. at Norfolk on 12/3/43 and was interviewed by Bureau Agents in connection with regular panel procedures. His full name, Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, was obtained and it was noted that he was a naturalized British citizen. This information had been furnished to the Bureau by Norfolk Office by letter dated 12/18/43.

Interviews with Halperin, Fuchs, Kristel and Robert Heineman all brought out information that Fuchs was in an internment camp in Canada in 1940 and that while there Halperin sent him some technical publications. Halperin states he would not know Kristel Heineman if he saw her and Fuchs stated he had never had any espionage dealings with Halperin.

CONCLUSIONS:

The following questions are presented in connection with this matter.

1. Should the Bureau have disseminated the address book and diary of Halperin to General Groves of the MED when it was received by the Bureau in March 1946? This address book represented raw investigative material and was not of the type which is suitable for dissemination. There is nothing in the documents to indicate that any of the persons therein named had furnished Atomic data to Halperin, it being noted that [redacted] Therefore, it would appear that there was no reason for the [redacted] to have disseminated the documents to General Groves. (b)(1) § 4

2. Did the Bureau have the responsibility of notifying MED in March 1946 that Fuchs' name was in the Halperin address book? There was nothing in the address book which indicated

that Fuchs was engaged in Atomic research or that he was ever in the U. S. It should be noted that foreign addresses were given for Fuchs. MED had never furnished to the Bureau any identifying data on the Dr. K. Fuchs who was in this country working on Atomic research as a British scientist. Therefore, it does not appear that the Bureau had any logical reason for advising MED that Fuchs' name was in the documents. SECRET § 4

3. Did the Bureau have the responsibility of notifying MED after the receipt of the Boston report of 9/4/46 concerning Kristel Heineman that Fuchs' name had appeared in the address book? This report contained no indication that Fuchs had been in this country or was engaged in Atomic research so there was no reason to notify MED of Fuchs' name appearing in the documents. SECRET § 4

4. Why was there a delay of from 3/12/46, when the Bureau's liaison representative in Ottawa sent the Halperin address book and diary to the Bureau, to 6/11/46 when copies of those documents were furnished to our field offices for indices checks and identification of the individuals residing in the territory covered by the offices? These documents were handled at the Bureau by former SA William K. Harvey who has resigned and thus he is not available to answer that question. During that period of time he was handling the Corby and portions of the Silvermaster cases. It should be noted that apparently some time was spent at the Seat of Government reviewing the names and having photostats prepared to submit to the field for action. Also a review of the names indicated that there were business firms and minor children listed which would indicate that the list was not completely subversive. SECRET § 4

5. The list of names appearing in the address book and diary was submitted to the Bureau on 3/12/46, why were they not searched through the indices until 1950? As set forth above this matter was handled by former SA William K. Harvey. A memorandum in file dated 3/30/50, showed that of the 85 pages,, 5 had been searched through the indices by that time. The rest of the names were searched after the preparation of that memorandum. It should be noted, however, that the field offices covering the addresses of persons residing in the U. S. had been instructed to search the indices of those offices and identify the persons listed in the diary. At the time the diary was received there was a heavy burden placed on the Records Section because of the Corby and Silvermaster cases. ~~SECRET~~ $ u

6. Considering the name of Fuchs as furnished to the Bureau, should there have been an identification of him made when:

(a) the letter of 12/3/43, was received from the Norfolk office which contained his full name and stated that he was a British citizen who had entered the U. S.? This was the first data in the Bureau files on Fuchs and there was nothing in the letter, of course, which indicated that he was an Atomic scientist or was engaged in espionage.

(b) MED furnished on 3/28/44, the name K. Fuchs, on 8/11/44 the name Dr. K. Fuchs, and on 7/2/46 the the name Dr. K. Fuchs? The name was not searched through the indices on those 3 occasions because no identifying data was given and MED had advised that the British security had cleared Fuchs. It should also be borne in mind that the name Fuchs is the German name for "fox" and the name Klaus is the German name for "Carl", both of which are common names.

(c) the Halperin diary and address book were received in the Bureau? The address book indicated foreign address for Fuchs and gave no indication that he was in the U. S. or that he was engaged in Atomic research. ~~SECRET~~ $ u

(d) the investigative report concerning Kristel Heineman was submitted to the Bureau by the Boston office on 9/4/46? The report showed that Kristel Heineman had a brother, Dr. Klaus Fuchs, but it indicated that he was serving in the

English Army and there was no indication that he was in this country or was engaged in Atomic research.

RECOMMENDATION:

Mr. Belmont states that no commitment was made by him at his recent meeting with General Groves to contact General Groves concerning this matter nor did General Groves request that he be contacted. It is recommended, therefore, that no further action be taken.

I concur. This case should serve to alert us re thorough handling of all angles of matters in the future.

H.

DETAILS:

In a memorandum dated 12/18/53 from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd information was set forth that General Groves had raised the question of Fuchs' name having appeared in Israel Halperin's notebook in Canada. General Groves indicated that if he had had the information it might have meant something to him. The memorandum set forth the reasons why the information had not been furnished to General Groves. The Director has instructed that this matter be reviewed carefully to make certain that we were on our toes.

Background of Halperin:

Israel Halperin was born in Canada on 1/5/11 of Russian-born parents and is a Canadian citizen. He received an A.B. Degree and M.S. Degree at the University of Toronto and Ph.D. Degree at Princeton in 1936. He taught mathematics at Harvard from 1937 to 1939. Since that time he has been employed as a professor at Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario, except for the period 1942 to 1945 when he was serving in the Canadian Army attached to the Directorate of Artillery where he worked on secret projects.

Secret documents removed on 9/5/45 from the Russian Embassy in Ottawa, Canada by Igor Gouzenko, a former code clerk at the Embassy, revealed Halperin was a part of the Soviet network in Canada. [redacted] (b)(1) [redacted] He furnished information about Canadian armament research and development and was asked for information on Uranium 235, which he had stated according to the documents was "absolutely impossible to get."

He was arrested by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on 2/15/46. The Canadian Royal Commission concluded that he had communicated secret and confidential information to Russia on more than one occasion. On 3/29/46, he was charged with violating the Officials Secrecy Act and with conspiracy to furnish information to the USSR.

At the trial the Canadian Government was unable to prove the conspiracy because a witness, Lunan, refused to testify. The Judge then dismissed the conspiracy count since the Crown was unable to prove Halperin's connection with the conspiracy and the Officials Secrecy Act charge was also dismissed as the Crown was unable to present the necessary background to introduce the Russian documents revealing that Halperin was part of the Soviet espionage network.

[redacted]

ADDRESS BOOK AND DIARY OF [redacted]PERIN:

An address book and diary of Halperin ~~was~~ were removed from his home on 2/15/46, by the RCMP when he was taken into custody by them. On 3/12/46, the Bureau liaison officer in Ottawa submitted a single photostat of those documents to the Bureau. There were more than 700 names contained in the documents of which 644 were capable of search through the Bureau indices. It was determined that some of the names were business firms and some dates of birth shown in the documents indicated that some of the individuals were small children. These documents were reviewed at the Bureau by former SA William Harvey, but they were not searched through the Bureau indices. Interested field offices were furnished copies of the documents on 6/11/46, and were instructed to identify the persons whose names appeared in the documents and submit separate reports on the individuals. No attempt was made at that time to identify persons with foreign addresses. ~~SECRET~~ S U

The Bureau was aware that these documents had been made available by the Canadian authorities to the British Intelligence authorities who were in Ottawa in connection with the Corby case. It was not known at that time, however, by the Bureau that the British authorities did not take copies of the documents. ~~SECRET~~ S U

Bureau field offices obtained subversive data on some of the individuals with U. S. addresses listed in the documents, but on other individuals no subversive data has been developed. It has been determined on interview with some of the persons listed that they were not personally acquainted with Halperin but knew of him through his work on mathematics. ~~SECRET~~ S U

Among the entries in the address book there appeared in the space for one address the following:

Klaus Fuchs,
Asst. to M. Born
84 George Lane
University of Edinburgh, Scotland
Camp N (Camp L) Internment Operations
Kristel Heineman, 55 Carvel Rd.
Watertown ~~SECRET~~ S U

No investigation was conducted on Fuchs inasmuch as it appeared from the address book that he was living in Scotland or that he was in an internment camp and thus was not in the U. S. It was also believed that the information was in the possession of the British authorities. The Boston Office did conduct an investigation on Kristel Heineman, and in a report submitted by ~~SECRET~~ U

[redacted]

that office on 9/4/46, it was shown that Kristel Heineman had, prior to January 19, 1941, lived at 55 Carvel Road in Watertown, Massachusetts, and that she had registered as an alien enemy on 2/25/42. At that time among the relatives that she listed living outside of the U. S. was a Dr. Klaus Fuchs who was listed as a brother and serving in the English Army. This report reflected that her husband, Robert Heineman, was a member of the Communist Political Association in 1944. No information was developed which indicated that Fuchs was engaged in Atomic research or had been in the U. S.

INFORMATION RELATIVE TO FUCHS FURNISHED TO BUREAU BY MANHATTAN ENGINEERING DISTRICT:

During a conference held on 1/20/44, with representatives of the Bureau and representatives of MED it was determined that instructions had been given by President Roosevelt that British scientists were to participate in scientific research and that complete cooperation should be furnished to those scientists who were designated by Prime Minister Churchill to come to this country to participate in this experimentation. At that time the Bureau desired that we be furnished with a complete list of those individuals together with their background. Lt. Col. Lansdale of the Manhattan Engineering District stated that he could furnish a complete list but that he had been prevented by what General Groves had called protocol, from inquiring into the backgrounds of the individuals sent over by the British. On 2/25/44, Bureau representatives contacted General Groves of MED and a request was made again that the Bureau be furnished with the names and identifying data of the British mission attached to the Atomic project.

By letter dated 3/28/44, MED advised the Bureau of the names of the British scientists engaged on the project. The letter stated that all of the individuals listed had been cleared by the British. Among those listed was the name Klaus Fuchs, who entered the U. S. on 12/3/43, and had been assigned BMSM pass number 8759. No further identifying data was furnished concerning Fuchs.

Under date of 8/11/44, MED advised by letter of the movement of certain British personnel in this country and that letter contained the following pertinent paragraph:

> "Dr. K. Fuchs has been transferred from New York to Y. He plans to leave on 11 August and arrive for duty at Y on or about 14 August."

We know that Y was Los Alamos. By letter dated 7/2/46, MED

advised the Bureau that Dr. K. Fuchs had returned to the United Kingdom on 6/28/46, by bomber from Montreal.

Bureau files fail to disclose that any request was made of the Bureau for a file check on Fuchs by MED. Fuchs returned to the U. S. 11/11/47, to attend a conference between officials of the U. S., Canada, and Great Britain concerning the declassification of certain atomic material. He departed for England 11/30/47. The Atomic Energy Commission did not request a name check on him inasmuch as he had been cleared by British security authorities. It should be noted that the Manhattan Engineering District never furnished the Bureau with the complete name and identifying data of Fuchs.

The Norfolk Office advised the Bureau by letter dated 12/18/43, that of the passengers arriving on a British naval transport which arrived in Norfolk on 12/3/43, was a Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs who was born 12/29/11, in Germany but was naturalized as a British citizen on 7/30/42. He was interviewed at that time in accordance with regular panel procedures but no investigation was conducted.

CONNECTION BETWEEN HALPERIN AND FUCHS:

Kristel Heineman was interviewed on 2/2/50, by Bureau representatives and advised that about 1943 (actually 1940) Fuchs was sent from Great Britain to Canada for internment as a German alien. While there he was contacted by Halperin who befriended Fuchs and furnished Fuchs cigarettes. She stated that Wendell Furry, a brother in law of Halperin and a member of the same Communist Party club in Cambridge, Mass. to which Robert Heineman belonged, advised Robert Heineman that Halperin had informed him of Fuchs' internment in Canada. Thereafter, Halperin forwarded messages from Fuchs to Furry who in turn gave them to Robert Heineman. Robert Heineman generally substantiated her statements.

Halperin advised a representative of the RCMP that during the summer of 1940 he attended a number of semi-scientific meetings in the New York and Boston area. He believed that while attending one of those meetings in New York City it was mentioned that certain scientists were being sent from Great Britain to Canada for internment and that they could assist these fellows by sending to them technical publications and other/comforts. He stated that he sent Fuchs technical publications, newspapers, or pamphlets on a few occasions. Halperin stated he did not write Fuchs any letters but may have put a note in with one of the papers and that he may have received a postcard of thanks on one occasion from Fuchs.

Halperin stated that he knew that Fuchs' and Heineman's names were in his address book but stated he would not know Kristel Heineman if he saw her today. He could not remember sending any information to her to the effect that Fuchs was in Canada. [redacted] S/U

Fuchs informed representatives of the Bureau that during the period from May 20 to June 2, 1950, he had never had any espionage dealings or affiliations with Halperin. To the best of his recollections he had received a letter from Halperin while in the detention camp in Canada. He said that Halperin may have learned of his presence there from his sister or from members of the German Communist Party in England who might have requested Halperin to look after scientists incarcerated in Canada. It was his recollection that he received a letter from Halperin stating that he was sending to Fuchs some scientific magazines and desired to know if there was anything Halperin could do for Fuchs. Fuchs stated he believed he had received two magazines of a technical nature and believed that he may have written to Halperin expressing his thanks.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

DATE: December 18, 1953

[redacted]

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: KLAUS FUCHS
ESPIONAGE - R

Classified by 3042 Auto Dec
Declassify on: OADR
3/6/87

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

SYNOPSIS: Klaus Fuchs - Summary F. 4-1,4

During General Groves' discussion with me as set forth in my memorandum of 12-17-53, he raised the question of Fuchs' name having appeared in Israel Halperin's notebook in Canada. General Groves indicated if he had had the information it would have meant something to him. The facts regarding the Israel Halperin notebook are as follows:

On 3-12-46, the Bureau's Liaison Representative in Ottawa made available the notebook of Israel Halperin, an individual implicated in the Soviet network in Canada, which contained several hundred names including that of "Klaus Fuchs, Asst. to M. Born, 84 George Lane, Univ. of Edinburgh, Scotland, Camp N. (Camp L.)." We instituted investigation of persons with U.S. addresses in the Halperin notebook, but we did not investigate persons with foreign addresses. [redacted]

(b)(7)(D) [redacted] We did institute an investigation on Kristel Heineman, Fuchs' sister, whose address in the book was in Watertown, Massachusetts. [redacted]

TOP SECRET TS (b)(1)

Fuchs left the United States for England in June, 1946, after having completed his work in the United States at Los Alamos. He returned to the United States on 11-11-47, for a short conference and again departed for England on 11-30-47. There was therefore a period of three months after the Bureau's Liaison Representative submitted the Israel Halperin notebook to the time when Fuchs left the United States for England in 1946.

The Manhattan Engineering District (MED) never requested a name check on Fuchs at any time and their files reflect they accepted the British clearance. The MED at no time furnished us with the full name of Fuchs or any background concerning him; although pursuant to an oral request made by us relative to British scientists in this country, the MED on 3-28-44, directed a letter to us stating "K. Fuchs" was among a group of British scientists in the United States engaged in work of interest to the MED and it was stated that all the British scientists had been cleared by British security. Also on 9-1-44, we

RECORDED - 76 65-58805-1544

65-58805
RJL:blb
5. JAN 21 1954
F-495

INDEXED - 76

[redacted]

were advised by MED that Fuchs had been transferred to "Y" (meaning to Los Alamos.) On 7-3-46, the War Department advised that Fuchs left on 6-28-46, by bomber for England from Montreal.

To our knowledge there was absolutely no connection between the Fuchs name in the Halperin notebook and Fuchs' espionage activities. Fuchs was interned as a German alien in camps in Canada from July, 1940 to December, 1940, and during that period Halperin contacted him and gave him some technical publications at the instance of Kristel Heineman. According to Fuchs, that was his only contact with or knowledge of Israel Halperin.

From the foregoing it is apparent that when we received the Halperin notebook with several hundred names in it we did not know that the Klaus Fuchs in the notebook with a foreign address given was identical with the K. Fuchs who had been identified to us by MED as a British scientist. The only way this could have been established would have been through an investigation instituted in England concerning the individual in Halperin's notebook. We did not do this.

ACTION:

The foregoing is for your information in connection with the comments made by General Groves.

DETAILS:

Documents abstracted from the Soviet Embassy at Ottawa, Canada, by Igor Gouzenko, Soviet code clerk who defected to the Canadian authorities on 9-5-45, supported by the testimony of Gouzenko himself, established that Israel Halperin was a member of the Soviet military intelligence espionage network operating in Canada during the period of 1942 to 1945. Apprehended in February, 1946, Halperin subsequently was placed on trial for

conspiracy to violate the Canadian Official Secrets Act. On 3-4-47, the charges against him were dismissed because of the failure to develop sufficient evidence to sustain a conspiracy charge. (100-342972 enl. 729)

On 3-12-46, the Bureau's Liaison Representative in Ottawa, Canada, forwarded a Photostat of the address book and diary of Israel Halperin. This address book contained several hundred names of individuals living in the United States and other parts of the world. Among the entries appeared the following: "K. Fuchs, Asst. to M. Born, 84 George Lane, Univ. of Edinburgh, Scotland, Camp N. (Camp L.)." This was followed by the name of "Kristel Heineman, 55 Carvel Rd., Watertown (Massachusetts)." A preliminary review was made of the names and addresses contained in the address book and diary and on 6-11-46, Photostats of the two documents were sent to nineteen offices covering territories in which the addresses were located. The offices receiving copies of this letter were instructed to immediately identify all of the contacts of Halperin listed in the book. Instructions were given that reports should be submitted setting out the identification of these contacts. SECRET

It was our understanding at the time we received the notebook that the RCMP was cooperating very closely with Peter Dwyer of MI-6, who was then in Canada in connection with the Corby case. We therefore made no attempt to investigate individuals listed in the book as having addresses in Great Britain or in other points outside the United States. The Halperin case was a Canadian case and as such was the primary responsibility of the RCMP. We now know that the RCMP offered the Halperin data to Peter Dwyer, but he did not take it. SECRET

We did institute an investigation on Kristel Heineman, sister of Klaus Fuchs, and the Boston Office developed information concerning her and her husband, Robert Bloch Heineman, who was determined to have been a member of the Communist Party.

[redacted] TOP SECRET

(b)(1)

Actually, while the Bureau's Liaison Representative sent us the information in March, 1946, Fuchs left the United States in June, 1946, and it is doubtful that General Groves would have taken any action on the information if it had been made available to him. Fuchs returned to the United States on 11-11-47, for a short conference and again departed for England on 11-30-47.

The Manhattan Engineering District (MED) never requested a name check on Fuchs at any time and their files reflect they accepted the British clearance for him without any investigation. MED at no time furnished us with the full name of Fuchs or any background facts concerning him; although, pursuant to an oral request made by us relative to British scientists, the MED on 3-28-44, directed a letter to the Bureau concerning British scientists who were in this country and engaged in work of interest to the MED. This information included the name of K. Fuchs. The statement was made in the letter "Representatives of the British Government in this country have assured this office that all of the individuals who are in this country were cleared by British security prior to their departure from the United Kingdom."

On 9-1-44, there was received a letter dated 8-11-44, from MED which reflected Fuchs had been transferred from New York to "Y" (meaning to Los Alamos). On 7-3-46, we received a memorandum from MED which reflected Fuchs had returned to England on 6-28-46, by bomber from Montreal, Canada.

It might be noted at this point that on 12-18-43, the Norfolk Office directed a letter to the Bureau which advised of the panelling on 12-3-43, of the H.M.T. Andes with eighty civilian passengers who had arrived at Norfolk. One of these passengers was Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, born 12-29-11, Russelsheim, Germany. He was listed as a British citizen, naturalized 7-30-42, in England.

It might also be noted that there was, to our knowledge, absolutely no connection between the Fuchs name in the Halperin notebook and Fuchs' espionage activities. Fuchs was interned as a German alien in camps in Canada from July, 1940 to December, 1940. Israel Halperin was interviewed by the RCMP on 2-28-50, and stated that he had helped a number of persons who were interned in Canada and that he had sent Fuchs technical publications, newspapers or pamphlets on a few occasions. He claimed not to know Kristel Heineman. Actually, Kristel Heineman said that she learned that Fuchs was interned in Canada through Wendell Furry, the brother-in-law of Halperin, and during the course of Fuchs' internment she received messages from her brother through Halperin and Furry. Fuchs, when interviewed by Bureau representatives in May, 1950, stated he never had any espionage dealings or affiliations directly or indirectly with Halperin. He said he had received a letter from Halperin while he was in the detention camp in Canada. He stated that Halperin might have learned of his presence there from his sister, Kristel Heineman, or through member

of the German Communist Party in England who might have requested Halperin to look after scientists who were incarcerated in Canada. Fuchs said he also received from Halperin two magazines and it was possible he wrote Halperin thanking him for these magazines.

From the foregoing it is apparent that when we received the Halperin notebook with several hundred names in it we did not know that the Klaus Fuchs in the notebook with a foreign address given was identical with the K. Fuchs who had been identified to us by MED as a British scientist. The only way this could have been established would have been through an investigation instituted in England concerning the individual in Halperin's notebook. We did not do this.

WABar
PJ

Mr. Tolson

Attached may be of interest; from George Harding.

Best wishes.

Hugh Clegg

ack. 2/25/54
ame (Spec. Corres.)
MLL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

2 enc.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/6/87 3042 Put-DFC

INDEXED
RECORDED

65-58805-1545

24 MAR 1 1954

94-4399

HOWES LEATHER COMPANY, INC.

ST. LOUIS, MO. 4
4649 SHAW AVE.

321-325 SUMMER STREET

BOSTON 10, MASSACHUSETTS

CHICAGO, ILL.
130 NO. WELLS ST.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Gavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Kerr

February 10, 1954

Mr. Hugh Clegg
University of Mississippi
University, Mississippi

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/6-87 3042 Put-Lge
per release

Dear Hugh:

I don't think the Director will enjoy reading what Cunningham quoted from his conversation with Mr. Hoover.

Sincerely,

George

GEH:m
enc.

Mr. George E. Harding
321 Summer Street
Boston 10, Massachusetts

acknowledged
referred to Exec
N.H.C.

65-58805-1545

ENCLOSURE

Leather Sales Mgr. Health and Comfort

How FBI Chief Got to Spy Fuchs

Diplomacy Failing, Hoover Stood up to Opposition

By BILL CUNNINGHAM

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—President Eisenhower looked as fit as the proverbial fiddle at the dinner heaved in his honor by the radio and television correspondents here at the Statler last night. He seemed to enjoy himself thoroughly, too. He rocked with laughter at the sallies of the several comedians and seemed as deeply entranced as anybody by the singing of—say Miss Jane Froman—and Raymond Massey's impersonation of President Lincoln. Julius LaRosa was another of the vocalists. He made an engaging juvenile impression, but he sang as if his nose were full.

This is really quite a dinner and there's no reason why the Chief Executive shouldn't enjoy himself. There are no speeches. In fact, last night they didn't even introduce the head table although a more distinguished one could scarcely be assembled. Most of the Cabinet and the members of the Supreme Court, including Mr. Chief Justice Warren, were displayed there side by side, along with the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and others to the number of possibly 75 personages.

HOOVER

The chief idea, however, is to help the President have an evening out. The festivities begin with a cocktail hour, which he doesn't attend, or—at least— didn't last night, then a sumptuous dinner, followed by a vaudeville program featuring the finest music and some of the best entertainment the show world can provide.

Refrigerator Giveaway Man Grows Bold

Any reference to politics, or world affairs, comes from the actors, and they seldom deal in it very seriously. There were only two passing references to such matters last night. The first was introduced by Art Linkletter, who served as master of ceremonies.

He said, when approached about appearing, he had wondered a little bit about his reception, but had decided that after a year of the Eisenhower administration it was all right for a man who gives refrigerators away for a living to be seen in public in Washington.

The other contrbution came from Phil Silvers, the Top Banana Star, who, while entertaining the gathering with a funny monologue, stopped, turned toward the wings as if being interrupted and said, "What....? How's that again?" Then he said "Oh," and turning back to the audience he said, "It's a long distance telephone call. They say a man's calling from Berlin, and he says his name is Dulles. The operator says he'll speak to anybody here."

The laughter was general, but the President, it seemed, laughed harder than anybody. As above, the Chief Executive looked surprisingly fit.

My dinner partner, believe it or not, was J. Edgar Hoover. He proved to be an easy and cordial conversationalist, and altogether a charming gentleman. He doesn't pull his punches on his ideas, either. Obviously he doesn't believe in coddling a Communist, and, from his conversation, that goes for Communist nations, as well as some that aren't Communist.

At our table, for instance, was a friend and colleague, Everett Hollis, who'd only flown in from Berlin yesterday morning. He'd been covering the Four-power meeting there but had thrown it up and come home because he said the story is already obviously dead. It's perfectly evident, he said, that Molotov is only stalling with the obvious strategy of turning the affair into a soap box from which he can campaign for the recognition of Red China. There'll be no unification of Germany, and probably nothing for Austria, nor anything else worth bothering with, Everett was saying.

Comes Time to Try Intelligence Channels

Mr. Hoover and I fell to discussing this, and he said there definitely are times when diplomacy won't work, and that you simply have to stand up to the opposition. He said, for example, when Britain held the master atom spy, Klaus Fuchs, he wanted to send a man over to interview Fuchs and every approach through the channels of diplomacy brought a negative answer. It was contrary to customary British procedure and such, the answer kept coming back, the net of it being that he was told to mind his own business.

"So I got in touch with British intelligence," he said, "and I told them I wasn't interested in diplomatic relations, the State Department, nor the business of any other channels or categories. My job and my concern was only with security, I told them, and I wanted to have a man question Fuchs because I wanted to know who stole the atomic bomb here in the United States and how they stole it.

"I told them I didn't intend to be brushed off any further, that the British weren't too popular with several sizable segments of the American population, and I went ahead to give the generally accepted reasons. I told them I wanted to see Fuchs with full freedom to question him, and that if the request were turned down again, I'd give a public statement to the American people describing just exactly what had happened, what my request had been and why, what the British attitude was and what the British answers had been. The permission to see Fuchs came through within 24 hours."...

For the benefit of his large and loyal following, I'm pleased to report optimistically on the general condition of that decommissioned old hulk, Admiral Bennie Arnold. We had luncheon at the Army & Navy Club Saturday and spent the rest of the afternoon at his suburban estate in Chevy Chase. He looks good and is as full of the old scratch as ever, but he's having foot trouble. He thinks maybe it's gout. More of the Admiral, however, subsequently.

THE BOSTON HERALD
February 8, 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/6/80 BY SP2 Put-RK
65-58805-154

February 25, 1954

RECORDED - 65-58805-1545

Mr. Hugh H. Clegg
Director of University Development
The University of Mississippi
University, Mississippi

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/6/87 BY 342 Pwt-DFG

Dear Hugh:

Clyde has brought to my attention your brief notes, with enclosures, which were received on February 23, 1954, and I was happy to have the opportunity to see the copy of Senator McCarran's letter of February 8, 1954, and your reply of February 16, 1954.

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEB 24 10 10 AM

I am sure I do not have to tell you how interested I was to read the article by Bill Cunningham which George Harding sent you. It was most thoughtful of you to forward it to us.

Sincerely,

J. E. H.

Note: Mr. Harding earlier sent a copy of the newspaper article, "How FBI Chief Got to Spy Fuchs." It was acknowledge by Bulet of 2/15/54. The Bureau has cordial relations with Mr. Harding, a good friend.

MLL:blw:rjb

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

MAILED 4
FEB 26 1954
COMM-FBI

RECEIVED READING ROOM
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEB 26 9 27 AM '54
F B I

63 MAR 10 1954

OMAHA
Chamber of Commerce
TELEPHONE ATLANTIC 1234 108 SOUTH 18th STREET OMAHA, NEBRASKA

March 30, 1954

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th & Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

The question has arisen concerning the present status of Claus Fuchs, British Scientist, accused and convicted of espionage in the Manhattan project matter. Some opinions exist that he has been released from prison in Britain despite lack of published reports to that effect.

At your convenience, will you please give us a run-down of his present whereabouts and status.

Yours very truly,

Norman Haried
Assistant Manager

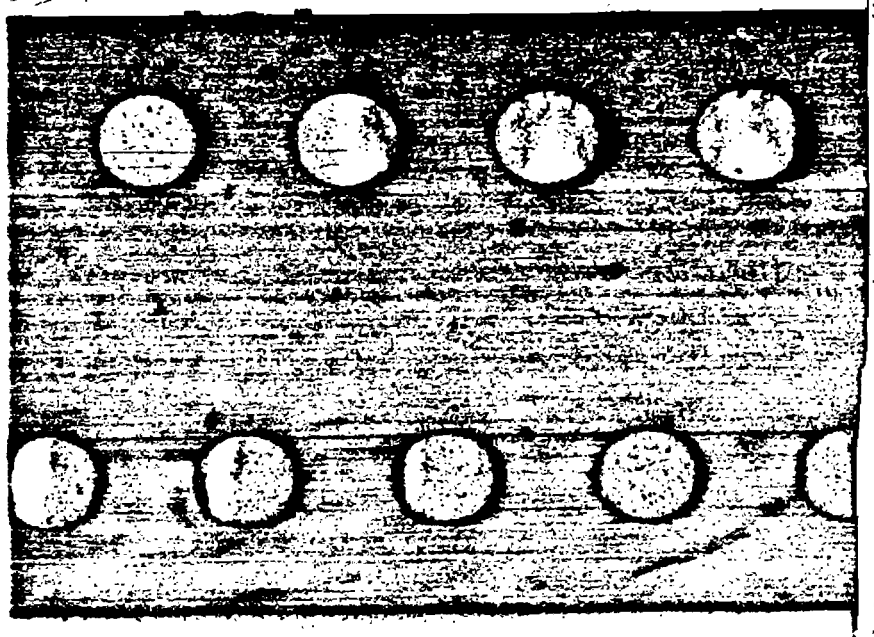
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/6/87 BY 3042 Pwt-Ptc
per release

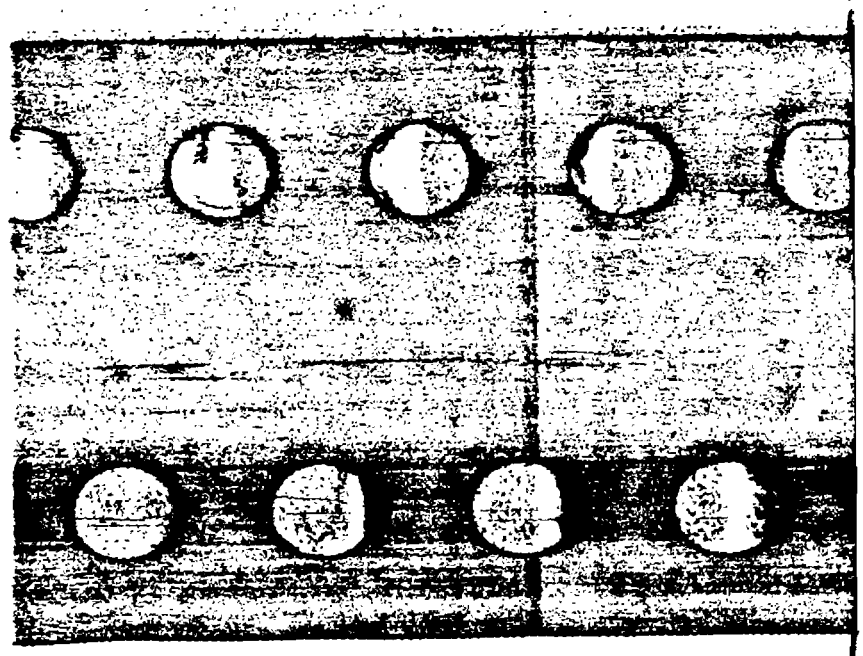
NH:ks

RECORDED-11
EX-107
65-58805-15
APR 7 1954
APR 8 1954

Let to Norman Assistant Manager Omaha Chamber of Commerce
4-6-54
5-

OMAHA 1854 1954 100th BIRTHDAY





1-22

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
RECORDS SECTION

4-2, 1954

- [ ] Name Check Unit-Room 6523
- [ ] Attention
- [ ] Service Unit-Room 6524
- [ ] Forward to File Review
- [x] Return to Langhere Ext.
  Supervisor
  Room 1734

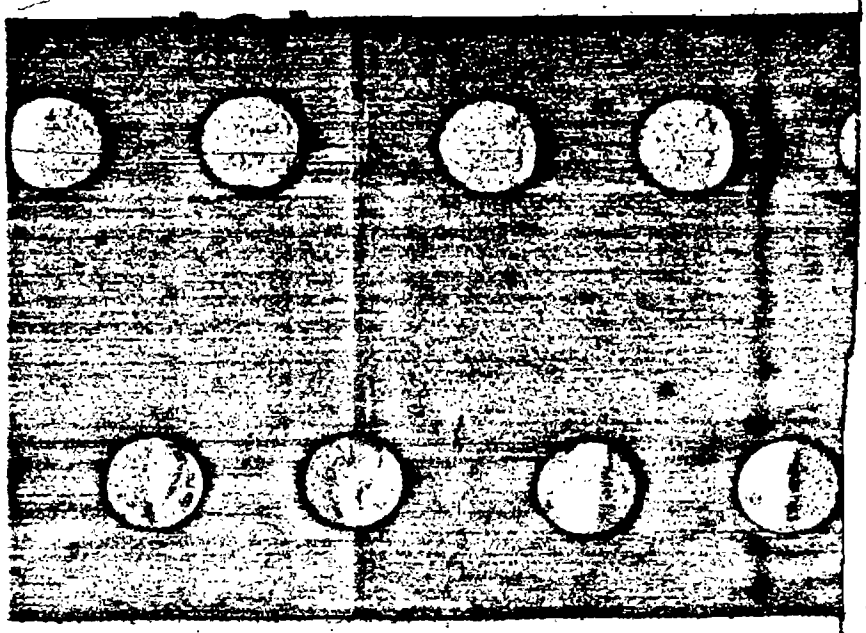
- [x] All References
- [ ] Subversive References
- [ ] Main References Only
- [ ] Main References Only
- [ ] Restrict to Locality of
- [ ] Breakdown [ ] Buildup [ ] Variations
- [x] Exact Name Only
- [ ] Exact Spelling
- [ ] Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

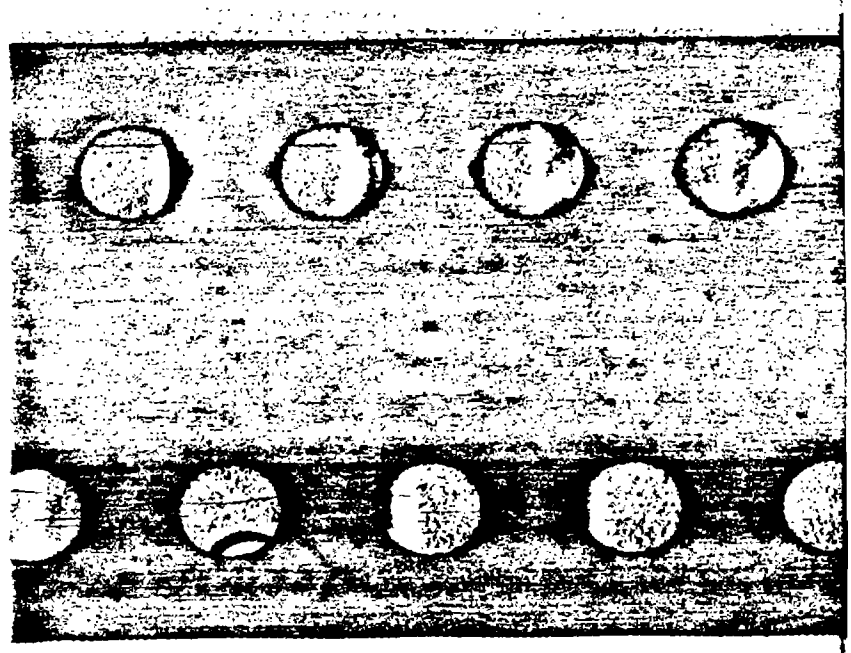
SUBJECT Omaha Chamber of Commerce
Address

Localities
Birthdate & Place

R# Date 4-2 Searcher Initial

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
94-1 sub 3362	
62-52490-	126
94-1-2209-	1
94-1-2303-	10
1-488-	33
62-58216-	159X





FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
RECORDS SECTION

4-2, 1954

- [ ] Name Check Unit-Room 6523
- [x] Attention Conner
- [ ] Service Unit-Room 6524
- [ ] Forward to File Review
- [x] Return to Templers Ext.
  Supervisor
  Room 1734

- [x] All References
- [ ] Subversive References
- [ ] Main References Only
- [ ] Main ____ References Only
- [ ] Restrict to Locality of ____
- [ ] Breakdown [ ] Buildup [ ] Variations
- [ ] Exact Name Only
- [x] Exact Spelling
- [ ] Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

SUBJECT Norman Harrel
Address
Localities
Birthdate & Place

R# ____ Date 4-2 Searcher Initial [illegible]
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

N.R.
no buildups
N. (Sd)
N.R.
one (Sd)
N.R.

3/6/87 3042 [illegible]

65-58805-1546

April 6, 1954

RECORDED-11
INDEXED-11
EX-101

Mr. Norman Haried
Assistant Manager
Omaha Chamber of Commerce
108 South 18th Street
Omaha, Nebraska

Dear Mr. Haried:

In your letter of March 30, 1954, you asked as to the present status of Klaus Fuchs. Fuchs was sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment under the British Official Secrets Act on March 1, 1950, in London, England. No information has been received indicating Fuchs has been released from incarceration. He was last reported to us to be serving his sentence in England at Stafford Prison.

I hope this information will answer your question on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/6/82 BY 3042 Pmt DJC

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE ON YELLOW:
The Bureau files were negative concerning Norman Haried. Our files reflect the Omaha Chamber of Commerce has been well disposed toward the Bureau.

RJL:tgh

58 APR 14 1954

MAILED 4
APR 6 1954
COMM-FBI

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58805) DATE: August 12, 1954

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (65-3416)

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/6/87 BY 3042 /wt-DK

During the course of another investigation, SA JOHN MC DONOUGH had cause to interview Mr. WHEELER SIMMONS, Office Manager of the Houghton - Mifflin Publishing Company, 2500 South Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

SIMMONS stated that in the first part of April, 1954, he had occasion to take a vacation to his summer residence in North Carolina. On the evening of what he believed was Friday, April 9, 1954, during the course of his trip, he and his wife had occasion to stop at Tweeds (phonetic) Motel over night at Hot Springs, North Carolina. He said that while he and his wife were at this motel they became acquainted with the operator of the motel, one Mr. TWEEDS (phonetic), who invited them into his residence in the motel to watch television.

During the course of the evening while TWEEDS and the SIMMONSes were watching television, they had occasion to hear a speech on television by Attorney General HERBERT A. BROWNELL regarding the HARRY GOLD case. During this television program, SIMMONS stated he believed that a picture of GOLD was flashed on the television screen. Following the program, TWEEDS, after seeing the picture of GOLD, stated to SIMMONS, that a person whom he believed to be GOLD, and three other individuals who were in GOLD's company, had on more than one occasion stopped at Tweeds Motel and stayed for 2 or 3 days where they held conferences, the nature of which TWEEDS did not know.

TWEEDS advised SIMMONS that through conversation with one of the three other individuals, he came to the conclusion that this individual was a union leader from Asheville, North Carolina. TWEEDS added that he did not know the identity or occupation of either of the other two individuals involved.

REGISTERED

JMM:wmm

2 - New York (65-15324) (Info) (RM)

RECORDED 46 65-58805-1547

INDEXED 46

EX-107

10 AUG 13 1954

SEP 9 1954

TWEEDS further related to SIMMONS that he at the moment could not recall the exact dates that these purported meetings between GOLD and the other individuals took place. He did state to SIMMONS, however, that during the trial of HARRY GOLD one of the other three individuals involved returned to the motel in an attempt to obtain the motel's records, indicating the exact dates during which GOLD and his associates stayed at the motel. According to SIMMONS, TWEEDS related to this unidentified individual that the motel records were at that time stored in an inaccessible location and he could not immediately produce them. In lieu of this, the unidentified individual then offered to transport TWEEDS to the location where the GOLD trial was then taking place if TWEEDS would testify that GOLD was staying at the Tweeds Motel during certain periods when the United States Government claimed he was elsewhere engaging in subversive activities.

According to SIMMONS, this unidentified individual also offered TWEEDS a large sum of money if he would go East and so testify, in addition to paying all his expenses to and from the scene of the GOLD trial. TWEEDS told SIMMONS that he believed the records of the motel regarding GOLD's tenancy at the motel were still available as of April, 1954.

SIMMONS said that he asked TWEEDS whether or not he had ever reported this information to the FBI and, when TWEEDS replied in the negative, SIMMONS suggested that he do so. SIMMONS added that at the present time he does not know whether TWEEDS ever reported this information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The above data are being set out for information purposes, with copies to New York, last known office of origin.

SAC, Chicago

September 1, 1954

Director, FBI (122-308)

BEN GOLD
LMRA, 1947 (SM)

ReCGlet 8/12/54 captioned "Harry Gold, Espionage - R." A review of the speech of Attorney General Herbert Brownell delivered 8/9/54 to a national television and radio audience, disclosed that no mention was made of Harry Gold, convicted espionage subject, but that the Attorney General did refer to Ben Gold, President, International Fur and Leather Workers Union, who had been convicted of fraudulently executing a non-Communist affidavit under the provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act on 4/2/54. The information set forth in relet undoubtedly refers to Ben Gold rather than Harry Gold.

Enclosed for the Charlotte Office is a copy of relet. CE should interview Mr. Tweeds (phonetic), Proprietor of Tweeds Motel, Hot Springs, North Carolina, and obtain full details concerning the contact made with him in connection with efforts to obtain his services as a witness in the trial of Ben Gold.

For the information of the CE Office, Gold was tried at Washington, D. C., and the trial ran from 2/23/54 until 4/2/54. The interview with Tweeds should be conducted with the thought in mind of a possible violation of the statute concerning subornation of perjury.

The results of this interview should be furnished to the Bureau in a report suitable for dissemination under the caption "Ben Gold, LMRA, 1947, (SM)," New York, Origin.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/6/87 BY 3042 Pat-Dec

65-58805-

NOT RECORDED
179 SEP 2 1954

Soc - New York
Soc - Charlotte (Enc.)
cc: 65-58805

NOTE:
CGlet 8/12/54 sets forth info obtained from Wheeler Simmons of CG who, in a conversation with Tweeds in April 1954, was advised that Tweeds had been approached by representatives of Gold for info and testimony to the effect that Gold was staying at Tweeds Motel at times when he was alleged to have been engaged in CP front activities. CG mistakenly connected the info with Harry Gold rather than Ben Gold.

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

YELLOW DUPLICATE
SEP 1 1954
MAILED

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Mr. Tolson

DATE: June 23, 1955

FROM: L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Jack Adams of the Associated Press (AP) advised my office today that he had a most peculiar inquiry from Albuquerque asking that a check be made at Washington of various Government agencies as it was understood all records on the dealings of Harry Gold had now been declassified. Adams stated that this cryptic message did not give much to go on and AP was routinely checking with the Atomic Energy Commission, Armed Services, Justice and the FBI.

He was advised that we did not have any information we could furnish in his inquiry and suggested that if Adams heard anything from other checks AP was making or got additional inquiries from Albuquerque that further explained the matter, that he let us know. Adams stated he would do this.

cc: Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
JJM:arm
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/6/87 3042 /ut-DJC

RECORDED-45

INDEXED-45

65-58805-ESP-RST 1548

2 JUN 28 1955

156

71 JUN 30 1955

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

SECRET

DATE: Nov. 22, 1955

CC-Mr. Belmont
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Branigan
Liaison
Mr. Litrento

FROM : W. A. Branigan

Senate

SUBJECT: HENNINGS SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

Classified by 3042 Det-DJC
Declassify on: OADR
3/6/87

Reference is made to Mr. Roach's memo of 11/17/55 advising that Kimbell Johnson, Chief, Investigations Division, Civil Service Commission (CSC), contacted Liaison Agent Bates and advised that Philip Young, Chairman, CSC, was scheduled to testify before the above subcommittee concerning security cases on Government employees which do not involve derogatory data against the employee, but, rather, derogatory data on relatives and associates. Johnson advised he was helping Young prepare his testimony and wanted to include any published material which might show justification for taking action against an employee on whom there was information indicating association with subversives. He specifically wanted to know if there was any information indicating that Klaus Fuchs' father was a Communist. After checking with the Espionage Section, Bates advised Johnson there was no information available to the Bureau indicating Fuchs' father was known to be a Communist Party member.

For your information, the summary brief prepared by the Espionage Section on Fuchs, dated 2/12/51, reflects that Emil Fuchs, father of Klaus Fuchs, had been a minister of religion in Germany until 1931. From 1931 to 1932 he was professor of Theology at the University of Kiel, and was dismissed for membership in the Social Democratic Party. He was a well-known member of the Society of Friends, the Quaker organization. [redacted] He was in the U.S. from 10/10/48 to 7/6/49 as a lecturer under the sponsorship of American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pa. A former acquaintance of Emil Fuchs, one Albert Pray Martin, who had been with the American Friends Society in Germany from 1936 to 1938, reported to the American Consul, Hamilton, Canada, his association with Fuchs and expressed the opinion that Fuchs was not a Communist. In that connection, he recalled that Fuchs in the period from 1936 to 1938 had expressed great concern that his children--2 sons and 2 daughters--had Communist tendencies. (State Dept. dispatch 2/14/50).

SECRET

(b)(1)

ACTION: None. For your information.

APL:emb
(6)

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

65-58805

NOT RECORDED
46 DEC 5 1955

DEC 1 1955

INITIAL ORIGINAL

SECRET

DEC 7 1955

DEC 7 1955

FINAL COPY FILED IN 62-103841-16

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. C. E. HENNRICH

DATE: April 4, 1956

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: EXACT JURISDICTION RE ATOMIC ENERGY MATTERS DURING TIME MANHATTAN ENGINEERING PROJECT IN EFFECT

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

At 11:30 a.m. today (4/4), the Director requested that we prepare a memorandum for Mr. Lloyd Wright, Commission on Government Security, outlining the exact jurisdiction re atomic energy matters during the time the Manhattan Engineering District was in effect, the purpose being to reflect who had jurisdiction over matters pertaining to the development of the atomic bomb.

The memorandum should point out that under the agreement, the FBI did not have jurisdiction and, in fact, that we were excluded from the field. The memorandum should point out that this situation was in effect when Fuchs came into the country. This should be a complete and factual presentation of the situation as it existed at the time the Manhattan Engineering District was in control.

Please handle this at once.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/4/87 BY 3142 Pwt-DJC

AHB:LL
(4)
cc--Mr. Belmont
cc--Mr. Hennrich
cc--Mr. Branigan

RECORDED - 76

INDEXED - 76 65-58805-1549

17 APR 11 1956

Let. Lloyd Wright 4/5/56
CRT/sent

[redacted]

Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Holloman
Branigan
Tully

RECORDED - 65-58805-1547

EX-122

(KLAUS FUCHS
~~ESPIONAGE - R~~)

April 5, 1956

BY COURIER SERVICE

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Loyd Wright (orig only)
Chairman
Commission on Government Security
General Accounting Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/6/87 BY 3042

Dear Mr. Wright:

Relative to our conversation yesterday regarding jurisdiction on atomic energy matters during the time the Manhattan Engineer District was in existence, I believe the following information is pertinent.

On February 9, 1942, an agreement known as the Delimitation Agreement was signed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) and the Military Intelligence Division (MID). This agreement referred to the investigative duties of these three agencies and provided that the MID would be responsible for the investigation and disposal of all cases coming under the categories of espionage, counterespionage, subversion and sabotage in the military establishments, including civilian employ, military reserve and military control.

In early 1943 FBI investigations, particularly on the west coast, reflected an attempt by the Soviets to secure information on the atomic energy project from personnel associated with the project and communist attempts to infiltrate the project. This information was promptly furnished to U. S. military intelligence who requested that the FBI cease its investigation concerning a scientist in connection with the project as military intelligence was conducting its own investigation.

ERT:emb:jdd
(8)

65-58805

APR 18 1956

BY COURIER SVC.

[redacted]

COMM - FBI

As a consequence, on April 5, 1943, an official of the FBI conferred with Major General George V. Strong, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department, and an agreement was reached that the FBI would take no action unless specifically requested by military intelligence regarding investigations of persons connected with the Manhattan Engineer District (MED), the atomic energy project. At this conference, it was agreed that the War Department was completely responsible for protective activities in connection with the MED project. This agreement continued in effect during the entire time the MED was in existence and fixed responsibility for clearance procedures and investigations on the War Department.

Information available to this Bureau indicates that in the Summer of 1942, the United States Army, through the Corps of Engineers, was given charge of procurement and engineering phases of the atomic energy project. The MED was organized for this purpose. In May, 1943, the entire project was turned over to the MED which was headed by then Brigadier General Leslie R. Groves.

It is to be noted, however, the FBI continued investigations of subversive activities apart from personnel connected with the atomic energy project and whenever investigation disclosed information bearing in any manner on the atomic energy project or its personnel, it was furnished immediately to responsible military authorities.

The Atomic Energy Act was signed August 1, 1946. The Atomic Energy Commission did not officially take over the program from the MED until January 1, 1947. Since January 1, 1947, the FBI has exercised jurisdiction and conducted investigation under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act. It should be noted, however, that the Atomic Energy Act provided that "during such period of time after August 1, 1946, as may be necessary to make the investigation, report and determination, (a) any individual who was permitted access to restricted data by the Manhattan Engineer District may be permitted access to restricted data, and (b) the Commission may employ any individual who was employed by the Manhattan Engineer District."

From the above, it is clear that the FBI did not have any jurisdiction in clearance procedures and investigations of people associated with the MED.

[redacted]

Letter to Mr. Loyd Wright
Chairman
Commission on Government Security

The conditions mentioned above were in force when Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, later convicted as a Soviet spy, entered the United States on December 3, 1943, as a member of a British mission collaborating with the MED on the development of the atom bomb. While in the United States, Fuchs worked on the development of the atom bomb at Los Alamos, New Mexico. During June, 1946, Fuchs departed the United States for Canada and the United Kingdom. The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect Fuchs again visited the United States November 11, 1947, and departed on November 30, 1947. Atomic Energy Commission records reflect Fuchs was in the United States during November, 1947, for a declassification conference on atomic energy matters and for discussions at the Argonne National Laboratory, Chicago, Illinois.

No request was received by the FBI from the Atomic Energy Commission for an investigation of Fuchs when he was given access to restricted data in November, 1947.

Correspondence in the Atomic Energy Commission files relating to Fuchs indicates that a letter was directed to Brigadier General Leslie R. Groves by W. L. Webster of the British Supply Council in North America on December 11, 1943, which furnished information indicating that K. Fuchs had been given special clearance by the British security organization for work on this project. [redacted]

Mr. Sidney Newburger, Jr., Chief, Security Operations Branch, Atomic Energy Commission, Los Alamos, New Mexico, advised in October, 1949, that members of the British mission who were stationed in Los Alamos during the war were cleared by the British Government prior to coming to the United States and the United States Government had conducted no investigation of these members of the British mission.

I trust the information set forth herein clearly establishes the responsibility for jurisdiction in atomic energy matters during the time the Manhattan Engineer District was in existence.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

[redacted]

TO : W. A. Branigan

9/19/56

FROM: R. G. JENSEN

SUBJECT: KLAUS FUCHS, WAS
ESPIONAGE - R

Captioned case has been reviewed and careful consideration given to the advisability of any re-interviews, interviews or other action which may now appear warranted. In the event such now appears desirable, necessary action is being initiated.

Bureau file: 65-58805

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/6-87 BY 3042 fwt-Dtc

NOT RECORDED
14 SEP 20 1956

60 SEP 25 1956

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: November 28, 1956

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: *Klaus Fuchs*

There are attached excerpts concerning the above-captioned case taken from "The FBI Story, A Report to the People," by Don Whitehead published by Random House, 1956. These excerpts are from page(s) 303-311, 356 of the book.

The full text of the book may be found in the FBI Library.

Enclosure

65-58805

NOT RECORDED

4 MAR 11 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/4/87 BY 3042 Put-DTC

ENCLOSURE

66 MAR 12 1957

65-58805

IT WAS December 3, 1943. The United States Fifth Army in Italy was slowly hacking a bloody path across the Nazi-held mountains toward Cassino. On the Russian front, the tide had turned against the Germans in the battle for Stalingrad . . .

From out of the Atlantic's icy mists, the British transport *Andes* steamed into the sheltered waters of Norfolk, Virginia, and dropped anchor. The long, hazardous voyage from England was over and the tension was draining out of the crew and the passengers. At the ship's rail a small group of British scientists laughed and joked as the lines were made fast and preparations completed for them to go ashore.

Tonight, New York City! A city that fairly sparkled with lights when compared with London, where people had stumbled through dreary blackouts for four long years . . . a city with no enemy planes droning overhead, no flames leaping up to silhouette jagged bomb scars . . . no crash of blockbusters or antiaircraft batteries and no wail of the sirens night after night to shatter sleep and edge the nerves. . . .

Beneath the excitement of arrival was another, greater excitement. This was generated by being a part of a war effort so secret that only a handful of people knew its real meaning—and even among their own select group they could only guess at what the future held.

None of these men of science could know that in the pooling of their knowledge with the Canadians and Americans they would harness the atom as a military weapon in the incredibly short time of nineteen months.[1] Not even the brilliant, sallow-faced young physicist, staring for the first time at the United States, could imagine such an achievement.

An older scientist leaned on the ship's rail beside the young man, whose eyes seemed large and round behind his thick-lensed glasses.

"There it is, Klaus," the older man said. "The colony we traded for a cargo of tea. And I'm bloody glad to be here."

Klaus Fuchs smiled. "I'm glad, too. I have never been in the United States before."

"Oh, you will find old friends . . ."

"No," Fuchs said. "I have only a sister in Cambridge, Massachusetts."

It was the truth. Fuchs knew no one well in America other than his sister. He had fled to England from Germany in 1933 after Hitler had risen to power in the Reich, just as many scientists had fled. When Germany and England went to war against each other, he had been interned briefly as an enemy alien, but the internment hadn't lasted long. He had gone to work for the British in nuclear research and now

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/6/87 3042 fwt-b/c

Page 303 of "The FBI Story, A Report to the People" by Don Whitehead

65-5[illegible]

ENCLOSURE

he had British citizenship. Already he had established a reputation as an extraordinarily brilliant physicist and mathematician. That's why he was a member of this mission.

No, Klaus Fuchs knew no one well in America other than his sister. But somewhere out there among the millions of people a stranger was waiting for him. Fuchs knew that one day he and this man would meet and each would recognize the other. In that meeting a bond would be formed, just as the bonds had been formed back in England with the Stranger. A faceless, formless, nameless shadow. Each time it was the same. He was out there at this moment, walking strange streets in a strange city, waiting for the day, the hour and the minute of their meeting.

A voice called, "Klaus!" The young scientist blinked. He turned from the rail and hurried with the others down the gangplank.

There was no bothersome red tape or checking by security officers. The Army had exclusive responsibility for guarding atomic security and for clearing personnel[2] assigned to the Manhattan Engineer District, which directed the atomic energy program. The British had assured the Army's Manhattan Engineer District that Fuchs had been screened and found to be trustworthy and loyal. These assurances were accepted.[3]

Within a short time the British group was en route to New York, to enjoy the city's glitter and then to plunge into the atomic unknown.

But one member of the group was not entirely engrossed with atomic problems. A few weeks after the arrival of the *Andes,* Klaus Fuchs strolled from the Barbizon Plaza Hotel on a windy Saturday afternoon. A few minutes later he stepped from the subway in New York City's Lower East Side.

Passers-by may have smiled faintly at the thin, sallow fellow, bundled in an overcoat, who carried a white tennis ball in his hand. But perhaps not. Even more uncommon sights go unnoticed on New York's streets.

And then Klaus Fuchs saw the Stranger. The scientist knew him instantly by the gloves in his hand and the book with the green binding. He was middle-aged, perhaps five feet, ten inches tall and solidly built. His face was round and impassive. The Stranger's eyes flicked to the tennis ball in Fuchs's hand. He spoke, and the two of them stepped into a cab.

When they were seated at a table in a restaurant on lower Third Avenue, the Stranger said, "I am Raymond." Never was he to let Fuchs know that his real name was Harry Gold.

A flicker of a smile twitched the scientist's lips. "I am Dr. Klaus Fuchs." The Stranger nodded.

Fuchs told his companion of the super-secret Manhattan Engineer District. He talked of the concentrated effort to solve the scientific and industrial puzzle of quantity production of fissionable uranium, and of the goal of harnessing the atom's energy to a military weapon. He promised specific details later, and after arranging a recognition signal for the next meeting, they parted.

In those few, fleeting minutes, Klaus Fuchs and the Stranger had unlocked an unguarded door leading to the most appalling crime in our time—the theft of atomic secrets for Soviet Russia.

This was early 1944.

In early September, 1949, the struggles on the battlefields of Europe and in the Pacific were a four-year-old memory. Communist Russia no longer was an ally. She was, in nondiplomatic language, the Cold War enemy of the Western World.

At his desk in the Department of Justice building on Pennsylvania Avenue, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover studied a top-secret report—and his face flushed with shock and anger. Here was information, reliable beyond doubt, that agents of a foreign power had stolen the very heart out of the atomic bomb, stolen the secret of its construction and detonation.[4]

Hoover reached for the intercom telephone. He gave a series of orders to his key subordinates and soon the vast machinery of the FBI was in high gear. In essence, Hoover's orders were: "The secret of the atomic bomb has been stolen. Find the thieves!"

Hoover and the FBI, not the Army, were now responsible for atomic security. In the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, which tightened up on atomic security, Congress said:

> Except as authorized by the [Atomic Energy] Commission in case of emergency, no individual shall be employed by the Commission until the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall have made an investigation and report to the Commission on the character, associations, and loyalty of such individual . . . all violations of this Act shall be investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation . . .

This responsibility became effective January 1, 1947.

And here in Hoover's hands was information of a crime so shocking that it was to be called "the crime of the century."

Hoover's men swarmed into the Los Alamos atomic plant near Santa Fe, New Mexico, and other plants. They dug into records and personnel files of the Atomic Energy Commission, and interviewed hundreds of people who might have some clue. Within a few days, the FBI reached the conclusion that the key figure in the crime had very likely

Page 305 of "The FBI Story, A Report to the People" by Don Whitehead

been a member of a foreign mission; a man with free access to all the work done on the uranium processing and bomb assembly; and, most likely, a physicist. The British were notified of these conclusions.

During this intense man-hunt, President Truman jolted the nation with his announcement that the government had "evidence that within recent weeks an atomic explosion occurred in the U.S.S.R." Now the world knew that the United States no longer had a monoply on the atomic bomb. It was clear, too, that somehow Russia had made seven-league strides in atomic development, drastically weakening the free world's power position in relation to the Communist world.

Near the end of September, the coil of evidence was tightening around Klaus Fuchs. On the known record, it seemed impossible. He was now the respected head of the Theoretical Physics Division of Britain's atomic energy establishment at Harwell, a man with a brilliant future. He seemed to have been a discreet fellow, totally absorbed in his work. The women who had known him remembered him as "a shy, sweet guy," with no apparent interest in politics. British security officials had vouched for his loyalty.

Then a small alarm bell sounded. An agent digging through old Nazi records seized by intelligence officers in Germany during World War II spotted an entry bearing the name of a Klaus Fuchs.

Translated, the entry said: "Klaus Fuchs, student of philosophy, December 29, 1911, Russelsheim, RSHA-IVA2, Gestapo Field Office, Kiel."

The agent noted that the Klaus Fuchs in the Gestapo file had the same birth date and birthplace as the German-born British physicist who had worked at Los Alamos. The initials RSHA stood for *Reichssicherheitshauptamt,* Central Office of Security Police. The Roman numeral IV was a department of the RSHA. The symbol A2 identified the special file into which the Gestapo dropped the names of those they listed as Communists. In the Communist file, also, was another name identified as that of a relative of this Klaus Fuchs.

By itself, the old Gestapo file was proof of nothing. The Nazis, for political and other reasons, undoubtedly had accused many innocent persons of being Communists. Still, the information couldn't be ignored.

Agents sifted through every record they could find that might produce any sort of lead. They turned to the file of the 1946 Canadian spy case in which Igor Gouzenko, the cipher clerk, had fled from the Russian Embassy at Ottawa to disclose the operation of an atomic spy ring. In this file was a photographic copy of an address book picked up by Canadian police. Among the names was the entry: "Klaus Fuchs, 84 George Lane, University of Edinburgh, Scotland."

The entry had held no special significance for the FBI in 1946, and

Page 306 of "The FBI Story, A Report to the People" by Don Whitehead

neither had the name of Kristel Heineman, who, it later developed, was Fuchs's sister. When the notebook of names was received from the Canadians the FBI had been on the sidelines as far as atomic personnel security was concerned.

But now his name meant something. The bits and pieces of information, when joined together, all weighed against Fuchs. Hoover notified British Intelligence (MI5) of the new developments and suggested Klaus Fuchs as the man to watch. MI5 agents shadowed Fuchs. By the end of October the British themselves had decided he was the atomic spy—or at least one of them.

It was December, 1949, when William J. Skardon, Harwell security officer, tapped on Fuchs's door. Once inside, he told Fuchs he was suspected of passing information to the Russians.

Fuchs seemed surprised. "I don't think so," he blurted. Skardon persisted. He told Fuchs there was precise information that he had.

Fuchs repeated, "I do not think so."

"That's an ambiguous reply."

"I do not understand," Fuchs said. "Perhaps you will tell me what the evidence is. I have not done any such thing."

Fuchs continued to deny his guilt. But on January 24, 1950, he sent word to Skardon that he wished to see him.

Skardon came to Fuchs's rooms. "You asked to see me and here I am."

Fuchs said, "Yes, it is rather up to me now." It was plain that he was under strong emotional stress.

In rambling fashion, Fuchs reviewed for Skardon his life in Germany; his fight against Nazis; his early belief that communism held the cure for the world's ills; and his fear for his father, who was in the Red zone in Germany.

Skardon listened. Fuchs's ramblings, he knew, were providing the motive for his acts, but Fuchs still wasn't talking about the acts themselves.

Skardon suggested to Fuchs that he might as well unburden himself and clear his conscience by telling the full story.

"I will never be persuaded by you to talk," Fuchs exclaimed.

But after they had had lunch together, the confession came tumbling from Fuchs's lips. Yes, he had given the Russians atomic secrets from the time he began working on nuclear research in 1942 until a year ago. He had sought out the Russians himself and on his own initiative. Before he went to the United States, he was given the recognition signals and told where he would meet the Stranger. Yes, there had been an irregular but frequent passing of atomic information to the Russians. Shortly after he returned to England from the United States in 1946,

Page 307 of "The FBI Story, A Report to the People" by Don Whitehead

Fuchs continued, he had accepted £100 from the Russians as a "symbolic payment" which would signify his "subservience to the cause."

Was Fuchs ever bothered by doubts about such treachery?

Yes, he said, he had begun to suffer doubts. He still believed in communism, but not as it was being practiced in Russia. Now, too late, he saw communism as something to fight against.

A significant little scene took place when Skardon accompanied Fuchs to the War Office on January 27, 1950, where Fuchs was to make a formal statement. Skardon faced Fuchs, the man who had betrayed England, the United States, Canada, his associates, and men of freedom wherever they were.

The Briton said, "I ought to tell you that you are not obliged to make a statement, and you must not be induced to do so by any promise or threat which has been held out to you."

Fuchs looked at Skardon. Perhaps at that moment he understood for the first time in his twisted life the true protector of human dignity—government by law. He said, "I understand. Carry on."

Four days after Fuchs signed the statement, the British advised Hoover that they had "resolved" the case and that it was established that Fuchs had been spying continuously for the Russians from the end of 1941 until February, 1949.

The FBI Director notified the government's top echelon of the turn of affairs. On February 3, the British announced Fuchs's arrest.

Into FBI Headquarters came a message from Steve Early, former White House press secretary and then Deputy Secretary of Defense: "I'm glad to see Edgar is in it. I've been fighting a battle for a long time that he is the only one competent to handle this kind of matter and this will strengthen my arguments."

And Hoover cabled Sir Percy Sillitoe, who headed MI5: "Congratulations on a job well done. Your cooperation in this case is much appreciated. Regards."

The Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy was to say: "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."

This Committee noted that Russia, through espionage agents, had been able, at a vast savings in time and money, to solve the broad problems of (1) quantity production of fissionable materials; and (2) the design and assembly of practical weapons. Fuchs had access to all these secrets at Los Alamos.

Klaus Fuchs was brought to trial in Old Bailey on March 1. He pleaded guilty to charges of giving "to persons unknown" information

Page 308 of "The FBI Story, A Report to the People" by Don Whitehead

calculated to be useful to an enemy. Fuchs's chief defense counsel, Derek Curtis-Bennett, told the court that when Fuchs was given his citizenship in 1942 "he was a known Communist, and he had never pretended he was anything else."

The attorney said that Fuchs had mingled freely with British Communists, and he also said, "Anybody who had read anything about Marxist theory must know that a man who is a Communist, whether in Germany or Timbuctoo, will react in exactly the same way. When he gets information, he will automatically and unhappily put his allegiance to the Communist idea first."

Lord Chief Justice Goddard, after hearing the evidence, said to Fuchs: "You have betrayed the hospitality and protection given to you with the grossest treachery . . . The maximum sentence ordained is fourteen years. That is the sentence I pass upon you."

Fuchs was led away to Wormwood Scrubs Prison.

From the time Fuchs confessed, the FBI concentrated on getting the answer to one question: who was the Stranger, the mystery man to whom Fuchs slipped atomic information on at least ten occasions in New York; Santa Fe, New Mexico; and Cambridge?

The single clue on which to work was a vague description by Fuchs of a man in his middle years, say forty to forty-five. About five feet ten. Solidly built. Round face. Not a physicist. Probably not even an atomic employee. A man who knew something about chemistry. Perhaps a chemist. He called himself "Raymond," but obviously that wasn't his real name.

Beyond this shadowy image, Fuchs could give no further help.

This is a big, broad land. There are millions of middle-aged, solidly built, round-faced men who are not physicists and who are not atomic employees. Where to start? From the top, bottom or side of this haystack?

"Perhaps a chemist . . ."

Agents of the FBI called on Mrs. Kristel Heineman, Fuchs's sister, and her husband in Cambridge. The Heinemans recalled that in late January, 1945, a stranger had called at their home asking for Klaus, who hadn't yet arrived for his vacation with them. The man was middle-aged and solidly built. He left a telephone number in New York for Klaus to call, and he returned the following month. Klaus seemed to know him. The two of them talked for quite a while. The visitor appeared to be fond of children because he had promised their son a chemistry set. The Heinemans could recall no name.

The information wasn't much help except that the Heinemans' recollection of the Stranger tallied with Fuchs's description; and it was

confirmation of Fuchs's statement that he had turned over atomic information to "Raymond" in Cambridge.

But there again was the reference to chemistry. The search narrowed. Now the FBI concentrated on finding a chemist who would fit the description they had. Through the days and weeks after Fuchs's confession, agents searched the ranks of chemists. They pored over files and records. The task was enormous. For example, in 1945, New York City alone had issued 75,000 licensing permits to chemical firms.

But by the slow process of elimination, the possibilities thinned to 1,500 . . . 1,000 . . . 100 . . . 20 . . . and then at last to Harry Gold.

Gold's name had come to the FBI's attention in May, 1947, during an investigation which grew out of information supplied by Miss Elizabeth T. Bentley, a self-confessed Communist courier. The file showed that Gold was a chemist.

A further check disclosed that Gold was now in charge of biological research at the Philadelphia General Hospital's heart station. On May 15, 1950—some six weeks after Fuchs's conviction—two FBI agents visited the Philadelphia hospital and asked Gold if he would give them an interview.

"Of course," Gold said. "But we are very busy at the moment. Would you come back this evening?"

The agents returned after dinner. Gold was waiting for them. He recalled he had been questioned by the FBI on another occasion, and he asked what it was they wanted to know this time. He was shown a picture of Klaus Fuchs and exclaimed, "This is a very unusual picture. He is that English spy!" Then he added that he didn't know Fuchs, of course, but he had recognized his face because of all the newspaper publicity.

No, he didn't know the Heinemans in Cambridge or anyone in Santa Fe, New Mexico. As a matter of fact, he had never been in New England or west of the Mississippi River. He answered questions willingly and even with an air of candor, as a man would with nothing to hide.

But the agents noted discrepancies in Gold's story. Small flaws. Nothing of any vital importance. Merely evasions and occasional denials of things which the agents knew to be true.

A week passed, during which Gold was questioned several times, and finally he said to the agents, "I've told you everything I know. I've got nothing to hide. If it will help, go ahead and search the place." He gave his written consent for the search of his home, a two-story row house at 6823 Kindred Street in Philadelphia.

At Gold's suggestion, the agents started their search in the bedroom,

Page 310 of "The FBI Story, A Report to the People" by Don Whitehead

the room where he had most of his papers, books, journals and letters. Gold made himself comfortable in a chair. This would take time.

One of the agents looked behind a bookcase which obviously hadn't been touched in years. He picked up a yellow folder, one of those Chamber of Commerce maps for tourists. It was a map of "Santa Fe, The Capital City."

The agent spread the map open. "You said you had never been west of the Mississippi? Or have you?"

Harry Gold stared at the map. For a long minute no one spoke. The agents stood watching Gold, waiting. Then suddenly he seemed to crumple, like a man so bone-weary that he couldn't carry his burden another step.

Gold said, "I . . . I am the man to whom Klaus Fuchs gave his information."

Just as with Klaus Fuchs, once the words began they came in a steady flow. He told of meeting Fuchs in New York and Cambridge and Santa Fe, detailing how he picked up the information and gave it promptly to "John," whom he later identified as Anatoli A. Yakovlev, Russian Vice Consul in New York.

But why? Why? . . . Why was it men like these betrayed their own country in spying for a cause which had made a mockery of freedom for millions of people?

Gold's explanation was an old, familiar refrain: confused idealism leading to treachery. He said:

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

His reaction to working with Fuchs: ". . . I felt that as an ally, I was only helping the Soviet Union obtain information that I thought it was entitled to."

Doubt had finally come to Gold, just as it had to Fuchs. He began to fear exposure. He worried that his family, who knew nothing of his actions, would be "completely and horribly disgraced."

But it was too late to turn back.

> . . . I got so involved, that even had I wanted to, it would have been extremely difficult to get out. However . . . I never once actually suggested it to any people with whom I worked . . .
>
> . . . the realization that I was turning over information to another power . . . was so frightening that the only thing I could do was to shove it away as far back in my mind as I could and simply not think on the matter at all . . . what I did . . . was to simply blot out of my mind as well as I could any thoughts whatever on the subject.[8]

Page 311 of "The FBI Story, A Report to the People" by Don Whitehead

[6] Harry Gold was indicted by a Brooklyn grand jury on June 9, 1950, on a charge of conspiracy to violate the Espionage Act of 1917. He pleaded guilty in Philadelphia on July 20, 1950, and was sentenced by Federal Judge James P. McGranery on December 9, 1950, to thirty years' imprisonment. Alfred Dean Slack, a chemist from Syracuse, New York, pleaded guilty in Greeneville, Tennessee, on September 18, 1950, to a charge of espionage. As a member of a Soviet espionage ring in 1943–1944, he was accused of passing secrets of a high explosive to Harry Gold. He was sentenced on September 22, 1950, to fifteen years' imprisonment.

Excerpt from page 356 of "The FBI Story, A Report to the People" by Don Whitehead

L. V. Boardman

TOP SECRET

April 12, 1957

A. H. Belmont

Classified by 3042 fwt-Dfc
Declassify on: OADR
3/11/87

EGERTON HERBERT NORMAN
IS - R AND CANADA (C) U

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP4 [illegible]
REASON-FCIM II 1,2,4,8 2,3
DATE OF REVIEW 12/18/81

12/18/81

In connection with the current controversy regarding the recent suicide of Egerton Herbert Norman, late Canadian Ambassador to Egypt, an article appeared in the "Washington Post" on April 12, 1957, pointing out that the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and the State Department were blaming each other for airing of communist allegations against Norman. A portion of this article stated that security information supplied this country by Canada led to the arrest and conviction of atomic spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and that Canada has also been credited with keeping the U. S. abreast of the Klaus Fuchs espionage case.

The Director inquired, "Just how accurate is this?"

(b)(1)

This statement is not accurate and the [redacted] Articles have previously appeared in "Time" magazine (February 20, 1950), the "Washington Daily News" (March 2 and 10, 1950), and the Canadian weekly, "The Ensign," March 11, 1950, raising this point. It is possible that this statement is based on the fact that Israel Halperin, a Canadian, was named by Igor Gouzenko, a Soviet code clerk who defected to Canadian authorities in 1945, as a member of a Soviet military intelligence network in Canada and that Fuchs' name appeared in a notebook of Halperin's which contained numerous contacts of Halperin. The original information leading to the identification and arrest of Fuchs and the Rosenbergs emanated from [redacted] (not to be disseminated). Fuchs confessed his espionage activities to British authorities in January, 1950. On February 23, 1950, subsequent to the confession of Fuchs, Halperin was interviewed concerning the appearance of Fuchs' name in his notebook, together with that of Kristel Heineman, Fuchs' sister. (C) U

(b)(1)

SECRET

TOP SECRET

100-346993

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

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

WAB:lmc (7)

65 58805

NOT RECORDED
170 APR 29 1957

Tickler: Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Nichols

Mr. Fitzgerald
Mr. Aull

- 1 - 65-58805 (Klaus Fuchs)

9 MAY 7 1957

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

[Halperin pointed out to the RCMP that during the Summer of 1940, while attending a number of semiscientific meetings in the U. S., he learned that a number of scientists had been sent to Canada for internment through no particular fault of their own; that he suggested that some of the scientists furnish technical publications to those who were interned for the purpose of adding to the comfort of the interned persons in some small way. He said that he sent Fuchs technical publications and that this accounted for the presence of Fuchs' name in his notebook. He was unable to recall how the name of Kristel Heineman happened to appear in his notebook.] U

During subsequent interviews with Fuchs in May and June, 1950, Fuchs indicated that Halperin may have learned of his presence at the internment camp from his sister or through members of the German Communist Party in England, who may have requested Halperin to contact scientists who were incarcerated in Canada. Fuchs advised that he had no personal contact with Halperin and had no espionage dealings directly or indirectly with Halperin. Halperin was arrested by Canadian authorities in 1946 for a violation of the Canadian Official Secrets Act. However, on March 4, 1947, charges against him were dismissed because of failure to link him with the alleged espionage conspiracy in Canada. SECRET U

ACTION:

For your information.

TOP SECRET

COVER LETTER FOR BLOCKED MAIL TOO LARGE FOR FILE

THIS SERIAL IS TOO LARGE FOR FILE AND WILL BE CARRIED AS A NOT RECORDED SERIAL BEHIND THE FILE

THIS SERIAL THE (Date)
Oct. 30, 1957

ISSUE OF THE (Name of the pamphlet)
Look Magazine

SUBJECT
Klaus Fuchs

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/6/87 BY 3042 Pwt-Dtc

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
The People who stole it from us.

FILE NUMBER
65-58805-1550

76N

The first real story of the big atomic-bomb plot

THE PEOPLE WHO STOLE IT FROM US

Julius Rosenberg

Ethel Rosenberg

David Greenglass

Harry Gold

Many think they were framed, but a special U. S. report shows positively how these Americans gave Russia the A-bomb

By BILL DAVIDSON

AT 8 P.M. ON FRIDAY, June 19, 1953, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg sat in the Death House at Sing Sing Prison awaiting execution.

Forty miles away, in Union Square, the scene of New York City's left-wing rallies, thousands of Communist-guided Rosenberg sympathizers milled back and forth, singing *Let My People Go*. In Washington, D. C., pro-Communist pickets paraded before the White House, under the watchful eyes of extra details of policemen. In Paris and Rome, organized leftist mobs surged through the streets, yelling the Rosenbergs' innocence.

By 8:25, the Rosenbergs had died in the electric chair, the first Americans ever to be put to death for espionage by an American civil court in peacetime.

That should have ended the most sensational, most controversial spy case in U. S. history. But it didn't. Minutes later, a speaker in Union Square shouted, "They're gone—but we won't let them die!"

Those defiant words have proved to be prophetic. The Rosenbergs today are mentioned in the Communist press, both here and abroad, far more frequently than they ever were during their trial in 1951. And no less than 10 books have been written about what the Communists call "the American Dreyfus Case," all claiming that the Rosenbergs were railroaded to their deaths. The most important of these books is a 664-page volume, *The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg*, written by a left-wing ex-Hollywood scenarist named John Wexley. The Communists quote the Wexley book the way Moslems quote the Koran. Through it, they have succeeded in winning over many well-meaning non-Communists, such as former OWI chief Elmer Davis, who wrote that, after reading the book, he could not believe most of the testimony which condemned the Rosenbergs.

Emboldened by such reactions, the Communist press constantly uses the Wexley book to hurl challenges at the U. S. Government. On June 16, 1957, for example, a lead article in *The Daily Worker* blared: "The Department of Justice has not answered the facts presented by John Wexley in *The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg*. It never will because it cannot. The Rosenberg-Sobell case was a frame-up."

The Government is now preparing to refute the Communist charges. For three and a half years, President Eisenhower and the Justice Department ignored the accusations. They believed that Americans had faith in their own jury system (and in the affirming decisions of the finest appeals judges on the U. S. bench). Because of this assumption, they felt that they did not have to reopen the files to prove again that the Rosenbergs were justly convicted. But now—four years after the execution—the clever propaganda of the Communists has so confused many loyal citizens that they are asking themselves: Were the Rosenbergs really guilty?

Consequently, in December, 1956, Attor-

continued

COPYRIGHT © 1957 BY COWLES MAGAZINES, INC. NO REPRODUCTION OF THIS ARTICLE MAY BE MADE IN WHOLE OR IN PART IN ANY MEDIA OF COMMUNICATION WITHOUT THE EXPRESS WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE COPYRIGHT OWNER

you never have to call them twice for delicious, chocolaty

NESTLÉ'S *Quik*'n milk

Children will come a 'running because chocolaty QUIK makes milk taste like a million. It's the easiest, most popular way to get youngsters to drink more milk. No worries for you, Mom—because everything that goes into QUIK is pure and wholesome. Easy to fix . . . QUIK practically makes itself. Never sticky or messy like syrups. Nestlé's® QUIK® gives milk the added nourishment your youngsters need.

NESTLÉ'S MAKES THE VERY BEST CHOCOLATE

The spy ring was first exposed by a Russian embassy clerk

ney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., ordered Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins, the head of the Department of Justice's Internal Security Division, to prepare a full report of the case—including previously unreleased facts. Assigned to the job was Benjamin F. Pollack, a brilliant Harvard Law School graduate and veteran Justice Department attorney. For eight months, Pollack had access to all the FBI files and to all the evidence and testimony in the case. He interviewed witnesses and the men who arrested and prosecuted the Rosenbergs and their co-conspirator, Morton Sobell (now serving a 30-year sentence in Alcatraz). This reporter, who was aided in his research by Government Attorney A. Warren Littman, worked along with Pollack during much of his investigation. LOOK was given access to the extensive data that went into the Government report, of which this article is an exclusive preview.

THE report proves conclusively that the Rosenbergs were convicted by a powerful chain of interlinking testimony—backed by strong circumstantial evidence—that would be unassailable in any court in the world. It discloses for the first time the atomic secrets transmitted to the Russians by the Rosenbergs. It reveals new information—such as the fact that there were seven other known American members of the spy ring, two of whom have now disappeared behind the Iron Curtain.

Most important of all, the Government's report breaks down all the charges made by the Communists in their four-year campaign to discredit the key Government witnesses in the case. For example, they seize upon one of the main points in Wexley's book, a trip by Harry Gold, the spy ring's chief courier, from Albuquerque, N. M., to New York City. Gold testified that he obtained information about the atomic bomb from Rosenberg's brother-in-law, David Greenglass, who was then a soldier-technician at the Los Alamos Atomic Project. Gold left Albuquerque, where Greenglass lived, for New York by train on Sunday evening, June 3, 1945. He testified that he then gave the information to Soviet Vice Consul Anatoli Yakovlev in New York City at 10 p.m. on Tuesday, June 5.

Wexley builds much of his case around these dates. Using the evidence of railroad timetables, he insists that Gold could not possibly have reached New York by train before Wednesday morning—and that therefore his entire testimony was concocted and invalid.

However, it took Pollack exactly three days to demolish this point in the Wexley argument. First, Pollack noted that Gold never testified that he made the entire trip by train. He visited Gold in his cell in Lewisburg Federal Prison, where he is serving a 30-year sentence, and was told by the ex-spy that he traveled by train only from Albuquerque to Chicago on the Santa Fe Railroad's *California Limited*. From Chicago, said Gold, he took a United Air Lines plane to Washington "at about 9:30" and completed the trip to New York by train, leaving Washington late in the afternoon. A check of the FBI files confirmed to Pollack that this was the same story Gold had told on July 10, 1950, after he was arrested.

Pollack's next step was to check with officials of United Air Lines. They said that a passenger arriving in Chicago on the *California Limited* could have flown from Chicago to Washington on their Flight 300, which left at 9:30 a.m. on June 5, 1945. This was the last piece of evidence that Pollack needed to complete his puzzle. He knew that Gold left Albuquerque by train at 8:10 p.m. on Sunday, arrived in Chicago at 7:30 a.m. on Tuesday, flew to Washington from Chicago at 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday and arrived at 2:20 p.m. By taking a train from Washington at 4:00 p.m., he reached New York in plenty of time for his meeting with Soviet Vice Consul Yakovlev at 10 p.m. that night.

Using the same painstaking detective skill, Attorney Pollack pieced together the entire story of the crime, the trial and the aftermath.

THE trail of the crime began in 1946, when a Russian code clerk named Igor Gouzenko fled from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa and exposed a Canadian spy ring. In one of Gouzenko's notebooks was the entry: "Klaus Fuchs, 84 George Lane, University of Edinburgh, Scotland." Dr. Fuchs was a German-born, naturalized British citizen, who had been one of the highest-ranking scientists working on the atomic bomb in the United States. Fuchs was arrested by the British on February 3, 1950, and confessed that he was a Communist and had been spying continuously for the Russians from 1941 to 1949. He admitted that on at least 10 occasions he had given top secrets of the atomic bomb to a courier in the United States working for the Russians—a dark, chunky man he knew only as "Raymond."

The FBI began an all out search for "Raymond." On May 15, 1950—a little more than two months after Fuchs was given a maximum sentence of 14 years by a British court—their leads brought them to Harry Gold, a chemist at the Philadelphia General Hospital. At first, Gold denied everything. Then one of the FBI men asked, "Were you ever in Santa Fe, New Mexico?"

"No," said Gold. "In fact, I've

continued

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., right, confers with William F. Tompkins, head of the Department of Justice's Internal Security Division.

British scientist Fuchs gave vital data to U. S. spies

never been west of the Mississippi River."

With Gold's consent, the FBI men searched his home. They found a long-forgotten map of the city of Santa Fe. Faced with this evidence, Gold collapsed in a chair and began to confess. In the course of many talks with the FBI, he admitted that he had been a courier for a Soviet spy ring for 11 years and that he was "Raymond," the man to whom Fuchs had passed atomic secrets.

Gold revealed that he began his spy activities in 1935. It was nine years later that he entered the big time. In March, 1944, he was sent to meet a man he was to know only as "John," later identified as Soviet Vice Consul Anatoli Yakovlev. It was Yakovlev who gave Gold his assignments to meet Fuchs and others in the espionage ring.

On the last Saturday in May, 1945, said Gold, he had a meeting with Yakovlev in a New York City restaurant. Gold was ordered to travel to Santa Fe to receive atomic data from Fuchs on June 2. Yakovlev told him he'd have to take on an additional assignment on the trip, in Albuquerque. He gave Gold a piece of onion-skin paper on which was typed the name "Greenglass" and an address, "209 North High Street." Below the name and address were the words, "Recognition Signal: 'I come from Julius.'" He also gave Gold a section of a cardboard Jello box, cut in an odd shape. He told Gold that for purposes of positive identification, the contact, Greenglass, would have another section of the Jello box that would exactly fit the irregular edges of Gold's.

After his rendezvous with Fuchs, Gold proceeded by bus to Albuquerque, arriving at 8:20 p.m. on June 2. The Greenglasses were not at home. Gold spent the night in a tourist home. The next day, he checked into the Hilton Hotel, and at 8:30 that morning, he was at the High Street address. A dark-haired young man answered his knock. "Mr. Greenglass?" asked Gold. "Yes," said the young man. "I come from Julius," said Gold, and he produced his section of Jello box. Greenglass called his wife, and she fished the other part of the Jello box out of her purse. The pieces matched. Greenglass invited Gold inside. He said he would have the material on the atomic bomb ready for Gold later that afternoon. Gold then gave Greenglass an envelope containing $500.

At 8:10 that evening, Gold was on the train headed east. On Tuesday night in New York, he handed Yakovlev two envelopes, one marked "Doctor," containing the information he had received from Fuchs, and one, labeled "Other," containing Greenglass' material. Two weeks later, Yakovlev told Gold that the material received from Greenglass was excellent.

By the time Gold had reached this stage of his narrative, the FBI agents knew they had come across a spy case of enormous magnitude. Quickly they moved in on David Greenglass, who was then working as a machinist in New York. On June 15, 1950, two agents visited him at his apartment. He had been questioned by the FBI once before, in February, 1950, about the disappearance of some uranium from Los Alamos when he was stationed there. (Later, he admitted he had taken a piece of uranium as a souvenir but said he had become frightened about having it in his possession and had thrown it in the East River.) The FBI men indicated that the new interview was part of the same investigation. They asked permission to search the house. They found several photographs of Greenglass and his wife. They took the photos to Harry Gold. Gold studied them. "That's the man who gave me the atom bomb information in Albuquerque," he said.

Four FBI agents returned to Greenglass' apartment. They arrested him and, after a series of extensive interrogations, he made a complete confession. The main facts of his confession jibed with the story told by Gold. The FBI asked Greenglass who had instigated his espionage activities and to whom he had given most of his information. "My brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg," Greenglass replied.

Julius Rosenberg—who was 32 years old when he was arrested—was a tall, bespectacled, scholarly-looking man with a long record of affinity for Communist causes. The son of poor Jewish immigrants, he had been brought up in a strict religious atmosphere, but apparently had rebelled against the precepts of his faith at an early age. The FBI uncovered evidence of his radical tendencies at Seward Park High School in New York City, and found he had been active in the Young Communist League at the College of the City of New York. Later, after he was graduated as an electrical engineer in 1939, he became an official of a professional association that was known to be Communist-dominated.

Just before he was graduated from college, he married Ethel Greenglass, a tough, domineering girl nearly three years his senior. She, too, came from poor parents who lived on New York's Lower East Side, and she, too, had broken with the strict Orthodox Jewish tradition. She was, in fact, a stronger adherent to the Communist cause than Rosenberg. Ethel's mother despaired about their political leanings and called them "a pair of Communist fanatics." Not so Ethel's younger brother, David. A plodding youth who never did too well in school, David regarded his new brother-in-law Julius as an admirable intellectual. Eventually, through the Rosenbergs' influence, David and his bride, Ruth, also became Communist sympathizers.

In 1943, when he was 21 years old, David Greenglass was drafted into the U. S. Army. He had had some technical education at Brooklyn Polytech and at Pratt Institute, and the Army trained him to be a machinist. In July, 1944, he was assigned to the Manhattan Project, the hush-hush group of scientists and Army engineers who were developing the world's first atomic bomb. He was sent to Oak Ridge, Tenn., and then to Los Alamos, N. M., where he was put to work in a machine shop called the Theta Shop. He was continually instructed about the ultrasecret nature of the project, but he had no idea of what actually was under construction at Los Alamos.

He found out, in November, 1944—from his 20-year-old wife, Ruth, who traveled to Albuquerque to spend their second wedding anniversary with him. Just before leaving New York, Ruth had a visit from Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Julius said, "I know that David is working on a secret weapon called the atomic bomb. I want you to ask him to give me specific information about the locations, the personnel and the experiments conducted at Los Alamos." Ruth protested about getting mixed up in anything of this sort. But Rosenberg said, "Don't you know Soviet Russia is an ally of the United States? The Russians are carrying a great share of the burden of war against Fascist Germany. The Soviet Union, therefore, deserves a break in getting information which the Allies are denying to Russia. I myself have searched for two years, and I've finally made contact with a group through whom I can directly help Russia."

Ethel Rosenberg also said to Ruth, "Haven't you noticed that I'm not buying the *Daily Worker* at the usual newsstand any more? The reason for that is that Julius has finally attained the ambition of his life—to be an undercover man in part of the Soviet espionage system in the United States. At last, he's doing really worth-while things for the cause. He can't be a conspicuous Communist sympathizer any more, so he can carry on the secret work without suspicion."

That convinced Ruth. Like David, she held Julius in high esteem and felt he must know what was right. Julius then gave her $450 to help pay the expenses of her trip—the first payment of money to be made to the Greenglasses.

A few days later, Ruth gave David Julius' message. He, too, protested at first, but when she told him Julius' reasoning, he thought it over and agreed to give her information which she would memorize and transmit to the Rosenbergs. He detailed to her the exact layout of the Los Alamos base and its principal buildings. He also told her the names of the leading scientists who worked at the project, including those of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky and Dr. Niels Bohr. This was vital information, since the presence of these eminent scientists could easily tip off the nature of the project. So secret was the project that Bohr, for example, was known only as Dr. Baker, to conceal his true identity. The Russians may have already gotten this information from Fuchs, but, at the very least, the Greenglass data verified it.

In January, 1945, Greenglass got a furlough and went to New York. The next morning, Julius Rosenberg was at his apartment asking for information. He wanted specific details about all the work and experiments known to David at Los Alamos. According to Greenglass, Rosenberg then gave him a description of an atomic bomb, "so that I would be able to know what I am looking for." This turned out to be the type of bomb dropped at Hiroshima several months later. Justice Department investigator Pollack says that Rosenberg must have obtained this information from material fed to the spy ring by Dr. Fuchs.

That night, at Rosenberg's request, Greenglass sat down to prepare descriptions and sketches of the work he was doing at Los Alamos. He was one of 10 machinists assigned to a

continued

Rosenberg boasted of getting our satellite, atomic-plane secrets

shop working on a project under the general direction of Dr. Kistiakowsky, one of the world's top scientists in the field of thermodynamics. The Kistiakowsky group specialized in high explosives. The various scientists would come into Greenglass' shop with directions for making needed pieces of apparatus, and the machinists would tool the apparatus out of metal.

In his work at Los Alamos, Greenglass made several so-called "flat-type lens molds." As another top scientist in the group, Dr. Walter E. Koski, later described them, such molds were used to form various combinations of high explosives into a certain shape so that when they were detonated, the shock waves converged on a given point with terrific force. From what was later divulged about the Nagasaki-type atomic bomb, it is apparent that Greenglass was working on the trigger mechanism that sets off the nuclear reaction in the bomb. Dr. Koski testified that the shape of the mold is the all-important factor, and this is what Greenglass gave to Rosenberg on that January, 1945, furlough. He also gave Rosenberg the names of "possible recruits" at Los Alamos "for espionage purposes." Those were his exact words. Greenglass' handwriting was bad, but Julius said Ethel would retype the information as she did with his other espionage material.

Rosenberg considered Greenglass' data about the high-explosive mold so important that he arranged for a meeting between Greenglass and a Russian member of the spy ring. The meeting was set for a street corner on First Avenue in New York City, at 11:30 one evening. Greenglass borrowed his father-in-law's car, and when he parked at the appointed corner, Rosenberg came up with a stranger. The man got into the car and, while Rosenberg waited on the corner, Greenglass drove around for about 20 minutes. As he drove, the stranger interrogated him. He especially wanted to know the type of high explosives used, but Greenglass says he could not give positive answers to such questions, about which he had no direct knowledge. The strange automobile ride ended at the street corner where it had begun. Rosenberg and the Russian walked off together, and Greenglass went home.

On that same January furlough, Rosenberg invited David and Ruth Greenglass to dinner at his apartment one night. They were introduced to a woman there. Rosenberg told Greenglass that this woman would come to Albuquerque to receive more information from him. "However," he said, "in case someone else comes, I'll give you something to identify him by." He then produced the side of a Jello box, cut in two in a jagged manner. He gave Ruth Greenglass one half of the oddly cut cardboard. Rosenberg kept the other. They were the two pieces the Greenglasses and Gold matched five months later, when Gold showed up in Albuquerque. Included in the information that Greenglass passed to Gold on that occasion was a sketch of the high-explosive lens, as set up in an advanced experiment. It showed exactly how the "implosion effect" (which triggers the nuclear reaction) was attained.

In April, 1945, Ruth Greenglass had gone to live in Albuquerque to be near David. She did so on Rosenberg's assurance that money would be forthcoming from the Russians to cover her living expenses. In September, 1945, she and David returned to New York when he received another furlough. Again, Julius Rosenberg wasted no time in coming to see them. David Greenglass had compiled a fairly comprehensive description of the atomic bomb itself. He knew it was different from the bomb Rosenberg had described to him in January, and he called it "the bomb which works on an implosion effect." He did not know that this was the type that had been dropped on Nagasaki.

Greenglass gave Rosenberg a cross-section sketch of the bomb and 12 pages of explanatory material. Rosenberg paid him $200. Again, Ethel Rosenberg retyped the material and corrected the grammar. While this was being done, Greenglass and Rosenberg chatted, and Rosenberg told him that he had stolen a secret proximity fuse from the Emerson Radio Company, where he worked as an engineer, and had given it to the Russians. When Ethel Rosenberg had finished the typing, Julius burned Greenglass' original notes in a frying pan and flushed the ashes down the toilet.

Despite Rosenberg's urgings to stay on as a civilian at Los Alamos in order to continue spying for him, Greenglass got a discharge from the Army in February, 1946. He returned to New York and entered a machine-shop business. Julius Rosenberg was one of his partners.

Between 1946 and 1950, according to Greenglass, he had many conversations with Rosenberg about the latter's continuing espionage activities. Once, Julius offered to have the Russians pay Greenglass' living expenses if he would resume his education under the G.I. Bill of Rights at a good engineering college like M.I.T. Julius made it clear, David told the FBI, that the purpose of this was to "cultivate the friendship of people I had known at Los Alamos and also acquire new friendships with people who were in the field of . . . nuclear energy."

Julius told David that he was paying for other students to go to school in various upstate New York universities. He also told him that he had agents in upstate New York and in Ohio who were feeding him secret defense information which he was transmitting to the Russians. He mentioned specifically that he was getting information from someone at the General Electric Company in Schenectady, N. Y., and from someone in Cleveland, Ohio. Once, he told Greenglass that, while he was in Cleveland, he visited one of his contacts at the Warner-Swasey turret-lathe plant.

Several times, Julius spoke to David about a college classmate of his named Joel Barr, a brilliant mathematician and physicist, who had worked on the mathematical problems of launching a "sky-platform earth satellite." (Some Government officials believe that Barr gave this data to Rosenberg in 1947.) Rosenberg also boasted that he had received the mathematics of an atomic plane from one of his contacts. Later, Rosenberg admitted a close friendship with Alfred Sarant, an engineer who had worked on this project. Barr vanished in Europe in 1947. Sarant escaped to Mexico with the wife of his best friend. Then he, too, disappeared. It is presumed that both are now behind the Iron Curtain.

Rosenberg told Greenglass about his methods of communicating with the Russians. "He told me that if he wanted to get in touch with the Russians, he had a means of communicating with them in a motion-picture theater, an alcove where he would put microfilm or messages and the Russians would pick it up. If he wanted to see them in person, he would put a message in there and by prearrangement they would meet at some lonely spot on Long Island." The Rosenbergs showed Greenglass gifts they had received "as a reward from the Russians"—two watches and a console table. The console table was hollowed out, and Julius told him he used it for microfilming. Greenglass frequently saw this table in the Rosenberg home.

By 1950, the Rosenberg-Greenglass business partnership had broken up and Greenglass didn't see his brother-in-law so frequently. But one morning in February, an excited Rosenberg came to his apartment. He told him that Klaus Fuchs had been arrested in England. "Do you remember that man who came to see you in Albuquerque?" asked Rosenberg. "Well, Fuchs was also one of his contacts." He told Greenglass he'd have to leave the country. David said he didn't know how he could do it, but Julius said, "Oh, they let other people out who are far more important than you are. They let Joel Barr out, and he was a member of our espionage ring."

Greenglass said he'd think it over. However, his wife was badly burned in an accident, and soon afterward she gave birth to their second child, so he did nothing about planning his escape. Late in May, Rosenberg came to see him again. This time, he had with him a newspaper detailing the arrest of Harry Gold. "Now you have to leave the country," he said. He gave Greenglass $1,000 and promised him $6,000 more. He instructed him to get five sets of passport photos of himself and his family, and he said that he, Rosenberg, would obtain inoculation certificates for the Greenglasses from a doctor he knew. He told them to go to Mexico, using the inoculation certificates to get tourist cards at the border.

In Mexico City, Greenglass was to write a letter to the secretary to the Soviet Ambassador, signing it "I. Jackson." Three days later, he was to go to the statue of Columbus in the Plaza Colon at 5 p.m., carrying a guide to the city, with his little finger inserted into the pages. Said Greenglass, "I was to wait until a man

continued

"Goodness, the Hotnosses! They must feel about as the way we feel about them."

Ask your jeweler
for your Entry Blank—

WIN THE VACATION
OF YOUR LIFETIME!

3 fabulous First Prizes—
MILLIONAIRE'S VACATIONS for TWO

NOTHING TO BUY · ANYONE CAN ENTER!

"The Jeweler's Prize Contest"

SPONSORED BY

Deltah
SIMULATED PEARLS

in Bermuda in Virgin Isles in Nassau

FREE! 7 days for two at luxurious hotels. Eastern Airlines round trip, including all meals, from any town in continental U. S. Easy! . . . all you do is complete this sentence—"I prefer to buy gifts at my jeweler's because ....." in 25 words or less. Get your entry blank today!

97 ADDITIONAL VALUABLE PRIZES!

Your jeweler will show you
• Deltah's newest styles in beautiful simulated pearls
• Deltah's attractive new Vanity Dresser Sets

Deltah
SIMULATED PEARLS

HELLER DELTAH, INC., 411 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK 16

The FBI caught three just as they were planning to flee

came up close to me and then I was to say, 'That is a magnificent statue,' and that I was from Oklahoma and hadn't seen a statue like it before. That man was to say, 'Oh, there are much more beautiful statues in Paris.' That was to be our identification. Then, he was to give me passports and additional money so I could go on with my trip." Greenglass was to repeat the same procedure at the statue of Linnaeus in Stockholm, where he would be given means of transportation to Czechoslovakia.

GREENGLASS had the passport photos taken the following Sunday. He gave five sets to Julius but kept a sixth set, which he later turned over to the FBI. Rosenberg told him that he himself would have to flee to Mexico because Elizabeth Bentley, ex-Communist spy courier, knew about his spy activities. A week later, he gave Greenglass an additional $1,000. They took a walk to discuss David's escape plans. During the walk, they met a Mr. and Mrs. Herman Einsohn, who stopped to chat for a few minutes with David, completely unaware of his espionage involvement. A few days later, however, Greenglass informed Rosenberg that he had changed his mind. He was not going to flee. By now, he knew he had committed a heinous crime and he was resigned to face the consequences. He was waiting when the FBI agents came to his apartment on June 15.

Four weeks after the arrest of David Greenglass, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were picked up. They denied everything. The FBI then fanned out to determine where else the tortuous espionage trail led. Methodically, they interviewed every one of Rosenberg's classmates at C.C.N.Y. On July 20, 1950, they came upon a man named Max Elitcher, who was not in Rosenberg's class but who had known him in college.

Elitcher had been employed as an engineer in the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department in Washington from 1938 to 1948. He worked on computers for antiaircraft fire control. He told the FBI that Rosenberg visited him in Washington in 1944 and vainly tried to induce him to join his espionage ring. He said Rosenberg told him he merely had to bring him blueprints from his shop and that he'd photograph them and return them the next day. To try to convince him, Rosenberg told him that Elitcher's best friend and former roommate was among the many scientists who were furnishing information to him for transmission to Russia. The man's name? Morton Sobell. He worked at the General Electric Company in Schenectady.

To the FBI men, this was another missing link. Greenglass had told them of the espionage contact whom Rosenberg visited frequently at the G.E. plant in Schenectady.

ELITCHER continued to talk. In 1946, he said, Sobell—who had recruited him into the Communist party—asked him for a secret pamphlet about a fire-control system on which he was working. When Elitcher refused to give it to him, Sobell said, "Why don't you talk to Julius Rosenberg about it?" He also sent him to see Rosenberg when Elitcher decided to leave the Government. Rosenberg tried to persuade him to stay on and do espionage work for him, but Elitcher said no.

In at least nine such fruitless at-

continued

Roma California Sherry
is an honest wine, a good
wine. Never anything less.

THE WINES IN THE DRIPLESS BOTTLE

ROMA WINE CO., FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

LOOK JERRY MARCUS

"Henson, what's this I hear about you working for the firm next door during our coffee break?"

PICKS UP MORE DIRT...FASTER!

MODEL SC-2

New Westinghouse *Speed Cleaner!*

With greater pick-up power right down where the nozzle hugs the rug . . . the Westinghouse Speed Cleaner picks up more dirt than other canister cleaners —with far fewer strokes. Does it faster, too . . . thanks to new 360° swivel wheels that glide swiftly and smoothly over rugs and floors. No more tugging and jerking.

And because the nozzle is narrower, it gets closer to the wall to pick up even more dirt . . . gets wall-to-wall carpets cleaner than ever before. Handiest, too, with Suction Control right at top of cleaning wand, Toss-Away Filter Bags*, and exclusive Reel-Away Cord Storage. Beautiful two-tone turquoise styling. Try the Westinghouse Speed Cleaner at your dealer's today. Complete with full set of attachments. ONLY $53.95

FIVE-YEAR GUARANTEE

YOU CAN BE SURE...IF IT'S

Westinghouse

Narrower Hug-It-Rug Foot cleans closer to the wall. Ideal for wall-to-wall carpets!

New Mobile Platform has 360° swivel wheels that glide smoothly, swiftly anywhere!

Exclusive Reel-Away Cord quickly rewinds and unreels just by opening the cleaner!

Seven members of the spy ring there escaped prosecution

tempts to enlist Eitcher in the spy ring. Rosenberg openly told him about his own espionage activities. Sobell, too, admitted his involvement to Eitcher. On one occasion, in July, 1948, Eitcher visited Sobell in New York, and Sobell told him that he had some valuable espionage information – in a can of film – that he should have given to Rosenberg some time ago. Sobell asked Eitcher to drive downtown with him while he delivered the film to Rosenberg. Eitcher waited outside the Rosenberg apartment while Sobell made the delivery.

The FBI now moved in on Sobell. They discovered that he failed to report for work at his job at the Reeves Instrument Company beginning on June 16, *the day after David Greenglass was arrested.* On June 21, Sobell had withdrawn practically all his money from his bank account, and on June 22 he had flown to Mexico with his entire family. As soon as he arrived, he cashed in his return plane tickets.

Using several pseudonyms, Sobell attempted to book passage to Europe. On August 16, 1950, he was apprehended in Mexico City by the Mexican Federal Security Police. He was forcibly taken to the U. S. border and deported as an undesirable alien. FBI agents were waiting to arrest him as he was expelled across the border into Laredo, Texas.

SOBELL was the only one of eight known members of the spy ring to stand trial with the Rosenbergs and Greenglass. Two members of the ring had disappeared, and the Government felt there was not enough evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, to convict the other five—two scientists and three women. The trial began on March 6, 1951, in the United States Court House in Foley Square in New York. It lasted exactly 31 days, and the Communist press barely took notice of the proceedings.

The Government's main witnesses were Gold, Eitcher and the Greenglasses, who recounted the same stories they had given to the FBI. Though she was named in the indictment, Ruth Greenglass was not a defendant. The Government attorneys reasoned that her part in the plot had been primarily a passive one and that if she, too, had to stand trial, they might lose the cooperation of their key witness, David Greenglass.

There were two high lights to the trial. The first came during Greenglass' testimony. So secret was the material he had passed to Rosenberg that there was a great debate within the Government as to whether it would jeopardize the security of the nation to reveal it in open court. Members of the prosecution staff met with the Atomic Energy Commission and with the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy. It was agreed that unless some material was disclosed—to indicate its highly secret nature—the entire case might be dismissed. A top official of the Atomic Energy Commission, William Denson, was assigned to sit in court and declassify the material line by line—reclassifying it as "secret" after it was used as evidence.

As it turned out, this wasn't necessary. In a surprise move, Julius Rosenberg's defense counsel, Emanuel H. Bloch, arose and "as an American citizen and as a person who owes his allegiance to this country," moved that the confidential character of the material be preserved by showing it only to the court and to the jury. After a long discussion, Judge Irving Kaufman agreed to limit the disclosure of the material.

THE second high light of the trial came during the testimony of Julius Rosenberg—who, like his wife, denied every allegation. Several times Rosenberg was asked about his Communist party affiliations (the FBI had his card number and a complete report on all his party activities). But he took the Fifth Amendment each time on grounds of self-incrimination. He was asked, "Is it not a fact that in February, 1944, you transferred from Branch 16B of the Industrial Division of the Communist party, to the Eastern Club of the First Assembly District under transfer number 121792?"

Rosenberg flatly said, "I refuse to answer."

U. S. Attorney Irving Saypol read a statement Rosenberg had made in 1945 when he was charged with being a Communist and suspended from his Government job with the Army Signal Corps. The statement, in a letter written to the Signal Corps, was: "I am not now and never have been a Communist member. I know nothing about branches, divisions, clubs or transfers. I never heard either of the division or the club referred to. I had nothing to do with the so-called transfer. Either the charge is based on a case of mistaken identity or a complete fabrication. In any event, it has not the slightest basis of fact."

Saypol asked, "Did you make such a statement?"

Rosenberg replied, "I refuse to answer any question on the content of that letter." His attorney, Emanuel Bloch, then directed him to answer yes to the question, and he did.

"All right," continued Saypol, "was that answer true at the time you made it?"

"I refuse to answer on the ground of self-incrimination."

According to Government Attorney Pollock, such evasions, plus many contradictions in his testimony, killed any sympathy the jury might

continued

The Reds complained the trial was an anti-Semitic plot

have had toward Rosenberg. Whereas the Government brought in 15 corroborating witnesses in addition to Elitcher, Gold and the Greenglasses, only two minor outside witnesses appeared for the defendants. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg testified for themselves. *Morton Sobell didn't even take the stand to utter a single word in his own defense.* The jury brought in a verdict of guilty against all three.

On April 5, 1951, Judge Kaufman passed sentence on the defendants. He said: "I consider your crime worse than murder. . . . I believe your conduct in putting into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb . . . has already caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea, with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000, and who knows but millions more of innocent people may pay the price of your treason." He then sentenced Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to death in the electric chair. Sobell got 30 years, and Greenglass, 15. Harry Gold was already serving a 30-year sentence for his part in the Fuchs case.

The nation accepted the verdict and the sentences; the Communists virtually ignored them. But then an amazing thing happened. In August, 1951, the Communist press suddenly adopted the Rosenberg case as a *cause célèbre*. The Rosenbergs and Sobell were convicted on concocted evidence, they said, as innocent victims of an anti-Semitic witch hunt. By December, 1951, the campaign was in high gear with the formation of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. The era of anti-Semitism reached its peak with the world-wide demonstrations on the evening of the Rosenbergs' executions.

When Pollack began his report on the Rosenberg case in 1956, he was faced with a formidable task. As he puts it, "When you read the Wexley book without knowing the facts of the case, it makes out a plausible story. But on careful analysis, you can find very clever bias, very skilfully employed. Wexley stressed only the aspects of the testimony that were favorable to his side."

First, Pollack (himself a Jew) began to investigate the reasons why the Communists belatedly took on the case as a great anti-Semitic issue. He says: "It happened at a *serious time* for the Communist party in the United States. In Russia, Stalin had just launched an anti-Semitic campaign of his own, and had jailed several distinguished Jewish physicians in the so-called doctors' plot. In the satellite countries, Jewish leaders such as Slansky and Rajk had been tried and executed for treason. As a result, Jewish Communists in the United States had become disillusioned and were deserting the party in droves. So the American Politburo seized on the Rosenberg case—which it had studiously ignored to that moment—as a desperate move to divert attention from *Russian* anti-Semitism. It was a diabolically successful move. Not only did it succeed in distracting attention from Russia and the satellites, but it created doubt in many minds and took in hundreds

continued

Give LOOK this Christmas at these

SPECIAL GIFT RATES

One year gift (26 issues) **$3.50**

Each additional gift **$3.00**

LOOK's prices go up February 1. This is your last chance ever to give LOOK at these pre-inflation holiday rates.

Yes! Send a year of LOOK to:

AFTER JAN. 31 LOOK WILL BE $5.00 PER YEAR

NAME _____

STREET _____

CITY _____ Zone _____ STATE _____

Sign Gift Card _____

Please list additional gifts on separate sheet.

MY NAME _____

STREET _____

CITY _____ Zone _____ STATE _____

☐ Enter my own LOOK subscription

☐ Remittance enclosed Please Bill Me

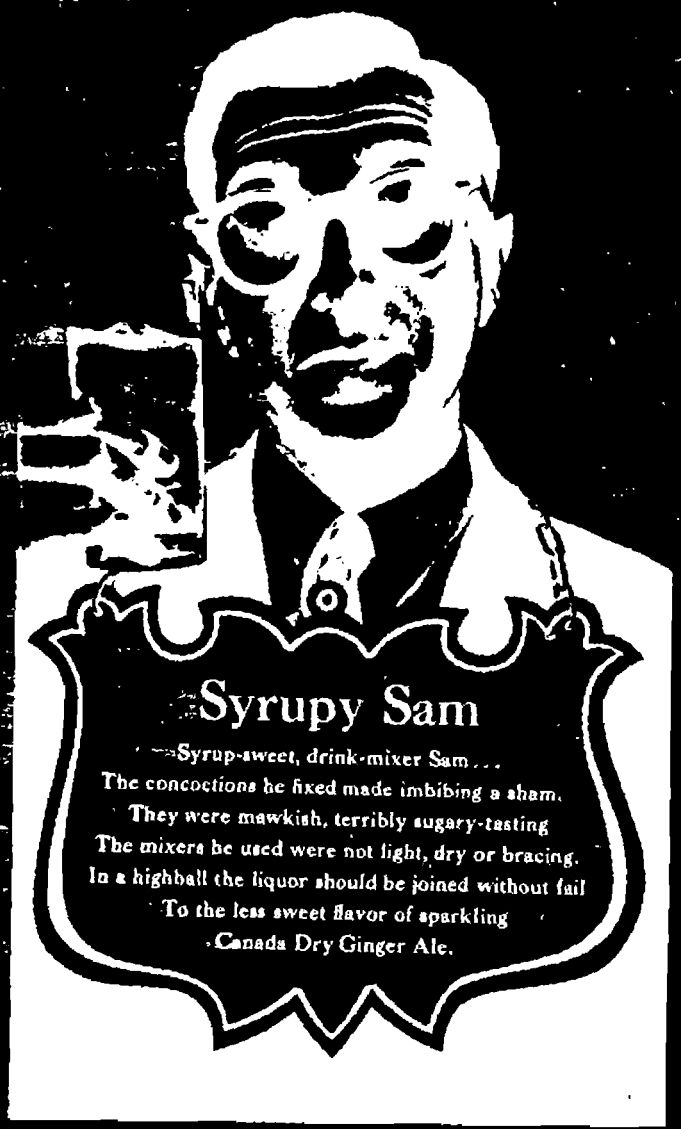
Add postage per year: Canada, mainland Pan America $1.50. Other foreign, $3.50

MAIL TO LOOK, 110 TENTH STREET, DES MOINES 4, IOWA

BETTER

ARE REYNOLDS

"Now, don't go botherin' other people just because you got stuck with a book of chances."



Make this "two-sip" highball test, we dare you!

If a Canada Dry Ginger Ale Highball is new to you, you're due for a terrific treat! Try it in your favorite drink . . . take two sips . . . no more. You'll discover the lighter, drier, less sweet mixer you've been searching for!

The subtle, superior flavor of Canada Dry Ginger Ale *never dominates* your highball. And it keeps your drink fresh and sparkling to the very last sip. Reason: it's blended from an exclusive Canada Dry formula that brings out the full flavor of any liquor.

You'll find this the highball mixer you've been looking for. Longing for! Try it tonight!

CANADA DRY
GINGER ALE

The Government report proves all Red charges are false

of thousands of dollars from non-Communists all over the world."

With all the facts at hand, Pollack proceeded to dissect the Communist arguments, one by one. Space does not permit his complete analysis in this article, but following are the main Communist charges, and the Government's answers:

Communist charge: The selection of the Rosenberg jury was part of the frame-up. Although almost a third of the population of New York is Jewish, there was not a single Jew on the jury. **The Government's answer:** The defense had 120 peremptory challenges, 10 more than usual. That means that they could throw out 120 prospective jurors without giving any reason whatever. Of five jurors with obviously Jewish names, the prosecution threw out only one; the defense removed four by challenge. For example, the next-to-last juror selected was a Jew. He was rejected by the defense.

Communist charge: Judge Irving Kaufman was biased and unfair to the defense throughout the trial. Himself a Jew, he was leaning over backwards to prove that Jews are not soft on communism. Similarly, Wexley says, "Whenever he had the slightest opportunity to do so, he managed to exacerbate the defense by tossing in some remark that would humiliate, ridicule, confuse or throw them off balance." **The Government's answer:** The best way to reply to this charge is to quote directly from the record, the remarks of chief defense counsel Emanuel H. Bloch at the end of the trial. Bloch said to Judge Kaufman, "I, for one, and I think all my co-counsel, feel that you have been extremely courteous to us and you have afforded us lawyers every privilege that a lawyer should expect in a criminal case. . . . We feel that the trial has been conducted . . . with that decorum and dignity that befit an American trial."

Communist charge: Harry Gold is a pathological liar. He made up the entire fantasy of the spy plot to hoax the world and to see his name in headlines. He is mentally abnormal. Likewise, Wexley says, "Prison for Gold represented almost a sanctuary, a retreat." **The Government's answer:** It is difficult to believe that anyone would make up a story that would net him 30 years in prison. Besides, the one way to destroy the story of a "pathological liar" in court is to bring in psychiatrists and witnesses to refute him, and to tear his allegations apart in cross-examination. The Rosenberg defense didn't introduce a single witness to cast doubt on Gold's testimony, and they didn't put him on the stand for as much as a single word of cross-examination.

Communist charge: There is no proof that Harry Gold was in New Mexico to meet Fuchs and Greenglass. The FBI got him to sign a registration card from the Hilton Hotel in Albuquerque after he was arrested five years later. They chose the Hilton because it is the only hotel in Albuquerque which keeps its registration cards for more than three years. **The Government's answer:** It is preposterous to suggest that the FBI would do such a thing, or that it could get away with it if it tried. Hotel employees and records could have been subpoenaed to prove the falsity of the registration card, and experts could have testified that the ink was only a few months old instead of five years. With such obvious courses open to the Rosenberg defense, they certainly would have taken advantage of them—and destroyed the entire Government case—if they thought the charge had any validity. The registration card was never challenged in court.

Communist charge: David Greenglass was not intelligent enough to absorb complicated information about the atomic bomb or to sketch its component parts. He was just a mechanic. He never graduated from any of the technical schools he attended. Foreign scientists and one of America's top atomic experts, Dr. Harold C. Urey, insist that he couldn't possibly understand—and therefore could not transmit—atomic data. **The Government's answer:** Greenglass didn't graduate from school because he worked at night and had to drop out when his schedule became too rigorous. However, he was skilled enough technically to become assistant foreman of his highly important shop at Los Alamos. None of the foreign scientists or Dr. Urey ever saw Greenglass. They have no knowledge of the material he transmitted because it was impounded by the court. None of them, moreover, was ever called by the defense to test Greenglass' intellectual and technical capacity. On the other hand, a key Government witness, Dr. Walter Koski, was an eminent atomic scientist. He was one of Greenglass' superiors. He knew him at the Los Alamos laboratory and he heard all of the secret evidence in court. Dr. Koski testified that Greenglass' sketch of the high-explosive lens mold was "substantially an accurate representation of a sketch I made about that time at Los Alamos." He identified other of Greenglass' sketches as "reasonably accurate." He described Greenglass' testimony explaining the sketches as "reasonably accurate." Dr. Koski was asked, "Was the defendant Greenglass in a position where, by reason of his employment in the Theta Shop, he could see the sketches which you turned over?" Koski an-

continued

SAN MIGUEL ALLENDE

...An Artist's Paradise... just one of Mexico's many romantic colonial cities. Here like elsewhere throughout the country, you'll experience unforgettable thrills, bask in spring-like weather and enjoy genuine hospitality. You will be really happy vacationing in Mexico.

MEXICO awaits you.
Your travel agent will tell you.

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT TOURIST BUREAU

Box Juárez 89 Mexico City

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 510 W. Sixth St.
CHICAGO, ILL. 27 E. Monroe St., Suite 33
HOUSTON, TEX. 142 M. Esperson Bldg.
MIAMI, FLA. 45 Columbus Arcade
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 203 St. Charles Street
NEW YORK, N. Y. 630 5th Ave. No. 863, Rockefeller Center
SAN ANTONIO, TEX. 203 S. Travis Street
MONTREAL, CANADA 1255 Phillips Sq.
TORONTO, CANADA 29 Leader Lane
LA HABANA, CUBA Calle 23 No. 12 La Rampa

Rosenberg had big sums of Red money available for his use

swered, "He was." It is significant that the critics of the case—among them Wexley—never mention this portion of Dr. Koski's testimony. Legal experts say that the Koski statements were the most important evidence in the entire trial.

Communist charge: The FBI coached Greenglass in prison to absorb the technical details of the atomic bomb. **The Government's answer:** There has never been a shred of proof offered to support this charge, even though Greenglass was incarcerated in a cell where dozens of other prisoners observed him at all times. During the trial, moreover, defense counsel Emanuel Bloch made several vain attempts to discredit Greenglass' technical competence with unexpected trick questions. Once, for example, he asked him suddenly, "Do you know what an isotope is?" Greenglass shot back: "An isotope is an element having the same atomic structure but having a different atomic weight."

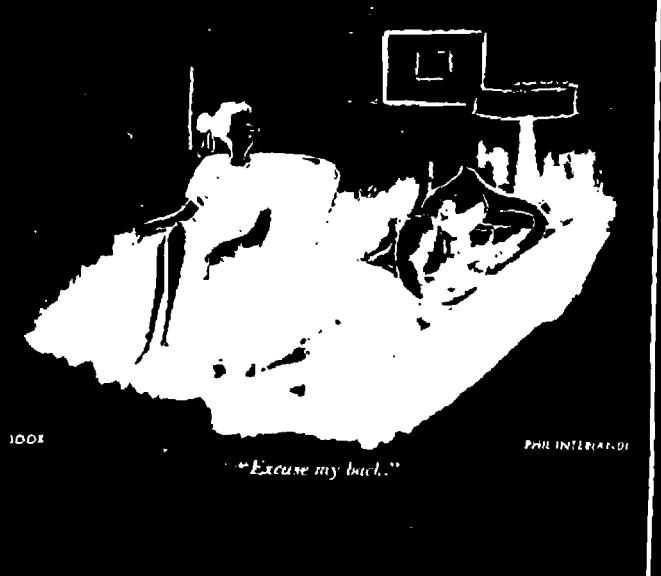
Communist charge: The material allegedly transmitted by Greenglass to Rosenberg was generally known in scientific circles and of no value to the Russians. **The Government's answer:** The best reply to this is Dr. Koski's testimony. He told the court, "To the best of my knowledge and [that of] all of my colleagues who were involved in this field, there was no information in textbooks or journals on this particular subject. It was a new and original field."

Communist charge: The Government tried the Rosenbergs illegally. They were tried for treason under the espionage laws because the Government couldn't prove Russia was an enemy. **The Government's answer:** The statute under which the Rosenbergs were convicted doesn't require that the espionage information be passed to an enemy. If the material is classified "secret" by the U. S. and it is given to any foreign country, even a friendly one, for that country's advantage, that is enough to convict. It is not even necessary to prove injury to the United States.

Communist charge: How can anyone believe that the Rosenbergs were spies when they lived in such poverty-stricken circumstances? Why would they have received just two watches and a console table as a reward for espionage? Spies don't work for peanuts. **The Government's answer:** Professional spies don't work for peanuts, but political fanatics do, when they think they are serving the cause. Besides, there is considerable evidence proving that Rosenberg had money available to him when he needed it. He gave Greenglass $5,000 for his escape to Mexico, $1,900 of which was identified in court as having been turned over to Greenglass' lawyer, O. John Rogge, by Greenglass' brother-in-law, Louis Abel.

The FBI found two fairly expensive watches in the Rosenbergs' apartment. In court, Julius Rosenberg said he bought one from an itinerant salesman, another from a pushcart peddler. He did not substantiate this in any way. He maintained that he bought the console table at Macy's department store for $21. But again he produced no evidence. Mrs. Evelyn Cox, a part-time maid for the Rosenbergs, testifying for the Government, said that the console table was the best piece of furniture the Rosenbergs had. Mrs. Rosenberg told her "it was a gift—sort of a late wedding present." One of the two outside witnesses called by the defense was Thomas V. Kelly, an

continued



LOOK PHIL INTERNATIONAL

"Excuse my back."

Modern Medical Discovery
Puts Muscular Pain To Sleep As Never Before Possible

This revolutionary new pain treatment penetrates through the skin, deep into aching muscle tissues. Fragrant, soothing, *unbelievably* effective INTRACEL relieves backache and shoulder stiffness caused by driving, drafts or just plain "nerves." Use INTRACEL, too, to relieve aches and pains of stiff neck muscles, muscular lumbago, simple *neuritis* and neuralgia, sore arm and Charley Horse. INTRACEL gives temporary relief from minor pains of arthritis and rheumatism.

If not completely satisfied, your druggist will *refund* your full purchase price.

NEW **Intracel**®
PENETRATING ANALGESIC

Popular 2 oz. Size $1.49
YOU SAVE ⅓ WITH THE
New 6 oz. Economy Size $2.98

VCA LABORATORIES, LOS ANGELES AND NEW YORK

Shrinks Hemorrhoids New Way Without Surgery

Science Finds Healing Substance That Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain — without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all — results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne®) — discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in *suppository* or *ointment form* under the name *Preparation H.*® Ask for it at all drug counters—money back *guarantee.*®

Tense, Nervous Headaches Need This Relief

A survey shows 3 out of 4 doctors recommend the famous ingredients of Anacin to relieve pain. Here's why Anacin gives better *total* effect in pain relief than aspirin or any buffered aspirin:

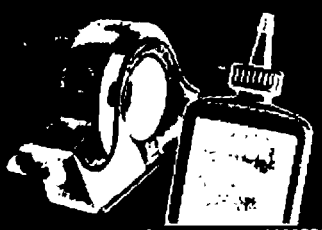
- ACTS INSTANTLY: Anacin goes to work instantly. Brings fast relief to source of your pain.
- MORE EFFECTIVE: Anacin is like a doctor's prescription. That is, Anacin contains not one but a combination of medically proven ingredients.
- SAFER: Anacin Tablets simply can not upset your stomach.
- LESSENS TENSION: Anacin also reduces nervous tension, leaves you relaxed, feeling fine after pain goes. Buy Anacin *today!* ANACIN®

New... handsome
CABINET KITCHEN
refrigerator • stove • freezer • sink

Perfect for offices, patios, recreation rooms, motels and apartments. Combines refrigerator, stove, freezer and sink — also available with oven. Natural wood and white finishes.

WRITE FOR FULL DETAILS TO
GENERAL AIR CONDITIONING CORP.
Dept. B-11 4542 E. Dunham St.
Los Angeles 23, California
General Chef NATIONWIDE SALES AND SERVICE

STICK WITH
LEPAGE'S
Trademark
TAPE AND GLUE



WHEN YOU MOVE...
send both your new and old addresses to Lyons, Dr. Moines 4, Iowa. Please send them at least five weeks before moving day to be sure of uninterrupted service.

NON-SLIP
CAT'S PAW
Rubber Heels • Soles

attorney for Macy's, who testified that a sales slip could not be furnished because the records for that year had been destroyed. On cross-examination, however, Kells said that delivery records *might* be available and that city sales-tax records *were* available. Either one of these could have scored a vital point for the Rosenbergs' case if they had been submitted as evidence. They were not.

Communist charge: If, as the FBI claimed, the console table was used for microfilming, why was it not seized and brought in as evidence? **The Government's answer:** The simple truth is that the FBI could not find the console table in the Rosenbergs' apartment when they were arrested. Long after the trial, it was found by a left-wing newspaperman in Rosenberg's mother's home. If the defense knew where the table was, why didn't it bring it in and prove that it indeed had come from Macy's? Concerning the table's use for photography, the Rosenbergs' maid testified that, though it was the best piece of furniture the Rosenbergs had, they habitually kept it in a dark closet. The FBI visited an apartment at 65 Morton Street in New York City, which they knew Rosenberg had frequented. The apartment, they discovered, contained very little furniture. It was filled, instead, with workbenches. In the kitchen, the FBI found a reflector-type flood lamp, the kind used in photography. The apartment had been rented by Alfred Sarant, who fled the country with the wife of his best friend when the case broke.

Communist charge: The FBI must have concocted David Greenglass' story, because Greenglass told many more details in court than he did when he was first arrested by the FBI. **The Government's answer:** This brings up a fascinating development. Shortly after the trial, someone broke into the office of O. John Rogge, Greenglass' lawyer, and stole all his files pertaining to the case. Copies of the files turned up later in Paris, in the office of a French lawyer, and were to become the basis of defense motions before the U. S. Supreme Court to set aside the convictions. They are also relied upon heavily in Wexley's book. Unhappily for Wexley, the stolen files contained data only about Greenglass' first interviews with the FBI. In subsequent interviews, he revealed much more information.

Communist charge: There was absolutely no corroborating evidence to substantiate the Gold-Greenglass story. **The Government's answer:** This is a lie. There was corroborating circumstantial evidence at almost every turn. The day after Gold said he gave the Greenglasses $500 in Albuquerque, for example, Ruth Greenglass deposited $400 in the Albuquerque National Trust and Savings Bank. On the same day, she bought a $50 war bond at the First National Bank of Albuquerque. Similarly, Rosenberg's last payment to Greenglass ended up in Greenglass' lawyer's office. The Rosenbergs' maid corroborated the testimony about the console table; a physician, Dr. George Bernhardt, confirmed that Rosenberg asked him about a vaccination certificate for "a friend going to Mexico"; Mr. and Mrs. Einstein testified that they met Greenglass and Rosenberg on the day that Greenglass said he and his brother-in-law took a walk to discuss their escape plans; a photographer named Ben Schneider, who made passport photos of the Rosenberg family, confirmed Greenglass' statement that Rosenberg himself was planning to leave the country. Ex-Communist spy courier Elizabeth Bentley testified that she often received espionage information over the phone from a man named "Julius" and that "Julius" was later identified to her by her Communist spy boss, Jacob Golos, as "an engineer who lives in Knickerbocker Village," Rosenberg's address.

Communist charge: Morton Sobell was convicted only on the testimony of Max Elitcher, who was induced by the FBI to testify falsely in order to save himself from a perjury indictment (for having sworn, in an application for a Government job, that he was not a Communist). **The Government's answer:** Elitcher was in no jeopardy whatever on this charge. The statute of limitations had long since run out, and he could not be prosecuted even if the Government wanted to. His attorney certainly must have informed him of this. Besides, Sobell's own actions contributed to his conviction more than anything else. He left his job the day after the arrest of David Greenglass, a man he didn't even know. He then fled with his family to Mexico. Six Mexican witnesses testified that he used aliases such as Marvin Salt and M. Sand as he attempted to arrange passage to Europe, and that he said he was in Mexico to avoid going back into the U. S. Army, though he never had been in the Army. An American witness, William Danziger, testified that he received letters from Sobell from Mexico (with an alias in the return address), asking him to forward enclosed letters to Sobell's sister-in-law. And, finally, Sobell refused to take the stand in his own defense.

Communist charge: Morton Sobell was beaten and kidnapped by the Mexican police and turned over to the FBI, in violation of international law. **The Government's answer:** There is no proof of this beating and mistreatment, except for Sobell's say-so. He didn't even mention it until after the trial. If such deplorable treatment actually occurred, why didn't he or his wife take the stand to tell the story? It almost certainly would have evoked sympathy from the jury. Only last year, in denying a motion for a new trial based on this charge, Judge Irving Kaufman said: "I find it difficult to believe that a man who was seized and blackjacked, as he claimed, would not have immedi-

continued

Yes, happy meals—the whole family loves the better *natural* flavor of natural unprocessed Carolina Brand and River Brand Rice—and Mom is happy because cooking is so fast and simple.

TASTES BETTER NATURALLY!
COOKS QUICK NATURALLY!

READY TO EAT
as fast as any rice!
14 Minutes from Box to Plate.
Fast Cooking Recipes on Every Box.

RIVER BRAND RICE MILLS, INC.
New York, N. Y. • Houston, Texas • Memphis, Tenn.
El Campo, Texas • Stuttgart, Ark. • Jonesboro, Ark.

The defense lawyer said that the defendants got a fair trial

ately shouted out this injustice to the world."

Communist charge: This was a political trial. It was not a trial of evidence and the jury never weighed the evidence. **The Government's answer:** Again, the best reply is to quote the defense counsel, Emanuel Bloch. After the jury had brought in the verdict of guilty, he said, "All that a lawyer expects is a jury to decide a case on the evidence with mature deliberation. I feel satisfied by reason of the length of time you took for your deliberations, as well as the questions asked during the course of your deliberations, that you examined very carefully the evidence and came to a certain conclusion."

Communist charge: Democratic Attorney General J. Howard McGrath plotted with Judge Kaufman and U. S. Attorney Saypol—both Democrats—to make sure the Rosenbergs received death sentences. McGrath ordered this to prove that the Democratic party was not "soft on communism," as Sen. Joseph McCarthy had charged. **The Government's answer:** The Justice Department made no recommendation whatever to Judge Kaufman about the sentences. In fact, McGrath says, "If I had, I would have recommended mercy for Ethel Rosenberg."

Communist charge: The death sentences were cruel and unusual punishment. **The Government's answer:** In reviewing the case, one of America's most respected appeals court judges, the late Jerome M. Frank, ruled that in view of the circumstances, "it cannot be held that these sentences are unconstitutional" [in the sense of being "cruel and unusual"].

Communist charge: It is astonishing that the Supreme Court never reviewed the trial record and therefore never affirmed the fairness of the trial or the sentence. **The Government's answer:** This is a stratagem to mislead the public. As every lawyer knows, the Supreme Court only accepts a case for review when substantial questions of law are involved, and twice the Supreme Court ruled that there were no such grounds—with only one of the nine justices dissenting.

"In sum," says Government Attorney Pollack, "when you weave your way through the maze of clever leftist double talk, the basic argument of Wexley and of the Communists is preposterous. They want us to believe that five people in various parts of the world—Klaus Fuchs, Harry Gold, David Greenglass, Ruth Greenglass and Max Elitcher—all independently made up stories that just happened to coincide in detail; that dozens of FBI men and Government officials collaborated in faking evidence and testimony to support this invention; that hotels, banks and 13 witnesses—all respected citizens—lent their assistance to the plot. We are asked to believe that with perhaps a hundred people involved in such a monstrous fraud, not a single participant would step forward to expose the fakery. We are asked to overlook the damning fact that two Rosenberg accomplices (who didn't even know Fuchs, Gold or Greenglass) fled the jurisdiction of the United States as soon as the spy plot began to unravel!

"I'm sure that when the facts become known by those who still might think that justice was not done, they will agree with Judge Kaufman, who said, 'It is not in my power, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, to forgive you. Only the Lord can find mercy for what you have done.'" END

LOOK

"Mixer!"

94 PROOF

Distilled and Blended in Scotland only for you who search for the truly unique character of classic Scotch.

BLENDED SCOTCH WHISKY, 94 PROOF. QUALITY IMPORTERS, INC., NEW YORK, N.Y.

~~SHERATON-PLAZA HOTEL~~
~~BOSTON 16, MASSACHUSETTS~~

EIP

Boston, Mass.
November 26, '57

Director J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington - D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/4/87 BY 3042 fwd

Honored Sir, re: Klaus Fuchs

My name is Frank Stern, and I room at 36 Allen St., Boston 14, Mass. I am a graduate of Harvard College, A.B., cum laude, 1911, and of Harvard Law School, LL.B. 1914. Before Klaus Fuchs was arrested, as I was entering the Boston Public Library, Copley Square, one afternoon, in the front corridor thereof, a man, stranger to me, tried to hand me some paper, and he was prevented from doing so, by a man next to him. Why do I think the man who tried to hand me that paper was Klaus Fuchs? Because not long after that meeting at the Library he was arrested, and one look at his photo convinced me he was the man.

Respectfully yours.

36 Allen St.,
Boston 14, Mass.

Frank Stern

RECORDED - 26

65-58805-1551

EX-102

12/3

NOV 27 1957

see memo & ltr to Frank Stern by ltr 12-2-57 to file

ltr to Frank Stern 1-Boston 12-2-57 WRA:jlk

4-22 (Rev. 12-17-56)

Federal Bureau of I[illegible]gation
Records Bra[illegible]

_____, 1957

- [ ] Name Check Unit - Room 6523
- [ ] Service Unit - Room 6524
- [ ] Forward to File Review
- [x] Attention Miller
- [x] Return to Ault 1738

Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- [ ] Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- [ ] All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- [x] Subversive References Only
- [ ] Nonsubversive References Only
- [ ] Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- [x] Restricted to Locality of Mass.
- [x] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup
- [ ] Variations
- [ ] Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject Frank Stern

Birthdate & Place

Address

Localities

R# _____ Date 11-29 Searcher Initials lk

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
100-239067-2	
64-175-232-57	
Frank Joseph (all)	
100-239067-1;3	
[illegible] INFORMATION CONTAINED	
[illegible] 3/6/87 [illegible] 3042 Put-DJC	

December 2, 1957

RECORDED - 26
INDEXED - 26

65-58805-1551

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/6/82 BY 3042 Put DJC

EX-148

Mr. Frank Stern
36 Allen Street
Boston 14, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Stern:

I have your letter of November 26, 1957. I want to thank you for calling this matter to my attention.

Should you have any further information which may be of interest to this Bureau, you may desire to communicate with the Special Agent in Charge of our Boston Office, 470 Atlantic Avenue, Boston 10, Massachusetts.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

65-58805

1 - Boston (Enclosure) (SEE NOTE FOR SAC, BOSTON BELOW)

NOTE FOR SAC, BOSTON:

Attached for your information is a copy of a letter from Frank Stern concerning Klaus Fuchs, the contents of which are self-explanatory.

A search of Bureau files failed to reflect any identifiable information concerning Frank Stern based on the information furnished by Mr. Stern concerning his background.

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

WAA:jdb

52 DEC 5 1957

MAIL ROOM

MAILED 10
DEC 2 - 1957
COMM-FBI

RECEIVED - BOMBAY

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: January 20, 1958

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (65-3320)

SUBJECT: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference Bureau airtel January 13, 1958, captioned ALEXANDER POGO, ESPIONAGE - R; Boston airtel January 16, 1958, similarly captioned, setting out amendments to the report of SA JOHN R. MURPHY dated May 10, 1950, at New York, captioned as above.

Page 28, paragraph 2, line 1, of Boston copies of this report have been amended as follows:

"Confidential informant T-10, who is emotionally unstable and who has made groundless attacks on co-workers, advised the....."

Corrected

3 - Bureau (1-65-61451 ALEXANDER POGO)(RM)
2 - Boston (65-3320)
(65-3735)

JTS/mmj
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/6/87 BY 3042

RECORDED - 26 65-58805-1552

12 JAN 23 1958

EX-135

FEB 6 1958

65-61451-

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58805) DATE: 1/24/58

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (65-4036)

SUBJECT: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Boston Airtel to Bureau, 1/16/58, entitled "ALEXANDER POGO, ESPIONAGE-R," Bufile 65-61451, instructing Newark to make a correction in report of SA JOHN R. MURPHY dated 5/10/50 at New York in captioned matter.

In accordance with instructions in reairtel, Newark has made the correction, and it has been so noted in Newark file.

3-Bureau (RM)
(1 - 65-61451 - ALEXANDER POGO)
1-Boston (65-3735) (ALEXANDER POGO) (RM)(info)
2-Newark
(1 - 65-4978 - ALEXANDER POGO)

WEJ:AM
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/6/87 BY 3042 Pwt-DJF

RECORDED-23 65-58805-1553

RECORDED
12 JAN 27 1958

ESP. SEC.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-61451

1 - ~~MXXXXX~~ Mr. James

AIRTEL

1-29-58

SAC, Newark (65-4036)

65-58805-1553

From: Director, FBI (65-58805)

RECORDED-2

EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

EX-117

Re Boston airtel to Bureau dated 1-16-58 entitled "Alexander Pogo, Espionage - R" and Newark let to Bureau dated 1-24-58 in captioned matter.

Advise if your files have been reviewed for possible dissemination and use in other communications of erroneous information in this matter.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/6/82 BY 3042 Put-DC

1 - 65-61451 (Alexander Pogo)

NOTE: BS instructed NK and other offices to make corrections and to review files to determine if erroneous info was disseminated or set out in other communications. NK made corrections but failed to advise if files were reviewed as instructed.

FEJ:cvg:dmd
(5)

MAILED 2
JAN 30 1958
COMM.-FBI

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

62 FEB 3 1958

MAIL ROOM

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1/30/58

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA

SUBJECT: ALEXANDER POOO
ESPIONAGE - R

EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS

Re Boston airtel dated 1/16/58 directing that certain corrections be made in reports originating in Boston and New York copies of which were sent to Philadelphia. These corrections concerned erroneous identification of Dr. I. Bernard Cohen and the reliability of Mary Catherine Welborn.

The Bureau is herewith advised that the corrections listed for Philadelphia have been made and a review of the material disclosed no instances of dissemination of the erroneous information.

Bu (65-61451)
1 - Ph
MEH:emc
(3)

Notified on Bu Ann Tel 1/16/58

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

NOT RECORDED
JUN 17 1958

REC-77 65-61451

EX-PROC

FEB 10 1958

F385

FD-36 (Rev. 3-13-56)

Date: 1/31/58

Transmit the following message via AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58805)

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (65-4036)

SUBJECT: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

ReBuairtel to Newark, 1/29/58.

Newark files have been reviewed, and no dissemination or use in other reports of the erroneous information was found.

RUC.

3-Bureau (RM)
1-Newark

WEJ:AM
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/6/87 BY 3042 Part-DJC

REC-35 65-58805-1554

FEB 1 1958

EX-135

5 FEB 7 1958

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58805) DATE: 1/30/58

FROM : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (65-6)

SUBJECT: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, Was.
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Boston airtel to Bureau 1/16/58 captioned "Alexander Pogo, Espionage - R". Instant airtel requested certain corrections be made concerning the reliability of MARY CATHERINE WELBORN.

This is to advise that the Albuquerque copies of report of SA JOHN R. MURPHY, dated 5/10/50 at New York, in the case captioned EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, Was. Espionage - R, have been corrected as follows:

> Page 28, Paragraph 2, Line 1, has been changed to read "Confidential Informant T-10 who is emotionally unstable and who has made groundless attacks on co-workers" advised the Boston Office"

The above information was not disseminated by the Albuquerque Office and there is no indication that WELBORN is mentioned in other cases.

Both instant case and the ALEXANDER POGO case are being considered in an RUC status by Albuquerque.

RUC

3 - Bureau (65-58805)(RM)
(1-65-61451)
1 - Boston (65-3735)(Info)(RM)
2 - Albuquerque (1-65-6)
(1-65-243)
HJN/ajw
(6)

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-6-82 BY 3042 Put-DK

65-58805

NOT RECORDED
18 FEB 3 1958

ESP. SEC.

CONSOLIDATION

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-61451

67 FEB 7 1958 97

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58805) DATE: 2/4/58

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (65-4149)

SUBJECT: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.
ESPIONAGE-R

Re Boston Airtel to Bureau, dated January 16, 1958, entitled "ALEXANDER POGO, ESPIONAGE-R," Bureau file 65-61451, instructing following amendment to report of SA JOHN R. MURPHY, dated May 10, 1950, at New York in captioned case.

Page 28, paragraph 2, line 1, should read "Confidential Informant T-10, who is emotionally unstable and who has made groundless attacks on co-workers, advised the Boston Office....."

This correction has been made in the form of an amended page to the San Francisco copy of this report.

2 - Bureau (REG) (AM)
1 - Boston (Info) (REG)
2 - San Francisco
(1 - 65-4149)
(1 - 65-5288)
KGT:fra #12
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-6-87 BY 3042 pwt-OIG

NOT RECORDED

FEB 6 1958

ESP SEC

CONFIDENTIAL

65-58805-272

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ~~(65-61451)~~ DATE: February 6, 1958

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN (65-1799)

SUBJECT: ALEXANDER POGO
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Boston Airtel, dated 1/16/58.

The requested changes have been made in the New Haven copies of reports itemized in referenced airtel:

Report of SA CHARLES E. PELLETIER, 4/23/47, at Boston, entitled, "THE CORBY CASE - ESPIONAGE - R", paragraph 5, page 23.

Report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON, 6/28/47, at Boston, entitled, "DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY, IS-R," page 40, paragraph 2.

Report of SA JOHN R. MURPHY, 5/10/50, at New York, entitled, "EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was., ESPIONAGE-R," paragraph 2, page 28.

Report of SA ARTHUR N. BARRETT, 7/31/54, at Boston, entitled, "DR. HELEN LEWIS THOMAS, was., SM-C," page 8, paragraph 1.

A careful review of the New Haven files reflects that no additional dissemination of the information in question was made by this office.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-6-87 3042 Put DJC

65-58805
NOT RECORDED
JUN 17 1958

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-61451

NOT RECORDED
FEB 10 1958

2-Bureau
1-New Haven
JJW:mj
(3)

FEB 11 1958

65 FEB 12 1958

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-61451)

DATE: February 6, 1958

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (65-5608)

SUBJECT: ALEXANDER POGO
ESPIONAGE - R
OO: Los Angeles

EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS

Re Boston letter to the Director, 1/20/58 and Boston airtel to Bureau, 1/16/58.

All corrective action requested in referenced letter and referenced airtel has been taken by the Los Angeles Office.

C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-6-87 2042 Pmt Dtc

65-58605-✓

NOT RECORDED
48 JUN 17 1958

REC-9 65-61451-52

EX-128

FEB 10 1958

Let LA
2-17-58
EHMist

1 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Boston (65-3735) (Info) (REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

VHB:ccy
(4)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-61451-52

1 - Mossburg

SAC, Los Angeles (65-5608) 2-17-58

65-58805

Director, FBI ~~(65-61451)~~-52

REC-22

ALEXANDER POGO
ESPIONAGE - R

EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS

EX.-134

T.K.

Reurlet 2-6-58 and reBuairtel 1-16-58. Your attention is directed to paragraph 3, page 2, of referenced Boston airtel. Advise Bureau whether your files have been reviewed to make certain the errors involved in this matter have not been included in other communications of your office.

EHMjet
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-6-82 3042 fwt

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-61451-52

COMM - FBI
FEB 17 1958
MAILED 30

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

365

7 FEB 20 1958

MAIL ROOM

FEB 18 1958

Director, FBI (65-61451) 2-20-58

SAC, Charlotte (65-1536)

ALEXANDER POGO
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Boston airtel to Bureau 1-16-58.

The rep of SA JOHN R. MURPHY dated 5-10-50, at N. Y. captioned "EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was; ESPIONAGE - R" has been corrected as set forth in reairtel. No dissemination of this report or information contained therein was made by the Charlotte Office.

The rep of SA BRENTON S. GORDON dated 6-28-47, at Boston entitled "DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY; IE - R" has been corrected in accordance with reairtel. No dissemination of this report or the information contained therein has been made by the Charlotte Office.

RUC.

1 - Bureau (65-61451) (100-346921) (65-58805) (RM)
3 - Boston (65-3735) (100-16321) (RM)
3 - Charlotte (65-1536)
(65-1320)
(100-6148)

WHH: hkm
(9)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-6-87 BY 3042 Pwt-tfc

65-61451

65-58805

NOT RECORDED

F-231
6 0 FEB 27 1958

TO : W. A. Branigan, ABJ.

FROM: W. Arthur Aull

2/26/58

Klaus Fuchs

Captioned case has been reviewed and careful consideration given to the advisability of any reinterviews, interviews or other action which may now appear warranted. In the event such now appears desirable, necessary action is being initiated.

Bureau file:
65-58805

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/6/87 BY 3042 Put-DJC

65-58805
NOT RECORDED
14 FEB 26 1958

5-EMC

62 FEB 27 1958

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-58805) DATE: February 24, 1958

FROM : SAC, Cleveland (65-2694)

SUBJECT: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Boston airtel dated 1-16-58 and captioned, "ALEXANDER POGO, ESPIONAGE - R."

The Cleveland Office has made the necessary correction on page 12 of the report of SA JOHN R. MURPHY dated May 10, 1950, at New York, paragraph 2, line 1, as noted under item #7, page 4, of referenced airtel.

A review of the Cleveland files failed to reflect any instance where this erroneous information was in turn set forth.

2-Bureau (RM)
2-New York (65-15136) (RM)
1-Boston (Info) (RM)
1-Cleveland
JWM:bn
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-6-87 BY 3042 Put-DJC

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-41451

REC-67 65-58805-1555

12 FEB 26 1958

EX-128

REC'D 68 MAR 4 1958

CONSOLIDATION

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58805) DATE: 3/11/58

FROM : SAC, ALBANY (65-1627)

SUBJECT: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, Was.
ESPIONAGE - R

(OO: New York)

Re Boston airtel to Bureau dated 1/16/58, captioned "ALEXANDER POGO, Espionage-R."

The report of SA JOHN R. MURPHY, dated May 10, 1950, at New York, captioned above, page 28, paragraph 2, line 1, has been corrected to read "Confidential Informant T-10, who is emotionally unstable and who has made groundless attacks on co-workers, advised the Boston Office."

A review of this file reflects that the information in this report has not been further set out by the Albany Office and there is no additional corrective action that must be taken in this case.

-RUC-

CC: 2-Bureau (65-58805) (RM)
1-Bureau (65-61451, ALEXANDER POGO) (RM)
1-Albany (65-2280, ALEXANDER POGO) (RM)
1-Albany (65-1627)
REM:AD
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/6/87 BY 8042 /mt-DTC

REC-1 65-58805-1556

EX-131

MAR 13 1958

ESP SEC.

60 MAR 10 1958

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-61451

1 - Loosburg

SAC, Boston 3-14-58

Director, FBI

EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Boston airtel 1-16-58 captioned "Alexander Pogo, Espionage - R," and rerep SA John R. Murphy dated May 10, 1950, at New York captioned as above. Recipients of this letter with the exception of Boston are instructed to advise immediately indicating whether corrections have been made in this matter as instructed in paragraph 3, page 2, of reairtel and advise whether any additional dissemination was made of the erroneous data involved.

2 - Chicago
2 - Cincinnati
2 - Detroit
2 - New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/6/87 BY 3042 fwt DFC

EHMist
(12)

REC 11

65-58805-1557

EX-135

15 MAR 18 1958

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

60 MAR 20 1958

MAIL ROOM

COMM — FBI
MAR 14 1958
MAILED 15

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 17, 1958

FROM : SAC, Cincinnati (65-1704)

SUBJECT: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Boston airtel 1/16/58 captioned ALEXANDER POGO, ESPIONAGE - R, and Bulet dated 3/14/58 in captioned matter.

ReBulet instructed the Cincinnati Division to sulet immediately indicating whether corrections had been made in captioned matter as instructed in paragraph 3, page 2 of re airtel specifically referring to the report of SA JOHN R. MURPHY dated 5/10/50 at New York, captioned as above.

For the information of the Bureau, the Cincinnati Division did not receive a copy of this report and therefore, it will not be necessary for this Division to make any corrections.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Boston (RM)
1 - Cincinnati (65-1704)

DFG:alc
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-6-87 BY 3042 Put Dfe

K

REC-85 65-58805-1558

MAR 18 1958

EX-136

ESP

76 MAR 21

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58805) DATE: 3/19/58

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (65-15136)

SUBJECT: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.
ESP - R

Re Boston airtel, 1/16/58, captioned "ALEXANDER POGO, ESP-R," Bufile 65-61451.

The NYO has made the necessary correction on page 28 of the report of SA JOHN R. MURPHY, dated 5/10/50, at NY, paragraph 2, line 1, as noted under item number 7, page 4 of referenced airtel.

A review of the NYO files failed to reflect any instance where this erroneous information was in turn set forth.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-6-87 BY 3042 pwt/dfc

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-61451

REC- 61 65-58805-1559

12 MAR 20 1958

EX-135

(2) - Bureau (65-58805)
1 - New York (65-15136)

(3) RECD

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 3/20/58

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: EMIL JULIUS CLAUS FUCHS, was.
ESP-R

Re Boston airtel 1/16/58 captioned ALEXANDER POGO, ESP-R.

Page 28, paragraph 2, line 1 of the report of SA JOHN R. MURPHY dated May 10, 1950, at New York in captioned matter has been revised to read as follows:

> "Confidential Informant T-10 who is emotionally unstable and who has made groundless attacks on co-workers, advised the Boston Office . . . ."

No dissemination of the above report ~~is~~ has been made by WFO and WFO indices failed to reflect that the above information was channelized to other WFO files.

3-Bureau (65-58805)
(1-65-~~3310~~) 61451
2-Boston (65-3319) (RM)
(1-65-3735)
2-WFO (65-5325)
(1-65-6434)

RCB:SJS
(7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-6-87 BY 3042 Pwt-Dtc

REC-83 65-58805-1560

MAR 20 1958

60 MAR 25 1958

EX-128

ESP-SEC

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-61451

FBI

Date: 4/3/58

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ~~(65-61451)~~

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (105-2661)

SUBJECT: ALEXANDER POGO
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-6-82 3042 Put-Dc

OO: BOSTON

Re Boston airtel to Bureau 1/16/58 captioned above, and Bureau letter to Boston 3/14/58 captioned "Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY, IS-R"; Bureau letter to Baltimore dated 3/28/58 captioned "EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.; ESPIONAGE - R."

For information of the Bureau and the Boston Office, Baltimore has made the indicated corrections as instructed in paragraph 3, page 2 of Boston referenced airtel. It is noted that the information in question was not disseminated in any reports to outside agencies.

- RUC -

65-58805-
NOT RECORDED
48 JUN 17 1958

3 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Boston (REGISTERED MAIL)
3 - Baltimore
cc: 65-1708
cc: 105-2666

JCK:mkw
(8)

~~65-61451~~
~~NOT RECORDED~~
~~3 APR 4 1958~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-61451

7 APR 8 1958

Approved: Sent M Per
Special Agent in Charge

1 - Mossburg

SAC, Baltimore 3-28-58

Director, FBI

EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Boston airtel 1-16-58 captioned "Alexander Pogo, Espionage-- R," and rerep SA John R. Murphy dated 5-10-50, at New York captioned as above. Sulet immediately indicating whether corrections have been made in this matter as instructed in paragraph 3, page 2, of reairtel and advise whether any additional dissemination was made of the erroneous data involved.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-6-87 3042 Put DC

EHMset
(4)

COMM - FBI
MAR 28 1958
MAILED 30

65-58805-1561

REC-89 APR 1 1958

EX-126

61 APR 4 1958

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy
MAIL ROOM

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 27, 1958

FROM : SAC, Detroit (65-2214)

SUBJECT: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

ReBulet dated March 14, 1958, Boston airtel dated January 16, 1958, captioned "ALEXANDER POGO, ESPIONAGE - R," and report of SA JOHN R. MURPHY dated May 10, 1950, at New York, captioned as above.

A review of referenced Boston airtel fails to reflect copy of SA MURPHY's report to have been disseminated to Detroit and review of Detroit's file on captioned matter fails to reflect copy of instant report having been received by this office; therefore, no action being taken in this matter.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Boston (REGISTERED)
1 - Detroit

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-6-87 BY 3042 Put-DJC

LLA:JEP
(4)

65-58805-1562

REC-83

14 MAR 31 1958

EX-136

ESP/SEC.

60 APR 4 1958

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58805)

DATE: April 2, 1958

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (65-3374)

SUBJECT: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Boston airtel dated January 16, 1958, captioned, "ALEXANDER POGO, ESPIONAGE - R", and rerep of SA JOHN R. MURPHY dated May 10, 1950, at New York, captioned as above.

Corrections have been made in Chicago files of captioned case as was instructed in paragraph 3, page 2 of referenced Boston airtel.

A review of the files of the Chicago Office fails to reflect that this erroneous information was further disseminated by the Chicago Office.

RUC.

3 - Bureau (Registered)
(1 - 65-61451)
2 - Boston (Registered) (65-3304)
(1 - 65-3735)
2 - Chicago
(1 - 65-4181)

GMW/bpw
(7)

REC-59

65-58805-1563

APR 4 1958

EX-110

SEC.

62 APR 9 1958

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-61451

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: April 3, 1958

FROM : MR. W. V. CLEVELAND

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Branigan

SUBJECT: KLAUS FUCHS
ESPIONAGE - R

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

It will be recalled that within the last two weeks there have been newspaper stories indicating that the British plan to "woo" Fuchs and thus regain his services upon his release from prison in 1959.

[redacted] (b)(1)

SECRET S

ACTION:

For information.

3042 put date

V. 3/7/87

WVC:td
(3)

REC-31 65-58805-1564

APR 8 1958

Declassified by 3355 WAB/DVN EX-128
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
70-15-75

60 APR 15 1958

SECRET