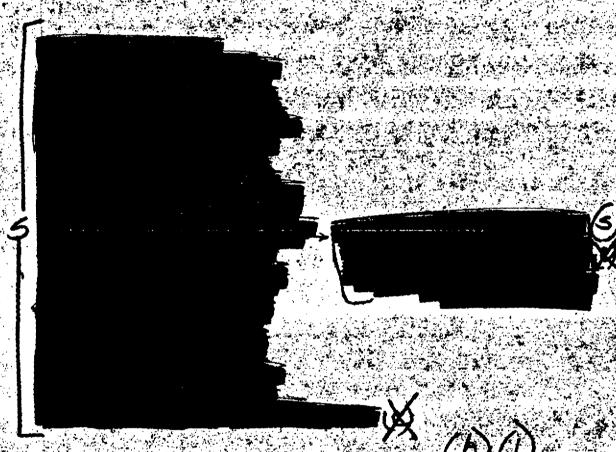
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Letter to Director, FM EI 65-19136



Two copies of photographs are being forward to the Boston Office.

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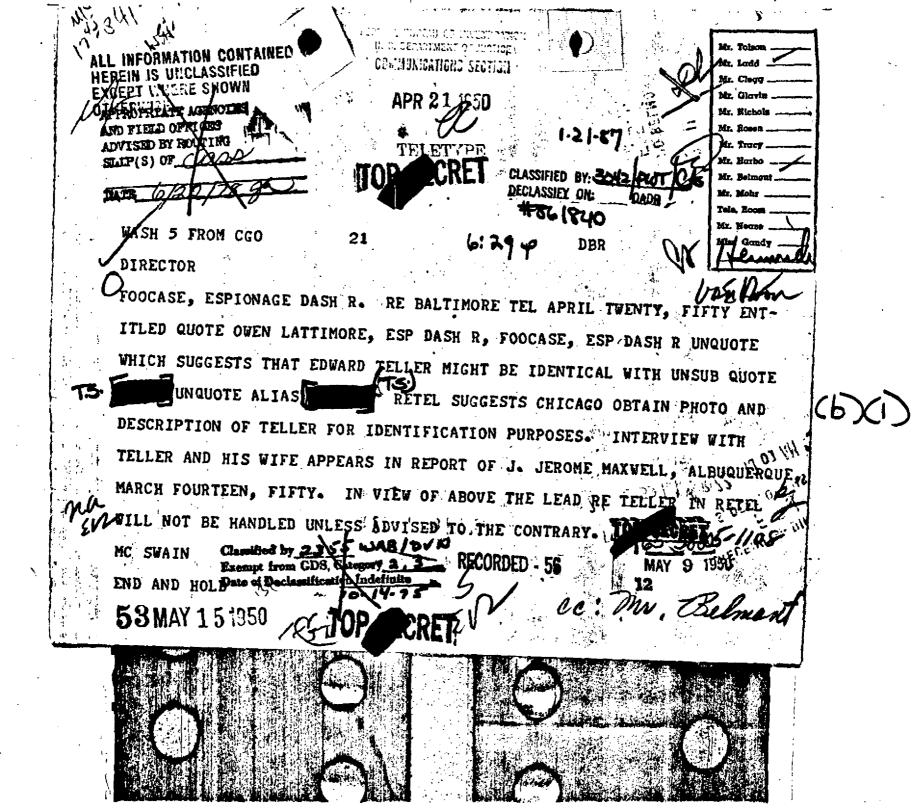
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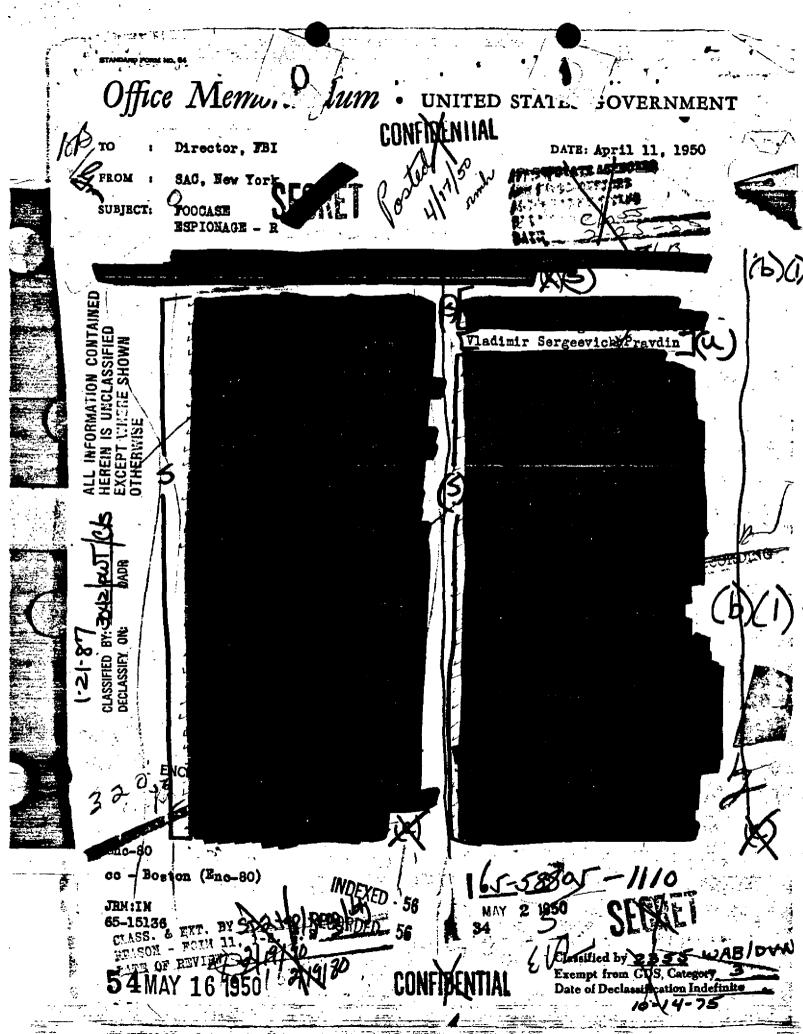
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65-58805-1107 enclosure



al Bureau of Investigati 🖽 United States Department of Justice San Francisco 2, California April 25, 1950 Director, FBI ESPIONACE - R (Bureau file 65-58805) File review reflects that the only remaining lead for this office in instant case is to review Security Index Cards and the CINRAD file for suspects for unknown subject who has been identified as FUCHS' American contact. TOP STOP pasmuch as, a file has been opened to report efforts to instant case is being referred upon completion identify will henceforth be reported in the and efforts to identify Metc., Espionage -R. . TOR file entitled "UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was Special Agent in Charge RECORDED . HMK:DS 65-58805 (65-4149)sc New York (65-15136) Glassified by 2355 WAB Exempt from GDS, Onegory 2 ADVISED BY A Date of Declassification Indefinite SLIP(S) OF PPR 29 3 Ou FH '511 6 6 MAY 1 6 1950 23

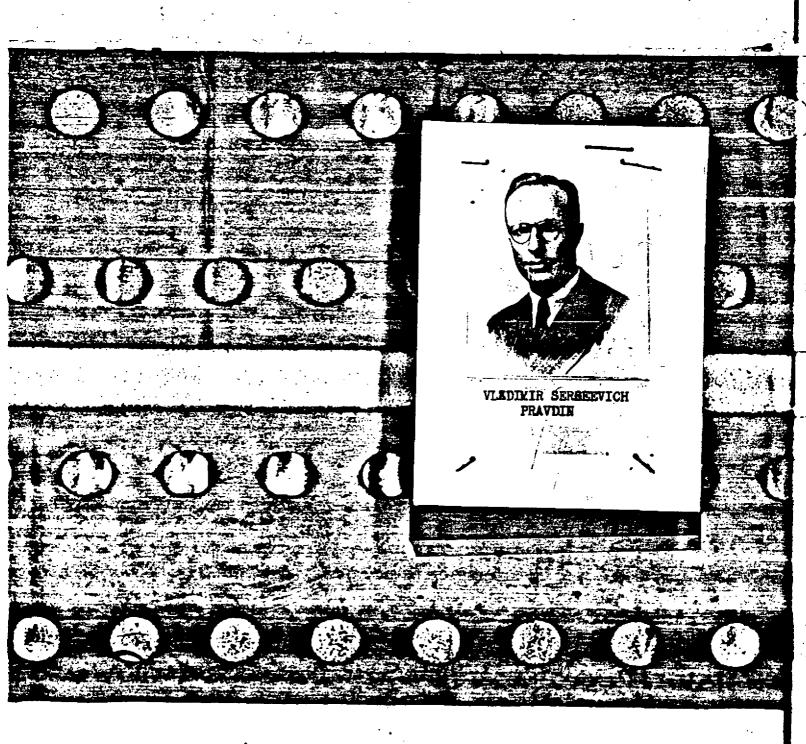
RAC, RAY TRANCISCO DIRECTOR, FAI CLASSIFIED BY: 3402 DECLASSIFY ON: ET Files 85-414 and 65-4151 turies 4/25/50, mivising that further effects to identify Puchet American contact would be reported in the file entitled "Unknown Subject, the line of the Contact of the Contac It is desired that impostigative errors to identify reported in the Foocase or in the past, and that investigation not be Case until such time as an identification transferred to the Unsub rask (65-15136) L INFORMATION CONTAINED: HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT DINERE SHOWN ... OTHERWISE Classified by 2365 WAS /DVN Exempt from GDS, Orogory 213 Date of Declaration Undefinite 6 MAY 16 1950 JOP





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65-58805-1110 Enclosure

Office Nummeradum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT 61763 May 5, 1950 THE DIRECTOR DATE: TO Ladd FROM EMIL KLAUS FUCHS SUBJECT: ESPIONAGE - R In connection with my earlier memorandum to you today concerning the publicity in regard to the captioned case, Mr. Geoffrey Patterson of the British Intelligence called me at 5:15 PM and furnished the following press release which it is anticipated will be released by the British press tomorrows "THERE HAS BEEN THE FULLEST POSSIBLE EICHANGE OF INFORMATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED STATES BRITAIN IN THE FUCES CASE. RECENTLY ASKED FOR FACILITIES TO INTERVIEW FUCHS AND IN VIEW OF THE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THIS CASE, THIS HAS BEEN GRANTED. REQUEST FOR FACILITIES TO INTERVIEW FUCHS WAS EARLIER RECEIVED IN THE LAST FEW DAYS. DML:dad 6MAY 1 6 1950



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	Deleted under exemption(s) with no segregable material available for release to you.
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<b>⊡</b>	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: $65-58805 \ NR \qquad dated \ 4-19-50$

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### Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MR. D. M. LA

MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: T FOOCASE

DATE 1.21. 87 BYSOUR

At 1:20 P.M. on May 9, 1950, Mr. Cimperman called from London to advise that the London papers state today that the Fuchs case will finally hit Parliament; that next Thursday both the Home Secretary and Foreign Secretary will be asked questions re the proposed interrogation of Fuchs by Bureau Agents.

A Labor member of Parliament will ask "What are the regulations governing the questioning of prisoners in British jails by police of other countries and to what countries are the facilities granted?

Another Labor member of Parliament will ask "What conditions will govern the interrogation of Fuchs and what precedents are there for the interrogation of prisoners in England by officials of a foreign power?

A third member of Parliament will ask "In what conditions and circumstances permission is being granted for the interview of Fuchs?

The above three questions are to be asked of the Home Secretary this coming Thursday and the discussion will carry over until the following Monday, if necessary, at which time the Foreign Secretary will be asked by a Conservative member of Parliament, "What are the principles and precedents involved in the interru

Mr. Cimperman advised that he was furnishing this infl mation telephonically inasmuch as the Bureau would want to know that this matter was reaching the discussion stage in Parliament. He advised that the answers that will be given to these questions will not be known until the Home Secretary and the Foreign Secretary reply to the questions.

ACTION:

Mr. Cimperman advised that he would keep the Bureau informed of developments.

AHB:mer

SAC, MEN YORK DIRECTOR, FEE CLASSIFIED BY: 3012 PUT CLS DECLASSIEY ON: ESPICEAGE -Ranloned herevith are two copies each of three different photographs of William Variationan who has been suggested as a suspect for this month TCP SECRET Sub Jock The Borton Office is requested to display these photographs to Enbert and Eristel Heine 65-68805-1113 RECOR TO (Zoolgiane) INDEXED MAY 11 1950 leopy ea, tegether w/ megatives, of above three photos attached for Bufile. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED MOUTH SWEETS Classified by 234 Exempt from GDS Category 2 Date of Declassification indefinite ECEMEON B MAY 10 1950







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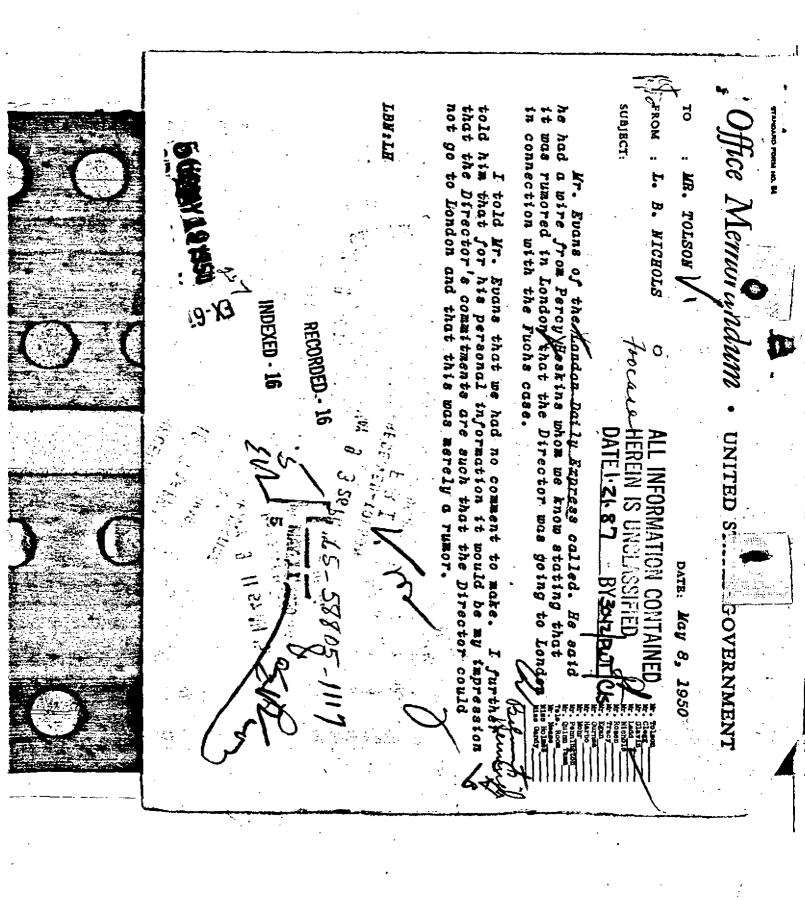


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RECETTED THE SECRETARY OF STATE APR 1. 1950 MENT OF STATE Criminal O. WASHINGTON Mr. Ladd -Mr. Clear Mr. Glovia April 14, 1950 In reply refer to Mr. Nichols BNA 761.5211 Fuchs. Mr. Rosen K.E.J./4-350 Mr. Tracy Mr. Horbo Mr. Mohr My dear Mr. Attorney General: Tele. Room I have received your letter of April 3, 1950 covering further Gunda developments in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's request for an interview with Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs and again asking that the Department of State arrange with the Foreign Office for an interview. The additional facts have been communicated by cable to the Embassy in London and they have been requested to notify us what progress is being made in obtaining an interview. I will advise you as soon as this information is received. Sincerely yours, For the Secretary of State: George V. Perkins Assistant Secretary 1AY 144 1950 FED. BU. OF L. V FO OF TO DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE APR 17 1950 DIVISION OF RECORDS The Honorable INTERNAL SECURITY SEC J. Howard McGrath, Attorney General. PED. BO. OF INV.

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	By letter dated Mar files at the Seat of Governme	nt contained lit	tle information of	concern- \
ing JOSEF ROTBLAT and ELSBETH GRANT not set out in report of ST Agent J. JEROME MAXWELL dated January 23, 1950, at Albuquerque			pecial	
	case.			
	In April, 1940, a c	ommittee of scie	ntists was set up	in \
	England to work on the Atomic	Bomb and a Dr.	ROTBLAT worked or	the
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project. It is likely that this is the ROTBLAT in question. The same committee also utilized FUCHS.

ELSBETH GRANT is said to be a graduate of the University of Oxford in England and to have received a Dr. of Laws Degree from the University of Liverpool in England and to have known ROTBLAT in Liverpool.

ROTBLAT apparently arrived in the United States on February 16, 1944. He stayed at the Hotal Roosevelt in Washington, D. C., until February 28, 1944, when he was transferred to Los Alamos. He apparently remained there until December 8, 1944, and returned to England on December 24, 1944.

The Bureau instructed that since it is likely that ROTBLAT knew FUCHS in England and because ROTBLAT favored giving Atomic information to Russia, ROTBLAT may have been aware of FUCHS espionage activities and it is therefore desired that ELSBETH GRANT and Mrs. O'BRYAN be located and interviewed along this line.

Mrs. MARY ATLEEN O'BRYAN, hostess at the Monastery of the Cistercian Order of Monks, Valley Ranch, Pecos, New Mexico, advised on April 25, 1950, that her son DERRIC O'BRYAN was a Rhodes scholar in England and had met and married his present wife, PAMELA MILLIGAN O'ERYAN, in England. PAMELA had attended school with ELSBETH GRANT and they were close friends. ELSBETH GRANT had had scarlet fever when a child which had affected her hearing. During the early part of World War II, GRANT had been in an air raid which had further damaged her hearing and caused her to be very nervous. Because of Miss GRANT's physical condition, PAMELA O'BRYAN had suggested that Miss GRANT come to Santa Fe, New Mexico. Mrs. O'BRYAN stated that sometime about the early part of 1944, ELSBETH GRANT had come to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and because of her friendship with Mrs. O'BRYAN's daughter-in-law, became a close associate of Mrs. O'BRYAN. She stated that GRANT was financially independent but because of her nervousness, she had suggested that GRANT obtain employment. Mrs. O'BRYAN helped GRANT get a position at the AVERY BOWMAN Real Estate Agency in Santa Fe, New Mexico, where Mrs. O'BRYAN was also employed.

Mrs. O'BRYAN stated that she acted more or less as a mother to ELSBETH GRANT who was only about twenty years old at the time



AQ 65-6

and that GRANT stopped by her home almost every day. She stated that several months after GRANT had been in Santa Fe, she came to her home one day and said that the most wonderful thing had happened; that she had met a scientist from Los Alamos; and that he had letters from people in Liverpool who told him to look her up. After that time, ELSETH GRANT mentioned seeing ROTBLAT often and Mrs. O'BRYAN thought that he came to Santa Fe to see her about two or three times each week. On several occasions ELSBETH GRANT stopped by Mrs. O'BRYAN's home which was near the Post Office and said that ROTBLAT was very forgetful; that he had spent too much time at her apartment; had forgotten to mail his letters and that ROTBLAT had asked her, GRANT to mail these letters for him. Mrs. O'BRYAN continued that she had been contacted by an 🐇 Army Intelligence Agent who told her that they felt there was a leak at Los Alamos and that this leak might be through ROTBLAT. Mrs. O'BRYAN was asked by this agent to pump ELSRETH GRANT for all information she could get concerning ROTBLAT. Mrs. O'BRYAN stated that she had agreed to cooperate with the Army Intelligence Agent and that she had furnished him at that time all of the information that she could get from GRANT concerning ROTBLAT. She advised that because of the length of time that had elapsed she could not recall any details but that she did remember that GRANT had told her that ROTBLAT was completely in sympathy with the Russians; that he had no use for religion; and that he had marvelous ideas about the brotherhood of man. GRANT stated ROBTLAT has stated that he was going to stay at Los Alamos until he got a little more information and that he would then return to England. In England he intended to get a plane and bail out over Russia and furnish the Russians with all of the information that he had concerning the Atomic Energy Program in England and the United States.

Mrs. O'BRYAN stated that she did not believe that GRANT had any sympathies for Communism. She added that during the time GRANT was associating with ROTBLAT, she has shown some interest in Communism but Mrs. O'BRYAN attributed this to Rotblat's influence over her. She denounced any knowledge that GRANT has had any desire to go to Russia after the war. She stated that to her knowledge, GRANT has never heard from ROTBLAT after he left the Los Alamos Project. She stated that she had asked GRANT on several occasions whether she had heard from ROTBLAT and GRANT always replied in the negative.

Mrs. O'ERYAN continued that a short time after ROTBLAT left the Los Alamos Project, ELSBETH GRANT had started running around

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with the artist group in Santa Fe and soon afterwards, met and narried WILLIAM HOWARD HOPST. She stated that GRANT and BOPST now have three children and are living at Route #1, Box 120-A, Carmel, California. She described WILLIAM HOWARD BOPST as a "would be artist" and as "not much good." She added, however, that she had no reason to question BOPST's loyalty to the United States. She explained that ELSBETH GRANT had inherited a large amount of money at about the time she married BOPST and it was Mrs. O'BRYAN's opinion that BOPST had married her merely for her money.

Mrs. O'BRYAN advised that ELSBETH's mother had returned to England to live with her son and that she had heard recently that ELSBETH had gone or intended to go to England to visit her mother for several months. Mrs. O'BRYAN did not know the mother's address in England. She stated that ELSBETH is now totally deaf.

By teletype dated March 22, 1950, the Boston Office advised that a photograph of JORDAN CARSON MARK had been exhibited to ROBERT HINEMAN as being possibly identical with unknown subject with allas and etc. HEINEMAN stated that MARK looked "vaguely familiar." He noted that the photograph of MARK which had been previously furnished by the Albuquerque Office showed MARK with a mustache. He requested that a photograph of MARK reflecting the latter's profile, and if possible, a full view, surveillance type photograph be obtained. He further requested that if any photographs existed of MARK without a mustache, that such be exhibited to him. 10

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised that his office had no photograph of MARK other than that previously furnished to the Albuquerque Office. He stated that to his knowledge, MARK has worn a mustache during all of the time that he has been employed at Los Alamos.

Two surveillance photographs of MARK were taken by the writer on April 29, 1950, sopies of which were forwarded to the Bureau and the New York and Boston Offices by letter dated May 2, 1950.

By letter dated April 18, 1950, the Bureau advised that Confidential Informant T-2 had advised that in reference to FUCHS





AQ 65-6.

meeting with his espionage contact in Santa Fe, New Mexico, during June, 1945, and the Fall of 1945.

(b)(i)

According to T-2, FUCHS first stated that he met his Soviet contact in June, 1945, on a quiet street along the Santa Fe River. Later, on reference to a map, he stated this meeting occurred on Alameda Street on the north bank of the river between Castillo and Delgado Streets. With reference to the meeting in the Fall of 1945, FUCHS first stated he picked up his contact in his (FUCHS') car on a country road outside of town and that he thereafter drove to a lopely road and talked. Fifter checking a map of Santa Fe, FUCHS indicated he picked up his contact on Washington Avenue just below Kearney Street and proceeded out Bishop's Lodge Road.

On the theory that

may have

Albuquerque Hotels during the month of June, 1945, was obtained and forwarded to the Bureau. 1995

Copies of the hotel registrations for the following hotels were made by the Agents indicated below:

#### Hotels

Alvarado Hotel

Hilton Hotel

El Fidel Hotel

Courtesy Hotel
Elms Hotel
Marion Hotel
Grand Central Hotel
Down Town Hotel
Sandia Hotel
Sturgess Hotel

#### Checked by

SA PAUL L. DORRIS, and SA GORDON JACKSON
SA'S FINIS I. PARRISH and THOMAS L. BRANNICK
SA'S EDWARD C. PALMER and THOMAS E. O'CONNOR
SA DARWIN B. BARE
SA CARL W. SPILLERS
SA CECIL E. JORDAN
SA CARL W. SPILLERS
SA CECIL E. JORDAN
SA WALTER C. RCGERS
SA HENRY L. MCCONNELL

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The following hotels advised that their records for June, 1945, had been destroyed or could not be located.

#### <u>Hotels</u>

#### Franciscan Hotel Vera Hotel Silva Hotel Howland Hotel Henrietta Hotel Casa Grande Lodge (Open July, 1946) Alamo Hotel Angelus Hotel Chicago Hotel Rio Grande Hotel (Formerly Vendone) Ranger Hotel Occidental Hotel New Mexican Hotel Craig Hotel Elgin Hotel Manhattan Hotel Liberty Hotel Hudson Hotel Kings Hotel

### Checked by:

SA JOSEPH F. DOHERTY SA HENRY L. McCONNELL SA HENRY L. McCONNELL SA CARL W. SPILLERS SA CARL W. SPILLERS ALLISON W. STARRINE SA ALLISON W. STARRINE SA ALLISON W. STARRINE SA ALLISON W. STARRINE SA WALTER C. ROGERS SA WALTER C. ROGGERS SA CECIL E. JORDAN SA CECIL E. JORDAN SA DARWIN B. BARE SA DARWIN B. BARE JAMES M. SMITH SA JAMES M. SMITH SA JAMES M. SMITH SA JAMES M. SMITH.

By teletype dated Aparil 24, 1950, the New York Office advised that the employee's time cards of JACOBSON and Company, New York, New York, reflected that JOSEPH A. TROBBINS, in addition to other absences, started the first part of his vacation with the close of business Friday, July 13, 1945, and returned to work Monday July 23, 1945. ROBBINS began the second part of his vacation with the close of business Friday, August 24, 1945, and returned to work on the morning of Tuesday, September 4, 1945.

It is pointed out that FUCHS stated that he had met his contact in Santa Fe, New Mexico, in June of 1945 and again in the Fall of 1945. Assuming that FUCHS may have been in error in stating that he had met his contact in June, 1945, ROBBINS was on leave for a sufficiently long period of time to have traveled to Santa Fe, New Mexico, from New York City in mid July, 1945 and again in the latter part of August and the first part of September, 1945.

### TOP SECRET

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Available hotel registration records in Santa Fe and Albuquerque, New Mexico, had previously been checked for a registration for JOSEPH A. ROBBINS OR JOSEPH REGENSTRICH without locating a registration card under either of these names.

On the theory that ROBBINS may have stayed at a hotel in Santa Fe or Albuquerque, New Mexico, and registered under another name, photographic copies of all available hotel registrations in Albuquerque and Santa Fe, New Mexico, for the periods July 13, through July 23, 1945, and August 25, through September 4, 1945, were obtained and forwarded to the Bureau for comparison with known handwriting specimens of JOSEPH ARNOLD ROBBINS.

Mr. K. A. WHITE, ticket agent, Atchison, Topeke, and Santa Fe Railroad, advised that there is no rail passenger service directly to Santa Fe, New Mexico, but that rail passengers usually leave the train at Lamy, New Mexico, and travel to Santa Fe by special Santa Fe Bus. He stated that his office had no record of passengers to Santa Fe but suggested that such records of passengers to Lamy, New Mexico, on the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad might be maintained at Chicago, Illinois. He suggested that Mr. J. H. MATHIAS, Manager, Reservation and Information Bureau, Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, 180 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, be contacted. He also advised that the Pullman Company in Chicago might have some information concerning passengers to Lamy, New Mexico.

By letter dated April 26, 1950, the Chicago Office was requested to contact MATHIAS and the Pullman Company, and that if possible, a list of passengers to Santa Fe or Lamy, New Mexico, during the month of June, 1945, be obtained, on the theory that unknown subject GOOSE may have taken a train to Lamy, New Mexico, and a bus from Lamy to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and may have left the same way on the same date without having registered at any hotel in Santa Fe, New Mexico, or vicinity.

Mr. DAN MOYA, ticket agent, Union Bus Terminal, Santa Fe, New Mexico, advised that all buses coming into Santa Fe used that terminal, including the Santa Fe Trailways and Greyhound buses. MOYA stated that he had been with the bus company for ten years and that to his knowledge, no bus companies kept records of the names of any passengers.

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By teletype dated May 1, 1950, it was suggested that the Chicago Office check available Santa Fe Railway and Pullman Company records for travel by JOSEPH ARNOLD ROBBINS to Albuquerque, Lamy, or Santa Fe, New Mexico, during the periods July 13 through 23, 1945, and August 25, through September 4, 1945.

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#### LEADS

### THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

At Carmel, California

Will interview Mrs. ELSETH BOPST, nee GRANT, also known as Mrs. WILLIAM HOWARD BOPST, Route 1, Box 120-A, concerning her association with JOSEPH ROTBLAT; will determine whether she had any knowledge of the activities of subject FUCHS. It will be noted that Mrs. BOPST is totally deaf.



AQ 69-5



### CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

T-1 Mr. SIDNEY NEWBURGER, Jr., Chief, Security Operations Branch, Security Division, Atomic Energy Commission, Los Alamos, New Mexico.

T-2 Is a highly confidential foreign source mentioned in Bureau, letter to Albuquerque dated April 18, 1950.

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REFERENCE: Bufile 65-58805; report of SA JOHN R. MURPHY, New York, N. Y., dated 3/9/50.

Office Men. mdum • UNITED ST. LES GOVERNMENT TO . Director, FBI DATE: April 13, 1950 FROM : SAC, New York CONFIGURE > SUBJECT: FOOCASE ESPIONAGE - R ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE (292) INDÉXED - 68 cc Boston (Encs. 146) Classified by 2355 WAS/DVN Exempt from CDS, Category JRM:WS Date of Declassification 65-15136

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Letter to Director, FBI NY 65-15136

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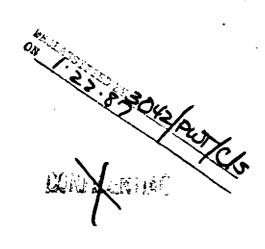
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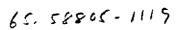
Letter to Director, FBI NY 65-15136 Two copies are being forwarded to the Boston Office. CONFI<sup>®</sup> ATIAL

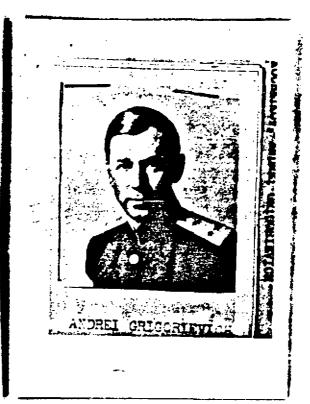


8	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
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By Bert Andrews

WASHINGTON. RESIDENT TRUMAN and the Federal Bureau of Investigation have Russian propagandists tearing their hair at the moment, the one because he ordered the hydrogen bomb built the other because it spearheaded the inquiry which led to the arrest of Dr. Klaus Fuchs.

The Russian radio teed off on the President and the F. B. I. as the world awaited the answers to the following questions yet to be answered in the Fuchs case:

Where did the F. B. I. get the information which put it on Dr. Fuchs's trail? (The F. B. I. isn't saying, but there is widespread belief that some one in the Canadian spy case of four years ago supplied the tip.)

Exactly what information pertaining to the atomic and hydrogen bombs did Dr. Fuchs turn over to the Russians? (British and American sources are mum on that. Presumably America's atomic scientists will be informed so they can determine, as to the hydrogen bomb ' particularly, whether the Russians still have much or little

scientists know.)

wolf, save for the help of a go-blackmail, terror and other police between who carried the informa- measures." tion to Russia? (Some Senators had to steal the paper with infor- in hiring British and Canadian mation on it out of a safe. He had scientists to steal atomic secrets. the knowledge to write the infor- the radio reports: mation on the paper in the safe.)

nadian scientists, will that be disclosed? (The best bet is that it will if sufficient evidence can be obtained to nail them.)

EANWHILE, the Russian propaganda drive against the F.B.I. aroused some amusement in the bureau because it was clearly launched as a result of the bureau's work in the Fuchs caseand because the propagandists never once mentioned the arrest of Dr. Fuchs.

The American man in the street will be interested to learn what he is "suffering" under the F.B.I., for the Russian radio declares:

"The FBI. has been turned into War."

to learn over what the American an organization for intimidating the U.S. man in the street by Did Dr. Fuchs operate as a lone means of all forms of violence,

Then, after some talk of "bourthink he did. One of them said: geois slander of the U.S.S.R.," but 'He was not the type of thief who with no mention of Russia's action

"From the day of its foundation, If Dr. Fuchs had accomplices the F.B.I. became the jailor of the among American, British and Ca-population. The head of this organization is responsible to the U.S. President and keeps him informed of future plans and results of past activity. The true bosses of the F.B.I., however, are the sixty families of American millionaires.

> As to Mr. Truman, the Russian radio says that "broad sections" of the American public felt indignant upon learning of the President's order to create a hydrogen bomb.

> Listing the "broad sections." the Russian broadcast names "The Daily Worker," "the chairman of the Progressive party's national committee, Benson," and "the National Council for Preventing

55 MAY 51950

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Director, FBI

DATE:

April 25, 1950

GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT:

FOOCASE ESPIONAGE - R (Bufile 65-58805)

Re Baltimore letter March 1, 1950, and rebulet April 7, 1950.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are photographs of Dr. ALBERT EMANUEL RLUMBERG, JAMES LOUIS GINSBURG and ABRAHAM KOTELCHUCK, which were inadvertently designated for the Washington Field Office by the Baltimore Division

ANGLOSUEM ATTAMB: cl

Enclosure

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cc - Baltimore (65-1 MOEXED - 68

MAY 16. 1950

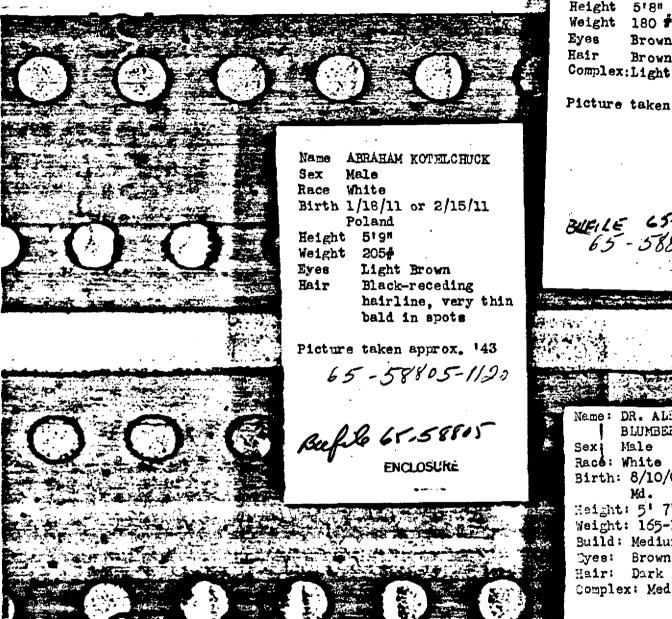






gr. Albert E Scrothy Ros

65-58805-1120 Enclosure



Name JAMES LOUIS GINSBURG Sex Male Race White Born 3/29/04, Postova. Russia Height 5'8" Weight 180 # Brown Brown

Picture taken June 144

BUFILE 65-58805-1/20

Name: DR. ALBERT EMANUEL BLUMBERG :

Sex! Male Race: White

Birth: 8/10/06, Baltimore,

Md. Height: 5' 7"

Weight: 165-170#

Build: Medium-erect carriag

⊇yes: Brown Hair: Dark Brown Complex: Medium

Taken in early 140s 65-58805-1120

STATI

RECORDED - 68 65 - 58805 - 1/20

MINE - AIR COURTING

Top Legal Attache, London, Rachend

From: J. Mgar Koover, Director Polaral Agreem of Investigation

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Jemes Louis Cinchurg
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photographs

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#### PRESS CONFERENCE

U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

May 9, 1950

Present:

Atomic Energy Commission:

Summer T. Pike, Acting Chairman Gordon Dean, Commissioner Henry D. Smyth, Commissioner Thomas E. Murray, Commissioner

Atomic Energy Staff:

Carroll L. Wilson, General Manager L. R. Hafstad, Director, Division of Reactor Development

Joseph Volpe, Jr., General Counsel Colonel Richard T. Coiner, Jr., Division of Military Application

Members of the Press

NOT RECORDED

3 JUN 21 1950

53JUNZ 2 1950



#### PROCEEDINGS

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I suppose our biggest news, the one that won't have to be dragged out of us, is that we have our new Commissioner, Mr. Tom Murray, who arrived this morning. He is not completely and thoroughly legal yet, but we have had him at work for about a half hour.

Possibly he would like to tell you how Rome looks in the spring time.

COMMISSIONER MURRAY: I don't think I have anything particular to say. As you well appreciate I am not familiar with the problems and the projects that are confronting the Commission and I won't have much to say until I have had a chance to examine and look into the situation a little more thoroughly.

Rome in the spring time, however, in parentheses, looks pretty good.

QUESTION: Did you see any of the atomic installations in Europe?

COMMISSIONER MURRAY: No, sir. My one and only object was to make a pilgrimage to Rome. That was the primary objective.

QUESTION: You mean in connection with the Holy Year?

COMMISSIONER MURRAY: That is right.

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I guess we are open for business, boys.

QUESTION: What about the other new Commissioner?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: Mr. "X"?

QUESTION: Dr. Bundesen by name. Has he been mentioned at all?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I think he makes No. 43, as I remember. We have had a sort of running list of prominently mentioned possibilities. I think he is in the early forties on that list.

(more)

ENCLOSURE

65-58805-

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- 2 -

QUESTION: You hear of these after they are published?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: Usually, or over the phone, somebody says so and so over the radio.

QUESTION: Mr. Pike heard about this one before.

QUESTION: Mr. Pike, I understand that you have said something, published in some of the papers, that you are now receptive to reappointment.

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I don't remember that. I may have talked in my sleep.

QUESTION: This was at the chamber of commerce dinner, as I got it.

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I don't remember.

QUESTION: What is your position now, as far as reappointment is concerned?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I guess I had better wait until I have been asked. I haven't any position.

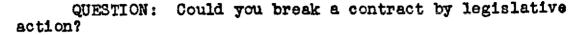
QUESTION: Mr. Chairman, would you care to tell us anything about the effect that this rider would have on the Atomic Energy Commission, the rider which would limit contractors! fees?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: We take this very seriously. I can tell you about our feeling on the matter.

In the first place, these contracts were entered into at arms' length in good faith with competent people. In my own book, I speak with some emotion on this because I don't want to be put in the position of repudiating a contract which still has some time to run, while the contract has been well carried out.

QUESTION: Would that be one of the effects of the rider?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: Yes. When you say you are paying a fellow so much and then you cut his pay in half during the run of the contract I would say that would be an important effect.



COMMISSIONER DEAN: They would probably recover in a court of claims.

QUESTION: I should think they would.

COMMISSIONER PIKE: This is the kind of thing that could easily cause trouble in our typical method of doing business with our contractors. As you know, most of our large operating contracts are the sort of thing that you absolutely can not describe in detail in advance. You can not put it out for lump-sum bidding on the basis of detailed specifications at Oak Ridge itself, which the Union Carbide operates at an annual fee above cost.

After having worked out a contract, if the committee can come up and by legislation, in effect, repudiate that contract, it certainly is going to lead to trouble in negotiations. I really think this particular group of contracts goes to a misunderstanding on the part of the Appropriations Committee. They seem to relate this to municipal operation.

If you look at last Friday's set-to in the House you will note that they feel that this is too much to pay for a "city manager." Apparently what we failed to explain to them is that this is a great deal more than a "city manager" contract.

The municipal functions are included at both Oak Ridge and Los Alamos. But at Oak Ridge we also have a real estate management job which is much larger than the municipal job. A great many million dollars worth of homes are there, all of which have to be maintained and serviced, plus the collection of rent.

The government owns all of those properties and is responsible for their repair and general up-keep.

This is a function that you are all familiar with in most cities where real estate companies charge a proportion of the rents collected or a proportion of the capital amount managed. They get a fee for it. The same thing goes for the commercial buildings.

At Los Alamos it is even more troublesome in that besides handling the living and shopping areas the group there is charged with complete servicing of our technical and laboratory areas which, of course, are intimately connected with weapon research and experimentation.

Apparently, despite some really terrific effort, we have been unable to explain that situation. The effect could be extremely serious.

If I thought these fellows were being over-paid the first sign that I would expect would be to have willing contractors hanging around the building knowing that these contracts run out, some at the end of this year and some about June 1951, saying, "We want to be in line for the next one." To the best of my knowledge no contractor has ever shown up saying that he wanted to be considered for the contracts as they are now, let alone at a cut fee.

I am afraid of what will happen if this rider goes into effect. The present contractors, of course, will either refuse to serve or they will serve out their time and sue in the Court of Claims for their deficiency in payment.

At the end of that time those communities have got to run. They are set up as auxiliaries of perhaps the most important plants in this country, and they have got to be considered as plant facilities. The towns wouldn't be there unless the plants were there. If the plants were taken away tomorrow it is reasonably probable that the towns would disappear in a fairly short time.

It is part of the arrangement to get good people, to keep them there, under reasonably good circumstances, so that they can bring up their families in surroundings as similar as possible to university and metropolitan towns where they ordinarily live.

QUESTION: Mr. Pike, just to help us: Would any of your staff have the wording of that rider here?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I am sure it can be made available in two or three minutes.

QUESTION: What have you to say as to the criticism of the transportation company payments at Oak Ridge?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: Frankly, I believe, when you ask a fellow to do a piece of business, he is going to expect to ask a profit on that. It may be a profit on capital in a lump sum, or a saving in operation.

This sort of thing, you can't describe it or specify it well enough to make it a lump sum job. I think a man is entitled to a profit, to payment for his management.

Remember, these people who operate for us, while the corporations are set up particularly for the job, are people who -- in the case of Roane-Anderson, which operates at Oak Ridge, a subsidiary of Turner Construction Company, of New York -- have some of their best men on this job, some full-time, some part-time. That company claims -- and I see no reason to doubt their claim -- that they could put these people on other jobs and make more money on their time.

In the case of the transportation company, as I remember it, that fee is not entirely gross profit. I remember that out of \$90,000 paid to them for their fee, about \$45,000 is taken up by salaries which the company itself pays. In the other contracts I believe they are completely reimbursed, so that the fees are net.

QUESTION: I don't understand what you mean when you say the company pays \$45,000. Am I right that that is money the government pays the company and the company pays it on to their employees?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: It is paying several people out of the fees, whereas in other cases the whole salaries are reimbursed and the fee is in addition. However, I had better not talk off the cuff on that. This is a matter where you would have to go into the details of the appropriations hearing to make absolutely sure.

QUESTION: As I remember the debate up there Friday, \$90,000 --

COMMISSIONER PIKE: \$90,000 was the gross fee. As I remember, in the case of the transportation company, out of its fee it pays several of the people who are on the job, and I think that takes up about half of it. I believe that the profit part of the fee is about half of the total fee.

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I will read from page 265 of House Resolution 7786, Report No. 1797, on union calendar 696, 81st Congress, 2nd Session, 21 March 1950:

"Frovided further that no part of the foregoing appropriations of contract authorization shall be used in connection with the payment of any contractor or firm of contractors engaged under a cost-plus-fixed-fee contract or contracts at any installation of the Commission where the fee for community management is at a rate in excess of \$90,000 per annum, or for the operation of the transportation system where the fee is in excess of \$45,000 per annum."

In effect, the fee for management -- and remember this -- I think here is where the misunderstanding is: They say "community management". I think they must still think that this is almost entirely municipal function. But let's pass that.

The present fee is \$180,000 at Oak Ridge. At Los Alamos it is 170-some thousand dollars, I believe.

MR. TRAPNELL: \$154,000 at Los Alamos.

COMMISSIONER PIKE: Those are both limited to \$90,000.

QUESTION: While we are on that, is my memory right that at Hanford it is \$1 a year?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I don't believe so. All the contracts for operation of the plant and the municipality are in the same one. It is a no-net-profit contract with an overhead allowance which will be worked out by auditors at the expiration of the contract.

QUESTION: I think that was stated in the House Friday.

COMMISSIONER PIKE: That is practically it, but the community end is part of the whole operation. There is no separate community contract at Hanford.

We are afraid this will run into government operation which, as near as we could estimate, would cost at least a million dollars more than operation through private contractors.

QUESTION: Is that a million dollars a year total or a million for each?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I can't say exactly. I would say it is conservative to say it would cost a million dollars total, plus -- the thing that always worries me -- the almost certain empire building bureaucracy that could go on under that kind of thing in direct government operation. Once you get into government operation then you have the pension schemes, the whole business of leave provisions, and you would have the matter of the clearances, which would be a tremendous initial expense. -- Some of the people at Oak Ridge never get within 8 or 10 miles of the plant. The clearance procedure would be required if they became direct Commission employees, which is not required as contractors' employees, not having access to restricted data. It would be pretty expensive.

QUESTION: Couldn't it be done by a separate government corporation?

commissioner pike: Maybe it could. If you could tell me how that would be any better than separate private operation I will eat it. I think it could, probably, but remember this: Those communities are plant auxiliaries. Unless those communities are so considered, as auxiliary and secondary to the operation of those plants, which are extremely important to the welfare of this country, you miss the point completely: that everything in those communities must be subordinate and tied into the proper operation of those plants. That is the only reason for the communities' existence, so to consider them off by themselves, it seems to me, is a cardinal error, and it may be the error that the House Appropriations Committee has made.

QUESTION: Mr. Pike, in view of some recent announcements on the reshuffling of the program, I don't understand what the state of the reactor development program is, or what the current plans are, and how they have been changed.

I wonder if someone could give me a brief review of what it is now and in what ways it has been changed.

COMMISSIONER PIKE: Dr. Hafstad is here. I think he can give it to you more accurately and probably more up to date. I have been away for a day.

DR. HAFSTAD: The only one that has been changed appreciably since you last heard about it is the Schenectady operation. There has been a news release on that, as you know. Naming the reasons for the shift given, there are the increased work load for the Commission as a whole, and the fact that we needed additional help from the G.E. Company to carry on their heavy responsibilities at Hanford. That has already been released. I think there is nothing to add to that particular statement. If you could ask a few more specific questions, maybe I can find out what is bothering you.

QUESTION: As regards this ship or submarine reactor, I take it it is not contemplated that that would be a breeder type -- that is, it will be a consumer?

DR. HAFSTAD: I believe it has been released before, but the G.E. Company was carrying on, simultaneously with the intermediate power breeder, a study on a naval ship reactor.

QUESTION: Is there any less emphasis now -- or is there any less emphasis foreseen -- on the development of industrial power from atomic energy than was the case nine months ago, before the Russian announcement?

DR. HAFSTAD: I would say not. Any power reactor is a step in the direction of useful civilian power as well as military power. One could argue that a submarine reactor, specifically designed to produce really large amounts of power, would be at least as large a step in the direction of civilian power as the breeder.

We have always said that the breeding was a long-term effort, looking far into the future and touching upon the long-term supply of fissionable material. So we are still interested in breeding; we are still interested in the long-term application of atomic energy to civilian power.

QUESTION: Will there be as much research emphasis on that, say in the next two years, as you planned to put on it one year ago?

DR. HAFSTAD: I think the important point here is that the nation as a whole is short of the kind of manpower that

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we need in these atomic energy developments. We just haven't got the manpower to do all of these things simultaneously.

What the Commission has done is to look over the needs and the priorities, and the assignments are made essentially in accord and with the priorities as they appear to the Commission. The answer to your question is No: you can't do all of these things simultaneously.

QUESTION: Therefore, do I correctly infer that there is less manpower and effort currently in your projected plans going into industrial development than you foresaw a year ago?

DR. HAFSTAD: It depends on just how you interpret industrial development. I would say the intermediate power breeder -- which I have referred to many times as being our direct attack on that particular job, since it is used for power and breeding -- has been delayed for various reasons, and in this sense I think your statement is correct: there is less effort on that particular result.

QUESTION: What are these various reasons -- the ones you outlined previously? You say intermediate power has been delayed for various reasons.

DR. HAFSTAD: I refer to the news release of April 14.

QUESTION: Is there a target date on the development of a ship --

DR. HAFSTAD: No. That schedule has not yet been worked out.

QUESTION: Mr. Pike, it has been suggested, in connection with the Fuchs case, that some pressure was brought to bear on the British authorities to permit the F.B.I. to interrogate Fuchs in prison, and if such permission were not given the exchange of information would be jeopardized. Would you say anything about that?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I have never heard it put quite that way. As a matter of fact, what I know about it largely comes from the newspapers, and a good deal of that is self-contradictory. As I catch it, it is pretty obvious that a

man, say in a continuous course of treason running over 6, 7, or maybe 8 or 9, years -- it is probable that a fellow couldn't, even with the best will in the world, confess it all in an interview or two. I suppose it is equally obvious that, with the fellow having apparently some little time on his hands in the future, he might be in a position to think of things that he hadn't brought up before.

I would suggest that it would be perfectly normal that we would like to know any additional thoughts that might come to him under those circumstances. I don't know of any such rough and tumble argument as that. As I catch it, we have recently been -- I say "we": we are not in the investigating business, thank goodness. I think there was a piece in the paper last week that the F.B.I. was to be allowed to talk to him. It sounds a little unusual to me, as though it may be off-brand of any kind of jurisprudence to let representatives of another country go into a man's cell and talk to him. I would suppose it took some doing. I don't know. I am speculating, as you would.

QUESTION: The main point was whether or not any pressure had been brought to bear on the British authorities in connection with the supply of atomic information if they refused permission to permit interrogation.

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I don't think so. I would think not. That sounds pretty far-fetched to me.

QUESTION: Mr. Pike, in the recent semi-annual report of the Defense Department it was indicated that there are new types of atomic weapons and that those weapons are being applied in new ways. Can you describe or tell us something about the tactical use of atomic weapons?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I think that is a thing that should be commented on by the boys who brought it out. We are manufacturers, not users.

QUESTION: The AEC is the primary source of information of that sort.

COMMISSIONER PIKE: It didn't seem so recently. You didn't read that in our reports.

QUESTION: Was that report cleared with the AEC before it was released?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I don't think they have to do that.

QUESTION: They give us the impression over there that any time we ask questions about atomic energy we are always referred to the Atomic Energy Commission. And they tell us that everything they do must first come or be approved over here.

commissioner pike: I don't know. Maybe somebody else can answer that. I'm left completely blank. But I really think that obviously, as you know, the way the law sets it up, we dream up some of these gadgets and do research, and experimentation work, and work very closely with the military. Under the Act on Presidential authorization it can be turned over to them. But they are the users. They are the tactical and strategic end. They are the boys who made this announcement. As to whether it is cleared with us, I haven't the slightest idea. I don't know what the technique is.

QUESTION: Could we find out about that?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I guess so. But you really ought to go to the fellows who made the announcement. It seems to me if they made the announcement public they might say, "That is all we care to say." They may be the fellows, it seems to me, who should elaborate their own statement.

QUESTION: Did they overstep their authority in making such announcements?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I'm no authority on that, either.

QUESTION: By your own words you imply that you knew nothing about it, and that you were somewhat surprised to see the material that appeared in print.

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I don't know whether you are right in drawing that implication or not.

QUESTION: Are they not bound by the same restrictions under the Act in releasing information regarding atomic weapons?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I suppose so. Now you are getting me into a lawyer's function. Joe Volpe maybe can help on that. I'm not a lawyer.

MR. VOLPE: The Act applies to everyone.

COMMISSIONER PIKE: Including you.

QUESTION: Mr. Volpe, did they, in your opinion, overstep their authority in that regard?

MR. VOLPE: Whether they overstepped their authority depends on what information could be released or should be released on weapons. I just don't know anything about that.

QUESTION: Who does?

MR. VOLPE: I really don't know whether they cleared this with the Commission. There is a representative here from the Division of Military Application who might be able to answer that.

COLONEL COINER: I can't answer that.

QUESTION: Isn't this the first time that any information on atomic weapons has come from a source other than the Commission?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: Oh, no. I have a vague memory of previous annual reports -- maybe semiannual reports of Defense -- which have said something. I would have to get them out to refresh my memory on that. It does seem to me that we not being the users, aren't the proper fellows to comment on that kind of statement which definitely spoke of methods of use.

QUESTION: Mr. Pike, can you or anyone comment on Admiral Sherman's testimony before the House Armed Services Committee which indicated, according to Harold Hinton's story, that he expected an atomic-powered submarine in 1952? It seems to me that that is something that is within your purview.

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I would guess he sounded to me like a little bit of an optimist.

QUESTION: How much of an optimist?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: That I don't know.

QUESTION: Mr. Pike, I would like to go back to the Dr. Fuchs thing for a moment. At the time that Dave Lilienthal left the Commission, one of your own security officers expressed the very warmest interest in questioning Dr. Fuchs, and rather warm resentment that American representatives had not been permitted to question him. Was he talking out of turn? We have two impressions here, one of legal arms-length business and then privately a situation of considerable anxiety to, as I get the expression, to beat it out of him.

COMMISSIONER PIKE: Was this made in a press conference? I take it not.

QUESTION: No, it wasn't.

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I can understand both attitudes. The bird-dog, the investigator, the man who really wants to tie a case up -- I don't know if you have ever worked a police beat, but you are pretty familiar with the tendency in some of the investigative groups to sort of take short cuts and not touch second and third possibly when they want to get some dope. I would say that that would be almost a normal attitude, a little over-stressed, the way you quoted it.

QUESTION: Also on a police beat you note certain differences between the official and actual attitudes. I am wondering whether there weren't two attitudes in this case.

COMMISSIONER PIKE: That is what I am trying to get at. Normally a fellow who wants to do a job is inclined to be a little impatient with the legal and customary restrictions, whereas the fellows, let's say, who perhaps think ahead of the particular job to be done are more apt to be willing to go through channels and recognize difficulties and let's say protocol to be observed. I would think it would be perfectly normal. I don't know what instance you are referring to. But this seems to me to reflect the difference in jobs that people have to do. I remember we had on the SEC, in hunting around on security violations, some of the boys over there who were a little impatient about the necessity for going up and getting warrants and so forth. I remember one case where a fellow just went in and visited an office, one of our clients,

let's say, and he was just going in there as anybody had a right to do to inquire about a security investment. One of the partners saw him coming and wasn't quite sure what he came for. He went out through the back toilet window and went down three stories, to the considerable detriment of all concerned.

I personally was quite impatient with that investigative group. I think that is very likely what happened here.

QUESTION: Is the Atomic Energy Commission interested in participating in the questioning of Fuchs?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I don't think so. We are certainly interested in the results.

QUESTION: You are not interested in having anyone attached to the Commission participate in the questioning?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I don't think that is our function. By statute investigation matters are handled by the FBI, where you have an investigative unit already set up.

QUESTION: Is the FBI competent to get the full meaning out of whatever testimony Fuchs might give them?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I would think they would realize any place where they were not completely competent, and would probably get briefed on it.

QUESTION: Do you have anybody over there now with the FBI people?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I don't know, frankly. If I did, I probably should not want to say. If there was a fellow there I wouldn't like to say that.

QUESTION: I would like to nail down definitely this weapons thing. Are we to understand that the Commission does not know whether or not the military have overstepped their authority in making these announcements regarding atomic weapons?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: Frankly, I wasn't prepared; I had not looked into this, really. I don't suppose he did. Certainly we would be the first ones to holler nere. I don't

believe we have done any hollering. All I am saying is that what they are talking about there is use, and use is their business, and they are the ones who could legitimately comment on it. I don't believe they overstepped their bounds.

QUESTION: Aren't you fully aware of the use for which you are making these weapons?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: In general, yes, but in complete detail, probably not. I could think, for instance, of manufacturers of shells. They might know, in general, whether they are doing something for complete armor-piercing or for personnel, or for certain kinds of -- put it this way: the man who makes shells might not know exactly the kind of fuse to be put into the nose of the thing, which might be for a different purpose. You would certainly have an idea, in general, but you wouldn't have the competence of comment that the fellow who was going to use them and who put in the order for them would have.

QUESTION: You mean that you can make atomic weapons and they can apply some other gadget to it --

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I don't know. That carries a sort of over-inference. But certainly I would not say that here is this atomic weapon, and we have orders to turn it over, and that we would then know exactly what it was going to be used for and why. I would think our province stopped right there.

QUESTION: Mr. Pike, can you tell us whether any atomic weapons have been turned over to the military?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I can't, I am sorry.

QUESTION: The military spoke of a variety of atomic weapons. Are you making a variety of atomic weapons?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: If you will let me stop right there I will say Yes. I can't comment any further.

QUESTION: This has been going on for some time, and nobody has yet mentioned the hydrogen bomb.

COMMISSIONER PIKE: This is a record of some kind.

QUESTION: Ever since Dr. Bacher made his famous speech there has been a new kind of speculation going on. One is that we are not making any determined effort to develop the thing, that it is still research and drawing-board stuff. Would you say we are making a determined effort to develop it?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: This is one of the most difficult things, I think you will appreciate, to comment on in such a way that it will be informative to us and not informative to somebody else. I do think that comments on scale and rate of effort are completely off the reservation.

QUESTION: Can you answer this question, Mr. Pike, in connection with the hydrogen bomb: Do you have any rough estimates as to how much of that work is going to be done directly by the Commission, or Commission installations, and how much will be farmed out to industry? Would it be a 50-50 proposition, or 90-10?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: Of course, as you know, in one way this is all farmed out, in the sense that it is contracted.

QUESTION: I am exempting the contractors like G. E. and the universities, and that sort of thing. What about the little machine tool outfit in Hartford, Connecticut? Will they make any special screws for it? That is what I am getting at.

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I don't believe I had better go into that. In the first place, I probably don't know very much at this point.

QUESTION: Mr. Pike, you say that comments on rate and scale are completely off the reservation. Could you say, in general, whether or not progress is being made toward the development of the hydrogen bomb?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I think that is right in the laps of the gods. If you had said "efforts" I could answer Yes, but the answer to the question about progress will probably be given when one goes bang or doesn't.

QUESTION: Mr. Pike, can you tell us whether the tests on Eniwetok have been held yet, or when they will be?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: No, sir.

QUESTION: They have not been held yet?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I answered your question exactly. I can't tell you about either of them.

QUESTION: Mr. Pike, will the ousting of Joliot Curie in France, as far as you people are concerned, have any effect on our atomic relations with the French?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: We are not a State Department. I am afraid I would have to go off the record here. Let me take one sentence off the record with you. I don't think it will bother you any.

QUESTION: Mr. Pike, could you say whether or not any British scientists have been consulted about the development of the hydrogen bomb?

COMMISSIONER; PIKE: I don't believe I could, really.

QUESTION: Is there any comment from the Commission on this -- what I think is the most recently proposed amendment to the atomic energy act, the one which takes care of Mr. Wilson's term, the patent section, salaries? I assume you are for the salary provision:

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I look favorably on any salary increase that involves me, of course. We did not dream that one up. We did bring up the item on the patent thing, because it is a sort of technicality there that everybody realizes ought to be cleared.

QUESTION: You have already testified on that, I understand.

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I think we have, yes. We brought it up and we are in favor of it. The other one: I don't know whether it is fitting for me to comment on it or not.

QUESTION: I assume the Joint Committee, sometime or other, will ask the Commission to appear and testify on that.

COMMISSIONER PIKE: One would hope so.

QUESTION: I am trying to anticipate.

COMMISSIONER PIKE: There is one point: -- I guess I will say it -- I don't like very much the idea of less than 60 days before the date of changing the term of the General Manager from an indefinite term to a cut-off date at the end of June -- it may have been an oversight -- but it strikes me as being definitely bad in theory, and very very bad in practice.

QUESTION: What is that? I missed it; I am sorry.

COMMISSIONER PIKE: This bill that was put in two or three weeks ago provides for three things: (1) to clear patent technicalities for people on the General Advisory Committee; the other one, to give us a lot more money -- gross at least; and the other one to change the term of the General Manager from a sort of indefinite to a three-year term, with the present term ending June 30 of this year. This I think is pretty bad.

COMMISSIONER DEAN: They all end on June 30.

COMMISSIONER PIKE: That is true, but we knew it 23 months ago. This bill would mean a real change in the law.

QUESTION: Has the Commission taken a vote on the issue of that particular part of the bill?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I don't think it has. This is just a personal reaction of my own. I talked off the cuff there.

QUESTION: Mr. Pike, I noticed the release here for Friday, April 14, in connection with the submarine unit. Your remarks about that earlier, I assume, can be released now -- not this release but what you said about submarine propulsion is for release now? I am sorry; I am a month off.

COMMISSIONER PIKE: On the question of consulting on the hydrogen bomb, obviously we haven't consulted with the British on this matter of the hydrogen bomb. Frankly, I was probably being a little bit cagey on that. But you know under this present Act we have not.

QUESTION: Why do you say "obviously we haven't?"

COMMISSIONER PIKE: Because you will remember, the agreement last year between us, the State Department, Defense, the Joint Committee and so forth, that we would go no farther than the existing arrangements in interchanging information without complete agreement.

QUESTION: Would it be considered interchanging information if you tried to milk a British scientist of something that he might know that would help you?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I don't know. I am not a member of the scientific fraternity.

QUESTION: If you gave a cigarette in return or something like that?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: There was a time when you could say that if you had three or four scientists and you had three or four bottles of beer, you either had a new reactor or a new bomb come out of the evening. Scientists like to talk and drink beer, I guess.

QUESTION: Getting back to ship reactors, you made a speech last night -- and I read a news item which quoted you as saying that first land-based prototypes will be completed this year.

COMMISSIONER PIKE: That was bad reporting. I didn't say that, although I hate to say I was misquoted. You mean when I was talking at Greensboro, North Carolina?

QUESTION: Yes.

COMMISSIONER PIKE: What I did say is that we hoped construction on one of them might start late this year or early next, and that the other one would probably be somewhat slower, and that construction on it would be completed in a year to 18 months after we started.

QUESTION: I thought that was probably it.

COMMISSIONER PIKE: The boy who was reporting that had a terribly tough deadline and ran out before I got through with my line of mixed corn and ham, so perhaps he was hurried a little bit.

QUESTION: Mr. Pike, is there anything either within the Commission or on the Hill about reorganizing the Commission itself to either streamline it or simplify its operations?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I don't know. I think perhaps the first thing we ought to do is to get a full Commission. That

is not in our hands. Then perhaps we ought to have some life to look forward to. We have seven weeks, I think, now, before our terms run out.

Certainly the boys may be dreaming up some overall recommendations. I don't know about them. I suggest that no such thing as that is going on.

QUESTION: Mr. Pike, what will the Commission's attitude be if the United Electrical Workers wins the bargaining elections, that is, become bargaining agents at the GE plants of the Commission.

COMMISSIONER PIKE: Just what it has been. They can't have any organization in the area where we operate, and they can exercise no disciplinary action over our employees. That doesn't mean, as you know, that a UE member can not work there, after he has been investigated and has a thorough clearance, but there can be no union organization within that shop.

QUESTION: You mean no union at all?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I mean no UE. That was your question, I believe.

QUESTION: Yes, 1t was.

QUESTION: Mr. Pike, on the variety of weapons, you asked to stop there. There is one question. Disregarding the possible use of radio-active materials, could you say whether there is any atomic weapon that is not correctly described as a bomb?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I don't think I can. The minute we get over in the other fellow's territory -- no, I don't think I had better. What worries me is that in the last several months, since the television leak, if you want to describe it as that, there has been a great tendency to talk more and more, of getting closer to the techniques of weapons.

We have to remember that the weapons' use and so forth range in the top-most of top secret just as the rate and scale and stockpile and so forth. So long as that is the attitude, I had better not talk about it.

QUESTION: In view of the fact that just about a year ago there was considerable talk in the Commission that a

large part of its staff was tied up on the Hill instead of making bombs, can you tell us whether the production is better today than it was a year ago?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: Frankly, I felt pretty proud of this organization. After two or three months of pulling the staff back and forth from here to the Hill and from the outlying centers to Washington and back again, so that they were obviously disturbed, I see no tangible effort of a letdown. I think it is a surprisingly good organization. I used to have to appraise corporate organizations for investment purposes and I have seen many a corporate organization that had 25 or 50 years to build up that couldn't have stood up as well under a series of troublesome incidents like that, as this one has.

I had better not do any measuring, but the effect, the deleterious effects are nowhere near what a vivid imagination, even my own limited imagination, would have expected. I went around in the fall with the idea of sort of patting people on the back and lending my shoulder for a little crying spell here and there in case anything like that would be going on. I had only been out three or four days until I found that the boys were needling me, trying to cheer me up. So I thought that I need not have taken the trip. It was very, very encouraging. This is a good operating organization.

QUESTION: Do I gather from that there was no important or appreciable sag in your operations?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: That is the way it seems to me. I think it is very, very good.

QUESTION: Mr. Pike, has it ever occurred to the organization to make an estimate of what it would look like or how much it would cost per year if we were not making atomic weapons?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: No, I don't believe that would be very fruitful. If you look at our budget figures, you will find that our principal expense is in making fissionable material. My own guess is that we would be making fissionable material for future power use anyway. And as you know, the swing from one to the other and back again is always perfectly feasible. Obviously, there would be some things directly applied to weapon gadgetry that would not be spent, but it wouldn't be anywhere near the large proportion a fellow would think. It is one of those iffy questions that would bother

the deuce out of me. An almost completely different atmosphere would have to obtain in order for that to be a serious question. I have real trouble in putting myself in that frame of mind.

QUESTION: Since there seems to be no industrial interest in the production of atomic power, and --

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I think that is a false premise. You might be interested, for instance: Several of us were with a group of industrial research people in Westchester County two or three weeks ago. I think there were about 120 representatives of our foremost American companies which have research laboratories from medium-size to very big.

During one of the talks, one of the members of this group said, "Two years ago, I think it was, we were together, and of the 100 and some of us here only three of us were making any use of atomic energy. I would like to know how many now are making any use of it." About 55 or 60 hands went up.

Of course, this referred more particularly to the use of radioactive isotopes, the elements, the atoms. But the interest is there. But let's be clear on this. On this power thing all previous advances, major advances of power, have hit such inefficient competition that they have immediately gone to work and made a profit for their users. This went to steam, to electricity, to automotive power on the roads, and perhaps in the air.

To get the kind of power that we have been talking about, which is the usual thing which sticks in the public mind, you won't have anything that is of any practical use until you have got something that is as good as or better than what is already the most efficient and cheapest power producing mechanism in the world, and I think, in general, we have the cheapest power. Perhaps some people have a little better hydro job here and there, but overall, we have the cheapest power in the world.

So that no company, no matter how interested it is, can afford to spend its own money -- especially when you are thinking in volumes of 20 million dollars to 40 million dollars for experiments -- as investments at this time on these experiments.

Obviously however, in the overall interest of the American people it has got to be done. You have to go through this period to see whether you can answer these questions or I think it would be important to come out with a final answer that you couldn't do it. It wouldn't be a very pleasant thing. If we can't do it, probably nobody else can. Let's say a man was going to put a power plant in St. Louis, Missouri. He can say, "I am looking at coal, oil, gas; I am looking at steam turbines, or some other thing, and in there I am putting as a possible competitor atomic energy." Until he can say that, "that necessarily or naturally falls in there, among the competitors that I am going to ask to get at this thing," you haven't got what you could call investment, in the American sense, in a competitive profit-making job. corporation would be a fool to do it, and a government would be a fool not to do it, to get somehow over the hump and not first to see if we can't get something that is just fair, to make it stand up and go around, but something that will stand up with other methods of making power.

Here's where you are fortunate, as you often are, in having a special kind of use where the cost of the power isn't a major factor, like this Navy thing.

They can try it out in service and stand a high cost in order to obtain other objectives that seem important to them.

QUESTION: You don't suggest that you are going to get a sort of economic test out of the ship reactor.

commissioner pike: No. But I do say that you will have something for actual use in the hands of a customer and you might enswer questions somewhat earlier, whereas otherwise it would take a lot longer. As you know, the automobile companies very naively thought for many, many years that they could subject new models to harder tests than their customers, and they find every year that they are wrong. The customer is the final fellow who tells you whether you have a good design or not. That is another reason I say we are lucky to have a customer, to get one of these out, say in a submarine, and after four or five trips around I'll bet that they will come up with some things that the designers hadn't thought of and couldn't possibly have thought of until it had gone into actual use. That is what I'm driving at.

QUESTION: What I was trying to get to was that if atomic bombs are outlawed, there would still be need, or an apparent need, for a large atomic energy operation in this country?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I would think so, yes. That would be my belief.

QUESTION: Do you have any comment at all on Dr. Bacher's assertion in his well known speech that when manufacturers were charged with making an H-Bomb, it called for a sacrifice in the manufacture of fissionable material?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: Dr. Bacher is a scientist. I would hate to tangle on that ground. Maybe Harry Smyth can feel more equal to the occasion.

COMMISSIONER SMYTH: Let me see how I can put it. I think Dr. Bacher, in his speech, outlines the basis for his conclusion, doesn't he?

QUESTION: That is right. He takes neutrons either way. If you use them for tritium you haven't got them for fissionable material. And you can't use the tritium for power.

COMMISSIONER SMYTH: I would say Dr. Bacher's speech was self-contained, so to speak, and I wouldn't want to improve on it.

QUESTION: You mean you are not saying whether or not he is correct or not?

COMMISSIONER SMYTH: I think my comment was a sufficient one.

QUESTION: The mere fact that one has priority over the other one would indicate that one is suffering over the other.

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I'm glad you are taking this one.

QUESTION: You say it is self-contained. That doesn't answer the question as to whether or not he is correct or not.

COMMISSIONER SMYTH: Mr. Pike already suggested that Dr. Bacher is a fairly competent man in this field.

QUESTION: Can Dr. Smyth, or anyone else, give us any progress report on those hornets in Brookhaven that were supposed to concentrate the barium that was floating around?

COMMISSIONER SMYTH: I am afraid that I can't. I had forgotten all about the hornets, to tell you the truth. I am dealing with some other kind of hornets.

COMMISSIONER PIKE: I guess they do concentrate the barium. I don't know yet what it is to prove.

QUESTION: I read your report, that is why I asked the question.

COMMISSIONER PIKE: It is an interesting fact. Whatever it means, I don't know. Maybe Gordon knows.

COMMISSIONER DEAN: I understand they are using them. That is all I know.

COMMISSIONER SMYTH: I haven't been up to Brookhaven since the Joint Commission.

QUESTION: Mr. Pike, some time ago on a radio interview you used the word "probable" in connection with the hydrogen bomb. Today you say it is in the lap of the gods. Does that represent a change in your --

COMMISSIONER PIKE: No. "Probable" represents more sense, perhaps some greater sense of responsibility, in my thinking.

QUESTION: Is "probable" too strong a word now?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: Somewhere between "probable" and "possible."

COMMISSIONER DEAN: When you said it was in the lap of the gods, you didn't try to deify the Commission, did you?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: No, sir, I certainly didn't want to put us in that position. I was trying really to interpret to myself the reaction of various scientists of great eminence who know something about this thing. I think you will remember Mr. Millikan's comment about one in a hundred. Perhaps on the other end of the scale is a fellow perhaps not equal in historical eminence. I would interpret his guess as say three out of four. Some other people would say fifty-fifty. I am trying somewhere to get a consensus. I would say somewhere between "probable" and "possible" is the best I can come to it.

QUESTION: Mr. Pike, I didn't get that. What were you saying?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: Somewhere between "probable" and "possible" is about what it seems to me.

QUESTION: Of what?

COMMISSIONER PIKE: Of success on the hydrogen bomb.

QUESTION: Thank you very much.

(Thereupon at 11:08 a.m. the press conference closed.)

### ....dum • UNITED S1

Director, FBI

SAC, New York

**FOOGAST** SUBJECT:

ESPIONAGE-R

The following information, obtained as a result of the physical surveillance made on VOSEPH ARNOLD ROBBINS, Was, is being submitted to the Bureau as a matter of interest.

On 4/16/50, a Sunday, ROBBINS and his wife met an unidentified man and woman on the southwest corner of Central Park West and Central Park South (Columbus Circle, New York). ROBBINS and his wife chatted with this couple for a few minutes after what appeared to be a casual meeting. The woman somewhat resembled Mrs. ROBBINS and may have been her sister or other relative.

A surveillance on the unidentified man revealed that he proceeded by subway to the address 56-66 Rockaway Parkway, Brooklyn, an apartment building. A discreet inquiry at that address revealed that ROBBINS' contact probably was Dr. H. J. GREEFFIELD, an optician, with an office at 5 Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn. The New York indices are negative on GREENFIELD.

On 4/28/50, a Friday, ROBBINS left work shortly after 5:30 P.M. at 101 Park Avenue and was observed to meet his wife outside the building. They proceeded directly by subway to the address 2530 Holland Avenue, Bronx, which address they entered. In walking from the subway to that address, ROBBINS and his wife indicated that they might be unfamiliar with the neighborhood and the location of 2530 Holland Avenue. Since this is a large apartment house, and in the interests of discretion, ROBBINS and his wife were not followed into the address and the identity of the person or persons with whom they visited has not been determined to date. The New York Office will continue to be alert for any further personal contact by ROBBINS with that address or any letter to him from that address which would identify the person with whom he was in touch

DEFECTION PROCESS On Saturday, 5/6/50, while under surveillance, ROBBINS and his wife left their apartment at 5501 14th Avenue, Brooklyn, and proceeded by subway to the Union Square area in Manhattan where they were observed to enter the address 147 Fourth Avenue, an office building, at about 2:00 P.M. elevator operator under suitable pretext resulted in the determination that Inquiry of the ROBBINS and his wife had entered the offices of the Union Square Optical Services Inc., which firm is the subject of Bufile 100-301042. It is noted that the firm is a known mail drop for the Communist Party. Also noted is the factorial the elevator operator advised that after ROBBINS and his wife entered the of the Union Square Optical Service. Inc. the door that the door tha of the Union Square Optical Service, Inc., the door was locked, which he considered unusual, despite the fact that it was a Saturday afternoon, and he also

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Letter to Director NY 65-15136



stated that a few minutes after ROBBINS and his wife had entered there, three other individuals whom he neither described nor identified, entered the office after which the door was again locked. After leaving this address ROBBINS and his wife proceeded home and at the subway station near their home ROBBINS was observed to buy a copy of the "Worker."

The above information constitutes the only additional activity of ROBBINS not heretofore reported which has been developed as a result of physical surveillances. It is noted that other than his membership in the IWO, his signing of the SCHAPPES petition and his obtaining of signatures for CACCHIONE, ROBBINS was not known to engage directly in any Communist activity. It would now appear, however, that in addition to the aforementioned activities, ROBBINS may now be engaged in Party activities and particularly his association with the Union Square Optical Service, Inc., would at least strengthen the possibility of his being identical with the unknown subject, Was



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

<del></del>	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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 ich to : Director, IBI

DATE: Nay 10, 1950 -

BROM , SAO, New York

RS

61761

SUBJECT: FOOCARE

In connection with a review of the activities of JULES ADROHLEN, Was. INTERNAL SECURITY-C, it is noted a highly confidential informant advised the New York Office that EDRCHIEN was acquainted with one ABRAHAM S. ENDLER whose description, as furnished in Philadelphia letter of 1/9/47 in the KORCHIEN case, is as follows:

Place of Birth:
Height:
Weight:
Eyes:
Hair:
Complexion:
Occupation:
Marital Status:
Children:

Past Imployments:

O'I CO TAINED

33 (born 8/19/16)
New York City
5'9"
170 lbs.
Blue
Black
Salloy
Chemist

Married, wife PRISCILLA FNDLer-PAUL M. ENDLER, born 5/5/41
SHEILA ENDLER, born 5/14/45
1940 - Frankford Arsenal
Philadelphia, Pá.

1942 - A. Mazie & Son 140 South 8th Street Philadelphia, Pa. 3/43 - Naval Ordnance Laboratory

Navy Yard Washington, D.C.

6/43 - Bethlehem Fairchild Shipyard Baltimore, Karyland 8/44 - Consolidated Machine & Design Company, Inc.

9 East 59th Street New York, N.Y.

It is requested that the Baltimore and Vashington Field Offices attempt to obtain photographs of ENDLER at the above employments and forward same to Bureau, Boston and New York in order that they may be exhibited to FUCHS and the HEINEMANS.

cc - Baltimore

- Boston

- Philadelphia

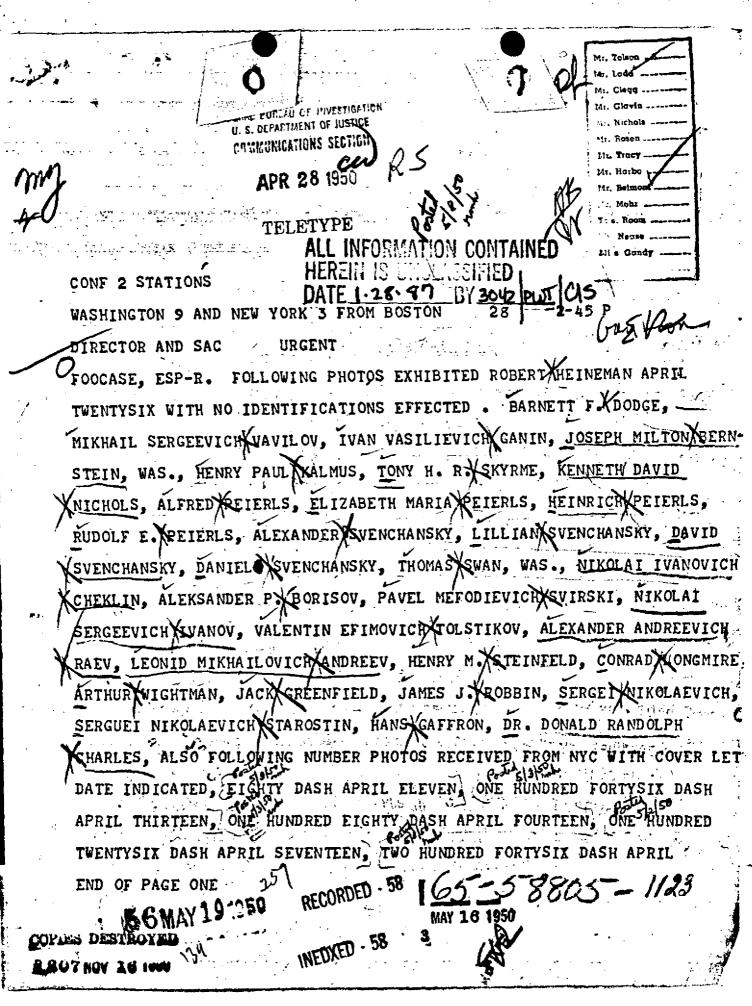
- Washington Field

JEK:IM 65-15136

56 MAY 19 1950

; \*\* 165-58805= 1/22 MAY 16 1950





PAGE TWO

NINETEEN, ALL CURRENT YEAR. ON APRIL TWENTYSEVEN DR. ROLLINS K.

WADLEY ADVISED KRISTEL HEINEMAN SHOWS SIGNS OF RECUPERATION UNDER

PERSONAL AND CONTINUED TREATMENT BY DR. EARL K. HOLT. HADLEY STATED

THAT IT WOULD BE BENEFICIAL TO OUR EFFORTS AND HIS IF WE DISCONTINUED

INTERVIEWS WITH KRISTEL HEINEMAN PRO TEM. HADLEY STATES IF IMPROVEMENT

CONTINUES IN NEXT TWO WEEKS AS IN PAST WEEK, A PRODUCTIVE INTERVIEW

SHOULD BE HAD ON MAY ELEVEN NEXT. HADLEY STATED IF WE DESIRED INTER
WIEW EARLIER BECAUSE OF SOME SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES, IT COULD BE HAD.

WHILE PRESENT TREATMENT IS BEING GIVEN, SHE IS ALLOWED NO VISITORS.

HADLEY REITERATED PREVIOUS STATEMENT THAT BUREAU INTERVIEWS THUS FAR

HAVE NOT IMPEDED OR RETARTED RECOVERY. INVESTIGATION CONTINUING.

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NY BS R-3 NYC

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oc: Mr. Belmont

Office Memorandum • united states governmen

TO : Director, JBI

SECKET

DATE: April 7, 1950

FROM :

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: FOOCASE

ESPIONAGE - R

There is being transmitted herewith a 100 foot role of 16mm film. The first 18 feet include shots of JOSEPH ARNOLD ROBBINS. The next scene is a movie of EUGENE LOUIS FISHER and the remainder of the film is movies of Euregu personnel.

This is being submitted so that the Bureau might make it available to sources abroad. SECRET

Inclosure (1)

TVZ:MRV 65-15136

EX-125 RECORDED - 19- A

REGISTERED MAIL

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Legal Attache,

J. Right Hoover, Director. Pederal Bureau of Investigation

#woject: POOCASE PSPIONAGE : HOLD

Enclosed herewith is a partial roll of 16 mm. film, the first eighteen feet of which include pictures of Joseph Arnold Robbins, The remainder of the roll pictures Engene Louis Fisher, also a suspect for the unknown subject,

If at all possible, it is requested that these mevice de displayed to Fache in an effort to identify or eliminate these

SWABIDON

Declassily on:

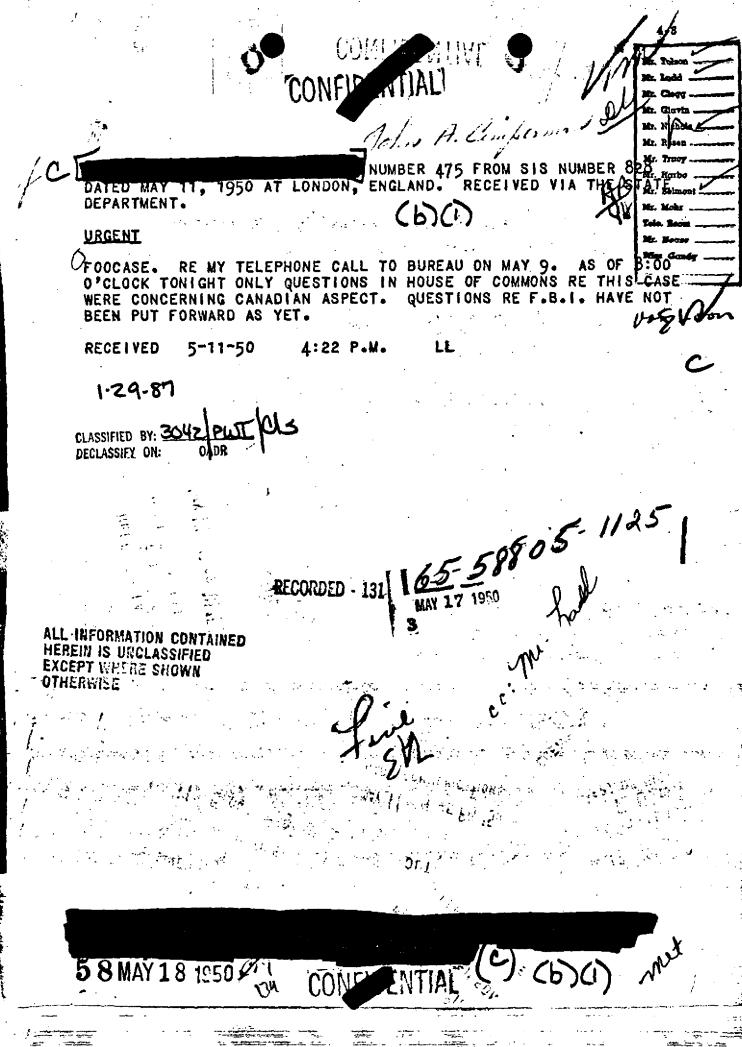
Example from ODS, Category 2

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CC: Foreign Service Desk



UNITED ST. DATE: May 11, 1950

SAC, Indianapolis ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

ESPIONAGE - R

HEREIA IS UNCLASSIFIED

Relet from New York dated May 3, 1950.

" And a transfer of the second of the Mr. WILLIAM LOWERY, Executive Secretary of the Hammond, Indiana Chamber of Commerce, advised that GEORGE V. MALMGREN was vice president of the Graver Tank Company, East Chicago, Indiana several years ago. He is not presently connected with the company at East Chicago but LOWERT is of the opinion that he is connected with the company at its office in Chicago, Illinois, located at 322 South Michigan Avenue. LOWERY stated that MALMCREN never lived in Indiana and it was his opinion that he resided in Chicago. It is noted that there is a GEORGE V. MAIMGREN residing at 10323 South Bell, Chicago, Illinois. 

Since MAIMGREN never resided in Indiana and is now probably employed in Chicago, it is suggested that the Chicago Office cover the lead set/ forth in the New York letter. ....

The directories in Gary, East Chicago, Whiting and Hammond, Indiana, do not mention a lawyer by the name of PRAGER. Since this man was reported to be a patent attorney, the Martindale-Hubbel Law Directory was reviewed. It is noted that in the 1950 edition the name BENJAMIN. PRAGER is listed. He was born in 1907, was graduated from the school of law, Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and practices at the Chandler Building, Washington, D. C. This individual is possibly the PRAGER who was the patent attorney for Graver Tank Company.

CWG:mlk 65-2060 ·

Chicago New York Washington Field

56MAY 191951



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
	Deleted under exemption(s) with no segregable material available for release to you.
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
	Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.
<u>-</u>	Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).
2	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
	For your information:
Ū <b>≥</b>	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: $65-58805 \qquad 4/25/50$

XXXXXX

Office Memo JITED STA Director, FBI SAC. Boston

April 26, 1950

SUBJECT:

FOO CASE ESPIONAGE - R

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED** 

Reference is made to Buffalo letter to the Bureau with copy for Boston dated April 11, 1950, and enclosing for Boston a copy of "The Interpres." The latter is the centennial edition of the annual published by the University of Rochester and is the property of a contact of the Buffalo Field Division.

The photograph contained therein of ORRINGTON E. DWYER was exhibited to both ROBERT and KRISTEL HEINEMAN in an effort to effect an identification, with negative results.

The above-described yearbook is being furnished Buffalo by registered mail herewith.

cc - Buffalo (Enclosure) - REGISTERED MAIL

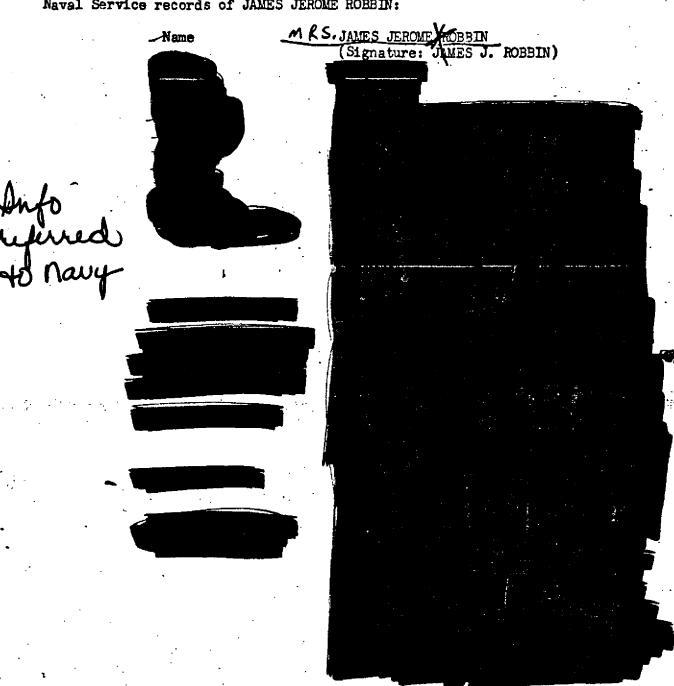
65-3319

MAY 15, 1950

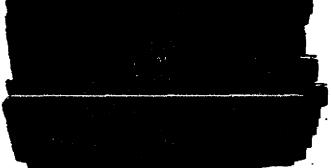
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The following physical description was contained in the Naval Service records of JAMES JEROME ROBBIN:



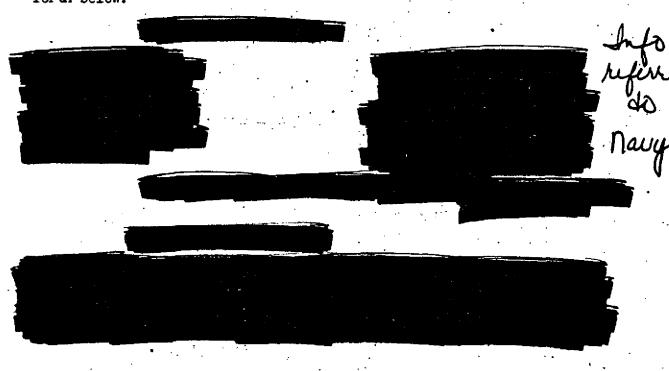
Info referred Navy

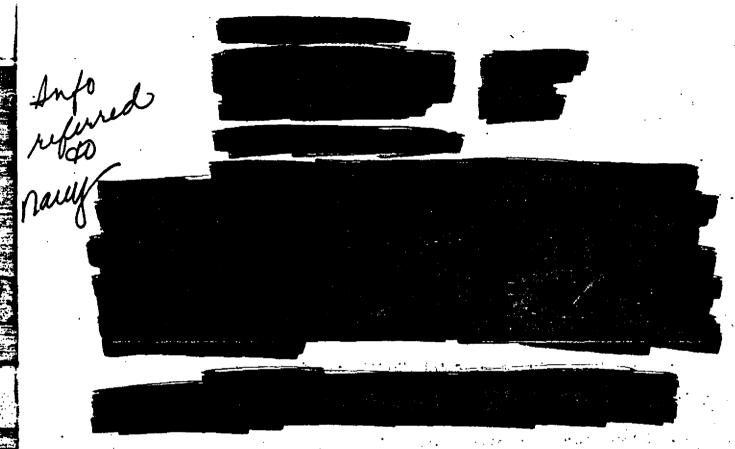


Photograph

Copies made of photograph of ROBBINS maintained in this Navy Service Record. Four copies are being forwarded to Bureau, Boston and Indianapolis, and four copies retained by New York Office.

Other background information concerning RCBBIN'S activities while in the U.S. Navy, as contained in his havy Service Records, is set forth below:





As requested in Indianapolis letter to Bureau, 4/8/50, two copies of this report are being forwarded to Indianapolis, since ROBBIN is the subject of a security investigation in that office (Indianapolis file-100-8829)

### ENCLOSURES

BUREAU - 4 photos of JAMES JEROME ROBBIN.

BOSTON - " " " " " " " "

INDIANAPOLIS - " " " " " " "

- PENDING-

### LEAD PAGE

BOSTON

## At Cambridge, Mass.

Will exhibit ROBEIN'S photo to KRISTEL and ROBERT HEINEMAN.

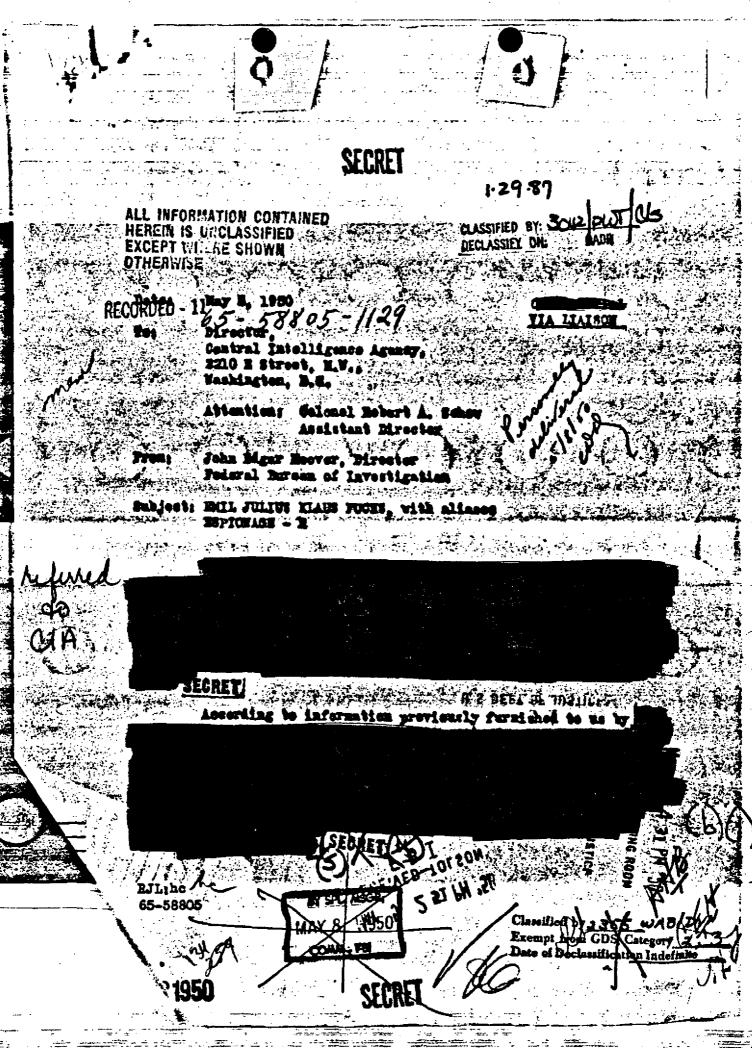
### REFERENCE:

Bufile 65-58805
Report of S.A. W. Rulon Paxman, 4/10/50.
Indianapolis letter to Bureau 4/8/50.



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

<del></del>	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.					
	Deleted under exemption(s) with no segregable material available for release to you.					
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.					
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.					
	Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.					
	Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).					
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	For your information:					
Q	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  65-58805-/129					

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SECRET

It is believed that the above will ensure your inquiry in this matter, and it might also be pointed out that Fuchs apparently was attached to an MGB network while in the United States.

**(S)** 

(100-342972-570 X

SECRET

FEDERAL BUREAU OF	INVESTIGATION
Room 5744	<b>9</b>
A Page Commence of the	్ట్ కళాశాహి
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TO:Director	
Mr. Ladd	Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg	Mr. Lodd
Mr. Glavin	Mr. Clogg
Mr. Harbo	Mr. Glovia
Mr. Nichols	Mr. Highele
Mr. Rosen	Mr. Roses
Mr. Tracy	Mr. Trucy
Mr. Belmont	Mr. Embe
Mr. Mohr	Mr. Belmant
Mr. Carlson	Mr. Mohr
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Clyde Tolson

Office Memoria lum · united s

UNITED S GOVERNMENT

TO

MR. TOLSON

DATE: May 6, 1950

FROM :

L. B. WICHOLS

SUBJECT:

O Forcase

David Lawrence called me on Friday morning, May 5, and suggested that I get his column in the New York

Herald-Tribune and that he would call back. Subsequently he did call back. I told him that I had read the column. There was no comment that we could make. He stated that he purposely did not mention our name because he had gotten his entire story up on the Hill; that he had not pointed out in the story that the conditions imposed might be such that the FBI could not comply. I told him that obviously there was nothing we could say at the moment even for his personal information and guidance. He wondered if strong protests had not been made. He told me that he had been given the understanding that some of the Senators had expressed concern. I asked if he had talked to Brien McMahon. He stated that he had. It is quite obvious as to the source of Lawrence's story.

Lawrence, incidentally, stated that he felt the Director's speech in New York was outstanding and that he was going to give it further dissemination in his U.S. News Reports on Monday.

LBN:mb

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Office Men GOVERNMENT TO MR. TOLSON DATE: May 5, 1950 FROM L. B. NICHOLS FUCASE SUBJECT: Today the following members of the press called in regard to the story that appeared in the press today that the FBI had been granted permission by the British authorities to interview subject Fuchs but that the permission was based on certain conditions which limited the access to subject Fuchs. Mr. Eid, MBC Mr. Harris, Reuters London News Agency Mr. Hardcastle, London Daily Mail In each instance, the inquiry was answered with no comment. Mr. Ladd FCH: mb HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED RECORDED. 11 **D**70(a) 19 1950

THE DIRECTOR DATE: May 8, 1950 D. M. Ladd SUBJECT: ENIL KLAUS FUCHS ALL INFOR ESPIONAGE - 12 John Cimperman, Legal Attache in London, called on May 6 and advised that the news in London were carrying the statement indicating that the British have authorized the interview of Emil Klaus Fuchs and that drepresentative of Scotland Yard will be with the FBI on such an interview. He stated that one of the newspapers, "The London Star" in a gossip column, stated that the most likely person to conduct the interview would be Mr. John Cimperman, who was assigned to the Embassy in London. He stated that he had had a call from one of the local papers inquiring about the matter and he had made no comment. The Embassy has had a number of calls as to who would be making the interview and who would be coming over, and the Embassy had likewise answered all inquiries with a "No comment". DML2dad

266 1 19 1850 A

## British Offer of Limited Access to Dr. Fuchs Won't Satisfy FBI

Case Still Is Sore Point Between Two Countries: Some Angles Mysterious

> By John M. Hightower Associated Press Staff Writer

Britain reportedly has proposed to give FBI agents limited access to Dr. Klaus Fuchs, Russia's ex-ace atom spy, now serving a 14-year sentence in London for violating the Official Secrets Act.

It appears doubtful that the FBI will consider limited access to

British Agreement in Give U. S. Fuchs Data Reported.

Fuchs sufficient for its avowed purpose of probing to the bottom of the atomic spy situation dramatized by the arrest and conviction of Britain's A-bomb scientist,

There is no doubt, however, that the Fuchs case remains a sore point in British-American relations and continues to block all progress toward reviving the wartime atomic partnership which those two countries and Canada shared.

#### British Cleared Him,

It was as a result of that collaboration that Fuchs same to this country to work with other scientists éléared by the Butish government during the war-and helped to produce the atomic homb even while informing Ruswas going on. He made another trip here seout two years after the war.

These facts plus Fuch's subsequent agrest, confession and conviction in Britain—lie is an expatriate German-shook the vere foundations of American-Britisk co-operation on any future atomic partnership.

The FBI, according to information which came out at the time. had a hand in breaking the Fuch's case, but after the original facts were developed, chiefs of the American security force evidently felt they were apt sure of obtaining all the information necessary from Puchs to give leads on

cossible other Russian spies.

THE EVENING STAR Washington, DC

5/35/50

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1.29-87 BY3042 PUT

(Continued From First Pake.) quiries on these developments th a refusal to answer any luestions, at least on the record. The nearest approach to official comment came when certain informants who asked to remain unidentified said that "as of now!" the British and Americans working on the case are co-operating,

Officials do not deny, however, that there are some mysterious angles to the Fuchs incident. One is the fatilure to date of British and American police to come up with any more arrests although it was widely predicted several months ago that the capture of Fuchs would pull the plus on a whole spy system.

Another mysterious aspect the case may set an airing in Parliament soon. The Canadian Government told its Parliament last week that at the time of the Canadian spy trial the name of flichs had been found in a noteok with those of four ot er litons and that the British Gynment was notified.

The British Government has now been asked by a member of Parliament to explain wha was one about the four others

Wanted Free Talks With Him. In addition to requesting full information from the British on the case, therefore, it appears today that the United States had also asked for the right of unrestricted access of its agents to Fuchs with full opportunity to question him on his operations and connections

The British apparently were reluctant to accede to this request for reasons which do not show on the surface. But they now reportedly have informed the American Government that FBI agents can question Fuchs under certain conditions. These conditions are not known outside 📶-

cial quarters.
The British Embassy, the Sate
Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation itself met all

(See FUCHS, Page A-3.)

enclosure

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There is no double, however that the Monte or continue to the point in British-American ions and continues to block all progress toward reviving the waratomic partnership

It was as a result of that collabpration that Fuchs came to this country to work with other scientists cleared by the British government during the war—and helped to produce the atomic bomb even while informing Russian Communist agents of what was goling on. He made another trip here about two years after the war.

These facts plus Fuch's subsequent arrest, confession and conviction in Britain—he is a former patriate German—shook the very Youndations of American-British cooperation on any future atomic partnership.

The FBI, according to information which came out at the time. had a hand in breaking the Fuchs' case. But after the original facts were developed, chiefs of the American security force evidently felt they were not sure of obtaining all the information necessary from Fuchs to give leads on possible other Russian spies.

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Tele. Room

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Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation itself met all inquiries on these developments with a refusal to answer any ques tions, at least on the record. Thi nearest approach to official com ment came when certain informants who asked to remain unidentified said that the British and Americans work ing on the case are cooperating.
Officials do not deny, however

that there are some mysterious angles to the Fuchs incident. One is the failure to date of British and American police to come up with any more arrests although it was widely predicted several months ago that the capture of Fuchs would pull the plug on hole spy system.

Times-Hera

Wash. Post

MR. TOLSON

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED TE: May 6, 1950

By reference from the Director's Office, I talked to a Mr Ralph of the London Graphic Newspaper who called via transatlantic phone. He inquired whether the home office had been in touch with the FBI on the Fuchs case. I told him there was no comment. He stated that they heard two men were en route to England to question Fuchs. I told him there was no comment. He stated that a good contact of theirs in MIS had helped them on the story considerably and stated we were going over to see Fuchs. I told him there was no comment. He stated that they had heard the FBI was coming over to take Fuchs back to the United States for prosecution. I told him there was no comment. He asked if we had been in touch with the home office. I told him that there was no comment because any form of a contact would be handled by the State Department. He insisted that they wanted to cooperate and wanted the inside. I told him that we appreciated this but there still was no comment.

Shortly thereafter, taines of Reuters called and stated that they had a report that the home office had agreed to make Fuchs available for interview in view of pressure that had been brought to bear upon the British government by a threat to cut off atomic information. I told Maines there was no comment. He wondered if we still had three Agents in London. I told him there was no comment. He asked a lot of other questions. told him still there was no comment.

On the afternoon of Way 5, Jack Adams of the Associated Press called me and asked if I had seen the David Lawrence story. I told him I had heard of it, but there was no comment. He stated that their State Department representative had ascertained that the British had agreed to let us interview Fuchs but had imposed certain conditions. He wondered if we would comply. I told him that we would not make any comment.

LBN:mb

ADDENDUM
LBN:LH May 8, 1950

Late on the afternoon of May 8 I asked Jack Adams, the AP correspondent who covers the building, to drop by my office. I had certain other matters which I discussed with him.

I then pointed out that I was wondering if he had heard whether the British had been leaking any information on the Fuchs case. He stated it was his understanding that the British were not saying a thing but that John Hightower, their State Department correspondent, had a pretty good fill in of what it was all about. He stated he did not know where Hightower was securing his information but did state he had good State Department sources. He stated that this, of course, was strictly off the record.

He then confided to me that his desk had informed him this afternoon to the effect that Scott Reston of the New York Times was getting ready to "hang one on" the AP in connection with the Fuchs case. He stated he did not know what they were talking about, nor did they have any further information. He asked me if I had any idea. I told him I did not have the slightest idea. I told him and emphasized the fact that our position had been one of strictly "no comment" as he very well knew.

I did tell him on May 5 when he called me that for his personal and off the record information negotiations had been in process but there was nothing that I could say.

In view of the conversation which I had with David Lawrence it was very obvious that the Hill has been informed on this.

LBN:LH

N. Storter

### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NEW YORK CITY FILE NO. 65-2060 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT REPORT MADE BY DATE WHEN REPORT MADE AT 4/1,2,3,4,5,7,10, 5/8/50 INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA BEVERLY E. PONDER (A) CHARACTER OF CASE Over Over ESPIONACE - R EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was. SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: ADMINISTRATIVE Photographs of JAMES J. ROBBIN obtained and submitted April 18, 1950. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED AT GARY, INDIANA DETAILS: Indianapolis Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, furnished Special Agent CHARLES W. GRUBB a photograph of JAMES J. ROBBIN taken May 29, 1949 while ROBBIN was sitting on a stage during a Progressive Party meeting featuring O. JOHN ROGGE. On April 1, 1950 a surveillance photograph was obtained as ROBBIN approached his jeep. On April 14, 1950 two surveillance photographs of ROBBIN were obtained as he departed from his home. Four copies of each of the four photographs were forwarded to the Bureau, Boston and New York on April 18, 1950. Inasmich as sixteen photographs were forwarded to the above offices, the enclosures in Indianapolis letter dated April 18 should have read sixteen rather than twelve photographs. -PENDING-COPIES DESTROYED R 207 NOV 16 1960 (5) Bureau 1 - Boston (info) 1 - New York (into) (05-15196) 3 - Indianapolis (cc. 100-8829

PROCESS THIS TONE BENEAL REPORT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE LOAKED TO YOU BY THE FBI AND ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE OF

Indianapolis 65-2060

#### INDEX TO INFORMANTS

Confidential Informant T-1

(b) (2) / (b) (7) (D)

REFERENCE:

Bureau file 65-58805
Bureau letter to New York City dated March 22, 1950
Indianapolis letter to Bureau dated April 18, 1950

Office Memorandum • United States Government

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: May 10, 1950

ROM

SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT:

FOOCASE ESPIONAGE - R (Bufile 65-58805) w

Rebulet dated May 3, 1950, advised that Dr. WARREN CHARLES JOHNSON, Chairman, Department of Chemistry, University of Chicago, should not be interviewed pending the results of the exhibiting of a photograph of HANS GAFFRON.

Rebulet advised that the Chicago Office should, upon completion of outstanding leads with respect to GAFFRON, submit a recommendation for an interview of GAFFRON in connection with this investigation and the investigation of JURGEN RUCZYNSKI.

Chicago letter to Bureau dated April 18, 1950, entitled "JURGEN KUCZYNSKI, wa. Juergen Kuczinski; ESPIONAGE - R" contains the recommendations of this office with respect to an interview of GAFFRON. These recommendations were submitted in connection with RUC report of SA W. RULON PAIMAN at Chicago dated April 18, 1950, in the KUCZYNSKI case.

cc: New York (65-15136) Boston (65-3304) 65-3394

WRP: ecs 65-3374 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED BY 3042 FUT US

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MDEXED : 11

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To: COMMUNICA

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MAY 13, 1950

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, MIST YORK

POOCASE, ESPIONAGE, R. REURIEL MAY INCLUE, LAST REQUESTING AUTHORITY
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