

F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HQ FILE

SUBJECT KLAUS FUCHS

FILE NO. _____

VOLUME NO. _____

SERIALS _____

See

References

File No: See Ref

Re: Klans & snips

Date: 4-87
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	25 INU
			Actual	Released		
9-19204 2	7-10-50	PH rept	4	4		25-9
40-41477 30	9-12-52	CIA let HQ w/encd	1/2	0	Refer CIA	41-2
61-3499 1240	3-9-64	CIA let HQ	2	0	Refer CIA	1-5
61-3499 696	10-6-53	IC let Ladd	3	-	see bold	1-4
61-3499 154	7-31-55	PH let HQ	3	3		1-3
61-5381 3926	11/24/50	Times Herald	1	-	see bold	1-6
61-7099 25	2/15/50	Ladd memo director	2	2		
61-7099 26	2/13/50	Key memo Fletcher	2	1	b7D 1pg refer ARMY	41-3
61-7099 44	3/1/50	Ladd memo director	2	2	b7c b7D	41-4
61-7099 44	2/28/52	NK rept	3	1	b2 b7D 2pgs refer Army	1-7
61-7391 A	3/6/50	NY news	1	1		1-8A
61-9231 14	1/11/50	BS let HQ	-	-	See Heineman Main File 1978 (2)	1-9
62-1 412	2/10/50	Free let HQ	2	2		24-6

28 rev 16 rel 0 deny 8 rel 4 presumed 2 progress
FBI/DOJ

File No: See Ref Re: Klaus Fuchs Date: 4-87
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 INN
			Actual	Released		
62-12114 A	2/20/50	main city block Bayelle	1	1		1-9A
62-31615 1130	11/2/59	Arnold memo Belmont	2	2		2-3
62-31615 681	6/18/51	Keay memo Belmont	2	2		2-2
62-31784 94	12/14/53	w/encl. Beavignor memo Belmont	1/2	1/2	b1	2-4
62-39506 31	3/22/50	3rd party let ACUA	3	3		41-5
62-39749 1734	4/20/51	w/encl. Jones memo Nichols	1/2	1/2		25-12
62-45525 24	2/14/50	3rd party let HQ	1	1		51-1
62-54190 10	5/19/50	SI let HQ	2	2		23-12
62-60527 38089	4/16/54	memo to file	1	-	See H. Gold	2-5
62-80750 1087	2/7/50	Keay memo Fletcher	2	0	Refer CFA	25-13
62-80750 1555	5/16/51	Nichols memo Johnson	1	0	b7D Refer CFA	36-2
62-80991 7	5/29/51	Belmont memo Ladd / EBF	1/1	0/1	1 pg Refer CFA EBF handled by CFA (28)	23-11

28
Rel deny ref presumed person 28
FBI/DOJ

File No: See Ref Re: Klaus Fuchs Date: 4-87
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	JF IN
			Actual	Released		
62-8221 A	2/19/50	wash star	3	3		44-3A
62-8221 1363	2/13/52	Keay memo Belmont	1	0	Refer	26
62-83626 A	4/4/50	wash star	2	2		2-7A
62-83626 57	5/2/51	wash news service	1	-	See J Rosenberg	2-7
62-88217 321	10/27/51	Belmont Memo Ladd w/enc	3/6	=	See H. Gold	23-10
62-91745 1	2/16/50	WFO let HQ	2	2	b7c b7d	2-10
62-106323 6	12/29/60	NY rept	18	-	See J Rosenberg	2-16
62-115530 4216	6/24/75	HQ let 3rd party	2	-	See J Rosenberg	3-1
64-175-243 89	2/24/50	State Department doc	1	0	Refer State	3-2
64-200-221 A	8/30/52	Saturday Evening Post	3	3		3-2A
64-200-232 A	9/26/51	Washington news service	1	1		3-3A
						3-12

33
or rel deny ref presumed proposed
FBI/DOJ

File No: See Ref

Re: Klaus Fuchs

Date: 4/87
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 INU
			Actual	Released		
						52-9
64-200-243 648	6/26/53	NIS report	4	4		52-10
						52-4
64-211-232 154	6/15/61	Born let HQ	2	2	b1 - (b)(7)(D)	3-3
64-211-241 20	12/28/51	IC let	2	2	b1 (b)(7)(D)	26-5
						48-1
						53-8
						53-9
						36-9
						53-4
						53-11
						53-12

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 Per Rel deny ref presumed program FBI/DOJ

File No: See Refs

Re: Klaus Fuchs

Date: 4/81
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	J.F.I.M.U.
			Actual	Released		
64-34111 2X	4/22/59	HQ let HQ	2	2	b7D	3-4
65-0 A	7/21/50	American Journal	1	-	See D. Greenglass	3-6A
WF-18237 13	3/2/50	Press Digest	2	2		3-7
62-88483 771	2/16/60	WFO let HQ	2	2		36-17 2-8
62-89885 88	11/14/54	Broadcast	3	-	See Greenglass	2-9
62-96280 4	1/5/52	Kadd memo devisor	2/6	-	See Rosenberg	2-11
65-57449 A	5/24/50	Times Herald	1	-	See Gold main file	9-13
65-57449 101	5/24/50	SF TT HQ	1	-	" "	36-15
65-57449 102	5/25/50	Belmont memo Kadd	1	-	" "	36-16
65-57449 175	5/24/50	PH TT HQ	7	-	" "	3-9

28 6 0 0 22 0
Rev Rel Deny Ref resumed process FBI/DOJ

File No: see refs

Re: Klaus Fuchs

Date: 4-87
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	JINU
			Actual	Released		
65-57449 176	5/22/50	bold statement	9	-	See Gold main file	3-10
65-57449 184	5/29/50	NY rept HQ	30	-	See Gold main file	26-11
	5/29/50	NY let HQ	1	-		
65-57449 185	5/31/50	PH rept HQ	117	-	"	26-12
65-57449 211	5/31/50	PH TT HQ	1	-	"	26-13
65-57449 229	6/6/50	Belmont memo Ladd	2	-	"	45-14
65-57449 28	3/27/50	SF let HQ	3	-	"	58-5
65-57449 349	6/15/50	BS rept	22	-	"	3-12
65-57449 359	6/6/50	PH TT HQ	6	-	"	45-15
65-57449 4	12/14/49	NY rept HQ	24	-	"	26-6
65-57449 486	6/7/50	PH TT HQ	21	-	"	3-13
65-57449 5	1/17/50	HQ let NY	1	-	"	26-7
65-57449 511	6/30/50	PH TT HQ	2	-	"	4-2

239 0 0 0 239 0
 Rev Rel deny Ref presumed process
 FBI/DOJ

File No: See Refs

Re: Klaus Fuchs

Date: 4-87
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 IMU
			Actual	Released		
65-57449 520	6/1/50	PH rept HQ	33	-	See Gold manifest	4-3
65-57449 525	6/20/50	SI rept HQ	7	-	"	
	7/3/50	SI let HQ	1	-	"	34-17
65-57449 542	7/7/50	PH rept HQ	26	-	"	
	8/8/50	HQ let PH	1	-	"	4-4
65-57449 544	7/10/50	NY rept HQ	10	-	"	
	7/22/50	HQ TT NY	1	-	"	4-5
65-57449 549	6/1/50	BS rept HQ	29	-	"	4-6
65-57449 576x	6/25/50	BS rept	7	-	"	
	6/25/50	HQ let NY	1	-	"	4-7
65-57449 58	5/24/50	NY let HQ	1	-	"	26-9
65-57449 584	7/26/50	PH rept	38	-	"	4-8
65-57449 591	7/31/50	PH rept HQ	104	-	"	27-3
65-57449 599	7/19/50	NY TT HQ	1	-	"	4-9
65-57449 6	1/5/50	NY let HQ	2	-	"	258
65-57449 618	7/27/50	NY TTHQ	1	-	"	275

263 0 0 0 263 0
 per rel deny Ref presumed proper
 FBI/DOJ

File No: See Rep

Re: Yclaus Encls

Date: 4/87
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	REF INV
			Actual	Released		
65-57449	8/18/50	CIA let HQ	1	-		
655	7/18/50	HQ let CIA	19	-	See Gold manifest	26-6
65-57449					"	
667	9/5/50	Belmont memo Ladd	12	-	"	27-7
65-57449					"	
696	9/29/50	NY rept HQ	18	-	"	4-10
65-57449					"	
70	5/22/50	Belmont memo Ladd	2	-	"	36-14
65-57449					"	
745	12/22/50	NY rept HQ	12	-	"	
	1/12/51	HQ let NY	2	-	"	49-19
65-57449					"	
762	1/10/51	Routing slip w/encl	1	-	"	4-11
65-57449					"	
765	1/23/51	NY rept HQ	12	-	"	
	1/24/51	NY let HQ	1	-	"	4-12
65-57449					"	
77	5/23/50	NY let HQ	1	-	"	26-10
65-57449					"	
779	3/5/51	NY rept HQ w/SS	10/1	-	"	4-13
65-57449					"	
789	4/28/51	NY rept HQ	5	-	"	4-14
65-57449					"	
790	7/5/51	HQ let NY	1	-	"	4-16
65-57449					"	
798X	7/5/51	NY rept HQ	30	-	"	
	8/2/51	HQ let NY	1	-	"	4-15

130
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File No: See Refs

Re: Klaus Fuchs

Date: 8/77
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 INU
			Actual	Released		
45-57449 84	5/23/50	Belmont memo Ladd	3	-	See Gold memo file	36-13
45-57754 14	2/14/50	WFO TT HQ	2	0	Refer OOK	4-17
45-57768 63	1/24/51	NY memo to file	3	-	See Gold	58-8
45-57773 7	5/24/51	NY memo to file	13	-	See Gold	4-18
45-57774 36	1/28/52	Keay memo Branigan	24	0	b1	5-1
45-57897 10	12/27/50	NY rept	4	4	b1 b7c b7D	5-2
45-57913 263	7/21/50	PH rept	9	-	See Gold	5-3
45-57913 304	11-10-50	NY let HQ	1	-	See Gold	27-8
	11/8/50	NY rept	8	-	See Gold	5-4
45-57970 5	5/24/51	memo to file	4	-	See Gold	5-5
45-58041 83	6-19-53	NY rept	2	2	b1 b7D	41-9
45-58068 153	Classified	Internal Memo	1	0	b1	58-10

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25
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FBI/DOJ

File No: See Refs

Re: Klaus Fuchs

Date: 4/87
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	JINU
			Actual	Released		
65-58068 160	Classified	Internal Memo	4	0	b1	1-8
65-58068 164	Classified	Outgoing Letter	2	0	b1	27-10
65-58068 183	Classified	Incoming Letter	2	0	b1	27-11
65-58068 187	Classified	Outgoing Letter	2	0	b1	27-12
65-58068 190	Classified	Internal Memo	5	0	b1	27-13
65-58068 190.5	Classified	Internal Memo	3	-	See J Rosenberg	4-11
65-58068 2054	Classified	Outgoing Memo	2	0	b1	27-18
65-58068 2134	Classified	Outgoing Memo	3	-	See Gold	27-19
65-58068 218	Classified	Incoming Letter	2	0	b1	41-10
65-58068 219	Classified	SF Letter HQ HQ Letter SF	2 1	0 0	b1 b1	27-14
65-58068 239	Classified	HQ Letter CG	7	0	b1	27-15
65-58068 3183	Classified	Outgoing Memo	2	0	b1	28-1

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 Rev Rel deny Ref presumed preserve
 FBI/DOJ

File No: See Repr

Re: Klaus Fuchs

Date: 4/89
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 INU
			Actual	Released		
65-58068 3201	Classified	Outgoing Memo	2	0	b1	28-2
65-58068 3450	Classified	Outgoing Letter	2	-	See Gold	29-3
65-58068 346	Classified	Internal Memo w/Encl	1/3	0	b1	5-4
65-58068 397	Classified	Internal Memo w/Encl	1/13	-	See J Rosenberg	1-1
449	Classified	Internal Memo	1/21	-	See J Rosenberg	27-16
473	Classified	HQ Letter NY	3	-	See Gold	5-7
65-58068 510	Classified	Incoming Letter	16	-	See J. Rosenberg	27-17
65-58068 531	Classified	KX Letter HQ	2	0	b1	49-20
65-58068 681	12-10-51	NY Letter HQ	64	-	See J. Rosenberg	25-1
65-58236 A	8/13/50	va pilot	1	-	See Rosenberg manifest	8-16
65-58236 1178	10/26/50	NY rept	19	-	"	6-6
65-58236 1239	2/24/52	SF let HQ	3	-	"	28-6
65-58236 1298	3/24/52	HQ let SF	2	-	"	6-7
65-58236 1298	4/3/52	NY rept	13	-	"	6-7

207 Rev 0 18 deny 0 199 presumed 0 prep
FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

FILE NO. **9-1065** EMB

REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA	DATE WHEN MADE 7/10/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/9, 12/50	REPORT MADE BY JAMES J. FARRILL
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT; HARRY GOLD - VICTIM SAMUEL GOLD - VICTIM		CHARACTER OF CASE EXTORTION	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HARRY GOLD, arrested by F.B.I., Philadelphia, May 23, 1950, on complaint charging violation Sub-Section A, Section 32, Title 18, United States Code, and his father, **SAMUEL GOLD**, each received an anonymous threatening letter in Philadelphia, on recent dates. Letters sent to F.B.I. Laboratory for search through Anonymous File. Letters retained there. Results, examination, F.B.I. Laboratory negative. AUSA **HOWARD A. KALLICK**, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, declined prosecution.

8-15400V

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

- 6 -

RECLASSIFIED: DATE 5/7/87 BY 3040 PWT/lmn

This investigation is predicated upon two letters brought to the attention and turned over to the Philadelphia Office by **JOSEPH GOLD**, in the course of an investigation of his brother, **HARRY GOLD**, who was arrested by the F.B.I. office in Philadelphia, May 23, 1950, on a complaint charging that from on or about January 1, 1944 and continuing to the date of the arrest, **HARRY GOLD** and **JOSEPH GOLD** conspired among themselves and with other persons unknown, to violate Sub-Section A, Section 32, Title 18, United States Code, in that **HARRY GOLD** did obtain from **HIL JULIUS KLAUS** documents, etc. relating to the national defense with intent and reason to believe that it was to be used to the injury of the United States and to the advantage of a foreign nation, the USSR, and that **GOLD** would deliver, etc. the documents, etc. to **JOSEPH DOE**, a representative, officer, agent and employee of the USSR, and to other persons unknown, who were not entitled to receive the documents, etc. In pursuance of this conspiracy,

<p><i>A. Chastain, Jr.</i></p> <p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <p>3 - Bureau (9-19804) 1 - Philadelphia 1 - Philadelphia</p> <p>COPIES DESTROYED 106 JUN 9 1964</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">9-19204-2</p> <p style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">9-19204-</p> <p style="text-align: center;">JUL 11 1950</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RECORDED - 198 INDEXED - 198</p>
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BARRY GOLD and "JOHN" DOE met in September 1945 and conferred in the vicinity of Jackson Heights, Long Island, in the Eastern District of New York.

One of these letters is addressed to BARRY GOLD, 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, postmarked May 24, 1950, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The second letter was addressed to SAMUEL GOLD, father of BARRY GOLD, 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, postmarked June 3, 1950 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The letter to SAMUEL GOLD contained a newspaper clipping regarding above mentioned espionage case which is immaterial. The contents of the envelopes in which these letters were sent, and the letters themselves, are set out below:

Copy of the envelopes

Barry Gold
6823 Kindred St.
Phila. Pa.

Copy of the letters

Only a Jew would call his country a stinkin country like Russia for a few bucks. When a guy has his freedom and can breathe the fresh air a dope like him is not happy. Let him go to Russia they would torture him in every way shape and form.

He sure must be a dope to help a country he knows nothing about. I know the people there are very unhappy because they are and have to do just as Stalin tells them or else. He its a Jew that sold our U.S. to an enemy for a lousy few bucks. What a dope.

An American

He'll wake up maybe some day.

BU 9-1065

Copy of the envelope:

Mr. Samuel Gold
682) Kindred St.
Phila. Pa.

Copy of the letter:

Sam

We are going to kill Harry. That Jew
----- the Spy the Kiss the Monkey is a
disgrace to the U.S.A.

Hitler made one mistake he should have
killed all the Jews. And we would not have
to worry about the A. Bush today. It makes
everyone sick to look at this picture.

Watch your step whether you change your
name or not. We will kill him anyhow no
matter what he says or does. We know he is
going to squeal to make good. But it is too
late now.

The above mentioned letters were transmitted to the FBI Laboratory, with
the request that the Laboratory search the letters through the Anonymous
File, in an effort to determine the identity of the author, and that they
be retained at the FBI Laboratory, and made a part of the Anonymous Letter
File, to be of assistance in the event other letters of a similar nature
are received by the victims.

The results of the examination at the Laboratory were received in the
Philadelphia Office in a letter from the Laboratory dated June 22, 1950,
and they reflected that no identification was effected on any of the
letters or envelopes. The above material was retained by the Laboratory.

The facts of these cases were discussed with AURA EDWARD A. HALLICK, who
declined prosecution in both cases.

97-15204-

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NY 9-1065

In the case of the letter addressed to HARRY GOLD, his declination was based on the fact that the letter obviously resulted from the recent publicity from the HARRY GOLD Espionage Case, that he considered it merely to be a crank letter, and he noted particularly that it contained no threat, and it was merely of a scurrilous nature.

As concerns the letter addressed to Mr. SAMUEL GOLD, Mr. KALLICK said that although there was a statement using the expression "kill", he again was of the personal opinion that this letter was likewise merely a crank letter, based upon recent publicity, and as such, again the actual intent was lacking, and for the reasons stated above, he did not authorize prosecution in either case.

In view of the above opinion, this case is being placed in a closed status.

C L O S E D

97-18204-

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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

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

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

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

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The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
40-41477-30 letter pg 1, and pgs 9-10

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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61-3499-1240

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February 7, 1949

81533

EXPLANATION

45424

On June 15, 1945, J.A. Cisperusa in London, forwarded copies of 2 Captured German Documents. They were sent to Philadelphia Office for translation. (see 61-3499-148)

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The documents were apparently prepared by the Germans in the spring of 1941 just prior to the invasion of Russia and distributed to German forces for use at the time of invasion. Volume I contains a list of over 2000 names of persons whose apprehensions were apparently desired. Volume II contains information of value to the invading German forces.

The Philadelphia Office submitted the translations to the Bureau in piecemeal fashion (see 61-3499-154, 170, 182, 202, 233 and 251x) but a complete translation of each volume has been collected and filed as enclosures behind 61-3499-151 together with a photographic copy of each of the original German volumes. Also attached to the translation of Volume I are two memoranda of explanation prepared by the translators and a copy of a New York Times Article for November 30, 1945.

R. J. [unclear]

61-3499-151

202. ~~FRUEHWIRT~~, Friedrich, August 6, 1905 Pernegg, Helper, Leningrad, RSHA IVAL.*
203. ~~FRUMKIN~~, J. L., Jew, Chief of the Administration of Artist Affairs in the City Soviet of Moscow, RSHA IVE4.
204. ~~FRUTH~~, Alfred, Feb. 15, 1906 Munich, Mechanic, auto driver, RSHA IVA2, Gestapo Field Office Munich.
205. ~~FRYDL~~, Jan, Oct. 11, 1903 Liptal County, Vselin, RSHA IVAL.**
206. ~~FUCHS~~, Dr., Jew, Director of the Sick-Fund in Ozerowits, Russian M-Agent, Bukowina, RSHA IVE5, Gestapo Field Office Breslau.
207. ~~FUCHS~~, Friedrich, March 16, 1912 Vienna, Dentist, Moscow, Leningrad, RSHA IVA2, Gestapo Field Office, Vienna.
208. ~~FUCHS~~, Georg Martin, July 5, 1905 Altona, Music Director, RSHA IVAL.
209. ~~FUCHS~~, Gerhard, Oct. 30, 1909 Russelsheim, Student, RSHA IVA2, Gestapo Field Office Kiel.
210. ~~FUCHS~~, Klaus, student of philosophy, Dec. 29, 1911 Russelsheim, RSHA IVA2, Gestapo Field Office Kiel.
211. ~~FUCHS~~, Maris, nee Minuth (alias Gaertner, Marta), Nov. 18, 1899 Essen, Stenographer, RSHA IVAL, IVA2, Gestapo Field Office Dusseldorf.
212. ~~FUCHS~~, Max, Feb. 5, 1904 Braceszyny, Electrician, Leningrad, RSHA IVAL.
213. ~~FUCHS~~, Ulrich, Nov. 28, 1908 Berlin, Referendar (Student of Law) RSHA IVA2.
214. ~~FUCHS~~, Wilhelm, April 30, 1897 Wahren, Moscow, RSHA IVAL.*
215. ~~FUECHSEL~~, Roman, May 10, 1900 Lina, Guard at Water Works, Moscow, Worotinkowski 7-9, RSHA IVAL.
216. ~~FUEHRBRINGER~~, Johann (alias Schuster, Johann, Feb. 7, 1902 Vienna), Sept. 25, 1906 Altnewirtshaus, Locksmith, RSHA IVA2, Gestapo Field Office, Nuernberg.*
217. ~~FUEHRBERG~~, Siegfried (alias Hoffkirchner, Ludwig), May 16, 1902 Eggenburg, Editor, Moscow, Hotel Lux, RSHA IVAL, IVA2, Gestapo Field Office Vienna.
218. ~~FUEHPASS~~, Ernst, Oct. 29, 1907 Graz, Metal trimmer, Leningrad, Maschinenb Street 2, RSHA IVAL, IVA2, Gestapo Field Office Vienna.*
219. ~~FUERSTENHEIM~~, Manfred, August 7, 1911 Chemnitz, Tradesman, RSHA IVA2, Gestapo Field Office Chemnitz.
220. ~~FULEWICZ~~, Karl, Oct. 15, 1912 Vienna, Electric welder, Murzansk, RSHA IVAL.*
221. ~~FURHMANN~~, Antonie, June 2, 1904 Moscow, Worker, RSHA IVAL.*
222. ~~FUNK~~, recte: Richter, Paul, June 19, 1897 Erfurt.
223. ~~FUNK~~, Peter, recte: Ziert, Peter, Feb. 5, 1909 Oberlar.
224. ~~FUNKE~~, Richard, Sept. 10, 1906 Waldau, Carpenter, Leningrad, RSHA IVAL.*
225. ~~FURMANEK~~, Josef, August 25, 1895 Betsche, Maseritz County, Polish Officer, clerk, RSHA IVE5, Gestapo Field Office Schneidamuhl.
226. ~~FUTTERKNECHT~~, Tamara, nee Kasnawew, March 25, 1905 Petersburg, Leningrad, RSHA IVAL.**

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: February 15, 1950

FROM : MR. D. M. LADD

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN

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

Pursuant to your request, there is attached hereto a summary of the pertinent information contained in the Bureau files on the captioned individual. This summary reflects the following high lights:

BACKGROUND: *Professor Albert Einstein - Summary*

Einstein was born March 14, 1879, in Germany. In December, 1947, he made the following statement: "I came to America because of the great, great freedom which I heard existed in this country. I made a mistake in selecting America as a land of freedom, a mistake I cannot repair in the balance of my life." He is one of the most eminent scientists in the world today. He received his formal education in Germany and Switzerland. In 1905, he stated that mass and energy were equivalent and suggested that proof of this equivalence might be found by the study of radio active substances. In 1939, Alexander Sacks talked to President Roosevelt and presented a letter from Einstein resulting in the original grant of \$6,000 for the Army and Navy which money was later snowballed into \$2,000,000,000 and the atomic bomb. He was offered an opportunity to go to Russia but did not do so. On February 13, 1950, the Atomic Energy Commission advised that Einstein has never been granted a formal clearance by the Manhattan Engineer District which means that he was never investigated by MED and that no formal clearance was ever granted to Einstein by the Atomic Energy Commission which means that the AEC has never requested the FBI to conduct an investigation as required under the Atomic Energy Act. No Bureau investigation has ever been conducted on him. He is, and has been a professor of mathematics at the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton University.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP6/SXP/PA
 REASON-FCIM 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW 7-28-80

DECLASSIFIED BY *[signature]*

ORGANIZATIONS:

The Bureau files reflect that Einstein is affiliated in some way or another with at least 33 organizations that have been cited by the Attorney General, the House Committee on Un-American Activities, or the California House Committee on Un-American Activities. He is also affiliated in one way or another with approximately 50 miscellaneous organizations which have not been cited by any of the 3 above-mentioned. He is principally a pacifist and could be considered a liberal thinker as indicated by his connections with the various organizations indicated above.

EXPRESSIONS OF IDEOLOGICAL SYMPATHIES:

Einstein has made public statements lauding the scientific achievements of Russia and has indicated that it is the only country in which equality was not an empty phrase. He has opposed militarism and universal military training in the United States and has espoused world government. In 1948,

Attachment

ARF:hb;rma;mem

RECORDED - 62
 INDEXED - 62
 MAR 14 1950
 161-1099-25
 Koloszek

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

D.B.F.

He indicated to the Polish ambassador that the United States was no longer a free country and that his activities were carefully scrutinized. He was a sponsor of a committee to defend the rights of the 12 Communist leaders. On February 12, 1950, by transcription over NBC network, Einstein advocated banning all violence among nations to preclude "general annihilation" of mankind.

O/S

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONTACTS AND ASSOCIATES

Einstein's social and professional contacts, since 1938, have included a number of known members and sympathizers of the Communist Party. One of his former assistants at Princeton University who was subsequently denied clearance by the Atomic Energy Commission was recommended favorably by Einstein. Investigation by the Bureau has shown that his secretary, Helen Dukas, who resided in Einstein's home has had considerable contact with individuals known to be Communists, several of whom were suspected as Soviet agents. The scope of the investigation of Dukas was necessarily limited to discreet techniques. Information not yet fully developed indicates he may have had some contact with Emil Klaus Fuchs, who was recently arrested in England as a Soviet espionage agent. (u)

MISCELLANEOUS

Einstein was one of many distinguished Germans who lent their influence and prestige to German Communists prior to the rise of Hitler. In 1940, the Army declined to clear Einstein in connection with the "limited field of study for which his services were needed" after the Navy had given its assent. Einstein publicly declared, in 1947, that the only real party in France with a solid organization and a precise program was the Communist Party. In May, 1948, he and "10 former Nazi research brain trusters" held a secret meeting to observe a new beam of light secret weapon which could be operated from planes to destroy cities, according to the "Arlington Daily," Arlington, Virginia, May 21, 1948. The Intelligence Division of the Army subsequently advised the Bureau that this information could have no foundation in fact and that no machine could be devised which would be effective outside the range of a few feet.

O/S

This question was answered by memo to Dir. See 61-7099-246 p 2

Also I recently saw a statement to effect that a member of his family was in Russia. I think it stated it was his son.

We should develop this. I have seen somewhere Einstein was the one who requested Fuchs assignment to him in England. What about this?

Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher *HBF*
 FROM : V. P. Keay *VPK*
 SUBJECT: PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN

DATE: February 13, 1950

PURPOSE

Pursuant to your request, there is contained herein a summary of information on Professor Albert Einstein.

BACKGROUND

Albert Einstein was born March 14, 1879, in Germany. He has been married twice and his second wife died in 1936. He came to the United States in 1933, and was naturalized on October 1, 1940. In December, 1947, it was reported that Einstein stated the following: "I came to America because of the great, great, freedom which I heard existed in this country. I made a mistake in selecting America as a land of freedom, a mistake I cannot repair in the balance of my life."

Professor Einstein received his formal education in Germany and in Switzerland. He has received a considerable number of honorary degrees and citations which are being set out as an attachment to this memorandum.

According to the Smyth Report on Atomic Energy, Einstein, as early as 1905, stated that mass and energy were equivalent and suggested that proof of this equivalence might be found by the study of radio active substances. In July, 1939, Einstein and a number of other scientists went to Alexander Sachs of New York, the latter being a friend of President Roosevelt. That fall Sachs talked to President Roosevelt and also presented a letter from Einstein. The President took action by granting \$6,000 for the Army and Navy in the Spring of 1940. This was the money that American Scientists snowballed into \$2,000,000,000 and the atomic-bomb.

FRANCY Leo Szilard, wa., Leo Spitz, (Internal Security-R), who was a DSM employee, having contractual relations with the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago, was in New York City in October, 1944. Szilard was the man who first formulated the idea and theory that was responsible for the entire DSM experiment. Szilard, upon conceiving the idea upon which the DSM projects are based, contacted Professor Einstein who was impressed with the possibilities of Szilard's theories and accompanied the latter to Washington, D. C., where they conferred with President Roosevelt. This conference resulted in the beginning of the experiments now known as the DSM.

Attachments (4)

ABF:shpteb

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

CLASS. *SP/CSK/JPB*
 REASON *1.4.3.3.10*
 DATE *4.2.3*

9/5

NOT REPRODUCED
 WITHOUT PERMISSION
 OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

RECORDED - 62

141-2099-25

MAR 14 1950

59 DEC 18 1950

CONFIDENTIAL

306-18404
revised by
cover pg and pg 7
cover pg 10 7 unclassified
306 PWT/440 5/5/87

W. V. ...
...
...

HELEN DUKAS

In December, 1945, Helen Dukas, Secretary and housekeeper for Einstein had been corresponding with Otto Katz, a reported Soviet Agent of Mexico City, Mexico. Subsequent investigation by the Bureau indicated that she was in contact by mail with persons engaged in Communist activities [REDACTED] contacts with known or suspected espionage agents [REDACTED]

This case was closed

April, 1949. (100-338078) (u)

67D

In 1937, Dukas received a letter from an unidentified source advising of the death of "our dear comrade, Hermann Feld, on the front of Liberty in Spain, a victim of international Fascism." (Search of premises of Ascher Wollenberger, nephew of Dukas; 100-196780-2) (u)

DR. KAUL

(MID Investigation in Germany, 1946; 65-51329-25)

EMIL KLAUS FUCHS

referred to Army

In the latter part of 1946 or early 1947, a neighbor of Mrs. Kristel Heineman, nee Fuchs, Cambridge, Massachusetts, stated Mrs. Heineman had told her that she (Mrs. Heineman) had a brother who was a brilliant scientist who had left his native Germany and had become a British subject; that Einstein had sent for him to help work on the atom bomb and that he had then recently returned to England.

Mrs. Heineman is a sister of Emil Klaus Fuchs, who was recently arrested in England as a Soviet espionage agent. Investigation has shown that Mrs. Heineman has another brother, Gerhard Fuchs, in Switzerland concerning whom little is known at this time, but Mrs. Heineman's statement concerning Einstein probably related to Emil Klaus Fuchs rather than to Gerhard Fuchs. (100-346228)

The father of Emil Klaus Fuchs is reported in a newspaper article to have stated on February 5, 1950 that his son, who was a lifelong Communist, was released from a Canadian internment camp for enemy aliens on the recommendation of Einstein, who did not know Fuchs was a Communist. (Washington Times Herald, 2-6-50)

On February 9, 1950, Fuchs' father in another press interview denied having stated his son was a Communist, but did not comment on his alleged previous statement concerning Einstein. (Washington Post, 2-10-50)

HANNS EISLER
LOUISE EISLER

Albert Einstein signed a petition to Attorney General Clark to drop deportation proceedings against Hanns Eisler and his wife, Louise.

(100-195220-A; Daily Worker, 12-17-47)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: March 1, 1950

FROM : D. M. LADD *DL*

SUBJECT: PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN

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

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated February 15, 1950, concerning Professor Albert Einstein.

You indicated on referenced memorandum that you had recently seen a statement to the effect that a member of his family was in Russia and that you thought it was his son. On April 13, 1949, the Los Angeles Office advised that an agent of that office had a discussion with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

It was not known whether Albert Einstein, Jr., was in fact in the Soviet Union.

By letter dated May 5, 1949, the Los Angeles Office advised that subsequent to the referenced interview with [REDACTED]

It is noted that Einstein's petition for naturalization dated June 22, 1940, reflected that Elsa Einstein had died in approximately 1938, and there is no indication in the Bureau files that he remarried.

By letter dated May 17, 1949, the Newark Office advised that they checked the records of the clerk of the Federal District Court at Trenton, New Jersey, regarding background information concerning Professor Einstein and his family. Among many things the records reflected that Professor Einstein had two children, one Albert Jr. and one Edward. The records further reflected that Einstein, on April 6, 1917, was married to Elsa Einstein and at that time was the father of the two above-mentioned children who were born in 1905 and 1910 respectively.

In his petition for naturalization dated June 22, 1940, Professor Einstein stated that his son, Albert, was residing in Greenville, South Carolina.

The Newark letter stated that in view of Professor Einstein's position on the staff at Princeton University and his residence on the campus at Princeton, no further investigation was contemplated concerning Professor Einstein or his relatives.

ARF:JSA:rma;mem

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-6-80 BY SP5/MSK/AB

RECORDED - 62
61-7099-26
INDEXED - 62
MAY 24 1950

V. J. ... *WAK* *L*

You also commented that we should develop the information which indicated that Professor Einstein may have had some contact with Emil Klaus Fuchs, who was recently arrested in England as a Soviet espionage agent. Pursuant to your instructions, this will be done.

In regard to your comment concerning the fact that you had seen somewhere that Einstein was the one who requested Fuchs' assignment to him in England and asked, "What about this?", you are advised that our review of the Bureau files did not disclose that Einstein requested Fuchs' assignment to him in England. However, the Bureau files contained the following data concerning Einstein's interest in Fuchs:

In the latter part of 1946 or the early part of 1947, a neighbor of Mrs. Kristel Heineman, nee Fuchs, Cambridge, Massachusetts, stated that Mrs. Heineman had told her that she (Mrs. Heineman) had a brother who was a brilliant scientist who had left his native Germany and had become a British subject; that Einstein had sent for him to help work on the atom bomb and that he had then recently returned to England.

Mrs. Heineman is a sister of Emil Klaus Fuchs. Investigation has shown that Mrs. Heineman has another brother, Gerhard Fuchs, in Switzerland, but Mrs. Heineman's statement concerning Einstein in all probability related to Emil Klaus Fuchs rather than to Gerhard Fuchs.

In addition, the "Washington Times-Herald," on February 6, 1950, reported that the father of Emil Klaus Fuchs stated on February 5, 1950, that his son, who was a lifelong Communist, was released from a Canadian internment camp for enemy aliens on the recommendation of Einstein who did not know Fuchs was a Communist. Fuchs' father also said that Professor Einstein, after reading the younger Fuchs' papers on nuclear energy, considered him valuable to the Allied war effort.

*We ought to try to get
a line on Einstein for
Fuchs' father.*

K.

FD-73
(10-10-52)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEWARK

FILE NO.

G. I. R. - 1

REPORT MADE AT NEWARK	DATE WHEN MADE FEB 28 1952	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/12-15/52	REPORT MADE BY LOUIS S. LEAR
TITLE ALBERT EINSTEIN		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

SECRET

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

[REDACTED]

His name has appeared as sponsor of numerous CP front groups in the U. S. EINSTEIN is reported to have said in about 1944 or 1945 that he was worried about his son, ALBERT, who was in the Soviet Union at that time.

Referred to Army 3-1-

DETAILS:

BACKGROUND

Birth

Records of the Clerk's Office of the Federal District Court, Trenton, N. J., reflect that EINSTEIN was born 3/14/79 at Ulm, Germany.

Citizenship

The above records reflect that EINSTEIN filed a Declaration of Intent to become a U. S. citizen on 1/15/36 and was issued Certificate of Naturalization #5013865 on 10/1/40.

Education

"Who's Who in America," (1950 - 1951 edition) indicates EINSTEIN was educated at Luitpold Gymnasium, Munich; Aarauer Kantonschule, Aarau, Switzerland; Technische Hochschule, Zurich. This edition also reflects numerous honorary degrees

- 100 - 5-2
- OSI
- INS
- AEC
- AAB (re: Insurance)

From 3-20-52 closed.

CLASS. & EXT. REASON-POLY. DATE OF REVIEW

SP/6SK/PB 5-6-80

5-6-90

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

5/14/87

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	INDEXED - 46
COPY IN FILE		61-7099-44	RECORDED - 46
5 - Bureau (100-32986)	1 - INS, Philadelphia, Pa.	MAR 24 1952	EX-831
3 - Newark (100-32986)			

PROPERTY OF FBI—This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

59 MAR 22 1952

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SECRET

INDICATIONS OF EINSTEIN'S SYMPATHY WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN GERMANY

All information under this heading was furnished by Newark Confidential Informant T-1, another government agency which conducts security investigations.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

PABA's
1, 2, 3 & 4
doc in file
per Army
letter
dated
12/27/81
58-4466/JAF
11/4/82

OS

ASSOCIATION WITH COMMUNIST PARTY FRONT GROUPS

ALBERT EINSTEIN was an endorser of the North American Committee To Aid Spanish Democracy, as shown in the "Daily Worker" of 4/16/37.

The North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy was cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

ALBERT EINSTEIN contributed to a manuscript for Spanish aid to the

referred to Army

o/s



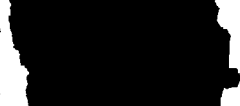
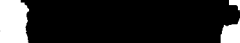
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

IDENTITY OF INFORMANTS

- CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-1 - CIC report dated 3/13/50.
- CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-2 - Photograph of the message to Congress, which is maintained in Newark File 100-1481-1A-4.
- CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-3 -  b2 b7D
- CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-4 - Photograph of a list of subscribers to the Slavic American magazine furnished to Newark by New York on 7/22/49. Photo located 100-11851-1A-22-9. (u)
- CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-5 - Anonymous.
- CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-6 - Information listed in Bulet to Newark 8/6/51, entitled ALBERT EINSTEIN; IS-R, as a reliable source who made information available on 6/5/51.
- CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-7 - Report of the Far East Command of G-2, dated 11/14/49.
- CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-8 - Bureau's representative in Canada, set out in Bulet to Newark, dated 3/30/51, and entitled OSWALD VEBLER, et al. SM-C.
- CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-9 -  b2 b7D
- CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-10 -  b2 b7D
- CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-11 -  b2 b7D

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
GULF ORDNANCE AREA
PRAIRIE, MISSISSIPPI

L. J. FOLSE,
CUSTODIAN

February 10, 1950

Personal

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-7-87 BY 3042 JUT/cks

#861846

Correspondence

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Herewith copy of my letters to my Senators, and to Hon. Walter Sillers, Speaker of our House of Representatives.

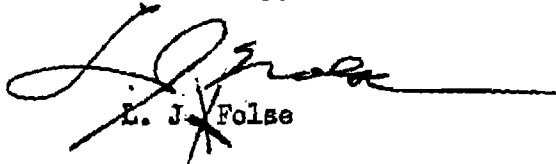
It is inconceivable, that any American, worthy of the name, could possibly be a party, to any attack upon you, or your great agency.

In my opinion, any abridgement of your authority, would be a calamity, second to none, short of an attack upon us by Russia.

In my work here, I have had the pleasure of cooperating, with many of your fine co-workers, Mr. McPhail of Columbus, and many others. They confirmed, my long, and deep seated appreciation, for your great contribution to law and order, and our security.

With my esteem and respect, I am

Faithfully,


L. J. Folse

15
ack
2-16-50
ava

LJF/ak K 76
cc: Mr. M. V. McPhail
F. B. I.
Columbus, Mississippi

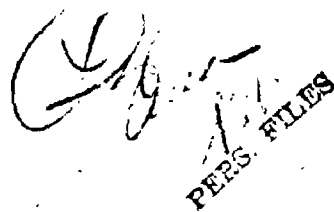
INDEXED - 95

62-1-412

FEB 22 1950

RECORDED - 95

37


PERS. FILES

February 10, 1950

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

Hon. James O. Eastland
Hon. John C. Stennis
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-7-87 BY 3042 RUT/CLS
861840

Gentlemen:

On July 27, 1949, I wrote you gentlemen about the movement afoot, at that time, to share our atomic secrets with Great Britain. I quote paragraph 5 of page 1, of that letter:

"DO YOU GENTLEMEN OR ANYONE ELSE WHO WANTS TO KEEP AMERICA FREE, THINK FOR ONE MOMENT, THAT RUSSIA WOULD BE LONG IN SHARING THE ATOMIC SECRETS WITH ENGLAND, WERE HE DAMN FOOLS ENOUGH TO TRUST BRITAIN WITH THEM?"

It now develops, the life-long communist, Dr. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, (fancy trusting a man with that name), with the aid of the present British blunder Government, coupled with American historic political stupidity, and gullibility, in foreign affairs, got all Stalin sent his far.

The principle of States Rights, is not only the key to lasting Democratic Government, but the statesmanship of the 60's, needs positive and immediate exemplification everywhere in America, and particularly in congress and Washington.

U.S. Senator Paul H. Douglas, is the author, of a very fine article in the February 11, 1950, issue of Colliers. He feels that over the years, politicians have promised the people too much, as a result, they have been robbed of incentive, and a sense of personal thrift and civic responsibility.

In my opinion, there is no better way to destroy our form of government, than to continue our present degrading policy of subsidizing everybody and everything. Thoughtful people agree with Mr. Churchill, who in speaking of British Government under Mr. Atlee, said:

"The cure is to return to a system which provides incentives for effort, self-denial, initiative, and good housekeeping." What are we doing about the Hoover report?

We are told that a fight is planned in Congress, to have Mr. J. Edgar Hoover removed from office. I am certain that none but a communist, or communist sympathiser, would be party to such an attack upon our government.

62-1-412

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

THE OMAHA DIVISION

Justifiable Wire-Tapping

One would say that the cracking of the case of Doctor Klaus Fuchs, British scientist who peddled atomic secrets to Russia, is a convincing argument for an intelligent use of wire-tapping in espionage cases. The FBI says that's how it caught up with Fuchs.

The wire-tapping technique is dangerous to liberty and privacy if abused. But the fundamental security of the agents of foreign powers, of potential enemies, and as such are not entitled to the privileges we jealously guard for ourselves and our friends beyond our borders.

Wire-tapping in cases involving suspected traitorous activities aren't going to hurt the innocent. And where there's guilt, somebody ought to get hurt.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-7-87 BY 3042 AWJ/ks
96-1840~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/87 BY 3042 AWJ/ks
96-1840 EV

INDEXED - 64

62-12114-A
NOT RECORDED
JUL 5 1950

MASON CITY GLOBE GAZELLE
MASON CITY, IOWA
From daily column "Observing"
February 20, 1950
Written by E. Earl Hall,
Managing Editor.

56 JUL 11 1950 53

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont *MB*

DATE: November 2, 1959

FROM : S. B. Donahoe *SDW*

SUBJECT: WALTER WINCHELL BROADCAST
NOVEMBER 1, 1959

Tolson	
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
McGuire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parsons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tamm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Holloman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/6/85 BY SP6 BJA/KCL
8-1840CV5/7/87 3042 PWS/AB

O/S

Winchell said:

Dallas Times Herald - The Communist Party Convention will secretly be staged in Dallas, Texas, November 15. Red leaders will secretly gather in St. Louis, November 21 and 22.

Comment:

These are the conventions being held to precede the National Convention 12/10-13/59 in New York City. We are giving appropriate coverage to these meetings.

The following remarks were made by Winchell on which no comments are considered necessary. These are for your information.

Winchell said:

O/S

The Bronx - The District Attorney's office is quietly investigating a reported shakedown by one of the leading unions in New York City.

United States Court House - The Appalachian conspiracy case is expected to last three or four months. Conviction would be for perjury, not for silence. None of the 23 indicted mobsters took #5, the 5th Amendment.

Havana - This is the real reason Fidel Castro is staging his anti-American demonstration. To blame others for Cuba's big financial collapse expected to reach climax in December. Dozens of foreign corporations will be forced to close down. They would close now but the Cuban law forbids firing of workers for six months.

Havana - Despite Castro's claims, his own planes machine gunned the Cubans, accidentally of course. The plane that flew low over Havana, dropping pamphlets was spotted by Cuban planes. They tried to intercept it with machine gun fire and missed it but they hit the people in the streets, killing eight, wounding thirty.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. Bell

EX-105

REC-96

62-31615-1130

TIB:tw *fw*
(6)

58 NOV 6 1959

Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont
Re: WALTER WINCHELL BROADCAST
NOVEMBER 1, 1959

East Berlin - British spy Klaus Fuchs who did nine years for giving the atomic secrets to the Russians is reported all right following an accident; his car went off a cliff. Fuchs is believed to have married Greta Nielson (phonetic), a widow, in East Berlin last September 9.

o/s Mutual News Room - This reporter's advance news on Cuba and other Latin-American places, has been quickly confirmed a good deal of the time. Last week I said, "Insiders thought Mr. Castro would be out in six months." Friday's front pages in New York made it four months. ✓

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: June 18, 1951

FROM : V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: WALTER WINCHELL BROADCAST
JUNE 17, 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/2/84 BY SP8 BTJ/KCL/STB

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

The Walter Winchell Broadcast for Sunday evening, June 17, 1951, was monitored by Special Agent Smith Blair and the following items of interest were noted:

WINCHELL:

"Boston Record. Professor Harlow Shapley plans going to Russia in July. Can Harvard tell us why? The State Department may not issue the Professor a passport."

COMMENT:

Professor Shapley booked passage May 18, 1951, on the Pan-American World Airways to fly from Boston July 28, 1951, for Leningrad. His plans call for attending the annual meeting of the International Astronomical Union (IAU), Leningrad, August 1-8, 1951. He is scheduled to return to Boston on August 16, 1951, on Flight 103. The State Department is being advised of Shapley's proposed trip.

Shapley, one of the founders of the IAU, has rarely missed attending the international meeting of this group. In November, 1950, he canceled plans to attend this meeting due to possible embarrassment which he felt would result from the fact that certain Soviet scientists whom he had entertained in the United States had sent a telegram dated August 23, 1950, addressed to Izvestia which attacked the United States, and particularly its Far Eastern foreign policy.

WINCHELL:

"Special. The Senate Sub-Committee on Internal Security will shortly make this public regarding Communists in radio and TV. Over 400 stars, writers, producers, directors and others will be named for their link to Red front outfits. Good names down to small fry. Senator Willis Smith of North Carolina and Senator McCarran of Nevada will confirm this at the end of this month. Besides all the TV and radio people, the Voice of America, too."

COMMENT:

The McCarran Committee has been holding Executive hearings in New York City since June 5, 1951, concerning Communist infiltration in radio and television fields. We have received the testimony of the witnesses heard to date. Their principal witness so far has been Vincent Hartnett, co-author of "Red Channels."

RECORDED - 103 | 62-31615-681
INDEXED - 103 JUN 28 1951

SB:mls 60 JUL 17 1951

Blair

0/5
WINCHELL:

"Attention, editors of the Chicago American. The proposed speakers at the Communist rally in Chicago July 29 are the following so-called Americans: Paul Robeson; Gale Sondergaard, the movie actress and wife of Herbert Biberman of the Hollywood ten; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, who headed the Peace Information Center in New York City; and Professor Philip Morrison of Cornell University. He is one of our top atomic scientists."

COMMENT:

The Communist-inspired American Peace Crusade has arranged a mass peace conference which will be held in Chicago June 29-July 6, 1951, rather than on July 29 as Winchell stated. We are aware of all the details concerning this conference and full coverage will be afforded the rally itself.

WINCHELL:

"The Washington Post. The story of the 2 missing British diplomats with top atomic secrets will positively involve Dr. Klaus Fuchs, now behind bars. This is the big atomic spy sensation I tipped two weeks ago."

COMMENT:

Burgess and MacLean are not known to have fled with "top atomic secrets." During 1946-48, Donald MacLean, while attached to the British Embassy in the United States, was on the combined Policy Committee of the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, which considered political questions arising in connection with atomic energy. The only known connection of Dr. Klaus Fuchs with this case is that in 1947, Dr. Fuchs and MacLean attended the Declassification Conference which was held in the United States.

0/5
WINCHELL:

"New York Mirror. Last Sunday night, however, I said the top Communist leaders over here would be picked up by the FBI and sent to jail. At any moment, I said. The rest of them will be any day."

COMMENT:

Twenty-one of the top Communist Party leaders in the New York area will be apprehended this week, probably on June 20, 1951, at which time the Federal Grand Jury in New York City is expected to return secret indictments.

ACTION:

None. The above is for your information.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

~~SECRET~~

DATE December 14, 1959

FROM : MR. W. A. BRANIGAN WAB:az

SUBJECT: SIR PERCY SILLITOE

Classified by 3040 PWT/lmw
Declassify on: OADR 5/7/87

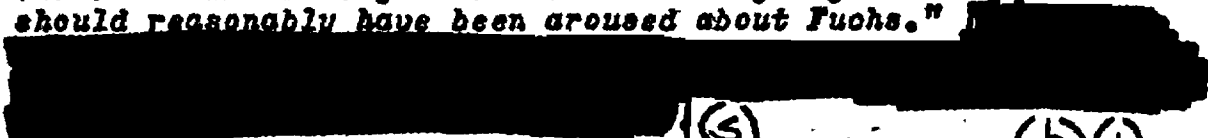
Tolson	_____
Ladd	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Clegg	_____
Glavin	_____
Harbo	_____
Rosen	_____
Tracy	_____
Gearty	_____
Mohr	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gimo	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Sir Percy Sillitoe, former head of MI 5, in an article dated November 22, 1958, which appeared in the London "Sunday Times," discusses MI 5. In this article Sir Percy is largely nonspecific, relying on his not being at liberty to go into any detail. He does point out that MI 5 "has no executive responsibility" and its activities are "defensive in character."

ENG

In speaking of the Klaus Fuchs case, he states "I would not dream of denying that MI 5 was mistaken over Fuchs, and that it would have been much more laudable had it been established—or even suspected—in 1942, instead of in 1949, that Fuchs was passing information to the Russians. He then points out that MI 5 is not a "supernatural organization" or "endowed with a sixth sense." He also states "the fact is that there was absolutely no valid reason why anyone's suspicions should reasonably have been aroused about Fuchs."



(S)

(b)(1)

Sir Percy also briefly mentions the Bruno Pontecorvo case and the MacLean-Burgess cases where the subjects went abroad and did not return. He defends MI 5 in these cases on the grounds that there would have been no legal way to have stopped these individuals even if MI 5 had been forewarned.

He ends his article by again mentioning that MI 5 has no executive powers and the head of MI 5 is "not empowered to take the law into his own hands and put people under arrest because he suspects them of being spies." He indicates he is opposed to depriving persons of liberty without legal evidence and such a practice would lead to a "Police State." He ends the article "I, myself, at any rate, would rather see two or three traitors slip through the net of the Security Service than be a party to the taking of measures which could result in such a regime." (Police State)

0/s
W
2
99
reassigned
clipping

ACTION

RECORDED-29

INDEXED-29

DEC 17 1959

62-31786-94

The foregoing is for your information, and it might be noted that there is little information of interest in Sir Percy's article and no mention of the FBI.

58 DEC 01 1959

~~SECRET~~

Handwritten initials and signatures at the bottom right.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/21/81 BY 3042 PWS/AB

THIRD OF AN EXCLUSIVE SUNDAY TIMES SERIES
THE WAR AGAINST CRIME
MY ANSWER TO CRITICS OF M.I.5

On the day I took up my appointment as head of M.I.5, Allan Nunn May was charged at the Old Bailey with communicating information contrary to the Official Secrets Act. That day was May 1, 1946. During the previous summer Klaus Fuchs had handed over to a Russian agent details of the atomic bomb after its first explosion in the United States; Fuchs was as yet unsuspected, but in the autumn of 1945 extensive information about Russian espionage in Canada had been revealed by a Soviet Embassy cipher clerk in Ottawa who had decided to throw in his lot with the democracies. The seeds of the events which were to be the most spectacular during my term of office were already sown.

Before receiving a letter from Sir Alexander Maxwell (then Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department), in which he asked me if I would allow myself to be considered as a candidate for the post of Director-General of the Security Service, I had never in any complacent daydream visualised myself at the head of M.I.5.



- | | |
|----------------|-------|
| 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 | _____ |

Handwritten signature and initials

"THE SUNDAY TIMES"
London 11-22-53

Summoned to Downing Street... Sir Percy Sillitoe, March, 1950
By SIR PERCY SILLITOE,
who retired this year as Head of M.I.5

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND

memo to Belmont
62-31786-12/94
ENCLOSURE
RSL/...

The point is that M.I.5, like the O.I.D., has constantly in bear in mind that, in such battles of wits as they engage in, old methods become obsolete as soon as they are known to both sides; inevitably they will be replaced by new methods, so one must remain always alert to benefit from scientific developments at least as much as one's opponents.

The Fuchs case

IN a broader sense, too, the Department has to watch out for new and different perils. When I took over the office in 1948 a new phase, as it were, had opened, in which international espionage had spread across the world to parts of the Commonwealth outside the United Kingdom. As a result, I became the first chief of M.I.5 to travel extensively on behalf of the Department.

It was inevitable that this period should prove an eventful one, and also a worrying one. Certainly the Department had its worries and it did not escape criticism. There are two classes of criticism which have been directed at M.I.5, firstly alleging that we have not done our duty well enough—as in the Fuchs case—and, second, objecting that we have not done at all certain things which the public in moments of emotion believe should have been our duty.

I would not dream of denying that M.I.5 was mistaken over Fuchs, and that it would have been much more laudable had it been established or

even suspected—in 1941, instead of in 1949, that Fuchs was passing information to the Russians.

But, having said that, I would like to point out that M.I.5 is not a supernatural organisation. I have sometimes felt that many people, not knowing accurately what its methods are, have come to expect that its representatives must all be endowed with a sixth sense.

Impossible tactics

THE fact is that there was absolutely no valid reason why anyone's suspicions should reasonably have been aroused about Fuchs. Should we, all the same, have arranged for him to be shadowed night and day? In that case, we should have had logically to follow the same procedure in the case of all the other apparently quite innocent men who were engaged on secret work—and their number was fairly large.

One must consider what, if we had done that, such shadowing would have entailed. It is no simple matter of detailing one man to follow another. Just imagine the movements of any ordinary man—he jumps on buses, visits friends, travels in tube trains, mingles with crowds, changes his mind about which way he is going, speaks to hundreds of people. To keep a foolproof track of just one solitary scientist a whole battalion of men would be needed.

Apart from the obvious practical impossibility of employing such tactics, inevitably some of the scientists would have come to sense or somehow suspect that they were being watched. Their lives would have become a nightmare.

With regard to the second type of criticism, this was manifest after Bruno Pontecorvo, who had previously been working at Harwell, failed to return to this country from a holiday in Italy, and when Burgess and MacLean, the two Foreign Office officials, disappeared.

The public concluded these men had gone to Russia assuming that this be so, what could M.I.5 have done in the matter? "They should have been stopped from going to Russia," was the cry. But in this country a man cannot be arrested unless legal evidence to warrant it is either available or likely to be obtained when he is searched. Even if he were arrested on grounds of reasonable suspicion alone, he would have to be brought for trial within a brief period, and unless legal evidence were presented then he would be set free again immediately. He would thus become as free to leave the country as he had been before. The only difference would be that, given that he were in fact an espionage agent, he would thenceforward be more than ever on his guard against giving anything away to the authorities—or else he would be more than ever anxious to escape while the going was still good.

Slippery slope

M.I.5 HAS, as I have explained, no executive powers. And the head of the Security Service is—fortunately, in my opinion—not empowered to take the law into his own hands and put people under arrest because he suspects them of being spies, or for any other reason.

We must all bear in mind, if we cry out against the people who have abused their liberty in this country, that had we deprived them of that liberty without legal evidence against them we should have been taking steps which would, inevitably, have threatened the liberty of every one of us in Britain. We should, in fact, have been standing at the top of the slippery slope which leads to the "Police State"—in which the ordinary citizen goes in constant helpless fear of a Secret Police against whose decrees he has no redress.

Surely we none of us want that? I myself, at any rate, would rather see two or three traitors slip through the net of the Security Service than be a party to the taking of measures which could result in such a régime.

NEXT WEEK

Sir Percy Sillitoe, looking back over the last three decades, throws new light on the case of Browne and Kennedy, who were executed in 1928 for the murder of a policeman.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MEMORANDUM

3/28/50

W. Glavin

Mr. Glavin

[Signature]

3

Forwarded in accordance with
telephone conversation - for your information.

*o copies conditioned
Saint Louis, Missouri*

8-1810CV

5/7/57 3042 PWS/AS

[Signature]

RECORDED - 95

62-39506-31

~~62-14357-6~~
14

*3- [Signature]
6- [Signature]*

[Signature]

51 APR 27 1950

3-22-50

House Appropriations -
Committee

X House of Reps
Washington D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/7/97 BY 3042 PWS/AS
8-18/00 CV

gentleman, on Oct 11-37, my home was
entered by Hold-up men on orders of F D.
Roosevelt Bonds valued at \$967,000 plus
3750 Shares of GE for Missing 6 Shares +
a \$5,000 Mtg Bond + Coupons attached
I was held up because I on July 23-1935 offered
to loan \$3,500,000 to Ethiopia, the money to be
used to buy 350 Fighter Planes to be used to
stop Benito Mussolini and thereby prevent World
War II in which 40,000,000 people were killed.
The blocking of this loan by F D Roosevelt also
caused to be invented the A-Bomb and its know-
how given to Stalin by F D Roosevelt.

On Sept 1-37, I received a letter from William
Fuchs of 347 E. 19th St N.Y. Mr Fuchs
stated that he knew a German Count who
would like to sell surplus ⁶²⁻³⁹⁵⁰⁶⁻³¹ Count's Title in order
to raise money for his daughter's education.
Mr Fuchs agreed to act as my agent in locating
& marketing the property Allen Oil Co 1314 1/2
Broad St N York. Mr Fuchs ordered me to send the
Allen Oil Co Securities on Oct 11-27 which was

RECORDED - 95
INDEXED - 95
APR 14 1950

the same date and day that I was held-up in my home and robbed of said Securities.

I recently learned that ^{William Fuchs} Mrs William Fuchs Real name is Dr Klaus Emil Fuchs recently convicted in England on spy charges and given a 14 year prison sentence.

Mr Charles F. Brannan Sen of Agriculture can tell you all about the hold-up of my home. for the Brannan at that time was a Denver lawyer who agreed to represent me in ^{before the Hold-up 1938} my case against the H & J Mining & Milling Co but failed to do so. Mr Brannan again agreed to represent me ^{in June 1949} through the Firm of Williams & Williams of Denver Colo.

Mr Charles F. Brannan in 1936 was associated with Albert Gray in the practice of law. It seems that Roosevelt Brannan & Fuchs were partners in business.

now I hope the House appropriations committee will appropriate a sum to cover the loss of my Bonds through the hold-up of my home. I will then donate \$500,000.00 to the American Red Cross.

Joseph Christopher Sudbeck
my truly yours
Joseph Christopher Sudbeck.

JCS
3-22-50.

4132-A-N. 11TH ST
St. Louis, Mo.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NICHOLS

DATE: April 20, 1951

FROM : M. A. [Signature]

SUBJECT: REQUEST FROM PHOTO BRANCH
STATE DEPARTMENT - General

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

10-1

Photographs

A Miss Hopkins in the Photo Branch of the State Department called and requested pictures of Bruno Pontecorvo, Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs and Judith Coplon. I told her that I would be very glad to check and see if they will be available.

The three pictures desired are attached and it is suggested that they be made available to Miss Hopkins through our Liaison representative.

Attachment

MAJ:drl

*3 ENC
Photos not given to Hopkins as she advised request may not be requested.
2691848
3002 put off 2/24/51
9-3-87*

R

RECORDED - 97
JUL 12 1951
62-39749-1734

#261925
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

EX - 52

76 JUL 30 1951

DATE 2-26-86 BY SP2AP/CS

[Handwritten signature]



Photo Taken March 4, 1949

3042 put DFC
9/3/87
86-1840CV
#261925
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-26-86 BY SP2TAP/bs
62-39744-1734
PART 10110

Born: Pisa, Italy, 8/22/13
Citiz: Canada (Natz)
5' 10"
145
Dark complexion
Brown eyes
Black hair
Neat Dress
Wife: HELENE MARFA
PONTECORVO (nee Natz)
Occup: Physicist

WFO 65-5650

62-39744-1734

3042 put DFC
9/3/87 #26-1840 CV
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-26-86 BY SP2TAP/bs
26/1025

WFO 65-5650

Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs
(Photograph taken
November 1943)

62-31111-1734

3042 put DFC
9-3/87 #26-1840 CV
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-26-86 BY SP2TAP/bs
#261925



SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPERS

ROY W. HOWARD
230 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, 17

N.Y.

February 14, 1950.

PERSONAL

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

Dear Edgar:

Thanks very much for your note of the 9th. I'm glad you liked that editorial (which went to all Scripps-Howard papers) and I'm sure I need not tell you that we were very happy to be able to print it.

o/s

As is so often true, I think you are entitled to be mighty proud of the job which the FBI did in this Fuchs' case.

DRX

Sincerely,

(Roy W. Howard)

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, 25, D. C.

RWH:B-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/7/97 BY 30429WJ/08

RECORDED - 20

INDEXED - 20

162-45525-24

FEB 17 1950

MAR 1 1950

EX-103

COMM 4/17
FBI

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Springfield

SUBJECT: JOSEPH C. SUDBECK
POLICE COOPERATION

DATE: May 19, 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/7/97 BY 3042 PWT/DA

Chief RAYMOND GALLOWAY, of the Alton, Illinois Police Department, furnished an Agent of this office with the following letter which was received by ABBOTT S. WITTELS, who had advertised a hotel as being for sale. Chief GALLOWAY related that several letters almost identical with this letter have also been received by other business men in Alton.

*St. Louis, Mo. April 18- 1950

*Abbott S. Wittels
202 State St.
Alton, Ill.

No action IS
Mental Sec
62-54190
Wittels

*Dear Sir

*I would like to purchase the hotel also the building you advertised for sale.

*So if you will arrange to sell some of my Allen Oil Co. Batson Texas securities I will then pay all cash for hotel & building. These Allen Oil Co. securities are valued at \$37,000,000. (Thirty Seven Million Dollars.

*201. shares Allen Oil Co Batson Texas capital stock \$40,000 par value \$100 per share incorporated 1906 merged 1920.

*Some time ago Dr Klaus Emil Fuchs under the name of William Fuchs no 347- E 19th St NY agreed to act as my agent in selling my Allen Oil Co. securities through the firm of NEWMAN BROS. & WORMS 23 Broadway St. N.Y.

*I recently learned William Fuchs real name is Dr. Klaus Emil Fuchs recently convicted in England on spy charges having given A-BOMB secrets to Russia. In all I received seven letters from William Fuchs real name is Dr. Klaus Emil Fuchs, Spy.

RECORDED - 92 INDEXED - 92

*On Oct 11-37, Mr. Fuchs ordered me to send Allen Oil Co. securities to him. This I refused to do but offered to send oil securities through any reliable bank.

EX-6 SE 8 62-54190-10

*Oct 11-37, the date Mr. Fuchs ordered securities sent to him was the same day and date that I was held up in my home by gangsters in Government- under the leadership of that notorious Faker Franklin D. Roosevelt. The hold-up of my home was ordered because the writer on July 23-35

JPC
#62-54190
cc: St. Louis

COPIES DESTROYED

40 OCT 23 1964

No Action
Wittels

Joseph C. Sudbeck

Director, FBI

May 19, 1950

offered to loan \$3,500,000 to Ethiopia without interest, the money to buy 350 Fighter Planes to be used to stop ~~Rat Mussolini~~ and thereby prevent World Massacre 2 in which 40,000,000 people ~~were~~ slain.

/s/ "J. C. Sudbeck"

In the above letter it is to be noted that the writer mentioned Dr. KLAUS EMIL FUCHS as being the alias of a person he had dealings with. It is to be further noted that the writer alleges that on October 11, 1937 the writer stated that he was held up in his home by gangsters in Government.

No investigation is being conducted by this office in this matter in view of the nature of the complaints listed therein.] 9/5

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER *HF*

DATE: February 7, 1950

FROM : MR. V. P. KRAY *VPK*

SUBJECT:

Central Intelligence Agency

REFER CIA

Name	
Room	
Unit	
Phone	
Mail	
Travel	
Supplies	
Other	

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/87 BY 3042 *put-etc*

CDD:arm

Probably re Joliet Curie

*rich:
you can call &
tell him -*

ADDENDUM; LBN:hmc; 2/8/50

RECORDED - 62

FEB 13 1950

INDEXED - 62

100

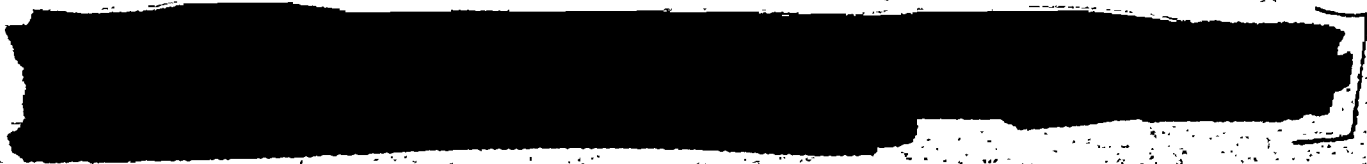
100-80750-1087

[REDACTED]

52 FEB 15 1950

LEW KOWALSKI

REFER CIA



✓

REFER
CIA

SECRET

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson
FROM : L. B. Nichols
SUBJECT: Central Intelligence Agency # 86-1240

DATE: May 16, 1951
5/12/51
Classified by 3042
Declassify on: OADR

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

A conference with [redacted] of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy this morning is the first time I have had a chance to see him, in view of his absence from the city, since the time he informed me that CIA was making claims for the solution of the Fuchs case.

Emil
In a conversation with [redacted] this morning he stated that General Bedell Smith and a Colonel in CIA attended a conference, and [redacted] was a little evasive on this, but I assumed he was present, wherein they conveyed the impression that [redacted]

He further stated that when he heard this his mind immediately recalled a letter which the Bureau had sent to Senator McMahon on April 6, 1950, wherein the following statement appeared: "The investigation of Fuchs originated upon ascertaining in August, 1949, from confidential sources of known reliability, that a highly restricted document in the MSN series on atomic energy had been furnished to an agent of the Soviet Government in 1944."

[redacted] was of the opinion that this gave credence to the CIA story. I straightened him out again on this. He stated that he felt we should do some checking and run this down because CIA would undoubtedly convey such an impression to others. However, he asked that if in doing it we could avoid revealing his name as the informant. I told him that we would be glad to respect his wishes.

He stated that if a shakedown came he would not hesitate to stand up and be counted, however, he would prefer to avoid this if possible. It is, therefore, suggested that Liaison contact General Bedell Smith and tell him that the Bureau has received information from Capitol Hill sources, the identity of which we cannot reveal, to the effect that [redacted]

cc - Mr. Ladd

LBN:mrh

65 JUN 4 1951

Rec'd 5/18/51
212

RECORDED - 129
INDEXED - 120
MAY 26 1951
16
RECEIVED

2. 80750-1555

SECRET

REFER CIA

Handwritten signatures and initials

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: May 28, 1951

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT *ahb*

TOP SECRET

SUBJECT: ESPIONAGE INVESTIGATIONS - MAIL
COVERS, FOREIGN RETURNS OR
POSTMARKS

5/12/87

Classified by 3042 put [unclear]
Declassify on: OADR
86-1840

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

British WAC Plans

PURPOSE

To submit a proposed "No Number" SAC letter furnishing to the Field locations of [redacted]

order that the Field may inform the Bureau immediately if these locations come to its attention during the course of espionage investigations.

DETAILS

[redacted] *TS*

[redacted] *TS*

[redacted] *TS*

[redacted] *TS*

Recently in the Jacob Albin espionage case, an investigation which is a part of the Mocase, the subject and his wife, according to the mail cover placed on them, have received two pieces of mail which appear to bear the return of "Harwell." The implications of such a return are evident. Should one of our other espionage subjects receive mail bearing a postmark or return or making reference to one of the [redacted]

[redacted] *TS*

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

ST ENCL
135

RECORDED - 135

INDEXED - 135

TOP SECRET

JUN 1 1951

Classified by 3042 put [unclear]
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

62-80991-7

10/22/70

REFERRED
CIA

REFERRED
CIA

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.

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Seems Like Man Who Can Stand Up Under Criticism

By Francis P. Douglas

The man who has just taken over one of the biggest jobs in the Nation said last week he has always had it in the back of his head he would like to go back to Maine where he "belongs and mess around in local affairs."

He is Sumner Tucker Pike, who became acting chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission when David E. Lillenthal left the commission on Wednesday.

Mr. Pike has concrete ideas about "messing around in local affairs" in Maine, but, he went on:

"The political ambitions I had have been shot to pieces by membership on the commission." What was the goal of those political ambitions? "Member of the Maine Legislature."

Twice Mr. Pike has tried to retire. In 1939, after he had "made a little dough in Wall Street," he gave up business and took a trip around the world. Then, instead of going to Maine, he came down to Washington as an adviser to Harry Hopkins, at that time Secretary of Commerce.

He filled a variety of positions here. In March, 1946, he retired again, resigning from the Securities and Exchange Commission. In the fall of that year he was back as one of the first five appointees to the AEC. When Commissioner Lewis L. Strauss, who has resigned, leaves in April, Mr. Pike will be the only one of the original group remaining.

A member of the commission's staff remarked at one time that part of the duties of a commissioner's secretary is to pull the knives out of his back before he puts on his coat to go home at the end of the day. The new acting chairman gives the impression that his back is pretty tough and that the knives bounce off.

WAIVED SALES TALK

Mr. Pike was asked about the urge that kept him at his job. His answer was that he wished he knew.

He explained that when he was told President Truman was considering him for appointment as one of the five commissioners there was no doubt in his mind he would accept if he had the chance.

The President called him in, offered him the post and remarked that 15 minutes had been allotted to a sales talk to persuade him. Mr. Pike's reply was that if the President was bent on giving a

... would not interrupt, but he say right off he would accept.

"I wouldn't have missed this one for anything," he went on. "There's a tremendous kick in parts of the job."

"I meet people of a quality of mind I would not meet otherwise," he added thoughtfully.

"I would have read about them, but never would have operated in the same area."

He ran over the names of the "top drawer" people he meant. There were no gradations in the list but "Dave" Lillenthal's name came early on it. Most of the others were scientific men whose names have become famous.

"I wouldn't have missed it for anything in the world," Mr. Pike summed up.

The AEC is now "a different looking thing" than when the commission took over from the Army. The Army's organization knew its job was coming to an end. The postwar slump in morale had begun.

"That happens after every war," Mr. Pike said parenthetically. "Fortunately it did not last long. The Russians haven't let us go to sleep; give 'em credit for keeping us awake." But about the AEC:

"Dave is leaving us more nearly on the rails than we ever have been. (It was just an hour or so before Mr. Lillenthal left.) We could even run without a leader for a while."

"After that session with Congress last fall I had the idea that some of the boys would be feeling a little low. I went around the country (to AEC plants and other installations) to cheer them up. I didn't have to. Their morale was all right. They even began needing me."

BITTER ABOUT FUCHS

The session with Congress was the investigation by the Joint Atomic Energy Commission as the result of charges of "incredible mismanagement" made by Senator Hickenlooper, Republican, of Iowa. One of Mr. Lillenthal's parting suggestions was that Congress should "get off the neck" of administrators.

In discussing his satisfaction with his job, Mr. Pike, on the other hand, remarked that "at times it is even a pleasure to meet the Congress." He conceded he had never been the target that Mr. Lillenthal had been. He put congressional investigations down as part of the democratic process.

"As long as they keep the blows

above the belt it's all right," he said. "Sometimes some of the boys, bent on making medicine, slam below the belt. But I guess that's part of the setup. I have a little fun with the boys myself on occasion."

There was one occasion during the interview when Mr. Pike, white-haired and ruddy of face, lost his amiability. He mentioned Dr. Karl Fuchs, German-born British scientist, who confessed he gave his atomic information to the Russians. Then the new AEC head became bitter.

SERIOUS SIDE

"The smallest thing we know of is the nucleus of the atom," he said. "But I know if you would look into Fuchs for his soul you would find something smaller than that."

When called on to discuss himself Mr. Pike adopts the extrovert's practice of keeping the talk from becoming too serious. But there are plenty of examples of his serious side in his speeches. He has made many and they are not ghost written.

In one speech he said we must go on the offensive, stay on the offensive and step up the offensive. "In a cold war as in any other type of conflict this is the best defense." He continued:

"We are not trying to belittle, outflank, undermine, embarrass, weaken or otherwise injure the Russian people. We are not trying to destroy their system of government if they want it and we're not trying to prevent them from realizing a rightful ambition for a better life for the millions of human beings for whom the iron curtain cannot shut out the suffering that war can bring."

"We are, however, going to see to it that nobody does these things to us."

"Then, what kind of an offensive are we going on?"

GOING ON OFFENSIVE

"We're going on an offensive which will prove to the world that a system of society based on the inherent dignity of man, the integrity of his intellect and opportunity for his initiative is the system which will gain for man the fruits of his knowledge and his effort."

"We are going on the offensive to prove to the world that the genius and co-operation of members of free nations and the refugees from shackled nations were able to harness the energy of the atom's nucleus because they were free."

"Our offensive must prove to the world that we have a higher ambition and greater destiny than burrowing into the earth and spending our total means on unproductive engines of destruction."

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

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Although he described the atomic bomb as an unproductive engine of destruction and, elsewhere, as "a frightful thing," Mr. Pike has no reservations about carrying out the principal mandate of the Atomic Energy Act—to make and stockpile those bombs.

"We would be recreant in our duty under the law if we did otherwise," he said in another

Believes Offense Is Best Defense For America

speech. "There is, however, this cheerful thought, that if these bombs are never needed for destructive purposes the atomic material is easily readapted for peaceful use. I fervently hope events will work out that way."

At another time he said:

"For the last few generations the human race hasn't done too well in handling the sharp tools put into his hands by scientific research. Perhaps we aren't up to it. I prefer to believe that we are. But in this case the rewards of success look so great and the penalties of failure are certainly so terrible that we must rise above our everyday selves to meet the challenge of this complex phenomenon which, whether we want it or not, is from now on ours."

Mr. Pike was born 58 years ago in Lubec, Me., of seafaring forebears. His great grandfather, Moses Pike, "did a pretty good smuggling business in 1812," as did many others.

ADVISER TO HOPKINS

In the last 37 years an active life has kept him away from Maine so much that he estimates that only on two occasions has he spent periods as long as six months there. Despite that his voice retains a "down East" twang.

He is a graduate of Bowdoin College and has been an overseer of the college since 1938. Bowdoin gave him an LL. D. degree in 1941. At college he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and to the Delta Upsilon social fraternity. He played football.

In World War I he became a captain in the Coast Artillery Corps. His ambition to get overseas was frustrated and he was stuck at Fort Monroe as an instructor.

After the war he returned to a job with the public utility firm of Stone & Webster which he had joined on leaving Bowdoin. He worked for that company in Massachusetts, Georgia and Texas. Then he left to become a vice president of two concerns selling equipment to gasoline filling stations.

Biographers of Mr. Pike say he made two fortunes, one in one, the other in Wall Street. He admits to the "kittle dough" made in the Street. But when he left Texas in 1923 he was "as close to broke as a guy can be." It took him until 1928 to pay off his debts.

He did acquire a considerable knowledge of oil properties, however. In New York he was associated with fire insurance companies which had substantial holdings in oil stocks and it was his job to look after those properties. Later he became an officer and director of the investment firm of Case, Pomeroy & Co., leaving in 1938, presumably to return to Maine after his trip around the world.

He didn't get to Maine. He came to the Commerce Department in Washington instead to be adviser to Mr. Hopkins.

It would be idle to ask his judgment on Mr. Hopkins, still a controversial figure. It was one of the periods in which Mr. Hopkins was seriously ill.

"I never saw him," Mr. Pike explained, but corrected himself. "Yes, I did. I saw him once across a dining room. I worked with Ed Noble. He held the department together." His reference was to Edward J. Noble, then Undersecretary of Commerce.

Mr. Pike was called on to do a variety of jobs—despite the fact he is a Republican. In 1941 he was appointed to the Securities and Exchange Commission. The next year he took a furlough from the SEC to handle a hot potato. It was to untangle the crude oil price controls in the OPA. He held out against higher crude prices, and lost some old friends.

VIEWS ON POLITICS

In 1946 he resigned from the SEC. He told the President he was "getting stale on the job."

Mr. Pike has been described as "leftist, as Republicans go." He said that is about right. He said he could go down the line with Wendell L. Willkie and he spoke admiringly of liberal Republicans in Congress and some who might be described as constructively conservative.

"We have to decide whether to be a club or a party," he said of Republicans. "I don't believe a party can be of much use unless it can get the confidence of the majority of the people every now and then."

Mr. Pike is a bachelor and lives at 2000 E. street N.W., where he has an apartment. He remarked he is one of the few people in Washington who walk to and from work, "but it's only four blocks."

He does considerable reading—three or four books a week. Recently he has read Martin Flavin's book on Africa, "Black and White"; Vidal's "A Search for the King" and Overstreet's "The Mature Mind," but "no inspirational stuff."

He got so much enjoyment out of Rufus Godden's "In Noah's Ark," which is in verse, that he gave copies to several friends. He gave Mr. Lillenthal one the day the chairman left the commission.

He mentioned reading first when asked about his hobbies. Then bridge and poker every now and then, on the sedentary side. He "loves to fish," but claimed he is not a very good fisherman. He likes "certain parts" of gardening and farming. The certain parts are planting and harvesting, omitting the weeding.

His only opportunities in that direction are in the gardens of his brothers. He and his youngest brother have the family home in Lubec. Two other brothers and a sister live with their families within a radius of 150 yards of the old house.

It is to that circle that the head of the AEC looks forward to returning. But not while he gets such a kick out of his job as he does now.



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- Gandy _____

U.S. May Ease Atomic Secrecy Based on What Soviet Knows

By Michael Amrine
North American Newspaper Alliance

A major change in atomic secrecy policy is in the making, as a result of conferences between officials of the Atomic Energy Commission and their congressional "watchdog," the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

It will be an unlocking of secret information to compare with the

of that department at Los Alamos, is known throughout the world for his analysis of the hydrogen reaction in the sun, and it is known that the possibilities of a hydrogen bomb were discussed in 1945 when Fuchs was still with British delegation to our atomic project. Members of Congress have been told the basic theory of the H-bomb can no longer be regarded as secret.

Detection Not Difficult.

Official White House announcements concerning Russian progress have never said that the Russians had a bomb or bombs, but officials of the Defense Department and and the State Department have since then frequently referred to Russian possession of the bomb.

Detection of large atomic activity in Russia—detonation of test bombs or accidental explosion—could be accomplished much more accurately than the average man realizes.

Each atomic explosion adds a perceptible amount of radiation to the earth's atmosphere—immediately following a bomb explosion this can be detected thousands of miles away. Following the first test in Los Alamos, faint effects upon extremely sensitive photographic film were detected in the Middle West, and after the Bikini explosions alert observers saw a small but immediate rise in readings of radiation instruments in the United States.

It is thus not completely impossible that the Russian explosion was detected by radiation observation stations outside the borders of Russia. "Radiation monitor stations," as they are called, are set up like automatic robot sentries around large atomic instruments within the United States, as a double check to be sure that poisonous fumes do not linger in the atmosphere. Some

The writer was former publications editor for the Federation of American Scientists. He has prepared numerous articles on atomic subjects in collaboration with such scientists as Dr. Albert Einstein and Dr. Harold Urey.

original release of the Smyth Report by the War Department, which amounted to a technical history of the bomb project, or the "break" of Senator Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado, on the famed television broadcast which described the possibilities of the hydrogen bomb.

The step will be announced only after further checking of congressional reaction and a survey among scientists and engineers who can best judge whether the information will be of value to potential enemies. The change, perhaps a gradual one, will be made within a few months to a year.

Much Data Known Abroad.
Explanation for this apparent reversal of national policy is, of course, that much information now officially and legally classed "secret" is secret in name only—it is known abroad at least to the Russians.

Judgment as to how much the Russians know is based on two events which upset previous calculations of those responsible for United States atomic progress:

1. The Russian "atomic explosion" announced last September.
2. The arrests and questioning of Klaus Fuchs in England and Harry Gold in Philadelphia.

The methods used in watching his activities have not been revealed and are not discussed even in private conversations by the persons who know. But there can be little doubt that Fuchs, who worked in the theoretical physics department at the bomb-making center at Los Alamos, gave away secrets of the highest order to Dr. Hans Bethe, who was head

Joint Committee on Atomic Energy

*Heinrich
Fischer*

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- Wash. News _____
- Wash. Star A-38
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Date: JUN 4 1950

are equipped with automatic timing devices and motion picture cameras, set so that they record the readings on the dials at regular intervals. Thus it is possible to leave the station unmanned, and come back every week to collect the film, develop it, and see what amount of radiation has come through that vicinity.

Measurement Accurate.

There is no measurement anywhere else in science which is within a thousand times of accurately measuring such small amounts as can be measured in radiation. A pinhead contains perhaps 1 billion atoms, but sensitive radiation instruments can detect the particles radiating from a clump of atoms—as small as only 20,000 atoms. That seems like a lot, but a clump that size could not be seen with any microscope in the world.

The new radiation counter being developed for civil defense purposes has an extremely wide range. It can detect—and count—very small and very large amounts of radiation. Yet it operates on two ordinary flashlight batteries and the instrument itself is no larger than a flashlight. An espionage agent for the United States could carry a dozen of these into the Soviet Union in a small handbag.

One can also detect radiation from an ordinary atomic pile (or nuclear reactor) many miles away, depending upon wind conditions. So far as is known, operating a nuclear reactor is the only means of manufacturing explosive atomic materials in amounts large enough to make a bomb—or enough to

make an explosion, even an accidental one.

Thus the main field in which information is expected to be released is in the details of design and operation of these nuclear reactors—the atomic furnaces which make bomb material, and which will be the atomic power plants of the future.

It is no secret that progress toward atomic power is not being made as rapidly as officials expected five years ago. American industry has been reluctant to enter a field in which a plant costs \$25 million, but the restrictions of secrecy and Government regulation have also held back progress.

There is a great shortage of nuclear engineers, not the scientist who understand the theory, but the man who make these reactors work. There are said to be not more than 25 first-class nuclear engineers in the country, and the only way to get more is to train them. They can be—and are being—trained behind the atomic curtain, but if restrictions were lifted somewhat in this field it would be much easier to get more good heads at work on the problems of atomic power.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Director, FBI

FROM : GUI HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: February 6, 1950

1/10/20

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Red leader Lombardo, (second from right) was among those jailed after police broke up a "Posco" meeting in 1950.

Mexico Clamps Down on Stalin

By RICHARD ENGLISH

Moscow once considered Mexico the secret entrance to the U.S. American traitors set up a colony there and used it as a revolutionary base—until President Alemán proved that Mexico is no easy mark for Stalin.

OVERNIGHT the cathedral's soaring spires had been draped with huge portraits of the tall man who was saluting now from a balcony on the National Palace. Grandstands had been thrown up around the plaza, and the sun beat down on a crowd who had swarmed to this May Day parade as to a bullfight. And, like a bullfight, this day was to have its "moment of truth"—that still second in which a man or a nation finds out the sum total of its character. Despite all the gaudy flags and bugle corps, this was much more than a holiday.

This was to be a May Day without communists, as strange in Latin America as taquilla without spit and the Mexico City Reds, obedient at no longer

being able to control any local union and thus barred from marching in the workers' day parade they have propagandized throughout the world, intended to strike back. They had sworn it.

From the communist viewpoint the powder train was long since laid, awaiting only a bright-red flare. This was an election year, bubbling with the unrest that marks such times. It was also a time of indignation and of sporadic demonstrations—in which the communists had eagerly joined—against rising taxes. This day 6,000,000 workers were marching to become part towns and dusty pueblos across the nation. In the Federal District alone, 400,000 union members were pouring into the plaza. For five hours they would be marching past the balcony on which

President Alemán himself stood, tall and smiling, saluting the workers of Mexico for a last time.

From the next balcony, I watched Mr. Alemán as he brought his hand up sharply every twenty seconds. His salute was automatic, his smile was not. Lasting forty-eight, his surmounts marked him among the closest officers and union heads who flanked him. White-suited electricians had just passed us, and coverall-clad members of the transport and cleaning departments appeared. Then, with a wild surge, the shouting communists struck, bolting into the parade beneath us.

The cops' asked fast. Plain-clothes police drove the communists from the parade, forcing them back into the plaza. Both Mr. Alemán and his presiden-

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SATURDAY EVENING POST
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Mal guard, stiff and erect in their smart uniforms and carrying new submachine guns, looked straight ahead, ignoring the incident. The transport workers, keeping their ranks while the communists stoned them, had the last word. Marching stolidly to the end of the block, they were then dismissed and, grabbing up clubs and bricks, they rushed back to the plaza. In five minutes every communist was driven from the square.

A last delegation of workers with their forest of flags and banners came toward us, and then the parade was over. Mr. Alemán, with only his usual escort, departed for a late luncheon. May Day was over. Again the Red powder train had been stamped out by the people themselves.

Domestic communism is on the same in Mexico. Mexico is for Mexicans, and Moscow has been learning this lesson in Latin the hard way. This is Guatemala, that can be taken over by having grown Reds put increasing pressure on the government. Like it or not, Russia has been forced to adopt a hands-off attitude with the local communists. The date back to Russia's too brazenly encouraging extreme-left labor unions, led by Vicente Lombardo Ledezano, Stalin's best friend in Latin America. When Moscow had a large and not unfriendly audience when it first became "the people's champion against U. S. imperialism," that record has now worn thin. Moscow made its mistake when it began mixing in Mexican politics. This is a good way of getting your head handed to you, with both the politicians and the populace attending the final rites.

The political destiny of the Communist Party in Mexico is largely in the broad, powerful hands of Ernesto Uruchurtu, a husky man with straight brown hair, a firm mouth and skeptical eyes. Secretary of interior, he is charged not only with the internal control of the nation and its immigration laws, but the Mexican FBI also comes under his department.

In his office, with its faded gilded walls and heavy paneling, Uruchurtu, a man who is proud that he goes by the book, said coolly, "Right now the communists are in small little groups here. They don't do any damage—they don't dare to do any damage. Even though we have people who declare themselves communists, in their hearts they don't do anything. Instead our people want their own little land, their own cow. From such feelings, good communists are not made."

In Mexico as in the United States, communism is tolerated under the constitution and for that reason, Uruchurtu says. "In essence it would not be correct for a democratic country to proscribe against any party. But I do as Mr. Alemán did when he was in this post—I enforce the laws that protect our country. Now, before Mexican visas are issued anywhere in the world, they are checked with this office, that we may keep out those whose interests conflict with ours. I simply watch communism as I do everything else. I see that the law is fulfilled, guaranteeing all parties their liberties, but I permit no activity against our country or democracies anywhere."

That Russia has not hesitated to play rough in Mexico is still mutely recalled in the sun-drenched suburb of Coyoacán. There, in a massive two-story house straddled by a fortifying wall twelve feet high, Leon Trotsky lives out her days. Molding terraces still stretch toward high blue skies, their ugly machine-gun slits stark reminders that thirty hired guards were unable to save Trotsky's life when his number came up with the Comintern.

After a long period in hiding, his widow and grand adopted son have returned to this bleak residence where, on August 20, 1940, Leon Trotsky was struck down in his study by a pickax in the hands of an assassin commonly known as Jacques Mornard. Today there is a simple memorial, placed in a sandy garden, to the man who was so long Stalin's Public Enemy No. 1.

Locked behind steel-shuttered gates is a marble slab five feet tall with only Trotsky's name and the emblem of the hammer and sickle; a bright-red flag flutters in the sun above it.

And while Jacques Mornard completes the twelfth year of his sentence, pacing back and forth in his cell at the federal penitentiary, he is no forgotten man. A student man of almost hysterical vitality, he ignores the other convicts in their striped prison garb; glares at the prison radio station, Regeneración, broadcasting Tammy Dorsey's Boogie Woogie. Striding his cell with the soulless pace of a man walking off his last eight years, he swears only the day when he will presumably appear behind the Iron Curtain in his rightful role as a "people's hero."

While Russia still disclaims him, it was recently revealed in Mexico that in 1943 a determined attempt to free him was made through Soviet sources. An American schoolteacher arrived at that time with a list of communist. (Continued on Page 61)



Mexico's communist-fighting president, Miguel Alemán, with U. S. Ambassador William O'Dwyer.



Secretary of Interior Ernesto Uruchurtu enforces the laws which protect Mexico from the Reds.



American traitor Morton Sobell, a spy for Russia, was arrested by U. S. agents after Mexico deported him in 1950.



Mexican left-wing parties joined in a protest parade over the death of a communist in the 1952 May Day riots. The apparent unity of these opposition parties, however, has now dissolved.

MEXICO CLAMPS DOWN ON STALIN

(Continued from Page 17)

members in New York City who were to be informed of any plans for Morand's escape. Her contact was a Brooklyn-born veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade who was known to be in contact with the Russian NKVD chief in Mexico City. The plan was thwarted and the Russian embassy is still unable to explain its interest in Morand's escape.

The Russians, however, had long since drawn an iron curtain around the main square block that contains the embassy in Mexico City, their largest and most important command post in all Latin America. That goes back to another red-letter date—January 23, 1945—when the man considered the Soviet's most brilliant young ambassador, Constantine Umansky, was killed in a mysterious air crash as his plane took off from the Mexico City airport. So strange were the circumstances surrounding his crash that its specter still haunts the chunky, balding, unhappy man who succeeded him, Alexander Kapustin.

Kapustin rarely ventures from that solid block which, with barbed wire fencing its concrete walls, not only keeps intruders out but keeps the Russians in. The majority of the embassy's 100 "open" employees live in servants' quarters on the grounds, as conscious of the patrolling guards as is their ambassador.

In view of recent returns from the Mexican Government—as in Mr. Alemán's cool recalling of his ambassador as Moscow, and keeping him in Mexico City—the Russian embassy has been making it very plain that it has nothing to do with local communists. Their primary interest is in keeping open this vital command post, through which they are calling every shot in Guatemala, as attested by the 200 Russian agents routed into that neighboring country via Mexico City. With Guatemala currently blessed with a communist regime, Russia has only one other major use for its embassy—to be available as an escape hatch for American communists who, since the Canadian spy case closed the northern borders, must, under certain circumstances, either go south or to jail.

It is likely that the Russian embassy currently employs a total of 600 non-embassy employees, largely communists of other Latin-American nations. A number of these are found at the Russian Cultural Offices on the Calle Edison, which hands out free Spanish magazines and pictures of the happy life in the Soviet Union. Unfortunately their most avid readers are Mexican police agents.

The Russian military, however, takes up the social lag in Mexico. German staff officers had long excited tremendous military admiration throughout Latin America, and Russia has expended a tremendous amount of money in an effort to fill that German gap. A young Mexican Army officer puts it, "They are most interested in our captives and lieutenants. A high-ranking Russian officer asks us to his home and then he makes much of it that his Olga must cook our dinner herself, that we are all poor together. And with Olga, who likes not the Americans, it works."

It must be stated plainly that, to many Mexicans, Uncle Sam is not yet the answer to all their dreams. Though our relations with Mexico have greatly

improved during Alemán's regime, we still often barge in at the wrong time, looking—from the Mexican point of view—as if we were nine feet tall and none of it lovable. This was precisely shown last winter when our determined efforts to get Mexico to sign the Mutual Security Pact ended in a temporary setback. Our diplomats should have known that being too close to the United States is no political asset in an election year. This had already been pointed out by the highly colored post cards that lately had circulated, allegedly showing Adolfo Ruiz Cortines (the PRI government) candidate who was elected to the presidency July sixth for a six-year term starting December 1, this year, welcoming American marines when they stormed ashore at Veracruz in 1914. The Russians promptly seized on this failure of the Mutual Security talks as proof "that Mexico will not draft her young men to die for the United States."

It is ironic that a ruddy, pipe-smoking man who has been under constant attack in the United States as a symbol of corruption in high office has been our best counter-propaganda agent in Mexico. In contrast to Kapustin's chill aloofness, Ambassador William O'Dwyer has been selling the United States twenty-four hours a day. Long-time American residents consider him the most congenial representative we have ever had in the embassy. Speaking fluent Spanish O'Dwyer and his handsome wife can be found in the little churches at Sunday mass, at the bullfights, and in Acapulco at the right time and with the right people. As a public spokesman of his country, President Alemán sent his personal plane to fetch O'Dwyer back to Mexico for the Kefauver hearings in New York City.

Mexico's security problem with the communists is largely handled by the Dirección Federal de Seguridad, usually known as the Mexican FBI, having been made a semi-our own agency. Organized during Alemán's administration, its 400 college-educated, bilingual agents cover the twenty-nine states and one federal territory. Narcotics, gunrunning and internal control of the country are, by their standards, bigger problems than that of communism. But it is never forgotten in the second-floor of a building not far from the jail-alai court.

In his private office, a rumpled blanket on the couch where he catches cat naps during his almost around-the-clock duties, a graying colonial looks out on the garish neon lights sparkling in the rarefied air. A veteran of twenty-five years' police work, he folds his thumbs as he talks slowly about communism, Mexican style. "Here we try to treat communism as it is to all the Americas, not to just the United States or even Mexico. We must do this for us all, for what it means to our country that its people may keep the gains they have made."

He shifted his bulk, lighting a cigarette. Then, smiling slightly, he continued, "With communists, it is the same everywhere. Russia leads the United States, and they would like to see as a back door through which to infiltrate your country. There is here a carbon copy of all their tactics in the United States—the infiltration of labor unions, the agitation for anti-United States action and pro-Soviet relations. But we are a strongly Catholic country, so the Communist Party really only slight inroads can be made. Therefore they actually concentrate on less than five per cent of the population—educators, students and, where possible, young army men."

Communists in Mexico divide largely into two classes: the intellectuals, who infect the mobs, and the shock brigades, made up of hard-core strong boys who specialize in strike violence, resorting to killing when necessary. "There are here," the colonial said, "about sixty intellectuals. Among these, the best known are the painters, David Alfaro Siqueiros and Diego Rivera. They lead the 'chummas' (gangs), of whom there are 500 in Mexico City, and they are dangerous because of their great influence. This is particularly so with Negro American boys who come here to study under them and believe in their man almost as gods. You have here also the problem of your GI students who may become indoctrinated in certain schools and then go back to your country as communists, having learned this at your Government's expense. But in Siqueiros and Rivera there is a great difference, as men. Siqueiros is one exiled in Chile for spreading revolutionary material, and later he leads the local communists when they try to machine-gun Trotsky and fail. He leads this attack himself, and his

that he goes to prison for two years. About communism, Siqueiros believes it. Rivera believes in Rivera; he likes most the publicity. He is only another mouth for them."

In the last four years the Red influence has been driven out of many unions. However, the CTM—Confederación Mexicana Laborera—which was founded by Vicente Lombardo Tellez, is still far left. While Lombardo Tellez was nudged out of office in this biggest catch-all union, which includes railroad, telephone and oil workers, his disciples remain. In all, the Mexican FBI estimates that there are perhaps 2000 communists in Mexico today, union workers included. While other unions have estimated much higher figures—usually around 5000—this variance can partially be attributed to the definitions of exactly what constitutes a Mexican communist.

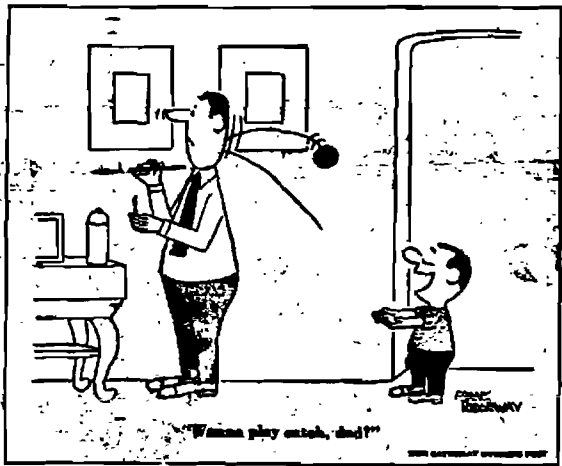
The Mexican FBI files show a steady increase in American communist residents of Mexico. There are more than 100 such files, many of them on couriers who keep shuttling across the border. The Mexican FBI, working closely with American agencies, has been prompt in picking up some of the United States' most wanted Reds. Gus Fall, one of the Communist Party's top eleven leaders, skipped his bail and hid out in Mexico City, only to be picked from his motel and placed across the border. And Morton Sobell, the atom spy, had even worse luck—not only being picked up but getting a free drive in the bargain.

The slight young Mexican FBI agent who was in on the pickup grinned. A Cornell University graduate, he said bluntly, "This Sobell, he don't want to get back to the United States at all. Finally, one night, we got a tip and an apartment on Orizaba. It is well all right, but he has a red beard and he won't admit anything. Instead, he grabs up a chair to fight—he don't get mixed up in this Harry Gold thing. But for such things a tip can be dead, and he puts up a fight. But not for long. Then when we got him back to our office we must strap him down in a chair and shave his beard before he decides that he is after all, Morton Sobell." For his part in the atomic-spy ring, Sobell is now serving a thirty-year sentence.

The deep-rooted cause for the communist malignancy is found in the Spanish Reds who fled to Mexico after losing their civil war with Franco. In all, about 25,000 sought haven in Mexico, and of these, some 7000 were communists. It is likely that many who desired themselves—communists then also to elicit sympathy in getting jobs. But many were hard-core activists and in the past fifteen years they have woven themselves into the Mexican scene, largely in universities, where their foreign degrees are highly prized.

Acquiring Mexican citizenship, not a few of the Spanish communists have been working hard this election year, serving as a brain trust for anti-government propaganda. Since the election of General Cárdenas in 1934, PRI—Party of Revolutionary Institutions—has had things very much its own way. Although General Cárdenas' far-left edicts, such as his expropriation of foreign investments, did nothing to make friends and influence people south of the border, the party has proved right in later years. Whereas there was acute unrest in 1948, when the peso was debased, Alemán's

(Continued on Page 44)



"Wanna play catch, dad?"

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

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

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Communist Party - Germany

BERLIN--DR. EMIL FUCHS, FATHER OF CONVICTED ATOMIC SPY KLAUS FUCHS, TODAY WAS NAMED HEAD OF A NEW INSTITUTE TO "HARMONIZE" RELIGION AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS IN COMMUNIST EAST GERMANY.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT OF A PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN IN EAST GERMANY WAS DISCLOSED. COMMUNIST AUTHORITIES CHARGED PASTOR JOHANN-GERHARD SCHOMERUS OF KEMBERG WITH SPYING FOR THE U.S.

WESTERN OFFICIALS VIEWED THE TWO MOVES AS EAST GERMANY'S DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE PROTESTANT CHURCH IN THE SOVIET ZONE. DR. FUCHS, PROFESSOR OF THEOLOGY AT LEIPZIG UNIVERSITY, WAS NAMED AS HEAD OF THE NEWLY CREATED "MARXIST CHRISTIAN" INSTITUTE. HE SAID HIS ORGANIZATION WOULD RECRUIT EAST GERMAN CLERGYMEN FOR TRAINING.

IT APPEARED LIKELY THE INSTITUTE WOULD TRY TO PAVE THE WAY FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMUNIST-DOMINATED STATE CHURCH.

9/12--N1002A

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 DATE 5/12/89 BY 3042/ewj/ljh

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RECEIVED
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EX - 120

INFORMATION REPORT

OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

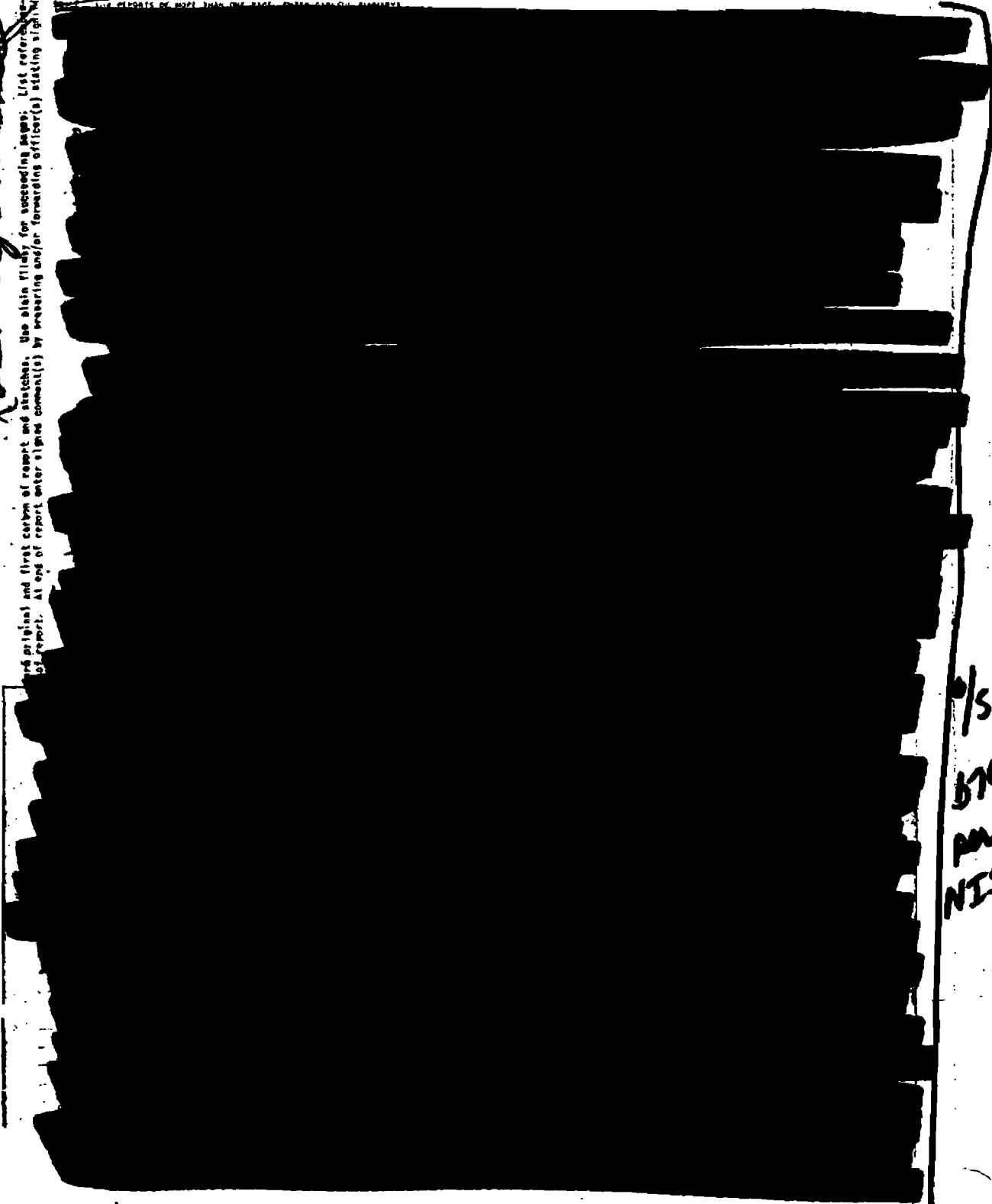
ONI FORM 382-2 (10-60)

CLASSIFICATION
CONFIDENTIAL
 DATE OF INFORMATION
 June 1953
 SOURCE
 DIO/13ND C.P.

SERIAL NO.
 24-53
 DATE OF REPORT
 26 June 1953
 EVALUATION
 R-2
 REQUEST BY

CANADA - Current Political, Labor and Subversive Developments.

Use plain and first column of report and sketches. Use plain fully for succeeding pages. List references and sources in first column of report. At end of report enter signal comment(s) by preparing and/or forwarding officer(s) stating significance.



Declassified by NIS. See letter dated 11/14/75 re clearing information regarding document.

Declassified/Downgrade to: Unclassified
 Auth: D.R.N.S.
 Date: 11/14/75 Unit: 772

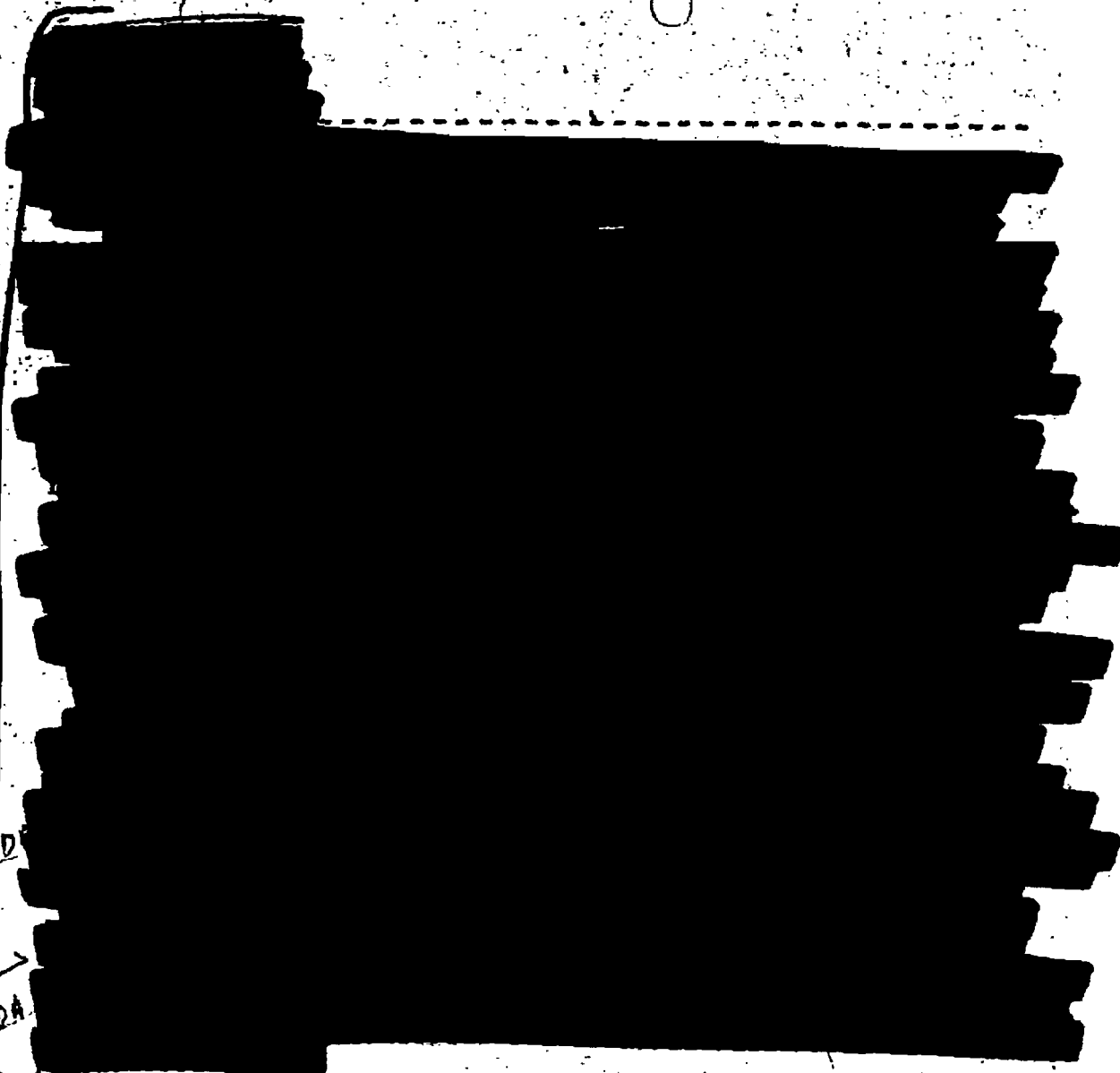
*1/s
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O/S
per
NIS

CANADA

CANADA



17. Communists in Vancouver and in all principal Canadian cities continued a round-the-clock "clemency vigil" before the U. S. Consulate until the last news flash advised them that the Rosenbergs had paid the supreme penalty for their treachery to the U.S.

18. Informant reports that as high as a hundred wet and bedraggled men, women and children marched slowly around the Marine Building where the U.S. Consulate is located. They carried banners pleading for clemency for the condemned pair. Many carried signs, placards and arm bands. Others passed out self-addressed postcards and pleaded that they be signed and sent to President Eisenhower with a plea for last-minute clemency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DIC/195D Serial 84-53
26 June 1953

for the Rosenbergs. Others handed out copies of the Communist newspaper, "Canadian Tribune", which carried big headlines about the Rosenbergs.

19. When word suddenly came that the American spies had been executed, the marchers slowly dispersed, many of them muttering curses against the "Wall Street murderers", while others cried. Many were too stunned apparently to express any grief or anger. But they all realized that an end had come to the fight to save the Rosenbergs.

CANADA
20. The Vancouver Sun interviewed eight well-known Vancouver lawyers for opinions on the Rosenberg case. The most outspoken of the group was Alex ~~WONG~~, an active CCF member, who said,

DR EMIL JULIUS KLAUS

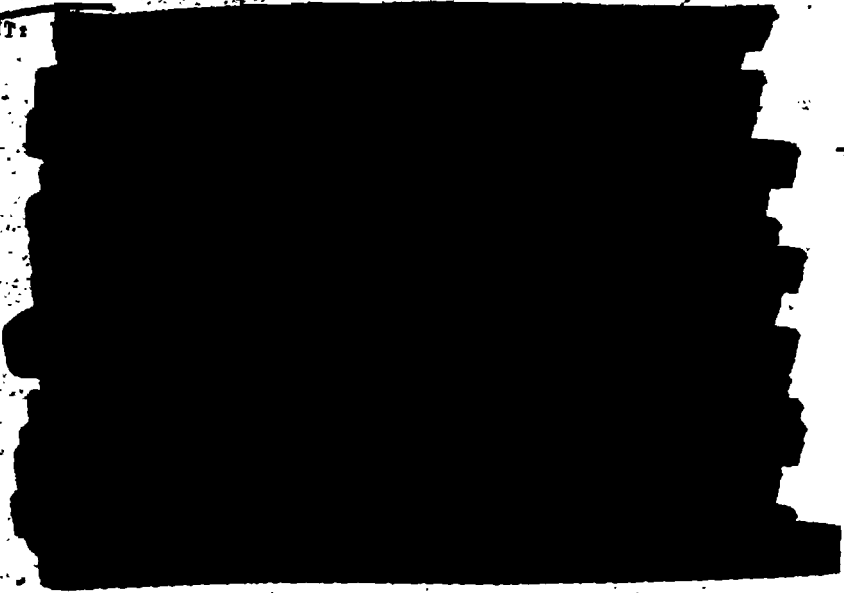
"Very definitely the death sentence should have been commuted. In England, the atomic scientists ~~TROTSKY~~ and ~~NUMA~~, who were far more dangerous, only received prison terms. There's even some doubt whether they are guilty, because they were convicted largely on the evidence of an accomplice."

Other lawyers in the group identified the Rosenberg case with the Sacco and Vanzetti case. The death sentence was challenged also on the grounds of passing information to an allied power.

DIO/13ND Serial 84-53
26 June 1953

ORIGINATING AGENT'S COMMENT:

O/S
b7c
per
NIS



The execution of the Rosenbergs will no doubt unleash a wave of bitter propaganda against the United States, with the object of martyrizing this pair of traitors and placing the U. S. in the worst possible light.

O/S [*J. T. Holmes*
J. T. Holmes
Special Agent

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (65-211-23)

DATE: 6-15-61

FROM : *[Handwritten initials]* Legat, Bonn (65-123)

Classified by 2555 WAB/DVN
Exempt from GDS, Category A-3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

SUBJECT: **CURRENT ESPIONAGE AND SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES -] (S) (u)**
WEST GERMANY
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Bonn letter 3-24-61.

The following reports were reviewed in connection with this communication: (S)(u)

[REDACTED]

One copy each of the above reports, Numbers 1 to 7, inclusive, and 10, is enclosed.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

HDG:HB

56 AUG 10 1961

EX-113

EXP. PROC. JUN 27 1961

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JUN 21 1961

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[redacted] (s)

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(s) (u)

December 28, 1951

b1
o/s

[redacted]

(s)

Post-war espionage in England.

DEC 28 1951
(u)

[redacted] (s)

o/s
b1

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Classified by 3082
Declassify on: OADR

INDEXED - 110

Classified by 255
Exempt from GDS
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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JAN 30 1952

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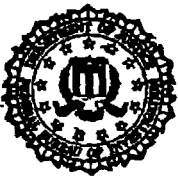
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Houston, Texas

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

June 22, 1959

Re: CHARLES ROSEN;
JULIUS GREENBLOTT, aka
Julius Green
SECURITY MATTER - C

82-1840CV
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/87 BY 3040PW
IN

On June 2, 1959, a Confidential Informant furnished the following information regarding above subjects informant believes to be in the United States and information concerning other individuals outside of the United States:

o/s

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(D)

NY
NS

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(D)

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ENCLOSURE ~~32735~~
64-34111-2X

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(D)

o/s

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(D)

PRESS DIGEST

March 2, 1950

Public and Technical
Information Service

Press material summarized from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington papers received March 2, 1950 (A.M.). Anyone desiring full text of articles summarized in this digest call Extension 547 before 4:30 P.M. and request by code number.

News Items:

Sen. McMahon, in Senate speech, proposes an immediate convening of foreign ministers of the Atlantic Pact nations to formulate "a grand strategy" for atomic peace. Challenges Russia to discuss new "concrete peace program" in Moscow itself, by being host to a meeting of the UN General Assembly. Maintains that the atomic and hydrogen bomb race is putting America in a greater emergency today than it has ever faced, even in the last war. Rejects idea that "private dickering by a few top-level negotiators" could solve the momentous issue.

- | | | |
|--------|--|--------------------------------|
| (1MR2) | Wash. Post (Alfred Friendly) | Baltimore Sun (Philip Potter) |
| | Washington-Times-Herald | NY Her Trib (James E. Warner) |
| | (Laurence Burd) | Wall St. Journal |
| | New York Times | Daily Worker |
| | (William S. White) | New York Daily News |
| | Philadelphia Inquirer | Washington News 3/1 (UP) |
| | (John C. O'Brien) | Wash. Star 3/1 (Cecil Holland) |
| | New York World-Telegram and Sun 3/1 (UP) | |

David Lilienthal tells Town Hall audience in New York that recent statements by scientists and others predicting that a hydrogen bomb would bring about the "end of the world" serve only to create a "growing sense of hopelessness and helplessness among our people" and arouse emotions that might play into the hands of Communist forces. Informs newsmen before talk that development of non-military phases of atomic energy is being held up by the "cockeyed policy of Government monopoly and secrecy far beyond reasonable need."

- | | | |
|--------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| (2MR2) | NY Her Trib (Richard K. Winslow) | New York Daily News |
| | Wall St. Journal | New York Times |
| | New York World Telegram and Sun 3/1 | |

Defense attorneys for Dr. Klaus Fuchs consider appeal from 14-year sentence imposed on atom scientist, convicted for turning over atomic information to Russian agents. New arrests hinted in England with expected shakup of British security services in offing. Reuters reports that one of Fuchs' contacts has been identified.

- | | | |
|--------|--|---------------------------|
| (3MR2) | W Times-Herald (Arthur [unclear]) | Washington Post (AP) |
| | Baltimore Sun (Reuters-Anne Walker) | NY Times (Clifton Daniel) |
| | NY Her Tribune (Jack Tait) | NY News (Robert Conway) |
| | NY Journal-American 3/1 (Charles Smith) | Phila. Inquirer (AP) |
| | Phila. Bulletin 3/1 (Morley Cassidy) | Daily Worker |
| | NY World-Telegram & Sun 3/1 (Robert Musel) | NY Post 3/1 (AP) |

Daily

S.I.R.A

ph

10/2/50

*To Char Abbott
in copy pg 4 p 3
3042 Pot/John
5/14/87 86-18000*

INDEXED 26 15 182 37-13

51 MAR 29 1950

Columns:

March 2, 1950

Maintains that President has, in effect, appealed to Russia to try to make an agreement with U.S. to control atomic weapons.
(15MH2) David Lawrence in Philadelphia Bulletin 3/1

Notes that Vice President Barkley is kept fully informed on all matters concerning atomic energy. Observes that never before in American history has a President taken such pains as Mr. Truman to see that his next-in-line is fully informed as to current administrative and policy problems.
(16MH2) Arthur Krock in New York Times

Wonders what's back of current pacifist wave and suggests that the brethren who are viewing with alarm address themselves to Josef Stalin.
(17MH2) Ivan H. Peterman in Philadelphia Inquirer

Observes that critics of Sec. of Defense Johnson have become almost hysterical since the announcement that Russia has the atomic bomb, and presumably information about the hydrogen bomb.
(18MH2) John C. O'Brien in Philadelphia Inquirer (1st of two articles)

Soos little realism in recent agitation for new approach on atomic energy control and reminds those calling for a fresh start to look at the record of past failure in attempt to get agreement with Russia.
(19MH2) Peter Edson in New York World-Telegram and Sun 3/1

Editorials:

Believes that sophistry with which Fuchs justified his conduct to himself should not have, and did not, save him from consequences of his breach of faith.
(20MH2) New York Times

Feels that end of the Fuchs case should be a warning to us to be on our guard against other spies and to take all necessary steps to prevent theft of our vital secrets.
(21MH2) Philadelphia Inquirer

Wonders if President Truman considers Fuchs case "just another Red herring."
(22MH2) New York Daily News

Feels that there is no better direction toward which the Atlantic Council might move than that suggested by Sen. McMahon when he calls for a "peace program" as a preliminary to further talks with Soviet Russia.
(23MH2) New York Times

Welcomes House approval of National Science Foundation bill.
(24MH2) Philadelphia Bulletin 3/1

Letter to the Editor:

Calls for end to wringing of hands about H-bomb and suggests support for resolution in Congress for world government.
(25MH2) Philadelphia Inquirer (E. Mc.Wolff)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : *[Handwritten initials]* GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: *o* DISPLACED PERSONS HEARING
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: February 16, 1950

Attn: Mr. HOWARD FLETCHER

Pursuant to Bureau request, the hearing of the Sub Committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee on Displaced Persons was attended by Special Agent EDWARD F. HUMER on February 15, 1950. The witness was Mr. A. ~~TRIPP~~, head of the Immigration Service Mission in Europe.

Throughout the day it was apparent that the Sub Committee is holding hearings for the purpose of discrediting the Displaced Persons Commission, and several questions were asked Mr. TRIPP and the succeeding witness whether or not the Immigration and Naturalization Service could take over the work of the Displaced Persons Commission and do the work more effectively and efficiently with less personnel.

Mr. TRIPP stated that in a little more than a year since he has served as head of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Europe he has personally held up between seven and eight thousand cases because of poor processing or because the applicant appeared not to be eligible or the processing contained irregularities. Most of these cases he stated were held up because of technical errors. The cases were passed when these errors were corrected. In many cases, he stated, I.R.O. and the Displaced Persons Commission were requested to review its finding. However, if they reaffirmed their original decision, the cases were passed on as TRIPP interpreted his instructions that the findings of I.R.O. and Displaced Persons Commission were conclusive in spite of the language of the Displaced Persons Act vesting final authority in the agencies of the United States Government handling the regular Immigration laws. Mr. TRIPP identified these agencies as Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Counselor Service of the State Department.

Mr. TRIPP stated that in one year approximately 135,000 displaced persons have been admitted into the United States. He was asked the number admitted in violation of law. He answered that it was difficult to say, and it is his best judgment that

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Letter to Director

February 16, 1950

Mr. TRIPP then brought out that the Commission does not even interview the applicants; and in many cases does not even see them.

o/s

Mr. TRIPP was then asked to go into minute detail in setting forth the steps taken by displaced persons to enter the United States. Mr. TRIPP was asked whether black-marketing disqualified a displaced person. Mr. TRIPP replied that the C.I.C. has reported large scale operations of black-marketing in one case; yet the case was processed and sent on. There was no conviction however. Mr. TRIPP stated that if the cut off date of December 22, 1945 was advanced or extended, it was more possible for Soviet Agents to infiltrate as displaced persons, and it would definitely be a greater security risk to the United States to accept displaced persons who entered Western Europe after December 22, 1945. He stated that there would be a greater opportunity for Communist infiltration. He then brought out that the Commission has even processed and sent on displaced persons who were S.S. men in the Nazi organization and Battle S.S. men in the German Army. Mr. TRIPP termed as "very dangerous to the country" the practice of the Displaced Persons Commission taking calculated risks on 125,000 displaced persons now in the country. He even admitted that the Commission takes calculated risks on Communists as well as criminals; and the best Communist information on displaced persons is contained in what is known as the Central Register which is almost invariably checked, but not in every case.

* FUCHS

Senator DONNELL then brought up the case of KLAUS FUCHS, and commented on the damage done by one calculated risk case in entering the United States. It was then brought out that Mr. KAPLAN's background was as formerly representing the American Joint Distribution Committee which is the agency interested in displaced persons and relief for the various Jewish agencies in the United States.

o/s [Mr. TRIPP was asked about the V.B.N. organization which means "Victims of Nazi Persecution". Mr. TRIPP stated that as a result of his committee to C.I.C. he ascertained

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

NY FILE NO. **65-14774** ADV

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 12/27/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/31; 11/7; 28; 12/19/50	REPORT MADE BY JOHN P. DALEY
-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---	--

TITLE BORIS LYOVICH ERMIN; was; Antonio Spina; Gelman	CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R
---	---

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ADMINISTRATIVE

[REDACTED] and DR. KLAUS FUCHS could not recognize photos of the subject or his wife.

Classified by **3042 fut-DJK**
Declassify on: **OADR**

5/20/87
10/24/84 removed
to 37-1840

DETAILS:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

COPIES DESTROYED

5833 NOV 8 1960

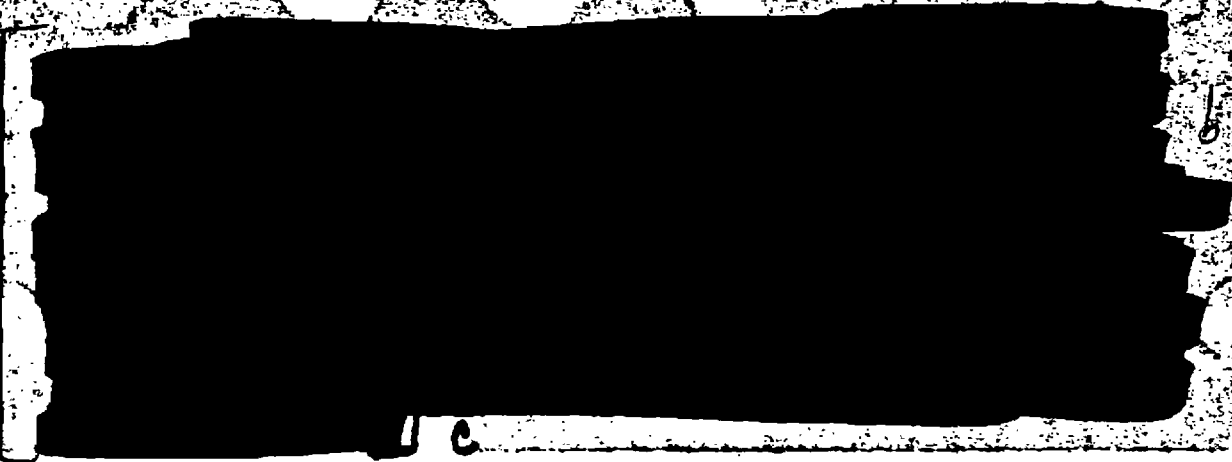
KLAUS FUCHS, professed Soviet atom spy, was shown a photograph of the subject by Confidential

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>Donald Schmitt</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 65-57897-10	RECORDED - 26 INDEXED - 26
COPIES OF THIS REPORT: 2 Bureau (65-57897) 2 Philadelphia 3 New York	DEC 28 1950	EX-37

JAN 10 1951

NY 65-14774

Informant T-1, of known reliability, without effecting
an identification.



P E N D I N G

NY 65-14774

LEADS

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE

At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Will exhibit photographs of the subject and his wife, ANNA PETROVNA ERMIN, to THOMAS L. BLACK.

NEW YORK OFFICE

At New York, New York

Will exhibit the above photographs to HARRY GOLD.

NY 65-14774

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA JOHN P. DALEY, dated December 27, 1950, at New York, New York, are as follows:

T-1

Bureau representative at the American Embassy, London, England, who advised the Bureau by communication dated February 28, 1950, that the subject's photograph was not recognized by KLAUS FUCHS.

o/s [T-2

[REDACTED] b1 c

REFERENCE:

Report of SA JOHN P. DALEY, 11/1/50 at New York

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

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

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE JUN 19 1958	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/8-30; 5/1, 29; 6/5, 12, 16/53	REPORT MADE BY RAYMOND P. WIRTH
TITLE BRUNO VLADIMIR BRONISLAWITCH SOSSINSKY-SEMIKHATE, was.		SECRET	CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R and FR

6
 7
 10/5

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

(b)(7)(D)

cc to state
 CIA
 Crim Div (8-7)
 by R/S 7-6-53 FWH/ET

Classified by **12355 - P WAD/AMT 10/24/75**
 Exempt from GDS, Category **223**
 Date of Declassification Indefinite

Classified by **1012 PWC**
 Declassify on: **OADR**
86-1848
12617

Sukhomlin
 J. J. [Signature]

DETAILS:
 Confidential Informant T-1, of unknown reliability, furnished the following information:

SECRET

(b)(7)(D)

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: LVB/AMW	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPY IN FILE		65-58041-83	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (65-58041)(RM)	COPIES DESTROYED R 35 NOV 9 1960	RECORDED - 69	
3 - New York (65-14819) Memo to SAC, NY FV Hingh 7/22/53	JUN 22 1958	INDEXED - 69	

D

NY 65-14819

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(D)

o/s

[REDACTED]

eu

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(D)

EMIL KLAUS FUCHS, self-confessed espionage agent, furnished information to the effect that he had been given as an alternate espionage contact the name of Mr. SUKHOMLIN of 2 Rue Adolphe Bartholdi, Paris, France. Confidential Informant T-13, of known reliability, [REDACTED]

(b)(7)(D) (b)(1)

[REDACTED]

o/s

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

SECRET

(b)(7)(D)

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