

Translation of original notes from KGB archival files by Alexander Vassiliev (1993-1996)

Translated by Philip Redko, reviewed and edited by Alexander Vassiliev and John Earl Haynes (2007)

[Pagination and formatting track the handwritten original notebook. Phrases in English in the original are *italicized*. Phrases that were transliterated from English to Russian in the original are in Arial font. Marginal comments in the left margin are chiefly page numbers from the archival file while those in the right margin are Vassiliev's topic designations, his own comments, or notes to himself. Endnotes were added in translation.]

file 82702 v.1 "Enormous"

"Luka" c/t dated 24.11.41.

- p.25 The Amer. professors Urey (*Urey*) (Columb. U.), Bragg, and Fowler (*Bragg, Fowler*) are currently in London, where they are working on developing an explosive of enormous power they invented. They are currently working on the problem of adjusting the strength of this explosive so that an airplane would have time to fly a distance of over 200 miles after releasing it.
Information – from Doctor Conason (*Conason*¹), who was given the cover name "Invalid." "Invalid" found out about this from his friend, Davrun Wittenberg—Urey's chief assistant—who works on secret defense matters in NY. Wittenberg's wife—Sarah Merkon—used to belong to the CP; her mother is a CP member. "Invalid" spoke highly of W. and said that he is not one to exaggerate. Luka asks that W. be checked out via London. "Invalid" Wittenberg
- p.26 Request for information from London. Assumption that the substance in question is uranium-235. Verify through "Liszt." "Liszt" - Cairncross
- p.27 17.12.41 Vadim reported that the scientists Urey and Pegram had come to his country in connection with uranium-235 in November and returned in the second half of November. Liszt was unable to determine anything about the purpose of their visit. "Liszt" does not know anything about the arrival of Fowler and Taylor. Our assignment was delivered to Liszt.
- p.32 Report on a c/t dated 1.4.42 from NY
Maxim reports that "Chap" learned the following in conversation with an old friend of his, an instructor at Columb. U. named Clarence Hiskey (*Clarence Hiskey*):
Together with a group of prominent physicists and chemists at Columb. U., he is urgently working on a radioactive bomb. It is thought that this bomb will have enormous destructive power with a very large blast radius, possibly hundreds of miles long. Those who know about the bomb fear it could annihilate millions of people, which is why a large part of the work has to do with developing means of protection against the bomb. As of yet, no one knows what effect the sudden release of radioactivity will have on solid material such as cement, or how long this effect will last.
So many recent advances in the work have been made that scientists are ready to test the bomb in some vast, desolate area, which will have to be blocked off for hundreds of miles. The Germans are far ahead of the Americans in their work in this field. The Germans already have the ability to use the bombs, but fear that the large affected area will be inaccessible to them.
According to "Chap," Clarence Hiskey was born in Wisconsin and graduated from the university there as well. He joined the fellowcountryman organization in 1936, but it is not known whether he is still a member. According to fellowcountrymen's descriptions, he is a dependable man. At pres., he is an officer in the Army Reserves. His wife, who is Jewish, was expelled from the fellowcount. "Chap," Hiskey – "Ramsay"

organization b/c in college she had proven to be a gossip.

At the end of his conversation with "Chap," Hiskey had a sudden change of heart and started asking "Chap" not to divulge the content of their conversation.

Maxim intends to strengthen the connection between "Chap" and Hiskey in order to recruit the latter."

Ovakimyan's decision: To Cde. Kvasnikov. Discuss it with me.

p.34 C/t C – NY dated 5.4.42.

"The report, received from Hiskey, on the major work being done by the Americans on uranium-235 is accurate, although in many respects it exaggerates in terms of what has been achieved. They are working on the problem intensively in England, Germany, and the USA.

The question of using the energy of uranium for military purposes is of great interest to us. With regard to this question, we need the following information:

1. Isolating the main source of uranium energy—uranium-235—from uranium. The Americans' achievements in this regard. Laboratory and factory methods of isolation. Industrial equipment for the isolation process.
2. At what stage is the current research on using uranium energy in bombs?
3. Who is working on developing a shell for the uranium bomb, and where?
4. A means of detonating the uranium bomb, i.e. a primer.
5. Means and protective measures against uranium's radioactivity during production.
6. What information is available on the Germans' work on developing a uranium bomb, and in what way does their work have an advantage over that of the Amer-s, as H reports?
7. What information is available on the factory application of laboratory work on the uranium bomb?

p.51 Report on a c/t dated 7.12.42.

Charon reports that a certain Al. Marshak from Bransten's circle of acquaintance might be of interest: 37 years old, Jewish, works in the Genetics Dept. at the U. of California. He is described as being devoted to us and honest. M. believes he is related to the writer Marshak and is proud of this. M's parents lived in the south of Russia.

Marshak

He has professional ties to Lawrence's laboratory and to the physicist Oppenheimer. M. is supposedly in the know with regard to work on the cyclotron.

Oppenheimer

p.54 25.1.43 we replied to Charon that we are interested in Marshak, but that his family connection to the writer was not borne out. The neighbors have been cultivating Robert Oppenheimer since June 1942 & his recruitment does not seem possible.

p.69 Report by "Chap" on Clarence Hiskey. 28.3.42.

Hiskey

Residence: 49 West 76th St., New York City.

Occupation: Chemistry Instructor, Columbia University.

Background: Raised in the state of Wisconsin. Received education at the University of Wisconsin.

p.71 Translation: Joined the CP around 1936.

p.71 [Chap ran into H. on the subway. They invited him over. Because of his animosity towards H's wife, Ch. had avoided getting together with them, but now Ch.

p.69 *"But now, inasmuch as I was planning to enlist the next day and knowing that Hiskey was a reserve army officer I thought that perhaps he would have some influence in getting me into bacteriological warfare. With that in mind I called on them."*

p.70 Walking him to the subway:

"When I left to go home Hiskey decided to walk me to the subway. Our conversation on the way is what leads to the reason for this report.

It came about in this manner: Hiskey remarked: Imagine a bomb dropped in the center of this city which would destroy² the entire city. I scoffed at that but pricked up my ears because I have known Hiskey never to have been given to making spectacular and ridiculous claims. That – scoffed at him seemed to make him angry with the result that he said more than he intended to say.

There is such a bomb he stated very emphatically – I'm working on it. I asked him if it was a "death ray" or gas. He, still angry at my unbelieving tone, said it was a radio-active bomb.

Talking very rapidly now, he told me plenty: The essential points are as follows:

- 1. That the Germans were far ahead on this bomb.*
- 2. That his research, together with a number of the leading chemists and physicists, were working with desperate haste.*
- 3. The radio-active bomb has not been perfected in their laboratory but considerable progress has been made.*
- 4. The Germans may be advanced sufficiently to be ready to use it.*
- 5. That if desperate, the Germans may use it even before perfection has been reached.*
- 6. The big problem with this bomb is one of control. It is expected that this bomb will melt down buildings within a very large radius – perhaps even hundreds of miles. But radio-activity is still considerable of a mystery and there is no telling what properties the radio-activity suddenly released will impart to such stable substances as concrete – and how long this character will be imparted. In other words, Hiskey claims that the only reason the Germans have not as yet used the bomb is because they fear that a vast area will be made unavailable to them too.*
- 7. The scientists in the Columbia research lab have advanced far enough to be planning on trying it out in some vast desert area. Hundreds of miles will be blocked off.*
- 8. Much of the work consists of finding a defense for this bomb.*
- 9. A great fear exists among those who know of the bomb – it may truly destroy millions of people at a crack.*
- 10. It does not weigh more than a thousand bombs – that is, the bomb will need not weight more than that to do untold destruction.*

Hiskey was sorry he told me about this and swore me to silence. I said that I hoped the Soviets knew about this – he said he hoped so too."

p.72

Report by "Chap" from 24.04.42

"I had dinner with Clarence and his wife and spend the evening with them at their home.

At no time did Clarence bring up the subject of his work and following instructions, I did not mention the subject. The time previously that he discussed the thing with me, his wife was not present and so it may be that he did not mention it this time because his wife was present the entire evening. However I feel that he will not raise the subject again on his own volition. Chances are he regrets having done so in the first place.

Clarence asked me if I wanted to take a job on the project. I told him I would be interested and asked him about pay, etc. He said that he could get me in at once remarking that an opening existed in the bacteriological phase of this work. But then he reminded himself of my political background. He recalled that in my University days – at that time Clarence was one of the leading faculty Comrades – the underground – I was actively known as a Communist, that I was one of the organizers of the University YCL and that this information was down on paper in the University records. He went on to say that the FBI made a most thorough checkup of all workers on this project and that it would be dangerous for me, as far as the job was concerned, to face such an investigation. And in view of that he felt that perhaps it would not be good for him to recommend me inasmuch as if the FBI finds out my past then it will not look good for him.

He suggested that I apply for the job on my own. I told him I would think it over.

In reference to the work that I would be doing if I had the job, Clarence stated that I would not see the results. Only the leading personal get to see the results. He stated further that some 16 Universities were now taking up the problem of this particular radio-active bomb. (He just said "problem" – did not mention the word "bomb".)

p.40

Vadim from London 22.12.42.

[In a c/t from 19.12.41, Vadim gave a profile and detailed identifying data for "Edith's" friend – "Eric." (Bertel Broda).]

"Eric"

"The same report said that 'Eric' was being transferred to the central government laboratory on explosives in Cambridge. Recently, 'Edith' sent us a detailed report through Mary on the results and status of work on enormous, both in England and in the USA. 'Eric' had given her this report on his own initiative to pass to the fraternal. The materials will be sent out in the near future.

According to additional information that has been gathered, 'Eric'—who since Jan. 1942 has been Professor Halban's assistant in a special division (devoted to enormous) of the central laboratory on explosives in Cambridge—is completely informed about all the work being done on 'Enormous', both in England and in the USA, b/c he has access to Amer. materials on enormous that the English had received as part of an information exchange.

Vadim proposes to contract 'Eric', which, as 'Edith' said a year ago when discussing this matter, should not pose any difficulties b/c Eric is a longtime fellowcountryman who understands the need for such work. Eric almost always comes to see Edith at the end of the week and spends the weekend at her apartment." ["Eric" – a fellowcountryman with a long service record.]

p.77 Vadim letter from 10.03.43

["Eric's" note on Enormous was sent out on 10.01.43].

"Upon receiving your permission to contract 'Eric', we instructed 'Edith' to conduct a preliminary conversation with him and get him to agree to meet with our comrade.

During the conversation between 'Edith' and 'Eric', the latter was initially hesitant and said that he had to think about it and that he does not see any need to meet with someone, b/c he has already written down everything he knows about 'Enormous'. Later in the same conversation, 'Eric's' attitude changed, and he said that he hopes the person he meets will not be an Englishman, b/c English comrades are generally very indiscreet. And, in the end, once 'Edith' had told him that everything had been properly arranged, 'Eric' said that he would be happy to meet with our comrade.

The meeting was arranged on 24 January 1943 in an underground station, with the aid of distinguishing features and a password. 'Glan' went to the meeting.

'Eric' met 'Glan' cordially and carried himself with great ease and friendliness, although it was obvious that he was nervous. He carefully verified all of the rendezvous terms.

At the outset of the meeting, 'Eric' said that he had only been notified of the meeting the day before and therefore was unprepared for a serious discussion about 'Enormous'. Because 'Glan's' primary objective was to strengthen ties with 'Eric', obtain his direct consent to work with us, and determine

p.78 the course of this work, 'Glan' did not press him for information right away and instead set about achieving the aforementioned objectives. The first conversation with 'Eric' lasted over an hour and a half. As a result of the conversation, 'Eric' gave his full consent to work with us. During the conversation, nothing was called by its proper name, but 'Eric' knows who it is he agreed to work for.

With regard to work, we arranged with 'Eric' that he would systematically write us reports on the following issues:

- a) His laboratory's work on the problem of 'Enormous'.
- b) What is known about similar work in the USA?
- c) What is known about similar work in Germany?
- d) What is known about similar work in oth. Islanders' laboratories?
- e) The systematic coverage of departments and individuals working on developing the problem of 'Enormous'.

With regard to further meetings with 'Eric', it was stipulated that we would meet with him roughly once every 2-3 weeks.

[Information on work in England.]

p.79 "'Eric' reports that in their field of work, the Americans were significantly ahead. As part of a tech. information exchange, their laboratory receives bulletins from the Americans on the progress of work on 'Enormous' in America. Owing to the nature of his work, 'Eric' has access to these bulletins, and the info. he gives us reflects Amer. achievements in this field as well as English ones."

- p.37 Report on c/t C – London dated 28.11.42.
Vadim was instructed to take immediate measures to obtain additional material on uranium in connection with the echelon's interest in this matter and its intention to reach a decision of national importance in this regard. The material should cover scientific experiments that have been conducted over the past year and their results, as well as practical applications of the uranium problem for military purposes; in particular, the status of the construction of the plant. Vadim was ordered to begin work personally on identifying the station's resources for carrying out this assignment. Determine "Liszt's" resources from his previous place of employment. "Liszt"
- p.38 C/t 29.11.42 from London
[According to "Vernon's" report, three young scientists are leaving for Montreal to conduct work on nuclear fission. Their work will be overseen by Professor Chadwick, who is in England. These scientists are illegal fellowcountrymen. In view of this, Vadim proposed recruiting one of them with giving rendezvous terms in Canada.]
- p.87 C – To Maxim 1.7.43
"At the echelon it was decided that there was no need to bring 'Quantum' into our country. Therefore, we have to use him where he is. Quantum
- p.88 Since we know that a lot of work on 'Enormous' is being done in the USA, we would like to see 'Quantum' included in this work.
After informing him that it would not be advisable for him to go to the Sov. Union at the pres. time, persuade him that it would be more useful for him to stay in the USA and become involved in work at one of the places that interests us.
We have no information that work is being done on 'En-s' at the University of Cincinnati. If none is being done there, you will have to discuss with 'Quantum' the possibility of his getting a job somewhere else. Furthermore, it would be preferable if, formally, he did not enter this field on his own initiative, i.e., he should secure an invitation.
As an incentive to work, 'Quantum' can be given to understand that he may be paid according to the degree of importance of the information he is able to give us. He is short on money, and this factor should be taken into account."
- p.90 Letter NY – C dated 8.5.43.
[On "Enormous" – only "Quantum."]
"In order to establish definitively the results of his theoretical investigations into this problem, he was invited in April to the 'Factory' building, where he was interviewed by 'Twain' and 'Sergey'. The latter was introduced as Vasily Ivanovich Ognev, recently arrived from the Soviet Union, supposedly with instructions to meet with Quantum and find out what exactly he would like to report.
Initially, he refused to report his findings here altogether, and thought it possible to report them only in the Soviet Union,

grounding this in a desire to keep his findings secret and expressing distrust that we would preserve this secrecy and his connection with us. When asked if there was someone here, then, whom he could trust to receive his report on his current findings, b/c otherwise a trip to the Soviet Union would be out of the question, he agreed to pass materials only to 'Grandfather', in person.

[Because of a delay in Center's reply, did not give an opportunity to conduct a meeting between Q. and Grandfather. Now G. is heading home, and this combination is no longer possible. We will arrange to receive materials through "Grandfather's" deputy.

C – NY from 22.11.43

- p.106 ["Quantum" does not seem reliable. He is swayed only by money.] Quantum
- p.93 Plan for agent cultivation of "Enormous." 11.08.43.
 "Cultivating the 'E' problem should be considered the main priority of station chiefs' assistants working on the XY line in England and the USA in the upcoming period. [In E. – Glan; in the USA – Anton.]
 ["Eric" – at pres., the main source of info. on work being done on E., both in England and in the USA.] Eric
- p.96 Report on a c/t dated 22.10.43
 [Information obtained by Chap from Ramsay:]
 "To oversee work on the problem of 'E.', a committee was recently formed in the country, made up of five directors: a mechanical engineer, a physicist, a chemist ('Ramsay'), and a biologist, with the President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at its head and, as its base, the University of Chicago, where the work and equipment from Columbia U. are being transferred. For this purpose, a new laboratory building was built at the University of Chicago, and three old buildings were cleared out.
 'Ramsay' is leaving for Chicago, where it seems he will be director of operations. He was allotted 1.5 million dollars by the government and allowed to pick his own workers. On that last subject, 'R.' was given a special briefing on caution, meaning the possibility that their work could be infiltrated by agents from Germany or from us, or by fellowcountrymen. For instance, shortly after 'Ramsay' hired a certain Tom Silverberg, who was subsequently taken into the army, where he is currently studying at the Air Force school, an agent from Hut came to see 'Ramsay' and informed him that apparently Silverberg was one such agent (Silverberg is in fact a fellowcountryman) and that 'Ramsay' should be careful in his choice of assistants. 'Ramsay' offered 'Chap' to come work with him in Chicago on his recommendation. 'Ramsay' told 'Chap' the following about his position in the fellowcountryman organization: After moving from Wisconsin, R. did not get transferred to the University of Tennessee organization. Upon arriving in Tyre, Ramsay was paid a visit by Rose Olsen's husband, a fellowcountryman, who told R. that because of the great importance of his work, 'Ramsay' should stay away from fellowcountryman activities and conduct himself accordingly." (CP official policy? Agreement between Browder and FDR?)³
 Rose Olsen

- p.97 Excerpt from a letter from "Maxim" 1943 (most likely, 22.10.43) Echo
 "'Echo' is the secretary of the Control Commission of the State Fellowcountryman Organization in Tyre. In the past he recommended 'Informer' to us for work on the Polecats. Gave 2-3 people to the 'neighbors'. Regularly helps 'Sound' choose people; in particular, he gave him 'Antenna', along with a group on the XY line, and 'Marta' – to 'Hudson'. On instructions from the fellowcountryman leadership, he personally conducts work in the Polecat organization, where he has people of his own. 'Informer', 'Sound', and oth. people who know him describe him as a gifted, highly respected, and seasoned comrade. He wants to find some way to be useful to the USSR in war-time conditions. In his hands are concentrated the accounts and knowledge of secret fellowcountrymen, as well as people close to them in areas of the country that are important to us, and he can choose probationers from among them. We think it would be expedient to recruit him for our work in order to use his resources to choose the necessary people in the gov't apparatus, influential national socio-political groups, and in the press. In the future, make him into an illegal station chief on par with Sound. There are reasons to believe that 'Echo' will make a strong and solid station chief, capable of carrying out our work independently in illegal conditions. We need an office like this, analogous to Sound's, not only to expedite the selection of suitable people and step up work on obtaining polit. info. about the national gov't's foreign and domestic policies, but also to double-check (our weak spot) political info. coming from oth. sources. The issue of creating this office needs to be resolved now, because in light of Sound's special position, we are not fully insured against various complications. Obviously we intend to create this office little by little, as we furnish it with new people."
- p.98 C/t C – NY To Luka dated 28.10.43. [It is essential to find a good opportunity to plant someone into the U. of Chicago. The report on 'R's' new appointment is very interesting. Our candidate should be recommended by Chap. It would be dangerous to send Chap himself, b/c he might not pass Hut's check and only arouse suspicions about himself.] Ramsay
Chap
- p.104 C – NY from 22.11.43 Chap –
Of all the cultivations, the connection between Chap and Ramsay is the most interesting. Ramsay
- p.105 Plant 'Huron' with Ramsay through Chap. Huron is personally acquainted with employees at the U. of Chicago, including Fermi.] Huron
Fermi
- p.119 C – NY 29.01.44. "'Rest' was recruited by the neighbors in August 1941 on the recommendation of a senior worker of the fellowcountryman organization in Germany. He worked on an ideological basis. He did not receive regular pay from the neighbors. Occasionally, gifts were made. When offered a monetary gift, however, he would not turn it down." "Rest"

In accordance with an agreement between the Island and the Country, reached in the second half of last year, when a special delegation from the Island came to the Country, a number of leading scientific workers from the Island have moved to the Country, including Chadwick, Frisch, Oliphant, Peierls, et al. At the beginning of November, 'Rest' went there as well. According to some of our information, 'Rest', together with Peierls, should be working for the f.⁴ Kellex ...

- p.121 As an agent, 'Rest' is a major figure with considerable opportunities and experience in agent work, which he acquired over two years of work with the neighbors. Once you have determined his position in the Country and his opportunities at the initial meetings, you can immediately switch over to practical work receiving information and material."
- p.123 C – NY 29.1.44
 "Since it was learned during 'Chap's' trip to Canada that military intelligence openly considers 'Chap' an unreliable person, great caution should be taken in recruiting 'Chap' to work for us on 'En-s'. We do not object to his strengthening his ties with 'R', as we intend to take advantage of this relationship to plant our man with 'R'." "Chap"
- p.139 Report to Merkulov on work being done on "En-s" Feb. 1944. Put together by Ovakimyan and Graur.
 "Our agent cultivation of 'E-s' began at the end of 1941 on the basis of agent reports that had come in, stating that England and the USA were pouring their major scientific and material resources into solving the latest scientific problem of utilizing the internal energy contained in the nucleus of the uranium atom; specifically, using it for military purposes – to create a uranium bomb of enormous destructive power."
- p.140 The following people are involved in developing the agent project "En-s": "Rest," "Fogel," "Chap," "Eric."
- p.141 "Categorically forbid our operatives from holding meetings with 'Rest'."
 [Fogel is used without his knowledge through Antenna.] Fogel
- p.142 "'Chap' was recruited for our work in 1938; for the most part he performs the function of a courier; he has an uncompleted higher education, is a good friend of the Amer. scientist 'Ramsay',⁵ an instructor at Columb. U. who is involved in work on 'En-s' along with the scientific workers Urey, Dunning, Grosse, Wittenberg, Bute, et al.
 'Chap' and 'Ramsay' have had several conversations regarding the problem of 'En-s', in which 'Ramsay' has already given 'Chap' some info. on how work on 'En-s' is progressing; specifically, he said that he was now in charge of selecting personnel for work on 'En-s' at Columb. U. This allows us to use 'Ramsay' without his knowledge in order to plant our man through him on 'Chap's' recommendation.
 Despite friendly relations between 'Chap' and 'Ramsay', we cannot send Chap to cultivate Ramsay vis-à-vis matters pertaining directly to 'En-s', b/c Chap has been exposed before Amer. intelligence, which has him under surveillance.
 Therefore it is essential to use the following guidelines in working with Chap:
 1) Use Chap to plant our source 'Huron' with Ramsay. Chap

2) When carrying out this assignment, do not take the initiative before 'Ramsay' with questions on 'En-s'. Limit yourself with 'R' to friendly relations only, with the aim of having Chap use him without his knowledge to:

- a) obtain leads on individuals at Columbia U. who work on questions that interest us.
- b) shedding light on 'R-say' as someone who is of interest to us for the purpose of contracting him in the future.

'Huron' – Ph.D. in physics, employed at the 'U.S. Rubber' company in Detroit. Recruited for our work in 1943. Gave us a number of valuable company materials. Works on an ideological basis...

Huron

p.143 Of the leads we have, we should consider it essential to cultivate the following people: 'Chester' – Robert Oppenheimer, b. 1906, an Amer. Jew, secret member of the fellowcountryman org., a professor at the U. of California, works on 'En-s' in the field of rapid neutrons; he oversees the construction of the Califor. cyclotron. In view of the special significance and importance of the work he does, he is supposedly kept under special security, and as a result the fellowcountryman organization received orders from its center to break off relations with 'Ch.' to avoid his exposure.

Oppenheimer
(later "Yew")

'Ch.' is of great interest to us. The fact that he is a fellowcountryman, as well as his friendly attitude towards our country, gives us reason to expect that his cultivation will yield positive results.

According to our information, the neighbors have been cultivating 'Ch.' since June 1942. If 'Ch.' has been recruited by them, it is essential to make his transfer over to us official. If he has not been recruited, obtain all available materials on 'Ch.' from the neighbors and begin actively cultivating him through the means of approach available to us: 'Map', 'Jack', 'Lobus', and also begin cultivating 'Ch.'s brother – 'Beam', also a professor at the U. of California and a member of the fellowcountryman organization, though politically he is closer to us than 'Ch.'.

p.144 Note: "Beam" and "Lobus" are liable to be contracted. They have been checked out. Approval was given to recruit 'Beam' and cultivate 'Lobus' with the object of contracting him and placing him with 'Chester'.

Also: ["Sarin" – sr. assistant to Prof. Urey ("Elder"). Means of approach through "Invalid." According to unverified information, "Sarin" is a CP member. "Ramsay."]

"Sarin"
Ramsay

p.146 "In the interest of studying the progress of construction of a plant pertaining to the 'En-s' problem in the region of Knoxville, Tennessee and obtaining information in the future on the technological process, and in order to cover experiments being conducted at Camp "Y" in the region of Santa Fe, New Mexico, enact the following measures:

- a) Using 'Echo', take steps to plant group leaders and contract agents in Knoxville, Tennessee, 25 miles from the site where the factory is being built, as well as in the cities and settlements of Lexington, Bristol, Chattanooga, Nashville, and Ashville, situated near and around the city of Knoxville, where, in all likelihood, the engineering staff and main factory workers will be accommodated.

"Echo"

b) To work on the same problem at camp 'Y', located near Santa Fe and its surrounding settlements: Santa Rosa, Takumkari, Isletta, Trinidad, Alamos."

p.150 Report on c/t NY – C dated 25.2.44.

[Anton reported that he has received the first materials on "En-s" from "Rest." His own work. The next meeting is in three weeks.

"Rest"

Fogel gave an assembly blueprint for one of the sections of the plant.]

Fogel

p.152 C/t NY – C 6.3.44

"Anton reports that as a result of a cross-check that they conducted through 'Echo', they determined that 'Ramsay' has arrived at the Chicago fellowcountryman org., whose leader already knows about 'R-y'.

"Echo"

Ramsay

[Anton proposes:

1) informing 'Ramsay' through Echo and the Chicago organizer that he, R-y, will be called on by a trusted individual, whose purpose will be to learn about certain matters having to do with the work being done in his department. A password will be arranged with this person so that 'Ramsay' can identify him.

2) As this 'trusted individual' going to 'R-y', send Twain, whose mission will be to get a better sense of 'R.' and his resources in order to make a decision about recruiting him for our work. Twain can say that he is a local fellowcountryman.

3) The question as to whether it would be expedient to send 'Huron' to 'R-y' can be resolved only after we have determined 'R-y's' resources and his attitude towards us."

p.148 C – NY 15.2.44.

[Be very cautious when working with "Rest": 1) counterintelligence; 2) the neighbors who worked with him in the past are not known for their discretion.]

Rest

p.154 NY – C 22.3.44

[The instructions regarding work with "Rest" have been acknowledged. At the second meeting, "Rest" was asked to organize his material. At this meeting, Rest gave 50 pages of material. He promised to give production drawings. It is obvious that in their work with Rest, the neighbors did not guide him or report any evaluations of his materials.

Rest

Anton asks that he be given an assessment of each item of material and additional questions that arise around them.]

p.158 London – C 29.3.44.

["Eric" gave material on the design of an experimental atomic mechanism. The authors of the design are Leverett and Moore. The material was received from the Americans during an exchange. According to "Eric," the material includes all the necessary information to build a plant, and is exceptionally valuable. Presumably, the Chicago mechanism was built according to this design.]

"Eric"

- p.160 NY – C 8.4.44.
 [The intensive surveillance against Twain is continuing.
 Rest reported that on the Island, he gave a description of the general production scheme and was wondering what additional materials were required for this scheme. Rest was also wondering about the assessment of his material. May asks for a list of questions on En-s that interest us and take into account the materials that have been received by the neighbors. According to Rest, his work in the Country is deliberately limited, and info. is being withheld from him, despite the current agreement. Apparently, the work being done by Rest's group will come to an end in July, after which his people will not be able to remain in the country. Options: Either return to England or go to a special laboratory in New Mexico – camp.] Twain
 Rest
- p.163 NY – C 4.05.44.
 [We learned through Echo that Olsen is the regional leader of the fraternal in Chicago. His wife is also an active CP member. The station proposed that Echo take a letter from Olsen, and one of the operatives will meet with Ramsay with this letter.] Olsen
 Ramsay
- p.164 [Center agreed.]
- p.171 C/t NY – C 15.6.44.
 [On June 10th, the third part of a report on fluctuations and calculations was received from Rest.
 Rest reported that a definitive break had occurred between the Americans and the English because the English had built a large plant for isolating isotopes by means of diffusion. The Americans complained about this construction project to the English representative, because they see it as a direct contradiction to the spirit of the agreement on "En-s," which had been signed together with the Atlantic Charter.
 The leader of the Eng. group in Wash. is finalizing the details to move the operation to England. Given this state of affairs, Rest doubts it will be possible for him to remain in the USA without arousing suspicion. He estimates that he will have to leave in about a month and a half.] Rest
- p.176 NY – C 20.7.44
 [The letters for Ramsay were received from Rose Willen and from "Willy." Rose recommend the bearer of the letter as her friend and asks Ramsay to acquaint her friend with his work. Entrust the meeting with R-y to either Twain or Informer.] Olsen
 Ramsay
 Twain
 Informer
- p.176 C – NY 25.07.44.
 [Center objected: Informer – oth. assignments; Twain - under surveillance. Use Rose Olsen ("Phlox").] Olsen –
 "Phlox"

p.179 C – NY from 28.7.44 Processing of materials.

“The procedure you use to process materials from ‘Rest’ and ‘Fogel’, i.e., sending the materials after they have been retyped, significantly expedites their being put to use. However, there are glaring grammatical errors in the typescript. The most commonplace words are so badly distorted when they are typed up that one gets the impression that the person typing them has a very poor understanding of the Eng. language. To be fair, Rest’s manuscripts are rather difficult to make out, but this only forces one to be more attentive when working with them...”

p.190 C – NY 28.8.44.

“The fact that you received material on ‘En-s’ from a source unknown to us shows first and foremost that your work in that area is unsatisfactory and that you are not discovering or using available resources, instead leaving the unraveling of this problem to chance. We find the nonchalance, or indifference, with which you informed us of this material and the circumstances in which it was obtained (only a few lines, not even in the letter itself but in the list of supplements to it) quite shocking. If someone chose to take a step as risky as bringing this top secret document to the factory, how could you disregard this person and not take every possible step to identify the unknown individual? We attach a great deal of importance to this whole affair; the anonymous person’s material is extremely interesting, and information we received from oth. sources corroborates its content. Therefore, take all possible steps to identify the person in question. Report your results immediately.

Unknown
source

p.192 Report to Merkulov.

“1. The material received from our agents shows that work on the investigation of a new, extremely powerful energy source – ‘Enormous’ – is being conducted at a very intensive pace in the USA and England, and is growing ever larger in scale. This problem has received a great deal of attention, it has been allotted extensive scientific and material support and is being worked on by a large contingent of leading physicists. As a result even now, despite war-time conditions, exceedingly interesting and important results have been achieved, especially in the USA. This problem has major national economic significance, and the application of these works’ results will be most significant primarily in the post-war period. A specific issue is the application and use of the results for military technology, namely for the manufacture of uranium bombs... The special laboratory at the Academy of Sciences, established at our request by a GKO resolution for the purposes of expediting our leading scientists’ work on ‘Enormous’ and realizing the results of the works of English and Amer. scientists through the use of agent materials we have obtained, is still in its organizational stage. The organizational pace

Transmission
from the GRU.

is entirely unsatisfactory and the project is taking a very long time to get going.

2. Despite certain achievements by a section of the intelligence operation in obtaining information on the work being done in England and the USA on 'Enormous', the state of agent cultivation of this problem and its outlook continues to be unsatisfactory, especially in the USA.

p.193 As you know, both we and the GRU NKO are working simultaneously on the agent cultivation of this problem, even though it is not exclusively a problem of defense and, on the whole, has broad scientific, technical and applied implications, and is undoubtedly one of the most important projects of our age and a major achievement for science. The only issue pertaining directly to military technology is the practical application of this project's results toward creating atomic super-bomb.

By simultaneously cultivating the same narrow, and at the same time authoritative, circle of scientists and specialists as the GRU, we are essentially doubling our work. This creates unhealthy competition at work; the same people are cultivated and recruited (May, Henry Norman – in London; Oppenheimer – in San Francisco and oth.), which leads to useless expenditure of time and energy, and could inevitably lead to the exposure of our intentions, plans and intelligence activities, and ultimately even to exposures.

Therefore, I think it would be expedient to consolidate efforts to cultivate this problem in the 1st Directorate of the NKGB USSR and to give it all available GRU agents."

Chief, 1st Dir. of the NKGB USSR
Commissar of State Security, 3rd Rank, Fitin.
11 August 1943

p.210 NY – C 7.9.44

Fogel

"...We did not receive any material from Fogel in August. He reports that a kind of indecisiveness has taken hold at his sites. The construction of an experimental plant for Enormous is going slowly, as though by inertia. They say the reason for this is that major changes and alterations are expected in the initial construction of the experimental plant. At the last meeting with Antenna, we asked him to pay particular attention to working with Fogel, and explained to him how important this project was in the final, decisive year of the war."

p.215 London – C 30.9.44

"At the beginning of August 1944, the circumstances in 'Eric's' office were so favorable for increasing the acquisition of doc. materials, that we thought it was necessary not to let such an opportunity pass us by."

"Eric"

[One of "Eric's" colleagues went to Canada for a while and gave him his personal key to the library containing reports on "En-s."]

- p.216 “As a result of our decision, we made ‘Eric’ a copy of the key and arranged contact terms that allowed us to contact him in London three times a week without any prior arrangement. In accordance with these terms, on arriving in London on one of the agreed upon days, ‘Eric’ was supposed to mark a page of a phone book inside a designated phone booth. After entering this phone booth at a fixed time and finding the mark he had made, we would go out to meet him at the appointed place and time... As a result, we were able to receive from ‘Eric’ all available Amer. reports of the second batch, as well as oth. interesting mater-s on ‘En-s’...
- p.217 ‘Eric’ continues to work willingly with us, but he still balks at even the slightest hint about mater. assistance. We once gave him more than he asked to cover his expenses. He was displeased by this and said that he suspects we want to give him a certain kind of help. He asked us to give up any such thoughts once and for all. In such circumstances, we fear that any gift from us as a token of appreciation for his work will make a negative impression. ‘Eric’ is completely selfless in his work with us and extremely scrupulous when it comes to anything that could be seen as ‘payment’ for his work.”
- p.223 Plan of action on “Enormous.” Approved by Fitin 5.11.44.
 “Germany. We do not have precise information about the state of scientific work on the problem of ‘E-s’ in this country. The available reports are contradictory. According to one, the Germans have achieved significant results; according to others – Germany
- p.224 is unable to conduct any serious scientific work on ‘E-s’ because of its economic and military situation...”
- p.224 “Despite the involvement of a large number of scientific organizations and workers in scientific work on the problem of ‘E-s’ in the USA, most of whom are known to us through agent information, their cultivation is going badly, which is why most of our information on this country comes not from the station in the USA, but from the station in England. Center has repeatedly sent briefings to the New York station on the basis of information received from London,
- p.225 and it also sent a prepared agent. The station in NY did not take full advantage of these resources. Since the agent cultivation of ‘En-s’ began, they have recruited only one agent, ‘Persian’, who does not have major opportunities and is used without his knowledge.” “Persian”
- p.226 [Ag-ts in England – “Eric” and “Rest.”] Eric, Rest
- p.237 NY – C 11.11.44
 “Anton reports that a certain Theodore Hall came to see Beck and brought him a report on ‘Camp-2’ in Santa Fe, and also gave Beck the names of high-ranking individuals working on En-s. Theodore Hall – 19 years old, a talented physicist; sent to gov’t work after graduating from Harvard U. – heads the ‘Camp-2’ group. He is characterized by Theodore Hall
 “Mlad,”
 “Star.”

political development, broad-mindedness, and exceptionally sharp intelligence. He used to be a member of the Young Communist League and was involved in the steel workers union. Father – a furrier.

Hall has a comrade—Saville Sax—a member of the Young Communist League, whose mother is a member of the fraternal and works at Russian War Relief. It was Sax's idea to hand over the report, and he gave this advice to Hall.

B/c Hall was leaving in two days for Camp-2 and he wanted to expedite a meeting with an expert, he sent Sax to the consulate the following day with a copy of his report. Sax was received by Aleksey.

Urgent measures were adopted in view of Hall's departure. To this effect, in accordance with May, a connection with Hall was arranged through Beck; Hall left Beck a photo and set up a meeting with him.

Beck also met with Sax, of whom he speaks highly. Anton thinks that it would be better to connect Beck with Hall through Sax, instead of getting someone new involved."

Sax

p.237 Reply C – NY 16.11.44.

[The report – great interest. The measures regarding connection with Hall are appropriate. It is proposed to stop using Beck. Assign contact with Sax to Aleksey: train Sax in the spirit of Konspiratsia; gather detailed information on Hall and Sax, Hall's role in work on En-s, and the reason he gave the report specifically to Beck. Hall – "Mlad," Sax – "Star."]

Mlad,
Star

p.240 NY – C 16.11.44

[When he met with Charles's sister, Arno found out that Ch. had left not for England, but for Camp-2. Ch. had called her the other day from Chicago, where he was on a business trip. He said he would come for the Christmas break.]

Charles – Arno.

p.253 NY – C 15.12.44

Anton reports that Wasp is back from a visit to her husband. Caliber told her that he had given some thought to the question of covering the work being done in Camp-2, and now he expressed his willingness to do so. He reported that the camp leadership was openly taking measures to keep information on En-s from falling into Russian hands. The progressive constituent among the camp's workers is very displeased with this. According to Caliber, he knows people who find it necessary to keep the main ally—the Sov. Union—informed about the work being done.

Wasp – Caliber

Caliber will be in NY in the middle of January. In view of this, Liberal said that he wants our worker to contact Caliber in order to conduct a personal conversation, basing this on a lack of knowledge about the problem. He says he is firmly convinced that Caliber would be glad to have such a meeting...

Anton has inquired about the possibility of such a meeting. If it is impossible, he intends to put together a questionnaire for Liberal. He therefore asks that we give him a list of the questions that interest us most.

Of the workers in Camp-2, Caliber named Kistiakowsky (Mlad told us about him), who is conducting work on thermodynamics,

and Oppenheimer from California.”

Oppenheimer

p.257

C – NY 21.12.44

[A meeting between Caliber and an operative is undesirable. Meetings with Liberal do not arouse suspicion & they are relatives. Questions for Caliber:

1) Information on Camp-2: location, workshops, and their functions, communication channels, power sources, supply, buildings, internal rules and regulations.

2) Information on Camp-2 workers who are known to Caliber: names, positions, job descriptions, living conditions, etc. Indicate separately the ones who belong to the progressive constituent described by Caliber.

3) Information on work being done in Los Alamos, 40 miles from Camp-2.

In response to the inquiry regarding Kistiakowsky and Oppenheimer, it was reported that all we know about them is that they work at Camp-2, and that O. is a major authority who oversees the work at Camp-2.”

Oppenheimer

p.262

Memorandum.

“In November of this year, ‘Mlad’, who was in NY at the time, came to see Beck and handed him a report on Camp-2. Wishing to expedite the delivery to us of this material, ‘Mlad’ sent ‘Star’ to the NY Consulate General the following day with a copy of this report. At the consulate, ‘Star’ was received by Aleksey. In November of this year, ‘Mlad’ returned to Camp-2”

Mlad

p.263

“Chester” – “Yew”

p.272

NY – C 23.1.45.

[Mlad has been left at the camp in connection with being called up to the army. Mlad has not met with any of our people besides Beck. Beck is very displeased with the fact that Star was given to Aleksey.]

Mlad
Star

p.277

Fermi – “Vector”

p.284

NY – C 5.02.45

2.02 Liberal reported that Persian has received an offer to go to Camp-1 as a civil engineer. Persian has not been briefed on the nature of the work. P. did not accept the offer for the foll. reasons:

1) He does not know the nature of the prospective job at camp-1.

2) P. does not want to leave NY and leave behind his comfortable⁶ apt.

3) The camp does not provide living spaces for families. P’s family consists of his wife and child.

4) P. owns a summer hotel in the NY area in partnership with a fellowcountrywoman; he has invested 20,000 dollars in this venture and directly manages it himself.

5) At the camp, he would be paid 80 dollars a week instead of 75; there would be no opportunities to make money on the side.

Graur’s decision: Can’t we persuade Persian to go work at the camp? We would cover the necessary additional payments.

Persian

Evidently,
a mistake

- p.284 9.2.45 Anton was informed of our great interest in having Persian move to Camp-1, where we do not have any agents. We should arrange a meeting between Persian, Liberal, and Callistratus, in order to stress the significance of this issue. First and foremost, we should appeal to Persian's sense of civic duty and explain to him that by moving to Camp-1, he would have an opportunity to be of great benefit to our common cause. As for the material aspect of this issue, he should be told not to let it worry him, b/c for the good of the cause he would be given additional payments. As for his hotel business, he could hand it over to any of his relatives. Persian
- p.286 NY – C 23.02.45
[Anton reported on a meeting between Charles and Arno held⁷ on Ch.'s notice made on 21.02. The meeting – at Ch.'s sister's place. Both oral and material passwords were adopted for a meeting with Ch., scheduled for the first Sunday in June in Sernovodsk. According to regulations at Preserve, Ch. can only leave for one day each month. Ch. will inform us of any changes to the meetings by pre-arranged letter sent to Leslie's address. Charles – Arno
We received working notes from Ch., the main points of which will be reported once the materials have been processed.
Ch. will be able to take his next two-week vacation no sooner than one year from now. Ch. did not accept the 1,000 dollars he was offered (\$500 toward a two-month allowance plus a \$500 bonus), saying that at pres. we needed it more, and he is working for us without pay].
- p.286 Inquiry C – NY 27.2.45
Report immediately: where exactly does Ch. work at Preserve and what does he do, why did he go to Chicago and whom did he see there, what has he been doing since August, why such a far-off date for the meeting – in June etc.
- p.292 NY – C 2.3.45
[Ch. is in charge of work on the internal explosion, i.e., the primary explosion, which is necessary to start the chain reaction. He works jointly with Kisti⁸ on the staff of Camp-2's theoretical group under Peierls. Test
Meeting in June ☞ Ch.'s request, motivated both by a need for meeting near the Preserve as rarely as possible in the interest of security, and because, by that time, Ch. will have the results of the work on preparing the 'En-s' device for a test device, which they plan to conduct at anoth. location.
The decision to use Leslie's address to receive a letter from Ch., and the refusal to use Ant's address for this purpose, was made because Arno's frequent trips to see Ant, just to find out whether there was any information from Ch., could not have remained inconspicuous to Ant's husband. Not only is the latter not close to us, but in 1944, Ant had been planning to divorce him. Therefore, a more reliable and simple path was chosen – using Leslie Ant

Leslie's address, and this was the one given to Ch. If necessary, Ch. will send a letter to this address, not under his own name, but under an assumed name. Thus, Ch.'s identity will not be revealed to Leslie.]

p.287 Letter NY – C 7.12.44

"Beck's" report on Theodore Hall.

"Yesterday, Sunday the 22nd of October, at 10:00 AM, I rang him up on the phone. A young woman (judging by her voice) picked up, I heard voices, and then he took the phone. I told him that his philosophical views had intrigued me and that if it wasn't too much trouble, I would very much like to see him at my place on Monday, at 2:30 in the afternoon. He said he would be very happy to.

"Mlad,"
"Beck"

As I was getting home from work today at 2:20, I saw him walking down the street. He glanced around twice on the corner. I let him go ahead. He went into the entryway. When I opened the outer door, he was standing in the entryway, and it seemed to me that he was unsure whether he should ring the bell or not. Almost a minute passed between the time he went into the house and the time I went in.

We sat down. I told him I was happy to see him and to discuss his psychological problems with him. Our conversation on general subjects lasted almost an hour.

This is what I learned: T.H. 19 years old. He is a "wonder boy." Graduated from Townsend Harris High School ('highschool') at fourteen (in 1940. Studied for two years at Queens College), and in 1942 he transferred to Harvard University, from which he graduated this year with a 'B.S.' (Bachelor of Science) in theoretical physics.

Apparently he comes from a Jewish family, although he does not look Jewish. His father is an ordinary furrier; his mother is dead. He has a sister. His oth. brother is in the army. He himself is not in the army because before now, young physicists admitted to gov't work in the War Department have not been called to duty. Now he is faced with conscription, but he is sure they will leave him where he is, only dress him in a military uniform and 'lower' his wages accordingly.

He had been a member of the Young Communist League and the 'Student League' at Queens College. At Harvard, he did organizational work in the Steelworkers Union (USW) at the Bethlehem Steel factory in Fall River, Mass. Already at Queens College his feelings toward the Young Communist League had begun to cool, because he couldn't stand the 'narrow-mindedness of the leadership'. I was unable to detect his current polit. bent, although although⁹ he has 'long-range' doubts. For instance, he is troubled by the idea that when Communism has made everyone's life good, people will lose the incentive to fight, and their interests will be reduced to the level of small-scale personal ambitions. In short – people will go into spiritual atrophy when nothing is left to "save" a mankind that has already been saved. I asked him how he had reacted to the "turning points" of the Party line – 1939, 1941, and 1944. He says that he had come to terms with both the pact and the attitude towards the war. It seems to me that he was troubled by the turnaround in the local Party's attitude toward economic questions in the context of the USA. He did not say this, however. We also discussed various issues – education in the USSR, the transition to separate education for boys and girls, the 'slackening' of educational socialist competition, etc. In conversation he displayed a rather good polit. grounding, a quick and agile intelligence, and an exceptionally

broad range of interests for such a young man. As the general conversation progressed, his nervousness increased. When he finally started biting his nails, I pulled out a clipping I had prepared from the 'Times' of an article on how, following the Germans' lead, the USA was developing 'flying bombs', and said: 'Perhaps this is what's worrying you?'

p.288

At this he sighed deeply and said: 'No, it's much worse than that'. I cut him short, asking: 'By the way, you still haven't told me who referred you to me to resolve your psychological problems'. Then he said that when he came to NY from New Mexico, his main intention had been to discuss his work with an official representative from the USSR. Since he did not know anyone and did not want to go to the consulate or to Amtorg, he went to Amkino and asked to see the director, whom he told, in general terms, that he wanted to speak with someone about an important military issue. (I verified all of this today with the director of Amkino, Napoli.) The director, whom he did not know by name, refused to discuss anything and said that if it pertained to a military matter, then the best thing would be to talk to a war journalist, and he referred him to me. N. showed H. the title page of 'R.V.' with the address. H. looked at it for about thirty seconds (as Napoli tells it), memorizing the address and name, and handed the newspaper back. H. said that he had heard a lot about me and had read my articles in SRT and oth. newspapers and journals. Afterwards, he made his way to my office. When I found out who had sent him to me, I grilled him about his family affairs and his job. After studying him as much as one could in an hour or an hour and a half, and getting the impression that he is indeed an intelligent physicist who used to be in the progressive movement and, while there, had suffered from the same shortcomings that my son had at one time suffered from and that were so familiar to me; that he had chosen a very naive means of approach to me (it would have been easier to come to me directly, especially if he had been sent), I instinctually sensed that we could get down to business, especially since I would be the only one at risk if there is an exposure. I thought it would be awkward to end the conversation with nothing or with small-talk, and then bring our man to a meeting with him. So I said straight out: what's the matter? Let's hear it!

He told me that the new secret weapon was an 'atomic bomb' of colossal destructive capacity. I interrupted him: Do you understand what you are doing? What makes you think you should reveal the USA's secrets for the USSR's sake? He replied: The S.U. is the only country that could be trusted with such a terrible thing. But since we cannot take it away from other countries – the USSR ought to be aware of its existence and stay abreast of the progress of experiments and construction. This way, at a peace conference, the USSR—on which the fate of my generation depends—will not find itself in the position of a power subjected to blackmail. Don't forget that England is also involved in this secret, completely involved, to the extent that a portion of the experiments and calculations are done in England, and a portion in Canada. All the most outstanding physicists from the USA, England, Italy, Germany (emigrants), and Denmark are working on this thing. The list of physicists is on the last page of his report. We are aware that both Germany and the USSR are working on a shell that operates on the principle of splitting the atom of certain elements (Uranium and anoth. element, which we call Plutonium, and which is the 94th element); however

there is little doubt that the USA is ahead of everyone else, because all the best minds from Europe are concentrated here, except for the Russians, and several billions of dollars have been spent on it. Moreover, we have four (or more) cyclotrons, and in oth. countries there are no more than two in any given country – according to our information. Then, H. started explaining to me in detail the principle on which the bomb operates, as well as the general principle of how the shell is structured, as a kind of cannon within a bomb. Having gone into all the details, he took out a neatly written report and said: There is no way you could have remembered all that, so I prepared you a note. Show this to any physicist, and he will understand what it's about. As for the structure of the shell, it isn't my division, but if necessary, I could find out in detail how it's structured. For now, I know the general structuring principle. The bomb must be dropped from an airplane. According to our calculations, a bomb weighing two tons will have an explosive force equivalent to 20-50 bombs of the same weight. The temperature at detonation will exceed the temp. of the sun's core.

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Now I was faced with a dilemma – should I take the report or not? I decided to take it for the following reason: He told me that he had hoped to see at my place a “third person.” Now, if he had set up a ‘raid’ to catch our man red-handed and so forth, there would have been no advantage to handing over the report, and he should have held on to it until a more convenient opportunity. There was an additional reason that supported driving the matter home: There was still the risk that the raid would take place several minutes after he had left, i.e., while the document was in my home. My wife went ‘out shopping’ and carefully looked the area over, and she did not find anything suspicious.

During the conversation (in reply to my questions), I learned the following, which is not in the report.

He works at a center called “Experimental Center Y” (the letter Y) located 35 miles from Santa Fe, New Mexico. This is where work is being done on the shell itself. The center is under the direct authority of the War Department. There are two other centers in the USA – “X” in Tennessee, and “W” in Washington state. There, they are working on preparing the “product,” i.e. uranium-235 (at least I think so; I am writing from memory because my wife immediately removed H's report from my house while I went outside and wandered about to lure away any surveillance if there was any).

Center “Y” is cordoned off from the outside world by wires and guards and outposts. The workers live within the confines of the fence. Mail is strictly censored. Only recently have they permitted trips further than 75 miles from the center, but for this one needs special permission from the military authorities. He had been allowed to go to NY on leave to see his family. He can go to Santa Fe freely. He proposed that if necessary, he could arrange the meetings so as to report on the progress of experiments, because that is what he thinks is most important, i.e., the most important thing is not the principle itself, which everyone knows, but the status of practical experiments on generating the explosion itself and on controlling the explosion, on the design of the shell, etc. We parted ways having agreed that I would call him in a day or two. He is leaving on Friday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Description and distinguishing features: rather tall, thin, with light brown hair, a pale and slightly pimply face, carelessly dressed; you can tell his boots haven't been cleaned in a long time; his socks are bunched up around the ankles. He wears his hair parted, and it often falls over his forehead. His English is very refined and 'rich'. He answers questions quickly and without the slightest hesitation, especially scientific questions. His eyes are close together. Obviously – neurasthenic. He is witty and somewhat sarcastic, possibly as a result of premature mental development, but without shades of over-familiarity or cynicism. His chief trait – highly sensitive brain and quick comprehension. In conversation he is as sharp and agile as a rapier.

Addendum: I asked him (half-joking) why he wasn't afraid that I would betray him. He replied: You are known to almost half a million readers and to everyone in the progressive movement. If you can't be trusted, no one can."

Ovakimyan's resol.: Aleksey – what a piece of work! 14.2.45.

p.290 From a letter NY – C dated 7.12.44.

"As we already reported by telegraph, 'Mlad' decided not to go directly to the consulate to contact us and tried to go about it through any organization in some way affiliated with the Soviet Union. He headed to the Artkino, where he was seen by Artkino director, Napoli, whom he told he wanted to discuss a military problem of great importance to the S.U. Napoli refused to speak with him and suggested that if he wanted to discuss military problems, he should go to the war correspondent for 'Russian Voice' – to 'Beck'...

Mlad,
Star

When, several days after contacting Beck, he saw that Beck was not introducing him to any official Soviet representatives, Mlad decided to contact Factory directly. He did not go there himself, but sent his comrade, Star, who knew Vice Consul Vavilov's surname through his mother, who had met Vavilov at a reception for Russian War Relief. 'Star' arrived at Factory and was greeted by Aleksey, Vavilov's temporary replacement. The meeting

"Beck"

p.291 began with Star handing Aleksey a report on Enormous that Mlad had written in advance (the report is enclosed). After reading the contents of the report and speaking with Star, Aleksey decided to meet with Mlad and Star in the city. The meeting was scheduled for the following day (October 26th) at 9 o'clock in the evening. The conversation proceeded in such a way that not a single name, address, telephone number, meeting place, etc. was spoken out loud. The heart of the matter was not mentioned out loud either, and in fact the whole conversation revolved around questions of a general nature. Star said nothing about the fact that Mlad had gone to Beck (Aleksey was unaware of this as well).

Before going to meet Aleksey, Mlad met with Beck once more and told him about Star's visit to the Factory and his conversation there with Vavilov. Worried that 'Vavilov' might bring along external surveillance, Beck advised

Mlad not to go to the meeting, but to send Star instead, who would have to explain that Mlad had to leave early. Beck himself decided to monitor the meeting, and, if there was external surveillance present, to divert their attention toward himself. The meeting took place, and according to Beck, there was no one tailing either Star or 'Vavilov'. At the meeting, Aleksey got to know Star better, and his initial positive impression was reinforced. At the meeting, they arranged a way for Aleksey to summon Star to a meeting over the phone, if the need arose... On November 28th, Star received a letter from Mlad, in which Mlad wrote that he had passed a medical examination and will be called up into the Army soon, though he will stay at the same job. The letter did not contain any signals indicating a need to meet. Mlad's conscription will somewhat complicate the possibility of conducting meetings, b/c he will only be able to leave the camp with special permission, and not very often at that. We will have to study the rules of furloughs."

NY – C c/t 21.3.45

p.298 [Mlad sent Star a letter notifying him of the need for a meeting. Anton intends to organize trips in the middle of April after receiving the ticket. The expenses will come to \$400.]¹⁰

p.299 Approval given by c/t C – NY dated 24.3.45.

p.303 Report on c/t dated 2.4.45
Oppenheimer has been given the cover name "Yew," b/c "Chester" is Echo's cover name on the fellowcountryman line.

p.307 From a letter NY – C dated 19.3.45.
"Problems in our work.

1. One of the problems in our work is a degree of slowness in cultivating the problem of Enormous. Even though the office currently has probationers working on this problem – "Charles," "Bir," "Mlad," "Caliber," and "Persian" – they are unable to provide all the information our country needs. We need at least as much quality material as we have on Air or radars, and this we should strive for as a minimum.

We still do not have a definitive outcome in the cultivation of Ramsay. For six months we have been unable to get the necessary people sent to him through Echo. We gave 200 dollars for such a trip back at end of 1944, but to this day we have not seen any results. The 'XY' office does not have direct ties with Echo, but we understand that this does not justify a drawn-out cultivation."

Ramsay

p.309 C/t 11.05.45 Anton reported that Star has returned from his trip to Sernovodsk. He took a bus both ways, b/c this is more natural for a student, and the cost of this means of transportation is half as much.

Star,
Mlad

When he got off the bus in Sernovodsk, Star was questioned by a representative from immigration services who asked about Star's citizenship, and also had to show his conscription papers to a representative of the military authority against desertion. Neither of them made any notes, at least not in Star's presence. The check

was brief and superficial. Star explained that he was visiting because he wanted to get to know the university. He stayed at the university for three days and attended several lectures.

Prior to his departure, it was decided that it wasn't necessary for Star to take 'Mlad's' original handwritten notes with him, and that they could be copied onto newspaper with milk. Star did just that: He copied the material and burned the original. The copy, which arrived safely, is still being developed. The results are satisfactory. The contents will be reported separately."

p.310 C/t NY – C dated 11.5.45

"The first meeting between Aleksey and Persian took place on 11 March of this year, after which they have been meeting once every two weeks. Persian

As was already reported previously, Persian refused to go to Novostroy in connection with his wife's illness. At pres., in addition to the fact that his wife's health has not improved, Persian's trip is also impossible because the company is no longer renewing its proposal, and Persian cannot bring it up himself b/c, people usually only agree to travel to Novostroy, which doesn't give any advantage, only if there is no alternative.

In the March-April period, Persian worked on standard computations for water supply and ventilation and did not have any interesting materials at his disposal. It was only at the last meeting, on May 8th that he gave a plan indicating equipment location in building K-302 (the reference on a key plan), four pages of blueprints, and a supplement to the plan."

p.320 [Information was received from Sergey's office that Hut had already been tapping Yew's phone in 1941. Source – Sima, received 26.10.45]

Extract from the Hut's memorandum dated 10.5.1943 (translation into Russian)

"Wiretapping of the phones of Professor Haakon Chevalier (phone – Berkeley 4546, California) and Professor J. Robert Oppenheimer (phone Tornwall 2916, Berkeley, California), via secret informant SF-25, shows that they placed calls to the subject (Doctor Thomas A. Addis). Chevalier called the subject on 18.7.41. Oppenheimer called the subject on the 13th, 21st, and 29th of August 1941. It should be noted that Chevalier and Oppenheimer have a reputation as being exceedingly liberal people, and are suspected of belonging to the Comparty."

Oppenheimer

p.325 In June 1945 – the jubilee session of the USSR Academy of Sciences, dedicated¹¹ to its 220-year anniversary. In Moscow and Leningrad.

p.326 1st and 2nd departments of the NKGB USSR – a number of events. The most interesting from the USA: Ernest Orlando Lawrence (U. of Calif-a), Arthur Holly Compton (U. of Chicago) (Nobel Prize winner (p.330) Enrico Fermi (U. of Chicago). Determine their polit. views, attitudes towards our country, the range of scientific problems on which they are working, their milieu, etc.

+ England and France

- p.329 The main assignment—establishing personal contact—was entrusted to the chief of the 4th section, 3rd department, 1st Dir. of the NKGB USSR, GB Major Semenov. Official and private set-up. In particular, expedition of participants of the session to Leningrad and back, excursions and entertainment events.
- p.333 London – C 13.6.45.
 “Bob reports information, received on 12 June from ‘B’ (Burgess)¹², that Churchill did not allow eight of the scientists who were invited to the Jubilee session to go to the session of the Soviet Acad. of Sci. Churchill was alerted to this matter by the Lord President of the Council. Ch-II intervened at the last minute, when the acceptance of the invitations had already been approved by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and in spite of the fact that Ch-II had been warned that his opponent could make use of this fact in the election campaign. It is thought that the reason for the injunction is either the top secret nature of the work being conducted by these individuals, or their ‘political unreliability’. They were afraid that in the S.U., they might have gotten these individuals drunk and thereby obtained secret military information.”
- p.339 [The fact that not one American or English scientist was given leave to go to M. is an additional confirmation of the extraordinary significance attached to Enormous in the USA and E.]
- p.338 London – C dated 22.6.45.
 Igor reported on the second removal of documents via “Tina.” 20 new reports were obtained, as well as a scientific correspondence among specialists working on these questions at the institute. As a result, all the materials on E. that were in “Tina’s” office—over 35 reports and a scientific correspondence—have been obtained. In the fall, we intend to organize a new removal, using specially prepared keys to the safe where materials are kept. By that time, new materials and reports will have accumulated.
- p.358 “Tina” – born in 1912, an Englishwoman, secret member of the CP of England, works as a secretary at the British Non-Ferrous Metals Association. Recruited in 1935 by the OGPU’s London station. Works on an ideological basis. Gives valuable materials on metallurgical work pertaining to “En-s.”
- p.342 NY – C dated 30.6.45
 “Anton reported the following incident, recently disclosed by Star:
 At the beginning of 1945, in a conversation between Mlad and his fellow student – Roy Glauber – who also works at the Preserve and lives with Mlad, Glauber expressed displeasure at the fact that the English and Amer. gov’ts were keeping work on E. in strict secrecy from the S.U. and added that, given the opportunity, he would inform our representatives about the project.
 Mlad hinted that he had taken some steps in this

“Tina”

“Tina”

Mlad
Star

direction and, in turn, asked what Roy intended to do, practically speaking, to realize his wish. Roy got scared, started taking back everything he had said, and two weeks later he even moved out of Mlad's room, and has since stopped being his friend.

Mlad says he is convinced that Glauber will not inform on him, b/c his beliefs are close to Star's and Mlad's, though he is incapable of taking decisive action when there is risk involved. The fact that he moved out of Mlad's room shows that he wants to stay away from 'dangerous acquaintances'.

This incident was not reported in the first telegram because Star only told about it recently. His tardiness in notifying us of this extremely important incident has already been brought to his attention.

Anton thinks that this incident resulted from a lack of direct work on educating Mlad, as well as his inexperience and youth.

Before finding out about this incident, Anton had passed on to Mlad a number of practical suggestions during Star's previous trip. There were not enough of them, however. Therefore, Anton proposes setting up a meeting between Mlad and our operative in order to conduct a detailed tutorial on the principles of our work and of personal conduct. Furthermore, Anton requests permission for Leslie to travel for a meeting with Mlad, which should take place in Sernovodsk on 21 July of this year. Anton grounds his proposal to use Leslie for this instead of Star on the following reasons:

Leslie

- 1) The competitors at the Preserve apparently have Star on file as someone who corresponds with Mlad, and if his name comes up repeatedly at the Sernovodsk visitors' desk, it could arouse suspicion.
 - 2) It would be difficult for Star to account for a second visit to Sernovodsk after the explanation he gave on his last visit, a short while back, when he was questioned upon getting off the bus.
 - 3) It would not be difficult to justify Leslie's visit, b/c she received a note from a doctor about the need for her to take a long vacation. Her vacation starts on July 10th.
- On instructions from the station, Leslie bought a ticket to Denver for July 14th. She was told nothing about the purpose of the trip."

p.343

C – NY from 4.7.45.

[The reason for the incident with Glauber, which should be regarded as Mlad's exposure, is the complete inadequacy of Aleksey's work with the agents on cultivating En-s. It has been proposed to conduct an educational discussion with him.

Approval for Leslie to visit Mlad.

In connection with the Glauber incident – impossibility of setting up a meetings between Mlad and our operative.]

- p.345 NY – C from 3.7.45 Echo –
[Echo acknowledged that he has been unable to contact Ramsay through Phlox’s husband. Ramsay
They decided to try through Chap, with whom there had also been no contact at that time.]
- p.347 NY – C 26.6.45 Mlad
[Star delivered the contents of Mlad’s reports copied out onto newspaper with milk] “Aleksey
had to work hard to develop and transcribe it. Given how much work we have, such a method
of transmitting materials is extremely undesirable. He was unable to make out some of the
words, but there weren’t many of them, and the material was on the whole very valuable.”
- p.349 On 7 Aug. 1945, Anton was asked whether he had received any information regarding tests of Tests
the bomb. According to information from probationers, these tests were supposed to have
taken place on 10 July 1945.
- p.351 Intelligence only learned the details about the explosion in Hiroshima from a press conference
given by General Marshall on August 7th.
- p.362 18.08.45 Anton was asked to report any information he knew about the atomic bomb
explosions in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Surprise was expressed at Anton’s complete silence
on this matter.
- p.363 Report by Arno on the meeting with Ch. 20.06.45 Arno –
[Ch. said that the test would take place around July 10th at a location known as “I.” It is Charles
located out of town and currently disguised as a B-29 series bomber. But even so, it will be
impossible to hide the results of the test from people within a radius of several hundred miles.
Ch. handed over a large number of materials, including the actual design of “I.” A. handed
him the questions. Ch. said that pending good test results, a test will be conducted soon in
real war conditions in the South Pacific. Everyone is working 18-20 hours a day.
- p.350 NY – C 8.08.45 Leslie –
“Leslie” has been delayed in the Sernovodsk area, b/c “Mlad” warned that he would be unable Mlad
to make the meeting and asked to have it moved to August 18th. Leslie was informed of this,
and therefore she is expected to arrive between the 20th and 30th of this month.
- p.367 NY – C 25.08.45. Leslie –
Anton reported that the station does not yet have any agent materials on the outcome of the Mlad
atomic bomb explosion in Japan, b/c Leslie, who was supposed to bring materials on this Charles
subject, was held up in Sernovodsk, while the meeting

with “Charles” and “Caliber” will only take place in mid-September. Anton thinks it would be inadvisable to transmit materials published in the press by telegraph, b/c they could be obtained on the TASS line.

- p.369 Letter C – NY 28.8.45. (addendum, 2nd and 3rd paragraphs). Ramsay
 “It should be noted that until recently, you did not adequately understand the significance that the echelon attaches to our work in this field. This is proven by the station’s poor work in acquiring new agents, the inexcusable delay in ‘Ramsay’s’ cultivation, and the inadequate and untimely informing of center.
- p.370 Not one lead on ‘En-s’ was received from the station in 1945, from which we gather that nothing was done toward this end. An event as important as the announcement by the Amer. gov’t of the creation of an atomic bomb went unnoticed by the station, and our inquiries went unanswered, at the same time as we were receiving very interesting info. in this regard from elsewhere.”
- p.375 Report and memorandum from Fitin to Merkulov (August 1945).
Report
 “The actual use of an atomic bomb by the Americans signifies that they have completed the first stage in an enormous research project on the problem of releasing intra-atomic energy. This event inaugurates a new era in science and technology and will undoubtedly lead to the speedy development of the entire problem of Enormous – using inter-atomic energy not only for military purposes, but also throughout all of modern economics. All this places the problem of E. at the forefront of our intelligence work and necessitates urgent measures for stepping up our tech. intelligence...”
- p.376 “Active agent cultivation of the problem of E. in the USA was begun in 1942. Since then, a network of agents, with very interesting and important opportunities through their official jobs, has been created within the NY station’s organization. Distributed among the most important centers of work on ‘En-s’, these agents give extremely valuable information, both on the substance of the scientific research and on the progress of research.”
- p.377 [Charles: from November 1943 to Aug. ’44 – in NY, then assigned to Camp “Y” (Camp 2) in New Mexico, in the Los Alamos district, 70 km west of Santa Fe.] Charles
- p.378 [“Mlad” – at Camp “Y.” Construction of the atomic bomb, research process, dates for preparing initial models, etc.] Mlad
- p.378 [“Caliber” – mechanical engineer at the plant at Camp “Y.”] Caliber
- p.379 “Bir” – on our instructions, got a job at the “E-s” plant at Camp-1, where he went at the end of Dec. 1944. Recruited in 1935 by Gennady. Bir
- p.380 “Owing to especially difficult circumstances, contact with “Bir” could not be established, despite repeated attempts to do so.”

- p.380 "There is highly valuable info. coming in from the London station regarding scientific work on 'En-s'.
- The first materials on 'En-s' were received at the end of 1941 from the source 'Liszt'. The materials included valuable and top secret documents, both on the substance of the problem of 'E-s' and on measures taken by the Brit. gov't to organize and develop work on the problem of atomic energy.
- These materials served as a starting point for laying down the groundwork and organizing work on the problem of atomic energy in our country.
- Because Amer. and Canadian work on 'En-s' is sent to E. as part of a tech. information exchange, the London station sends materials covering the state and progress of work on 'En-s' in three countries: England, the USA, and Canada."
- "Liszt"
- p.381 [Two sources: "Quid" (a.k.a. "Eric") and "Tina" – a secret member of the English CP, secretary to the dep. dir. of the British Non-Ferrous Metals Association. Valuable materials on metallurgical work pertaining to "E."]
- "Eric,"
"Tina"
- p.384 C – NY and London 8.9.45.
- Arseny and Igor were informed that according to reliable information at our disposal, their countries' counterintelligence organizations were working on measures to protect the secrecy of scientific research and tech. work pertaining to the problem of "En-s," in particular, to prevent our org. from infiltrating this area of work.
- In view of this, Cde. Petrov orders strict adherence to his previous instructions to observe the strictest level of konspiratsia when working with probationers.
- It was proposed to suspend meetings with Arno temporarily—for about two or three months—after making arrangements to renew ties with him. Instructions has been given for Arno, under a reasonable pretext, to speak with the probationers he handles about the need to sever ties for two or three months. It is essential that this be done in a way that will avoid panic among the sources.
- Arno
- Igor was given the same instructions about the need temporarily—for two or three months—to suspend ties with Quid and Tina.
- Quid,
Tina
- p.386 NY – C 12.09.45
- The next meeting between Arno and Charles was scheduled for 19.9.45. The last meeting they had was in the 1st half of June.
- The station thinks it is essential to conduct a meeting in order to arrange a password for England, where Ch. might be going.
- The next meeting with "Caliber" – 16.9.45 in NY.
- With "Mlad" – for Oct. in NY. "Star."
- Charles
- p.387 C. consented to a meeting between Arno and Ch-s.
- p.392 On 19.09.45, C. approved a meeting between Aleksey and Caliber.
- Caliber
- p.393 20.09. Caliber handed over materials through Liberal.

p.395 NY – C 26.9.45.

Arno returned from a visit to see Ch., with whom he met on 19.09 in Okurov. He brought Ch.'s materials. There were no complications.

In Dec., Ch. is going on leave, after which he will in all likelihood depart for A. We made arrangements to meet during his leave of absence in NY or Boston, and agreed on a password for A.

Charles –
Arno

p.398 NY – C 3.10.45

Anton reports that Scriagin told him the following about his acquaintance with Gamow: After the balloon was detonated, one of his contacts (a former Russian) told him that he knew G. and could introduce him to Scriagin. The meeting took place at this contact's apartment, where Gamow had been invited. G. had not been told about S., and the latter's arrival surprised Gamow a great deal. S. was introduced as an attaché. After some initial embarrassment, G. asked a lot of questions about the USSR and our literature.

Gamow

The second meeting was at G's house, 17 miles outside of Carthage, in the presence of G-v's wife. G's wife – Russian.

The main topic of discussion at both meetings was literature. G. and his wife know practically nothing about our contemporary lit. or about contemporary life in our country. Nothing pertaining to E. was discussed. G. did not express any direct opinions about our country, though he did berate the townsmen.

According to S., the instructions to hand G. over to us are premature, b/c he has not yet secured his relationship enough to introduce G. to new people himself. S. thinks he will be able to introduce our man to G. in about three weeks.

Anton then reports that an active cultivation of G. has in effect not yet begun and that it cannot be conducted in a short period of time; it will require at least three months (3-4 meetings), and if the outcome is positive, it will take some time to consolidate work.

Anton thinks it is essential for our man in Carthage to cultivate G.; he could drive up to see G. in his car or invite him to a neutral place, with the exception of restaurants.

As a means of approach to G., advised S. to drop him a hint during a meeting about someone through whom it was possible to receive certain lit. from the Soviet Union.

Anton can say nothing about the secrecy of the meetings between S. and G., but he notes that his (Anton's) meeting with S. took place in a park, where they were surrounded by very suspicious individuals, who changed their position depending on where they went.

[Anton's departure is scheduled for October 8th-10th. Gave all his files.]

- p.403 Plan of action to expand the agent-oper. cultivation of "En-s"
(addressed to Merkulov, approved by Fitin, put together by 11th department, 1st Chief Dir. of the NKGB, Col. Vasilevsky)
[Set up new intell. operations centers, including some in the western USA.
Interest – works at the U. of California, overseen by major scientists, including the world famous physicist Lawrence + Hanford, Washington. Objectives: "Chester" and his brother, "Beam."]
- p.404 "We have done no work in the western USA on 'Enormous', or on the XY line as a whole, since the start of 1944, owing to the absence of operatives there who could be entrusted with this matter."
[Establish a station on XY in San Francisco consisting of two people.]
- p.405 [Establish a station on XY in Canada consisting of two ppl.]
- p.406 [The same – in France.]
- p.406 "Germany and Austria."
According to our information, until recently, German scientists were working intensively on the problem of 'En-s' and had achieved certain results. There are reasons to believe that before Germany's defeat, the Germans took special precautions so that as little information as possible about their work would fall into our hands.
Material, equipment, supplies of heavy water and uranium, as well as numerous scientists working in this field, were removed to zones that were subsequently occupied by Anglo-Amer. forces. Therefore, our principal work on 'En-s' in Germany and Austria should be conducted in Allied-occupied territories. It is essential to find out the results that the German achieved and to identify the scientists who had been working on this problem, both those who stayed in Germany and those who were taken to America and England.
This work should be carried out by planting skilled agents in the Allied occupied zone, using all legal and illegal opportunities to send our operatives there, and also by of setting up illegal stations in this zone."
- p.407 [Set up an independent station on XY in Germany consisting of 5 people.]
"In view of the fact that laboratory No. 2 of the Soviet Acad. of Sci. contains a large amount of top secret and highly valuable documentary material on 'En-s', obtained by agents (up to 3,000 pages of NKGB USSR material alone), that has barely been used to this day,
- p.408 ask Cde. Beria to take urgent measures to organize, translate, and depersonalize this information in order to put it to use as soon as possible.
To secure the reception of full evaluations of the materials of the 1st Directorate of the NKGB USSR...
Through Cde. Beria to secure the reception of a carefully thought-out and developed special general assignment on 'En-s' from the leadership of laboratory No. 2 – on the main countries, indicating the levels of importance and priority of problems that are essential for conducting intelligence work on 'En-s' more successfully abroad (the problem of raw materials, development of laboratory and industrial methods, design and manufacture of special equipment, experimental and industrial facilities)."

p.409 “In order to staff the 11th department of the 1st directorate of the NKGB USSR with qualified operatives - specialists on ‘En-s’, pick five scientific workers (physicists and chemists) from the institutes and laboratories of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, as well as post-graduates in physics and mathematics departments at the universities. To raise before Cde. Beria the issue of the advisability of dispatching 15 young scientific workers from the USSR to study (conduct scientific research at places of higher education and institutes) at the appropriate scientific centers in England, the USA, and France, in order to provide them with special scientific training on the problems of ‘En-s’. We will use this group for intelligence work on ‘En-s’, and, upon their return, the most skilled among them will be taken on as staff officers of the NKGB USSR.”

p.422 Report.
 [19.10.45 Vadim reported from Wash. on a breakfast that was held at the end of September, at which Senator Kilgore, Logan, Mole, and R. Opp-r were present.]
 “In the course of general conversation, the latter said that giving other nations the secret of atomic bomb production (meaning, first and foremost, our country) would mean not only giving them the formula itself, but also helping them build the necessary plants and special equipment, sending over our experts, etc. In Opp-r’s opinion, this secret can be revealed only when there is polit. cooperation between countries. Therefore, the USA has to choose: Either establishing such cooperation, or building a weapon whose use would lead to the annihilation of mankind. He also believes that in the future, building an atomic bomb would require much less expenditure compared to the initial cost of the project’s earliest efforts. Opp-r also expressed his opinion that in the future, during the peaceful period of development, atomic energy will be used first and foremost in medicine... Both Opp-r and the majority of scientists involved in the problem of using atomic energy (98%) have expressed the opinion that it would be ‘unfortunate if there were laws in the country that hampered negotiations between this gov’t and oth. gov’ts on the question of atomic energy’.
 Further on in the report it says that if ‘the League’ enacts isolationist policies for atomic research, there is a good chance it would not be able to force scientists to continue their work on the use of atomic energy.
 According to Mole’s information, Opp-r apparently regretted having expressed himself thus, and subsequently tried to keep the conversation from turning back to this subject. This information is corroborated by information from Logan and a naval lieutenant temporarily working for Kilgore’s committee. The latter two learned from scientists working on the problem of using atomic energy, that they

Oppenheimer
 “Mole”

- (for the most part young physicists) have formed an unofficial association that is extremely militant and politically-minded, so half of them sided with the CIO's political action committee during the last election campaign, and a significant number of these scientists belong to the Left
- p.423 in their political convictions. The members of this association told the aforementioned lieutenant that if the secret of atomic bomb production was not revealed to oth. countries, they would simply refuse to keep working.
Based on Mole's description, he sees in Opp-r a liberal, familiar with the int'l situation, a decisive man prone to pedantic thoughts and speeches. Mole thinks that Opp-r is in need of conversations and guidance from 'the right kind of people'.
Fitin – to Vasilevsky: "Inform Cde. Beria."
- p.386 "Method" – Weinberg;¹³ his wife – "Idea." "Method" fills in for Opp-r at the U. of California and is a close friend of his. "Method" and "Idea" are fellowcountrymen, who were drawn into it by "Huron."
- p.424 NY – C 20.10.45.
Report by Anton.
[Huron spoke with "Method" on the 5th and 6th of Oct. in NY.]
"The conversation was held first in a restaurant and subsequently in a park. Earlier, Huron had already discussed the question of the balloon in the context of the int'l situation. He continued it here and concluded that it was essential for our country to obtain the secret of balloon construction. In conversation, he noted that 'Method', who is involved in the balloon project and knows a lot of people who work there, has the resources to do something about this.
Having correctly assessed the polit. situation and agreed that the USSR should have its own balloons, he argued, however, that in view of the strict measures to protect secrecy, it was impossible to pass materials across the border; that there was clearly a great danger of damaging relations between our country and the USA, and that if the USSR knew about the existence of such plans, it would prohibit taking any steps in that direction; that there could always be a provocateur among the accomplices who would get everyone exposed, b/c no one can be trusted; that a number of progressive scientists were taking [part]¹⁴ in the project, who understand and stay abreast of the polit. situation, and they (or at least one of them – added 'Method') would not allow the balloon to be used against our country...
During their conversation, Method said that he himself does not work on the balloon, and that he does not see 'Yew' at all these days. Moreover, he tried to create the impression, as though inadvertently, that 'Yew' had changed and was losing his left convictions. Nevertheless, Huron is inclined to argue that the phrase 'or at least', which Method let slip several times during the conversation, refers specifically to 'Yew'. Method noted that he has no ties with anyone, and at the same time affirmed, in confirmation of his views, that a number of progressive scientists work there, who hold the same views as himself. All this creates the impression that Method continues to maintain contact with 'Yew', and that the views he expressed to Huron may, in part, express 'Yew's' own point of view.
- "Yew"

- One of the interesting points in the conversation was the idea, expressed by Method, where he noted that it would be better—and entirely possible—to move the ‘brains’ themselves that created the balloon to Moscow, rather than sending over information. To Huron’s objection that it would be impossible for a scientist like that to leave, considering the security measures in place, Method countered
- p.425 that there was at least one person who would agree to leave the country behind and work in the USSR, after first getting sick and leaving work on En-s. Huron did not go any further into these matters; he believes that this scientist is ‘Yew’.”
[Aleksey met with Huron.]
[It was reported to Beria.]
- p.427 [24.10.45 Arseny reported that on Oct. 7th Huron was detained by Hut for three days. Huron
- p.428 This is why H. did not show up for the meeting with Aleksey on Oct. 7th. H. noticed that he was being shadowed at the central railway station. The FBI agents accounted for the arrest by claiming they had suspected he was an escapee from a mental institution. The station suggested the suspension of meetings between Aleksey and his agents.]
- p.429 [Re-organize the agent network using co-optees. Station’s idea.]
- p.430 C – NY 27.10.45 from Cde. Petrov
[In view of the incident with Huron and the intensifying of external surveillance, Cde. Petrov ordered the temporary suspension of contact with the most valuable agents: “Charles,” “Mlad,” “Caliber,” “Liberal,” and “Arno.” Huron
- p.496 Report by “Mole” from 22 Oct. 1945.
“Oppenheimer is playing a curious role in the entire atomic energy discussions now going on inside and outside of government. As noted last week, his central position seems to be that nations must arrive at profound political collaboration in the atomic age or face disaster. This is the theme which he seems to propound publicly to most groups and individuals. At the same time he has consistently supported the War Department and its scientific henchmen, Vannevar Bush and James B. Conant in their attempts to rush through the warlike May-Johnson Bill to set up an Atomic Energy Commission for so-called “purely domestic aspects” of atomic energy, even though most of his fellow workers on the atomic bomb disagree violently with the bill and all of them desire that greater consideration be given to the bill before rushing it through to passage.
At present a wide breach is developing between Oppenheimer and the younger scientists who have to date practically worshipped him not only for his scientific acumen but for his political sagacity as well. Last week, before the hearings reopened on the May Johnson Bill in the House Military
“Mole” - Oppenheimer

Affairs Committee, O-r was striving desperately to maintain a united front of the scientific workers, particularly the top level of physicists, to prevent any open break with the War Department and the Administration on its desire to get the bill put through quickly. He was unsuccessful, as you have seen from the newspapers – two associates, Dr. Leo Szilard and Dr. H.L. Anderson, came out openly against the bill, while O-r and Arthur Compton came out supporting the bill, although with some amendments in O-r's case.

O-r's position (as explained by some of his opponents and as have been gathered from his own remarks) is that the present research work would go to pieces unless something immediately is done to continue the work on atomic energy. He thus

p.497 *separates the so-called "domestic" problems from the foreign or international problems, and says that the United States must continue its work in atomic energy, even with the May Johnson Bill's imperfections, even though the international political problems are not taken care of.*

At the same time he argues publicly that the international aspects, that is, the political relations with other countries, is of more decisive importance than the domestic ones, and repeat the warning that we must learn to live with other nations or be destroyed. Under questioning by Senators Fulbright, Magnuson and Kilgore, in public hearings last Wednesday, he even said, "This may not only be the last war, but the last victory", meaning that no nation would survive an atomic war. But when a group of younger scientists testified at the same hearings that we must perform a miracle in political science and international relations if we are to consider any developments in, or attempt to keep atomic energy research secret, O-r termed their view in effect as "political naivete". While the bulk of the younger physicists and other scientists are opposed to the May-Johnson Bill, and are opposed to secrecy, O-r seems to take his stand with those scientific bureaucrats who want to keep it secret under the terms of the May-Johnson Bill, yet he does not believe it can be kept a secret at all.

He argued at one point that simultaneously with the control over the domestic aspects contained in the May Johnson Bill, he understood the proper and responsible agencies of the Administration were carrying on discussions with other nations about its international implications, and that specifically, such discussions were being carried on with the Russians. Secretary of Commerce Wallace, who was present when he said this, turned to him and said sharply, "Who in this government is carrying on discussions with the Russians about this?" O-r said he understood responsible officials. Wallace said flatly, "I know

Wallace

p.498 *of no official of this government who is carrying on such discussions with the Russians". Wallace indicated it had not even been a subject for discussion at Cabinet meetings and that no one had been authorized to carry on any such discussions with Russia".*

- p.502 [Mole also passed on speeches made by guests at a dinner in the “Statler” hotel on the evening of 24.10.45, which was organized by the scientific telegraphic agency “*Science Service*.” Scientists working on En-s and senators. A. t.¹⁵ - R. Op-r.] + Byrnes from the State Dep., + Felix Frankfurter from the Supr. Court. Mole
- p.511 [At the end of the dinner, the senators and scientists decided to convey to the President their thoughts regarding an immediate conference with Russia’s participation.]
- p.511 Developments pertaining to the atomic bomb.
 [Oct. 23rd, Schimmel and the source spoke with Op-r at his hotel¹⁶ about the May-Johnson bill, after Op-r’s speech before the Committee on Military Affairs. Oth. scientists had spoken out against him, including *Leo Szilard*, Harold Urey, and Dr. Anderson.]
 His strategy was to go hand in hand with the War Department and the leaders of the admin., and meanwhile, to help out by thoroughly discussing the international aspects of the problem at hand...In his opinion, the only fundamental changes that can be made to int’l politics have to be made at the top, and quickly, and that he had the best odds of achieving this through the War Department...”
- p.512 “1. He (Op-r) spoke for a long time with Sec. of State Byrnes about the atomic bomb and politics. He said that B. flat out hates the Russians, is sharply hostile towards them, and that he frequently expressed his hope that the most powerful Russian leaders would die off, and this would be the only way to have a ‘sensible’ discussion of polit. questions with the Russians. Specifically, Byrnes noted that ‘if only Vyshinsky would die’ – he mentioned others as well – ‘they would be replaced by more “reasonable” people’. Byrnes was especially hostile towards the Russians vis-à-vis the situation in the Balkans and said that they could not be trusted.
 2. From Op-r’s point of view, Byrnes did not understand the significance of the atomic bomb. In his opinion, B. saw the atomic bomb as just another new phenomenon that should be approached by the usual dip. route, without any fuss. Op-r found this deeply troubling.
 3. Later in the evening, Op-r asked us if we knew anything about Russia. I said I knew a thing or two, and then he asked: ‘Is it possible that after Stalin’s death, there will be an internal power struggle in Russia that would significantly weaken the S.U.?’ I said that this was nonsense; that anyone who thought so knew nothing about the Russian system or growth, and probably never even spoke directly with a single Russian. Op-r nodded in agreement and said that this is what he had thought. Then he said rather carefully, that without attributing it to Byrnes directly, he thought that Byrnes’s words about the possibility of cooperating with the S.U. belied his confidence that when Stalin dies, the Sov. Union will be weakened considerably from within. I think that Byrnes did in fact say this to him, but that out of prudence

- p.513 he had not wanted to tell us Byrnes's actual words.
4. During the conversation, Op-r returned to the same subject and said that Amer. policies regarding Russia were apparently based on the opinion that Stalin was acting sensibly, but that the Politburo was more persistent and less inclined to cooperate with oth. nations, and frequently objects to the pledges Stalin had made to Truman, forcing Stalin to change his pledges after they had been made. He then said that, apparently, there were certain reasons to believe that a struggle was taking place within the S.U. on the issue of policies toward oth. nations and int'l cooperation, as if he himself believed this and was expressing his own opinion. But some time later he again said, in connection with a remark about Byrnes, that America was basing its policies in part on the hope that this struggle would weaken the S.U. He then said that at pres., many people within the gov't held the same view with regard to Russian politics...
7. Op-r thinks that the greatest oversight in Amer. politics was that Truman did not tell Stalin frankly about the atomic bomb at the Potsdam Conference and did not discuss its significance with him. He said that based on conversations with various people, including the President, he was left with the impression that Truman had mentioned the atomic bomb to Stalin without meaning to, and that Tr. had been so excited that he could not resist talking about it at the Potsdam
- p.514 Conference, but that Stalin seemed not to understand his slip, or at least did not 'show it', did not alter the expression on his face, and Truman thought that the fact that Stalin had not reacted to his remark was fresh proof that Stalin had no interest in this. Tr. did not go into details about the bomb."
8. His criticism of his colleagues on the Scientific Panel (*Scientific Panel*), which was working under the War Dept. on the atomic bomb, was very sharp – he said that Compton had gotten confused and was weak, that Fermi and Lawrence were fascists, and that he was the only decent person in this elite group. Surprisingly, though, he said that the only sound policies on international aspects of the bomb were issued constantly by the heads of the War Department. He said that the heads of the War Dept., especially Stimson, the former Secretary of War, Patterson, the current Secretary, and Marshall, the Chief of Staff, were constantly talking about designating the achievements in atomic energy international property. He said that this was one of the reasons that compelled him to stay loyal to the War Dept. throughout this whole affair. I voiced my surprise. He said that in June of last year (1945), Stimson had written, with his own hand, the best and only political memorandum on the reasons for internationalizing atomic energy control. As a point of comparison, he made it clear that Byrnes was terribly opposed to this idea."
- p.518 "...America was not a warlike nation in the period between the two wars, and scientists are the least warlike of all its inhabitants. As a result, scientists and technicians are

currently working on research for the bomb only 5% as efficiently as they had before the bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, for the most part because they are not convinced that the U.S. gov't will do everything in its power to make sure that their research benefits peace on earth. There is also a threat to America's integrity and moral position in the eyes of the world, since A. has done nothing to show oth. nations that it wishes to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes. Not only does this arouse the greatest possible hostility in all other countries, but it also gives rise to uneasy suspicions throughout our country. He said that our country had declared the arms race on August 6th, when the bomb was first dropped without Russia being notified of this in detail, and that now it was essential to put an end to it."

File “Zinger” (“Caliber”) No. 86192 v. 1

p.20 NY – C 15.12.44.

Anton reports that Wasp is back from a visit to her husband. Caliber told her that he had given some thought to the question of covering the work being done in Camp-2, and now he expressed his willingness to do so. He reported that the leadership at the camp was openly taking measures to keep the information on En-s from falling into Russian hands. The progressive constituent among the camp’s workers is very displeased with this. According to Caliber, he knows people who find it necessary to keep the main ally—the S.U.—informed about the work being done.

Caliber will be in NY in the middle of January. In view of this, Liberal said that he wants our worker to contact Caliber in order to conduct a personal conversation, basing this on a lack of knowledge about the problem. He says he is firmly convinced that Caliber would be glad to have such a meeting...

Of the workers in Camp-2, Caliber named Kistiakowsky (Mlad told us about him), who is conducting work on thermodynamics, and Oppenheimer from California. He¹⁷ asks us to report any information we have on either of them.

Oppenheimer

p.21 Report from 8.01.45.

“‘Wasp’ was recruited for our work by Liberal in November 1944. Because ‘Caliber’ gets a two-week vacation through his job, he sent for ‘Wasp’ to join him for the duration of this break. Before she left, L-l conducted instructional meetings with ‘Wasp’ on recruiting ‘Caliber’ to cover Camp-2. When she returned to NY from her visit to ‘Caliber’, ‘Wasp’ informed L-l about ‘C-r’s’ willingness to do so.

[For the meeting with C-r, C. proposed using L-l, and sent a list of questions about Camp-2 to guide him.]

p.23 List of questions for ‘C-r’:

1) Information on Camp-2: location, workshops and their functions, communication channels, power sources, supply, buildings, internal rules and regulations.

2) Information on Camp-2 workers who are known to Caliber: names, positions, job descriptions, living conditions, etc. Indicate separately the ones who belong to the progressive constituent described by Caliber.

3) Information on work being done in Los Alamos, 40 miles from Camp-2...

In response to the inquiry about Kistiakowsky and Oppenheimer, it was reported that all we know about them is that they work at Camp-2 and that O. is a major authority who oversees the work at Camp-2.

- p.26 “C-r” says that the pace of work at Camp No. 2 is way behind schedule. This was discussed at meetings of the individual camp groups, where a specially dispatched colonel, made a speech, saying “that if we continue to work this slowly in the future, the Germans and Russians could be the first to use bombs with ‘Enormous’, before we even have them.”
- p.28 NY – C 13.6.45.
Anton reports that Arno has returned to a trip¹⁸ to the Preserve. On June 11th he delivered the Arno material he had received from Charles and Caliber.
Arno made the trip with his mother. The trip went well. Very interesting information was received from all the probationers, both on the structure of a type “He” bomb, and on dates for conducting a test explosion of this bomb; according to information from Mlad, Charles, and Caliber, this explosion will take place in July.
- p.30 NY – C 4.7.45.
Anton reported some tech. information on the first atomic bomb, whose detonation is scheduled for 10.07 of this year. The information is from reports by Charles, Mlad, and Caliber, and for the most part they mutually overlap.
- p.45 “Caliber’s” materials
1. Report on a scientific experimentation center for preparing a uranium bomb, with a general floor plan and sketches of individual buildings attached – 4 pp., 5 sketches.
2. Material on the preparation of a uranium bomb; calculations and information regarding a structural solution to the problem of a uranium bomb; information on an electro-magnetic method for obtaining the element uranium-235. 33 pp. (Assessment: highly valuable.)
3. On the problem of obtaining uranium-235.
4. Description of the atomic bomb. 22 pp.
- p.46 Report on Caliber from 3.06.46.
[Camp-2 – Santa Fe, New Mexico].
Demobilized in March 1946. In April, he and his wife moved to NY, where he currently works for “Liberal’s” company.]
“He would very much like to take advantage of the privilege he was given of free education for one year, but does not know which educational institution to choose, and awaits our help and advice in this regard.”

- p.50 Excerpt from a letter to "August" dated 1.03.48
 "At the very first meeting in the apartment, you will let Liberal know the following in written form: Liberal
 B) For a detailed discussion of all questions pertaining to our work and of his athletes' possibilities, you would like to meet with him in the city in May, in order to thoroughly discuss all the details, rather than writing them down. We are asking 'L-I' ahead of time to gather detailed info. on the athletes' state of affairs and their possibilities. We are especially interested in what Dave ('Caliber') currently has at his disposal, and whether he is ready to begin working with us.
 At the meeting with 'L-I' in May, you need to find out the following in detail:
 1. Have 'L-I' or his athletes noticed anything suspicious around them that would give them reason to believe that he or any of the athletes is under suspicion? If so, then what exactly and when?
 Furthermore, warn 'L-I'—and through him, the athletes as well—that the competitors could resort to provocative questioning of any of the athletes on the grounds that they belonged to the Fellowcountryman organization in their student days. If the competitors should use this technique against any of the athletes, he should stay calm and deny his involvement in the Fellowcountryman organization and any ties with us, because the competitors know nothing about the athletes' work for us or about their ties with our colleagues.
- p.51 2. 'L-I' and his athletes' current attitudes toward the Fellowcountryman org. Has any of them resumed work for that organization? Through 'L-I', inform all the athletes that we stand by our old policy on this issue, i.e., we advise them not to participate in the work of the Fellowcountryman org. or oth. progressive organizations.
 3. Determine, in detail, where the athletes currently live and where they work. Their attitudes. Attitudes toward us. Wishes to resume work with us, and opportunities to receive info. we need. Their addresses.
 5. Determine Dave's ('Caliber') present location. Could he go back to work at Camp No.2 or a similar organization? If this is not possible, could Dave be adapted to set up several k/k's¹⁹ for us in Tyre on the basis of 'L-I's' instructions and advice?
 10. Find out which of the athletes needs our help, and arrange a way to transfer money."
- p.55 Letter NY – C 2.8.48.
 "... 'Caliber' is a partner in 'L-I's' company, because 'L-I' did not have sufficient means to start up the company by himself. At this meeting, I gave instructions for 'Caliber' to try to go back to work at Camp-2...
 [Liberal] "replied that there would be nothing unusual about this, since the company is not doing splendidly at the moment; it is just now starting to get orders from companies working on government

orders. Therefore it would be completely believable if 'C-r', who has capital investments in the company, starts looking for opportunities to increase his earnings by getting a more lucrative job...

At the same time, 'August' asked him whether there was a danger that the competitors would start carefully checking him out and discover that he has ties to 'Lib-l', who has had some difficulties in the past. 'L-l' replied that the competitors had already checked 'Caliber' out thoroughly, and that 'L-l's' past difficulties had had no influence on 'C-r's' official job, which at the time was in Camp-2.

'L-l' also reported that for quite some time, 'C-r.' had kept a small amount of plutonium in a lead box, but that on his, 'L-l's', instructions, he had thrown it into the river."

p.56 NY – C 21.9.48.

August instructed L-l to employ Caliber and Wasp to photograph "Yakov's" materials, of which he has a great many in NY, at the New York k/k. These materials (evidently, undeveloped film – A.R.'s note)²⁰ will be stored at L-l's place.

"Yakov?"
(a.k.a.
"Brahms")

p.57 C – NY 8.12.48.

"Although 'C-r' has some potential to go back to work at an extremely important institution that deals with 'E-s.' – camp No. 2, he will not be able to get a position where he could become an independent source of information that would be of interest to us, owing to his limited education and area of specialization."

p.58 On 18.12.48, a sample of uranium-238, received from Caliber, was sent to Center.

p.59 NY – C 18.12.48.

[C-r recommended four people who used to work at the camp and are now at the U. of Chicago. C-r used to have friendly relations with them, and all of them were sympathetic toward the CP. "Bob" thinks that C-r should be sent to the U. of Chicago to renew these acquaintances.

Henry Linschitz (*Henry Linvchitz*²¹) - Ph.D. in physics. After the war

p.60 he worked at Los Alamos as the head of a group. Works at the U. of Chicago. Member of the Association of Atomic Scientists.

Emanuel Schwartz (*Emmanuel*²² *Schwartz*), a.k.a. E. Shagam (*E. Shagam*). Mother and father were born in Russia and became Canadian citizens. Used to be a member of the Canadian CP. He was a mathematician at Los Alamos.

Benny Bederson (*Benny Bederson*²³). Physicist. Conducted design or experimental work at Los Alamos. Rode to the base with the bomb when the raid on Japan was carried out.

Thomas A. Fineberg (*Thomas A. Fineberg*).²⁴ Studied physics and mathematics at the U. of Chicago. At Los Alamos – physicist.

p.61 Center gave them cover names right away: Derby – H. Linschitz, Domby – E. Schwartz, Dorian – T. Fineberg, Wrench – B. Bederson. They are of great interest.

p.70 NY – C 30.6.49

“‘Lib-I’ was informed of the following:

- 1) In the fall of 1949, ‘C-r’ should go to study at Seminary (apparently, the U. of Chicago), where he should specialize in the field of E.
- 2) He should renew his acquaintance with ‘Domby’ and ‘Dorian’ and submit to us a detailed report about the possibility of using them for our work in the future.
- 3) He should make a wide range of acquaintances among the university’s students and instructors in order to seek out people whom we could recruit for our work in the future.
- 4) Under no circumstances should he talk to anyone about our work or try to recruit anyone for our work.
- 5) Every two months he should put together detailed reports about his progress in his studies, his new acquaintances, and scientific activities at the university. The reports should be typed on a typewriter and photographed onto film. The film containing the reports should be stored at ‘L-I’s’ place until we indicate that they be passed on to us.
- 6) ‘L-I’s’ wife should act as a courier between ‘C-r’ and ‘L-I’.
- 7) ‘L-I’ should oversee all aspects of ‘C-r’s’ work and instruct him with regard to his behavior, studies, and the acquisition and reinforcement of this or that acquaintance, in accordance with our instructions.
- 8) For the entire duration of ‘C-r’s’ studies, we will pay his expenses pertaining to his studies, plus 125 dollars a month.

p.71 NY – C 1.9.49.

[Conversation between August and Lib-I on 21.8.49 in NY].

“‘L-I’ reported that about two weeks ago, he had a detailed discussion with ‘C-r’ about his joining the Seminary. As a result of this discussion, it turned out that at pres., C-r has neither the opportunity nor the desire to enroll in the Seminary for the following reasons:

- 1) At the beginning of the year, in response to an inquiry from ‘C-r’, the Seminary administration informed him that he needed to apply at the end of the summer. At the end of summer of this year, C-r submitted an application for admission to the S.; he was told, however, that they could not admit him because all the places had been filled, and there had been many more applicants than places at the Seminary.
- 2) In 1950, the law by which veterans of the war are given priority when applying to educational institutions, expires.

3) 'C-r's' wife said that she would not move to anoth. city, b/c she is expecting a second child and does not trust a single doctor except for the one who is caring for her at the present time.

[C-r is currently trying to get a job at the "Ferma."]

"Ferma"

p.75 C – NY 17.9.49.

It was proposed to notify L-l about the need to come up with a cover story for C-r and Wasp's acquaintance with Arno. Advise them to deny this acquaintance if there are no witnesses.

Arno

p.77 Meeting between August and Liberal 11.10.49.

["L-l" reported that C-r.²⁵ got a temporary job as a mechanic at the "Arma Corporation" factory in Brooklyn. He works the night shift starting at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He manufactures devices for the Navy and components and parts for computing devices, working from designs he receives in the evening. If we give the word, C-r could make copies at night or reconstruct them from memory after work.

C-r received a letter from "Ferma," in which he was notified that they would be happy to provide him with work as soon as they have an opening. According to "L-l," the standard wording of the letter indicates that the competitors are currently running a check on C-r. When he joined the "Arma Corp.," C-r was also subjected to a check.

At pres., C-r wants to switch to a job at the "Synchromatic" company, which manufactures various equipment for E-s. He is unhappy about having to work the night shift at "Arma."

C-r already spoke with a representative of the new company, who offered him a job purchasing machinery for an experimental laboratory, and subsequently becoming chief of the laboratory's mech. division.

p.78 He will have also to pass a check.

L-l does not think that C-r will be hurt by their family ties, b/c the competitors knew about them when C-r worked at the "Preserve."

p.82 At "Arma," C-r works on manufacturing radar stabilizers for tank guns. He has access to secret projects.

"Cradle" – NY University

p.83 At the end of '49 – start of '50, the idea arose for C-r to enter the College of Engineering at NY University. Advisable. We are prepared to take the costs upon ourselves for the period of study.

p.85 NY – C 13.1.50.

[New "rainbow" stabilizer for tank guns.]

"The idea behind the device in question is that it would keep the gun constantly trained on the target regardless of the oscillations of the tank itself during movement in battle. In the device in question, 'rainbow' is used to detect the target directly and to aim the gun at the target. At pres., an initial model of the device in question is undergoing testing. According to

‘L-I’, the model yielded promising results, and parts are currently being manufactured to refine the model...”

p.86 “C-r himself asked ‘L-I’ for permission to start this job, and even offered to take the camera with him and copy out all the blueprints at work.”

[Proposal by the station: C-r will put together a sketch from memory, and “L-I” will photograph it.]

p.87 [The stabilizer is of great interest to the Center.]

p.92 Excerpt from a report on a c/t from NY dated 13.2.50.

“In the last days of January, Amer. counterintelligence agents called ‘C-r’ at work and later came by his apartment and asked him three questions, under the pretext of investigating a previous uranium theft from the Preserve:

a. Had C-r had an opportunity to see uranium while working at the Preserve’s laboratory?

b. Did C-r know anyone who took or tried to take uranium from the laboratory?

c. Did C-r himself take any uranium?

C-r told the agents that he had seen uranium at the laboratory, as did all the oth. employees who worked there at the time. C-r then said that he does not know anyone who could have taken uranium, but also noted that it was possible someone did take some, but that he, C-r, did not know anything about it. As far as he, C-r, was concerned, he never took any uranium. With that, C-r’s questioning came to an end, and the counterintelligence agents left his apartment.

A week after the questioning, when C-r was positive that he was not being watched, he informed ‘L-I’ about the questioning.

With regard to C-r, August explained to L-I that counterintelligence did not have concrete proof that C-r and Wasp were collaborating with us. In addition, August briefed L-I as to how C-r and W. should behave.

August cancelled his non-contact rendezvous with L-I, keeping only his summons by pre-arranged signal, and gave him their contact terms only through a dead drop.

Bob wonders whether C-r might have been questioned as a preliminary measure, if his questioning was directly connected to the ‘Charles’ case, or was part of a cross-questioning of all former Preserve employees in search of traces of any of our agents.

Nevertheless, in and of itself, the fact that ‘C-r’ was questioned indicates that counterintelligence will keep its eye on C-r for a certain period, and will likely discover the essence of his relationship with L-I, which could lead to a thorough investigation of L-I’s entire group.”

“Charles”

p.94 Line of conduct for C-r and W.

Categorically deny involvement in intelligence work and passing anyone materials of any kind. The competitors do not have information about the work of W. and C-r, but they could set up a trap. Proceed with caution.

- p.96 [At the end of March 1950, the cover name “Caliber” was changed to “Zinger.”]
- p.97 Letter C – NY dated 10.04.50.
 [There are threads leading from Charles to Zinger, Ida (Wasp), and King (L-I). It is possible that Mad (Arno) will fail or turn traitor. ☹ It would be advisable to consider having Z. and I. leave the USA.]
 "In the case of Zinger and Ida, what the competitors have on them is not only their clear and incontrovertible involvement in our work, but also evidence that they passed secret materials on the atomic bomb to us. On this basis the competitors will exert strong pressure on Z. and Ida, using intimidation and other means, even to the point of arresting them, and eventually will compel them to give testimony, with all of the concomitant implications for King, his group and all of our work in the country. [Discuss with King the possibility of Z. and I. leaving the country.]”
- p.98 [Czechoslovakia has been proposed.]
- p.103 NY – C letter dated 25.4.50.
 “King reported that at present, Zinger’s departure is greatly impeded by his family situation. First of all, his wife is due to give birth in a month. Secondly, about two and a half months ago, Ida was passing by her gas stove, and her dress accidentally caught fire. Ida suffered serious burns and spent about ten weeks in the hospital. She only returned home a week ago. At the hospital, her condition proved to be so serious that she was given close to 40 blood transfusions. Because her blood type proved to be very rare, Zinger delivered a broadcast over the radio with a plea to give blood in order to save Ida. This campaign to help Ida was also backed by the Red Cross. As far as I remember, at the time I saw an item in the ‘Post’ about this incident; however, because I did not know Zinger’s last name, I did not pay any attention to it. King also told me that this entire story was detailed in the ‘Post’. For this reason, King thinks that Zinger will not be able to leave this country in the near future. This incident undoubtedly brought Zinger to public attention, and it is possible that a reporter with too much time on his hands could eventually come to their apartment for an interview...”
- p.107 I also asked King to tell Zinger that if he agrees to leave the USA, we would take upon ourselves all the expenses related to the move, see to it that he gets settled in the new place, and take responsibility for looking after his relatives who remain in this country. In response, King said: “If he does go there, make a good Communist of him.” I asked King right away if he thought Zinger was a bad Communist. King replied that lately, Zinger has been reading practically none

of the Party publications, and that clearly his education needed to be supplemented.”

p.104 [A route was charted from the USA – France (as tourists) – Czechoslovakia.]

p.109 Meeting with King 23.05.50.

“King reported that Zinger has agreed to leave the USA. However, both King and Zinger think that departure can take place no earlier than three months from now. The reason for this delay is Ida’s physical condition. About ten days ago, Ida gave birth to a girl, and she only recently checked out of the hospital. Moreover, Ida still has not sufficiently recovered from her illness, about which we informed you in our previous letter. She still has two open wounds on her abdomen, and she obviously cannot undertake any trips at the moment. King and Zinger think that in three months, Ida will recover sufficiently and will be able to leave the USA.”

[France is not suitable: where would the means come from? + Z’s application for a passport will attract counterintelligence and be denied, because he used to work on En-s (Z. and King’s opinion).

p.110 Better – Mexico. They discussed the problem of Z’s debts – about \$3,000, 300 of which – “*National City Bank*” of NY City. King promised to help.

p.113 NY – C 25.5.50

[In connection with Mad’s arrest and possible consequences, Bob proposes that Z. and I. leave for Mexico in the next 2-3 weeks.]

Mad =
Arno

p.114 C – NY 25.5.50.

[Bob’s proposal was approved:]

“1. Despite all their family difficulties, Ida and Zinger need to leave the country as soon as possible, b/c if they remain in the country, it will inevitably lead to their arrest. Therefore, they should be advised to prepare for departure immediately. If need be, their preparations can be covered as a trip to a summer house in view of Ida’s poor health. At the same time, their preparations should obviously not be publicized.

If it is not possible for Zinger to bring his entire family with him, we must recommend that he leave only with Ida and the newborn, and leave the eldest with their parents. They should not free up their apartment in NY.

If extraordinary circumstances arise that prevent Ida from leaving, Zinger should leave without her and explain to Ida that if he does not leave NY, it would have direful consequences for Z. and his family.

...

3. In the event that²⁶ and Z. leave without their families, they should warn their wives in the strongest possible terms about the need to categorically deny that they know anything about

their husbands' work with us, and if they are questioned, not to admit to their or their husbands' involvement in our work.

It is essential that they understand that the least admission of working with us will lead to their arrest for a long period of time and will affect their families.

....²⁷ and Zinger and their wives should be told that counterintelligence could use blackmail and invent various stories about the fate of those who left and those who stayed, alluding to confessions supposedly obtained from them.

Therefore, they should not believe these stories and firmly hold their ground.

[Obtain from ...²⁸ and Zinger their photos and photos of their wives and children for passports in Mexico. At the first meeting with King, it is proposed to give him \$10,000 for ... and Z's departure and to arrange for \$5,000 to be transferred through a dead drop. Determine a method with King to transfer money for their family through a dead drop in the event that their families remain in the USA.]

p.115 "... and Z. should be told that their goal is to arrive in Czechoslovakia, from where they can easily move to the Sov. Union. On the way to Czechoslovakia, they will need to avoid countries where the influence of the USA, England and France is significant. The most convenient thing would be to go through Sweden or Switzerland..."

[Bob was alerted to the fact that the present assignment is very serious, and that the state of our operations in the USA depends on his success in carrying it out.]

p.116 C – Mexico City 25.5.50. "To Ilya"

1) Determine and inform us as at once:

a) what is the minimal documentation necessary for a U.S. citizen and his wife and children to enter Mexico,

b) with what papers and by what route can such a citizen and his family leave Mexico for Europe, without access to an Amer. passport. We stressed that all variations and possibilities for carrying out this plan be thought through

c) we also asked to be informed as to what papers will suffice for an Amer. citizen and his family to leave Mexico for Venezuela; when, where, and how strictly are passengers and their papers checked out.

d) We simultaneously asked them find out from "L," "S," and "B," whether they can find trusted people to temporarily harbor two Amer. families in different locations. If the reply is positive, we asked that they telegraph over the addresses, passwords, and names of individuals to whom our people can turn.

3) We also proposed to ask "L" whether, if the need arose, he could get Mexican papers for two Americans and their families (each with a wife and two children), which would allow them to leave for Europe without difficulty and by any route besides the USA.

We asked to simultaneously learn from "L" whether he can obtain documents for their long-term stay in Mexico.

We indicated that these people only speak English.

- p.116 C – Stockholm 25.5.50
We gave orders to carefully determine and report at once whether there exists a direct passenger steamship line between Sweden and Mexico, or individual passenger steamships going regularly between them. The frequency with which they run and their names.
- p.117 C – NY to Bob 26.5.50.
Warn ...²⁹ and Zinger not to discuss their departure at their apartments. Especially the wives.
- p.118 C – NY 26.5.50 (in addition):
Discuss with King the possibility of preparing to switch to an illegal position if K. and Z. are unable to leave the country in the near future.
- p.121 NY – C 3.06.50.
1.06 – the meeting with King, where he passed on ... and Zinger's consent to leave the country with their families. They will be ready to leave on June 15th.
- p.122 NY – C 8.6.50.
Information for passports for Zinger and his family:
1. Z's wife – born 1 May 1924 in NY. Eye color – *brown*, hair color – *blond*, height – 5 feet 3 inches. Distinguishing marks – *burn scars on body*.
2. Z. – b. 3 March 1922 in NY. Eye color – *hazel*, hair color – *black*, height – 5 feet 9 1/2 inches. Distinguishing marks – *light scar on right wrist*.
3. Z's daughter – *Barbara Helene*, b. 16 May 1950 in NY
4. Z's son – *Steven Lawrence*, b. 6 Aug. 1946 in NY.
- p.130 Letter NY – C 30.6.50.
Report by "Kirillov" on the meeting with King.
"1. On the meeting.
On 9 June 1950, I conducted my regularly scheduled meeting with King. I did not detect any external surveillance during the meeting or after the meeting, despite a check during three hours after the meeting. King showed up at the meeting highly agitated, and immediately suggested that we quickly leave the meeting place for a diff. spot. We quickly walked two blocks from the meeting place, and then King told me about the circumstances that had disturbed him.
2. On 'Zinger'.
King reported that during the day on Wednesday, June 7th, K. had stopped by to see Z-r. As he was approaching Z-r's house, K. discovered that on the opposite side of the street, across from Z-r's doorway, was a car – *D-45-25* (or *W-45-25*, K. does not

remember the first letter of the license plate.) According to K., there were three men sitting in the car and constantly looking in the direction of Z-r's doorway, which seemed suspicious to K. K. surmised that Z. was under surveillance, but he nevertheless went in to Z-s's house. According to K., during the conversation Z-r informed K. by note that he has, in fact, been under surveillance since June 7th, and moreover, it was constant surveillance. When he left Z-r's house, K. saw a truck on the corner, with a sign on the side that said 'Acme Construction Company'. At first, K. did not give this truck a second thought. To verify that Z-r was under surveillance, K. walked by Z-r's house on the evening of the same day. The automobile and truck were in the same places they had been during the day; moreover K. saw that two people had gotten out of the automobile, who then walked over to the truck and sat in the back.

p.131 As he walked by Z-r's house that evening, K. also noticed that there was someone standing on each of the four corners by Z-r's house; in K's opinion, these were undoubtedly counterintelligence agents.

During his conversation with Z-r that day, K. had warned Z-r about the danger he was in, and once more mentioned to Z-r that if he was arrested, he should not say a thing about his operational activities. According to K., Z-r assured him that under no circumstances would he say a word about his intelligence activities.

As a result of discovering the surveillance, K. and Z. came to the conclusion that leaving at present was out of the question. K. informed Z. that Z. should calmly stay at home and do nothing, and that his departure for Mexico would now depend on whether there was any surveillance present.

[K. should not go to Z's house. K's wife would be better. She should go to Z's house and take all the available money, leaving about \$1,000. If Z. were arrested, it would be difficult for him to explain why there was roughly \$6,000 in his house.]

p.132 NY – C 17.06.50.

Bob reported press and radio reports that David Greenglass was detained yesterday at his apartment for questioning. Today he was formally charged with espionage.

According to press reports, G. acknowledged his guilt and stated: "I felt that it had been a serious oversight by the USA not to give Russia information on the atomic problem, considering Russia was our ally."

p.140 C – NY 13.07.50.

Judging from material in the press, counterintelligence is not satisfied with Z's testimony. They asked Bob whether he thinks it would be advisable to arrange for Z-r's defense. The lawyer should offer his services to Ida for a minimal fee.

- p.141 NY – C 14.7.50
[Z's lawyer – the famous Rogge, who was hired by Z-r's family. B. thinks that engaging a new lawyer who is less well-known in the USA than Rogge would be difficult to justify and would look contrived. It is also possible that Ida will take any lawyer who approaches her on his own initiative for a plant.
- p.143 C – NY 15.7.50.
Bob was informed that Rogge is undoubtedly a counterintelligence plant and, naturally, is trying to persuade Z-r to testify. Find a new lawyer as soon as possible.
- p.145 C – NY 18.7.50.
Refrain from finding a lawyer.
- p.159 NY – C 6.4.51: David Greenglass was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.
Comment: Kvasnikov – to Yatskov: This is an obvious trend to show that the court spares those who cooperate with it. 7.4.51
- p.161 NY – C letter dated 14.04.51.
Proposal to organize assistance for King:
“With the aim of mitigating the lot of King and his wife and rescuing them, we propose the following measures:
1. Using the press.
Organize a vigorous campaign in our press and, even more so, the foreign press. It would be preferable to publish articles about the trial first and foremost in the non-Communist press. Our press can limit itself to 1 or 2 articles, the writing of which we recommend assigning to Erenburg, for example, for which you should give him access, at your discretion, to available excerpts from Amer. newspapers.
Main points for articles in the Soviet press.
1. Spy-mania is at its peak.
2. Its purpose – coarse anti-Soviet propaganda and a crusade against the CP USA.
3. The USSR is officially recognized as the number one enemy, even in peacetime; greater even than Germany during wartime.
4. Proof of this are the mild sentences for the Japanese spy *Tokyo*³⁰ *Rose* (10 years) and the German spy *Axis Sally* (10 years).
- p.162 5. The sentence, with its anti-Soviet goals, is aimed at worsening relations between the USSR and the USA, rather than improving them, which is what everyone is waiting for.
6. Frightening the populace, b/c by a single denunciation, innocent people can be sentenced to death, no American can be certain about the future.

7. The Americans need to understand that this trial is a trial balloon for the reactionaries, who seek to violate the remaining freedoms of the Americans themselves and to turn the country completely fascist. It is a campaign against the Amer-s themselves, a threat to the freedom of the Amer-s themselves. If the sentence is not revoked, Americans will be threatened by repression the likes of which they have never dreamed of.

8. There is no limit to the hatred against all things progressive. As long as they've got money, gangsters, grafters, and murderers command respect and become national heroes (Costello and oths.), while a mother of two is sentenced to die by electric chair (the latest word from Amer. civilization – the next one will be something atomic) because of her villainous brother's slanderous denunciation.

9. The prejudice of the court calls attention to itself. The court's verdict was decided before this judicial travesty began. There was no need for any witnesses or evidence to imprison a man for 30 years (Stone) or to sentence someone to death. How wrong was King, the victim of this trial, when he expressed faith in the Amer. constitution and justice!

10. Indicate that there has not been a precedent for such inhuman cruelty in Amer. history since 1865.

11. Stress the immorality of a country capable of passing such a sentence, the cruelty of which is acknowledged even by a newspaper as reactionary as the Jewish "**Daily Forward**."

12. They were charged with passing secrets which, as scientists have admitted, do not exist.

13. Espionage is associated with the philosophy of Marxism and Socialism.

p.163 14. The trial was organized so as to force people to believe in the inevitability of a war between the two systems.

15. Slander against the Sov. Union, that it is allegedly preparing for atomic war. In reality, it is the other way around.

16. They are trying to shift the blame for war in Korea off of the gov't and onto Jews and Communists.

17. The gov't is releasing German war criminals who annihilated six million Jews and Americans, while putting innocent people in prison for polit. reasons.

18. The fact that Z-r, who allegedly passed "secret" material on the atomic bomb and is essentially the main defendant, received a relatively light sentence, attests to the fact that this whole trial was trumped up with specific aims in mind.

Almost all these main points can be used for articles in the foreign press as well.

II. Z-r's recanting of his testimony in the case against King.

Because in reality King's prosecution was based almost exclusively on the testimonies of Z-r and his wife, an attempt to refute these testimonies would be of significant interest, b/c if this happened, the prosecution would have no information on the basis of which K. and his wife could be held accountable.

We believe that neither Z-r nor his wife were psychologically prepared for such a harsh sentence, and

therefore, letters written in a certain way to Z-r's wife and his mother could induce Z-r to publicly retract his testimony, especially since he does not have much to lose, b/c the sentence—and a rather harsh one at that—has already been pronounced on him and is unlikely to be changed significantly if he does so.

In our opinion, these letters:

1. Should in no way suggest by their form that they might have been written by station or CP workers

p.164 2. From the content or signature on the letter, Z-r's wife, and consequently Z-r himself, should infer that the letter was written by King's friends, who are plentiful, who stay true to their word and remember the good and the bad.

3. The letter should be handed personally to Z-r's wife or any member of his family in such a way that counterintelligence knows nothing about it and therefore cannot exert any pressure. "Oscar," or someone else, can arrange for this letter to be handed over through a street urchin or a post office messenger, together with any sort of parcel.

4. Examples of main points for the letter:

a) The letter has been written by Z-r's Amer. friends, who could turn out to be his sworn enemies, and who never forget the bad or the good.

b) The only reward for mitigation of his sentence was at the cost of the lives of his sister and King, the only reward for betrayal is death. Neither Z-r, nor his wife, nor their children, nor their parents will live a moment longer.

c) Z-r and K's friends are convinced that, now that the trial is over, Z-r is ashamed before his sister and King. It was he that sent them to the electric chair. If he has even an iota of conscience, he must feel ashamed before his mother, who, if she is an honest woman, will also turn her back on him, as people once turned their back on Judas when he sold Christ for 30 silver pieces. He must also be ashamed before honest Amer-s, who will spit whenever they speak his name.

d) Indicate that it is not too late, that there is still time, and a way, to fix his mistake and deserve to be called a man and to look people straight in the eye.

The friends are confident that Z-r is man enough to honestly and openly declare that the reason for his false testimony was a desire to save himself and his wife, that he cannot live in peace after such a sentence, and that before

p.165 God and all honest men, he rescinds his testimony.

e) Mention that Z-r's sentence has already been carried out, and that the likelihood of a harsher penalty is quite small.

f) Emphasize that the friends are waiting and hoping that he will not stand for this, that even those closest to him will curse him as a Judas; the friends hope that Z-r's wife and mother will remind him that they have a conscience, which they hold dear, that their constant fear of retribution for his betrayal and their pangs of remorse will follow them as long as they live.

g) Stress that no one must know about the letter, that it must be repeated to Z-r by mouth, and that Z-r's lawyer must not know about it."

p.170 Photographs of Zinger and his family.

p.178 Testimony of D. Greenglass at the trial of J.³¹ Rosenberg 9.3.50.
[D.G. did not know that he was working on the bomb. In November of '44, his wife told him about this, citing Rosenberg.]

File "Ida's" ("Wasp's") 86191 v.1

p.15 NY – C 7.12.44.
"‘Liberal’ spoke with Wasp about her helping us. She agreed to carry out assignments coming from L-1, and, like L-1, said she was confident that C-r would agree to help... L-1 met with her three times prior to her departure and briefed her in accordance with our instructions.
Wasp will have to find out from C-r what his views are on the possibility of informing the fellowcountrymen about work being done at the camp and his involvement in it. If C-r thinks it is possible, she should tell him that L-1 was asking about this and find out from him what he can do to help and how he can do it."

p.16 "L-1's" report on "Wasp" 5.12.44.³²
*"The following is a record of the conversation held by Julius, Ethel and Ruth.
First of all, Julius inquired of Ruth how she felt about the Soviet Union and how deep in general did her Communist convictions go, whereupon she replied without hesitation that to her Socialism was the only hope of the world and the Soviet Union commanded her deepest admiration.
Julius then wanted to know whether or not she would be willing to help the Soviet Union. She replied very simply and sincerely that it would be a privilege; when Ethel mentioned David, she assured us that it was her judgment such was also David's understanding.
Julius then explained his connections with certain people interested in supplying the Soviet Union with urgently needed technical information it could not obtain through the regular channels and impressed upon her the tremendous importance of the project upon which David is now at work. Therefore she was to ask him the following kind of questions.
1) How many people were now employed there.
2) What part of the project was already in operation, if any; were they encountering any*

difficulties and why; how were they resolving their problems.

3) How much of an area did the present set-up cover.

4) How many buildings were there and their layout; were they going to build any more.

5) How well guarded was the place.

Julius then instructed her under no circumstances to discuss any of these things inside a room or indeed anywhere except out-of-doors and under no circumstances to make any notes of any kind. She was simply to commit to memory as much as possible. Ethel here interposed to stress the need for the utmost care and caution in informing David of the work in which Julie was engaged and that for his own safety all other political discussion and activity on his part should be subdued.

At this point we asked Ruth to repeat our instructions which she did satisfactorily”.

p.45 “Wasp” – a.k.a. “Margarita.”

File 84490 v.5 “Bras” – Klaus Fuchs

p.329

“To Comrade S.N. Kruglov

In view of the uncovering of a criminal link between the traitor Beria and foreign intelligence services, it would be desirable to question Beria and his accomplices additionally as to which information regarding the most valuable scientific-technical intelligence agents and materials obtained from them on atomic energy, jet aviation and radar etc, was passed to foreign intelligence services.

Beria

The possibility that such information was handed over can be presumed, considering the failure, in England in the winter of 1950, of the valuable agent Klaus Fuchs, a leading specialist on atomic energy, and the subsequent failure, in the USA in the summer of 1950, of the agent group of Julius Rosenberg, with whom you are familiar. If R-g's failure happened as a result of Fuch's betrayal, who betrayed his courier who used to know one of the agents in Ros-g's group, as well as this courier and this agent's subsequent betrayal under questioning by Amer. counterintelligence, the reasons for Fuch's failure have not been precisely identified to this day.

In 1951, Amer. counterintelligence interrogated two other scientific-technical intelligence agents, one of whom gave certain valuable pieces of information on atomic energy in the past. The questions they asked had to do with

p.330

certain aspects of their work with us in the past. The reasons why counterintelligence took an interest in these agents are also unknown.

Meanwhile, while occupying leading posts in the state security agencies, the traitors Beria, Merkulov, and Kobulov were systematically presented with all valuable material on atomic energy, jet technology, and radar, as well as data about the sources of this information. Specifically, they knew the names and biographical particulars of the agents Fuchs and Ros-g and a number of members from the latter's agent group.

While working in the Council of Ministers of the USSR, B. continued systematically to receive all the info. on atomic energy that was obtained through scientific-technical intelligence. At the end of 1950, he asked scientific-tech. intelligence for a list of all available agent materials on jet technology and radar, which was sent to him. The 38 materials from this list that were subsequently indicated on B's instructions³³ were sent to his address. 14 of these materials have not been returned to this day. Likewise,³⁴ a significant amount of material on atomic energy has still not been returned, in spite of reminders sent to Cde. Zavenyagin and Cde. Makhnev from the 2nd Chief Directorate of the MVD USSR.

In view of the above-stated, I think it would be expedient to instruct the investigatory committee to question Beria, Merkulov and B. Kobulov about these matters and to instruct the 6th department of the 2nd Chief Direc-rate to prepare the corresponding materials for the investigation.

A. Panyushkin

...December 1953

[The doc. is unsigned. On p. 329 – Kvasnikov's decision from 18.12.53:

"To Cde. V.B. Barkovsky. I reported on the document in question to Cde. Dobrokhoto and Cde. Panyushkin. Because we do not have any incriminating information, it will not be possible to conduct an interrogation on the basis of our speculations alone; we have nothing to drive them against the wall with."

p.352 Letter dated 28.01.58, Berlin, Cde. N.S. Myakotnykh

On Klaus Fuchs.

"According to a TASS report from 20 Jan. 1958, the 'Daily Express' ran an item about the fact that the Engl. security service was trying to keep ____³⁵ (who was recently released from prison, where he had been serving a sentence for alleged atomic espionage) from leaving England and going to the GDR as a German citizen, having at his disposal information on Anglo-Amer. atomic secrets.

We ask that you find out whether this is mentioned in the correspondence between ____ and his father, and whether the father knows anything at all about this."

p.354 Reply from N. Myakotnykh dated 18.02.58

"Klaus Fuchs's father knows nothing about his son's release from prison. He has not received a letter from his son in almost two months, and this is starting to worry him. Regarding the fact that they do not want to let K.F. go to the GDR, he knows only what he reads in items from the West German press. He has heard nothing about this from his son. During his stay in England in the summer of 1957 (where he had gone with his grandson Klaus Kittovsky – currently a student in the philosophy department at MGU), Emile Fuchs repeatedly visited his son in prison and spoke with him. Klaus Kittovsky had been present as well.

The conversations touched upon the matter of K.F.'s job after his release. K.F. himself believed that his prospects in this regard were dismal, because he had been discredited in England and was unlikely to be wanted in socialist countries.

Emile Fuchs assured him that he would be well-received in the GDR and would find a suitable job for himself as a prominent scientist."

p.368 C – Berlin, to A.M. Korotkov. 28.04.59.

"According to the Eng. press, 'Bras' will be released from prison in July of this year. Upon his release, he is going to go to his father in Leipzig with the intention of working there as a philosophy instructor on the worker-peasant faculty. Supposedly, he does not intend to work on problems of nuclear physics, although he displayed a keen interest in these problems throughout his incarceration. According to a statement by John Clarence, published in the Eng. newspaper *Empire News* on 15 March of this year (a translation of the article is attached), 'Bras' is feeling well and listens regularly to Moscow and German radio broadcasts. When asked whether he is a Communist, Bras replies that he – is a Marxist.

Unfortunately we have no information about him other than the open press. Despite our requests, we are not receiving any information from you about B's father or about himself through his father. This is especially important to us at the pres. time in view of the petition, sent to Eng. authorities, to expedite B's release on account of his father's poor health.

p.369 In view of B's imminent release, it is essential to take all possible measures—through his father and through German friends³⁶—to make sure he moves to the GDR and gets a job. We attach exceptionally serious significance to B's presence in the GDR and to a conversation with him, and have in mind the following:

1. Carefully determine what he was charged with, what was known to Eng. counterintelligence about the details of our work with him, and the reason for his failure.

2. B. has always been an outstanding theoretical scientist in the field of nuclear physics, and is acquainted with the latest achievements in the growth of this science. Therefore the very fact that he is leaving for the GDR and that the English will not use him as a scientist has positive and important implications for us. On the oth. hand he could be very useful to us, being a man of exceptional ability and learning.

Therefore, we ask that you discreetly find out from friends the chances that B. will be given a job and GDR citizenship following his arrival there. Without telling them that B. is our agent, justify our interest in this matter by the advantageousness for the GDR to have a scientist as prominent as B. and, most importantly – by the need to prevent the enemy from using his knowledge and skill. Given these circumstances, it is highly desirable that the friends support corresponding requests from B's father or oth. individuals regarding B's getting settled.

p.370 Brief us on his father's situation as well, and on all the information he has regarding his son's intentions and wishes. It would also be interesting to find out from B's father what sort of person John Clarence is.

p.371 Translation of an article from "Empire News" dated 15.3.59.

[All facts about K.F. taken from John Clarence, who saw Fuchs approximately 20 times since Clarence
1955. Clarence has acquaintances in common with K.F.'s father, Emile.

p.372 "F. told me that the only person he befriended in jail was Donald Hume (convicted for murder and armed robbery.)"

[J. Clarence supposedly arranged to meet with K.F. at a prearranged location immediately following his release.]

p.374 In England, Clarence posed as a correspondent for the ADN agency.

p.375 In Jan. 1959, Clarence was in the GDR, posing as a highly progressive man, and upon his return to England, he was published in the “*Daily Worker*” newspaper. When inquiries were made about him, it turned out that in England he had done time for criminal acts and, moreover, was a homosexual. The Germans concluded that C.³⁷ – was an agent provocateur.

p.379 C – Berlin to A. Korotkov 5.05.59 On Clarence Clarence
 “His behavior, persistent attempts to win B’s trust and favor, as well as his claim that, in the event that B. is released early, they had arranged to meet in private at a predetermined location, arouse certain suspicions. It is possible that the English and Americans are making efforts to keep B. from leaving England for the GDR, and it is even possible that they are arranging to have him abducted.
 Therefore, we think it is essential to warn B. through his father or nephew about being overly trusting and to advise him to insist that he be officially handed over to GDR authorities or his relatives following his release.
 Given that B. could be released at any moment, we ask that the appropriate measures be taken as soon as possible.”

p.380 Berlin – C 8.05.59. from Korotkov. No. 77
 According to Cde. Mielke, some time ago B’s father came to the CC SED on his own initiative with a petition to grant his son GDR citizenship and issue him a permit to enter the GDR as a resident. The GDR echelon complied with the petition, and the father is currently looking for a way to hand the identity papers over to his son.
 The MGB GDR is staying out of this affair and has no open contact with B’s father, with the exception of meetings under the pretense of echelon employees drawing up papers for his son. According to the MGB GDR, F’s father intends to send his housekeeper to England because he is afraid to send the papers there by mail.”

p.381 Berlin – C 14.05.59 from Myakotnykh.
 “They agreed that Clarence’s preoccupation with B. evidently had to do with his intention to keep B. from entering socialist countries. The GDR echelons are of the same opinion and think that there will be any number of obstacles in the way of B’s departure and that their decision to move him here will come up against serious difficulties. B’s case is being handled by the CC, which is trying to keep the MGB GDR agencies from getting involved. Cde. Ulbricht is personally keeping an eye on this. B’s father was informed that Clarence is a suspicious individual, and that his services must be categorically refused. The father said that Clarence’s allusions to their close friendship are not in keeping with the facts. To contact B., inform him of the decision regarding citizenship and authorization to enter the GDR, warn him about Clarence, and brief him on conduct, the echelon is using the woman discussed in No. 77. She will be leaving for England soon.

In connection with his 85th birthday on 13.5.59, B's father was awarded the gold order for service to the fatherland. A notice about this was published in the GDR's newspapers."

Decision: Cde. Sakharovsky – to Cde. Kvasnikov: Info. regarding the granting of GDR citizenship to B. should be published in the English press. 15.5.59

- p.382 Instructions to publish in the press were delivered to Korotkov in Berlin. It was recommended to set up a meeting between B's father and Ger. and Western journalists in connection with his decoration, where the father could mention that his son had been granted GDR citizenship.

File 84490 v. 6 "Bras"

- p.20 Article in the Eng. "Guardian" from 23.9.59
[On 9.09, K.F. married Greta Kaleson, widow of the former chief of the press division of the GDR's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. She has been a CP member since her youth. She is currently over 40 years old. K.F. first met her in Paris when they were fleeing Hitler's regime along with oth. Communists after 1933.

Frau Kaleson was among those who met K.F. at the airport in East Berlin on 23.06, when he arrived from England after serving 9 years of a 14-year sentence.

Kaleson occupies an official post on the Central Committee of the East German SED. Fuchs, who is currently 48 years old, had never been married previously.]

- p.28 C – Berlin, to A.M. Korotkov. 14.12.59.
"We are very interested in setting up a meeting between our representative and 'Bras' in order to learn the details about the nature of the testimony 'Bras' once gave to the English authorities, as well as to find out what Eng. counterintelligence knew about the details of our work with B., what the reasons were for his failure, etc."

We are also interested in more detailed information about B's position at the pres. time: about his work, lifestyle, political views; about his views on Soviet science, on the possibility of establishing connections with Sov. scientists, on a trip to the Sov. Union, etc. In view of this, we are asking that you inform us of your opinions and the opinions of our friends regarding the possibility of setting up a meeting between our operative and B. in Berlin in order to cover the questions that interest us.

Handwritten note: The matter was discussed in person with Cde. Korotkov. It was decided to return to this matter in about six months. 13.2.60

p.30 Berlin – C c/t 15.3.60.

In conversation with a Sov. embassy employee, the head of the science division of the CC SED, Hernig, proposed sending Doctor Fuchs, Dep. Director of the GDR's Central Institute for Atomic Research, to the USSR in order to visit Dubna and familiarize himself with the USSR. The Sov. embassy thinks this would be expedient.

p.31 17 May 1960. CC CPSU

"The Central Committee of the CPSU gave consent to invite Klaus Fuchs, Dep. Director of the GDR's Central Institute for Nuclear Research, through the Chief Administration on the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy under the SM USSR as a member of the GDR's delegation to a conference, in May of this year, of the Academic Council of the Joint Institute on Nuclear Research. Considering that for a long time, F. cooperated with Sov. intelligence and handed over a large amount of extremely valuable materials on the atomic bomb, and that, in connection with this, he was arrested in 1950 by Eng. counterintelligence (our memorandum No. 943-111 from 9 April 1960), I think that once the Council's work is over, it would be expedient to organize for him, through the Chief Directorate on the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy (Cde. Emelyanov), a twenty-day trip across the Sov. Union, so that he can see Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, and Sochi and familiarize himself with the open work being done at the Institute on Atomic Energy of the AN USSR, the Physics Institute of the AN USSR, the Leningrad Institute of Physics and Technology and the Physics Institute of the AN UkSSR.³⁸

The Committee on State Security will cover the costs of this trip.

During this trip, we will take steps to find out tactfully from K.F. the circumstances of, and possible reasons for, his arrest.

Please send instructions.

Chairman of the Committee on State Security, A. Shelepin.

p.37 Report.

"In the course of general conversation at a meeting on 27 May of this year with 'Hans', a agent of the Apparatus of the Representative of the KGB at the SM USSR in the GDR, I nonchalantly brought up Dr. F., who is a member of the GDR delegation headed by 'Hans'. 'Hans' said that, in his opinion, Dr. F. has not yet recovered from the moral trauma he suffered in connection with his arrest and lengthy prison term. He has not yet grown fully accustomed to conditions in the GDR, which are new to him. He is very closed off and taciturn, and never discusses the past with anyone. He did not even share with H. his impressions of his stay in Moscow. According to H., the Committee on the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy made Dr. F. a 'fantastic offer' on a trip to the Sov. Union with his wife. Of course, F. would gladly have accepted this offer if business did not require that he be in the GDR again at the beginning of June. 28.5.60."

- p.38 Report on work with "Charles" during his stay in Moscow.
 "In view of Ch.'s arrival in the USSR, the leadership of the 10th department of the PGU KGB at the SM USSR set me the task of studying Ch. during his stay in the USSR, using the cover capabilities and the special division's agent resources for this purpose. At the request of Glavatom's intelligence department, the Glavatom leadership appointed me to act as Ch.'s translator during his travels to scientific research organizations and to help out during the sightseeing tour of Moscow and visits to the capital's educational institutions. The intelligence department developed a 20-day itinerary for Ch.'s stay in the USSR, with an eye to carrying out the assignment to study him, which had been approved by PGU leadership and cover leadership. However, this itinerary was almost entirely cut short because Ch. soon had to go home.
 Ch. arrived in the USSR with his wife on 24 May and went home on 31 May of this year.
- p.38-39 [Met with scientists in Dubna. Asked for
- p.39 Sov. scientists and experts specializing in nuclear reactors to be posted to the GDR for an extended period of time. He has been entrusted with the task of training personnel, though he himself has fallen behind in these fields.
 "It should be noted that he was given a warm reception everywhere he went, something he told me about on numerous occasions. This manifested itself
- p.40 not only in the fact that our scientists and specialists with whom he spoke, many of whom had heard about his past, tried to help him get his bearings on many issues and show him the results of their experiments (the published ones, of course), but also in the somewhat more emphatic attention given to him as a person who had once helped our state.
 One unpleasant incident in the face of this congeniality was his wife's reproach that no one had met them at the airport, even though OIYaCh (the Joint Institute on Nuc. Research – A.V.)³⁹, whose guest he was, had been sent a telegram about their flight to Moscow. I reported this incident to the Glavatom leadership.
 He was thrilled when we offered him a 20-day trip across the USSR at our expense. However, because he had to participate at an important GDR gov't conference, he could not accept this itinerary and said several times that he would be glad to undertake such a trip the following summer. During meetings with our scientists and experts, the conversations touched for the most part on scientific or ordinary, everyday matters.
 Ch. was not particularly inclined to discuss polit. topics. He avoided discussion of his past. It seems he was greatly impressed by the scope of construction in the USSR, the organization of scientific research, and the level of science and technology in the USSR. He underscored this several times in conversations with me. He said that he had not seen anything like it in the USA or England and that he was very pleased with this. He praised our scientists, and noted that we had a lot of talented young people.
- p.41 I got the impression that he is well-disposed toward and sincere with us.
 It seems that his meeting

with Cds. L.R. Kvasnikov and D.N. Pronsky made a big impression on him.

He postponed the arrangements that had been planned after this meeting, claiming that he felt unwell.

He did in fact look sick; he had a bad cough and a runny nose.

During his visit to the IAE, the phys. dept. at the State University and the Physics Institute in Obninsk, he was worked on by special department agents. According to agent reports, they formed the same impression of Ch. as I did.

Sr. Operative, Active Reserve

PGU KGB at the SM USSR - Engineer Lieutenant Starikov. 2.06.60.

p.43 Report on a meeting with "Bras"

[The meeting on 28.05.60 was conducted by Cde. Kvasnikov; Cde. Pronsky took part.]

"After briefly introducing ourselves to each other, we obtained B's consent to speak with us about matters pertaining to his confidential activities in the past. We introduced ourselves as representatives of the organization with which he had worked.

The conversation, which lasted over two hours, was held at the 'Peking' restaurant, which was practically empty at that time of day. We began the conversation by expressing our gratitude to B. for the great help he had rendered to the Sov. Union during a difficult time for us and expressing our regret that circumstances had put an end to this collaboration and torn him away from regular life and scientific work for a long time. B. said that upon leaving prison and moving to the GDR, he had been received by Cde. Walter Ulbricht, whom he informed of the fact that he used to work with us and of various features of his past collaboration, of his conduct following his arrest and during the investigation, during the trial and over the course of his prison term. According to him, he admitted frankly

p.44 to Cde. Ulbricht to mistakes he had made in the past. Cde. Ulbricht accepted Bras's explanation. B. was appointed deputy director of the GDR's Central Institute for Nuclear Physics and made a member of SED.

At pres., B. says, he needs to do a great deal of organizational, scientific, and polit. work with the Institute's employees. After apologizing for once more having to bring up memories that were difficult for B., we asked him to tell us about some circumstances connected with his failure that were of interest to us and about his conduct during the investigation and while serving his prison sentence.

With regard to reasons for his failure, B. said that the English had received the first indications that he was working with us from the USA. B. came to believe this while his case was being investigated.

In 1949, B. was summoned for a conversation with an MI-5 officer. Following the conversation, it became obvious to B. that the English suspected him of intelligence activities, though they did not have any evidence against him. In B's opinion, the matter would have gone no further than this conversation, had he not confessed of his own free will to collaborating with us.

According to B., this action had been prompted by serious polit. ambivalence and by doubts as to the correctness of Soviet policies, which he had begun feeling under the influence of

p.45

bourgeois propaganda and his detachment from sources of truthful information. Specifically, this ambivalence and doubt manifested themselves in the fact that at that time, B. came to the conclusion that the Sov. Union had violated the principles of democracy and was treating the People's Democracies unjustly. The consequence of these mistaken views was his opinion that his collaboration with us was a mistake.

The English did not coerce B in any way. They only put moral pressure on him, underscoring at every opportunity the friendly welcome B. had received as an immigrant in England and the splendid opportunities in the scientific field that had opened up before him. To our question as to which of the individuals connected with our work he had testified against, B. replied that the only such person had been Gold. During the investigation, B. was shown two Amer. filmstrips that had been shot of Gold. In the first strip, Gold was filmed outdoors in an Amer. city; he looked to B. like someone in a state of nervous agitation who felt that he was being followed. B. did not admit to knowing Gold after watching this strip. In the second strip, Gold was filmed when he was already in jail. According to B., he looked here like someone who had just gotten a big load off his chest. After watching this strip, B. identified Gold and testified against him.

During the investigation, B. also gave detailed testimony about the informational materials that had been passed to us, with the exception of materials on the hydrogen bomb. After the trial, Amer. intelligence officers repeatedly came to the prison where B. was being held. They were chiefly interested in the working methods of the Sov. intelligence service, scientific and tech. questions on which Sov. intelligence officers were trying to obtain info., and individual people's distinguishing features.

Shortly before B. was released from prison, he was visited by an Amer. lawyer, who was defending a 'man whom the Americans had dragged to the USA from Mexico' and who was connected to the Rosenbergs' case.

p.46

This lawyer had tried to convince B. to provide testimony that could ease this man's fate. After he was already released from prison and had moved to the GDR, B. received a letter from this lawyer containing similar solicitations.

We told B. that these incidents confirmed the information we had that, for polit. and propagandistic reasons, the Americans wanted to connect his case with the Rosenbergs'. B. said that prior to his release from prison, the English began persuading him to stay in England once his sentence was up. The Americans had an interest in B. taking such an action. B., however, had decided to move to the GDR following his release. He had kept this decision secret for a long time, until a journalist, who had gotten access to the prison and whom B. had taken for a Communist Party representative, got B. to reveal his plan. When they found out about this, the English tried to change B's mind, but when they realized that his decision was final they decided to have B. released from prison without any publicity.

We asked about his father's health and about his sister, who lived in the USA. His father is alive and quite healthy. B's sister had

married a second time, and has two children by her second husband. She plans to visit B. in the GDR this summer. B. does not remember his earlier misgivings about her.

p.47 We revealed a 'little secret' to B., that the offer to arrange a 20-day trip for him across the USSR had been made to him on our initiative, and asked him what he thought about this offer. B. thanked us warmly for going through the trouble, but said that circumstances required him to be in the GDR at the beginning of June and therefore to turn down the trip at the moment. He would very much like to take this trip another time, and asked if he could take advantage of our offer at a later date. We said that he could.

B. expressed great satisfaction with the meeting with us. He said that the meeting with us, and our positive assessment of his past work, had given him greater satisfaction than 'any decoration', as he put it.

He asked for permission to inform two people that he had met with us: Cde. Walter Ulbricht and his wife, which would be very gratifying for his morale. Upon determining the incentive for B's request, we gave B. permission to tell Cde. Ulbricht and his wife that he had met with us without mentioning any details. His wife is a longstanding Party member and a worker in the CC SED apparatus. He met her in 1931 at an anti-Fascist congress in Paris and married her soon after leaving prison.

As we parted ways, we thanked B. once more for helping us in the past, wished him success in his future life and work, and told him that in the future he can turn to us for friendly support if he ever has any problems. Kvasnikov.

p.48 25 June 1960 to Comrade N.S. Khrushchev
[Report on a meeting with K.F.]

"There was no direct evidence against him, nor was he in danger of exposure or arrest. In spite of this, after some hesitation, F. went to counterintelligence on his own initiative and confessed to intelligence activities on behalf of the Sov. Union, after which he was arrested. F. explained his action by doubts about the correctness of Soviet policy, particularly with regard to the Peoples' Democracies, that had arisen in him at that time under the influence of anti-Sov. propaganda. At the time, his polit. ambivalence led him to conclude that his collaboration with Sov. intelligence had been a mistake.

During the investigation and trial, and under no serious pressure from the English, F. gave testimony

p.49 about his collaboration with us; among other things, he identified the agent through whom he used to pass us intelligence materials in the USA and provided a list of materials he had given us, with the exception of materials on the hydrogen bomb, and information about scientific and tech. matters that were of interest to us as well as our methods for working with him. Later, according to F., he realized his mistake and decided

to move to the GDR after serving his sentence...

Because at the start of the conversation, F. had felt very unsure of himself and guarded, we used a certain amount of tact in finding out about matters that were of interest to us. We expressed our gratitude to him for helping the Sov. Union in the past. At the same time, we expressed great regret that at the time his confessions had led to a major failure...

Committee of State Security Chairm-n A. Shelepin

pp.71-72 Report by the Dep. Ch-f of KGB School No. 101, Colonel A. Feklisov, dated 19.04.65, to PGU KGB Chief, Lieutenant General A.M. Sakharovsky.

p.71 "In his world outlook, F. is a progressive man; he was an illegal CP member in Hitler's Germany and actively participated in the struggle against fascism. F. saw helping the USSR as his int'l duty in the struggle against fascism and imper-ism.
In view of the 20th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the fact that F. made substantial contributions to the consolidation of the USSR's military strength and to the reinforcement of peace, it would be fitting

p.72 to recognize his services. This could be done by awarding Professor F. an important Soviet gov't award, or by conferring on him the title of honorary member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences."

p.71 [Sakh. asked about the scientists' opinions. Note in the margins: "A.S. (Cde. Keldysh) is opposed.]

p.74 [F. approached the CC SED at the beg. of 1971 in connection with Philby's book.]

Philby

p.75 [Mielke inquired as to the KGB's position on this matter.]

In a letter to the KGB representative's office in Berlin, there is a brief account of K.F.'s confessions, which he related to Kvasnikov.]

"In Philby's book, F.'s name is mentioned in five places, but only in two of them can the account be seen as somewhat inaccurate or deserving of Cde. F-s's resentment. In describing the FBI's setbacks in chapter XI, Philby points out that Fuchs's case

p.76 would never have occurred 'had the English not seized Fuchs and managed brilliantly to manipulate his emotions.' In the same chapter, Philby points out that F. was arrested upon arriving in England and that the Eng. investigator 'Skardon was able to win his trust to such a degree that F. not only confessed to what he did, but identified Harry Gold from photographs as well..."

We have no doubt that in these two instances, Philby allowed for certain inaccuracies; however, we believe that he allowed for these inaccuracies not in order to disparage Cde. Fuchs in any way, but because he has always seen F's case from the Eng. standpoint and relied on Eng. counter-intelligence's information. Philby did not have access to our materials on Fuchs's case.

In view of this, there is no reason to believe that the way Fuchs's name was invoked in Philby's book is proof that the Soviet side has changed their view of Cde. Fuchs

on 28 May 1960, there have been no changes in our high assessment of F's past activities or in our favorable view of him.

We ask that you inform Cde. Mielke about the aforementioned and get his opinion as to whether an assurance from the German friends would be enough for Cde. Fuchs, or whether, given his extraordinary scrupulousness and sensitivity, it would be preferable for our worker to conduct a special meeting with him."

p.77 [On the eve of celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, the representative office of the KGB USSR at the MGB GDR has filed a petition to posthumously bestow a Soviet gov't award to former CC SED member K.F., a major scientist in the field of atomic physics.
PGU Ch-f, Major General L. Shebarshin 16.6.89. Order of Friendship Among Nations (posthumous).]

p.80 KGB Chairm-n Kryuchkov filed a petition with the CC CPSS. F. passed away in 1988.
p.79 F. was decorated.

File 84490 v. 1 "Bras" – "Charles"

p.17 C/t London – C 3.11.43
Igor reports that in the process of checking "Eric's" German and Austrian contacts, they identified Klaus Fuchs – a German émigré and illegal member of the German CP. His name is on the list we mentioned of individuals working on the E. problem. According to information obtained from E., F. works on fast neutrons at the U. of Birmingham. Eric
In the course of studying F., it was determined that "Karo" knows him. However, in conversation with us, the latter categorically refused to discuss F. and acted so strangely as to automatically suggest that Karo knows about F's work for us. Igor asks that F. be checked out immediately through the neighbors and that he be informed of the results. Karo

p.22 29 November 1943, to 1st Dir. Ch-f of the NKGB USSR, Commissar 3rd rank of State Security Cde. Fitin.
K. Fuchs – physicist, German émigré, German CP member, currently lives in Birmingham, England, where he works on uranium problems at a phys. laboratory at the U. of Birmingham. K.F. has been a source of ours since Aug. 1941, when he was recruited on the recommendation of Jurgen Kuczynski.
In connection with the laboratory's relocation to America, it is expected that F. will go there as well. Be informed that we have taken steps to set up a connection with F. in America. More detailed information will be reported when Fuchs is handed over to you.
GRU RA Ch-f, Lieutenant General Ilichev.

p.25 21.01.44 the GRU gave the NKGB a report on K.F., rendezvous terms, and instructions for contacting F. through his sister, whose last name is Heineman.

- p.26 Report.
 “Over the course of working with us, F. has passed us a number of theor. calculations for splitting the atom and creating a uranium bomb. We sent the materials to the Representative of the State Committee of Defense USSR, Cde. Kaftanov and later to the Vice-Chairman of the Council of Peoples Commissars USSR, Cde. Pervukhin. The materials received a high assessment.
 [Shipment dates: 22.9.41, 30.9.41, 26.5.43, 17.6.43, 12.7.43, 16.9.43, 28.10.43].
 “In April 1943, F. gave a lead for recruiting an Austrian scientist in England named Broda (Broda), a physical chemist by specialization. Broda is an active member of the Austrian Comparty. He works on fast neutrons at Cambridge, and before that he worked on slow neutrons with a scientist named Halban (*Halban*⁴⁰). When he gave the lead, F. expressed a desire not to take part in this recruitment himself
 “Eric”
- p.27 and to remain incognito for Broda. We have not recruited Broda.
 F. did not receive regular remuneration from us. He was occasionally given individual gifts. When he was given a gift of money, F. did not turn it down.
 Because a group of Eng. scientists working on creating a uranium bomb were transferred to the USA, F. went there as well at the start of November 1943.
- p.28 Rendezvous location: *At the front door of Henry street Settlement, in Henry street, Down Town, East End Jewish Quarter, No. 9).* At 4 o'clock PM on the 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month, starting in Jan. 1944.
“What is the way to China Town?”
“I think China Town closes at 5 o'clock.”
- p.29 Sister – Mrs. Heineman, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 144 Lake View Av.). Married, U.S. citizen, she and her husband – CP members.
 - *“I bring you greetings from Max.*
“Oh! I heard Max had twins.”
“Yes, seven days ago.”
- p.30 C – NY 26.1.44.
 It is proposed to use “Goose” as a contact for “Rest.”
- p.31 Goose's report on a meeting with Rest on Saturday, 5.02.44.
“We were both at the appointed place on time at 4:00 P.M.: he had the green book and the tennis ball and I had the four gloves. I greeted him and he accepted my offer of a walk. We strolled a while and talked.
He is about 5 ft, 10 in., thin, pale complexioned, and at first was very reserved in manner; this last is good. K. dresses well (tweeds) but not fancily.
After a ride on the subway, we took a taxi and went to eat. As I kept talking about myself, he warmed up and began to show evidence of getting down to business. For instance, I would say that I had felt honored at having been told to meet him and he said that he “could hardly believe it” when he had been told that we would like him to work with us (this was in England, of course).

The following developed about K.: He obviously has worked with our people before and he is fully aware of what he is doing. Also, he is apparently one of us in spirit. K. has only been here since September but he expects to be here for at least the duration; he may be transferred out of New York, but it is not very likely – in any case he will be able to let us know in plenty of time. He is a mathematical physicist and a graduate of the Universities of Bristol and Edinburgh; he is most likely a very brilliant man to have such a position at his age (he looks about 30).

We took a long walk after dinner and he explained the “factory” set-up: He is a member of a British mission to the U.S. working under the direct control of the U.S. Army; General Somervell and Secretary Stimson are the American heads and Llewellyn⁴¹ was formerly the British representative – Ben Smith, a Laborite, was supposed to take his place but never did, probably on account of his sympathies.

The work resolves itself mainly into a separation of the isotopes of “factory” and is being done thusly: The electronic method has been developed at Berkeley, California and is being carried out practically at a place known only as “Camp Y” - K. believes it is in New Mexico. Working at Berkeley are the Americans Lawrence and Chadwick and the British scientist Oliphant.⁴² Simultaneously, the diffusion method is being tried here in the East; the Englishman Peierls⁴³ and K. are doing the work in direct co-operation with the Kellogg Co. and the Carbide and Carbon Company. Should the diffusion method prove successful it will be used as a preliminary step in the separation with the final work being done by the electronic method. It is hoped to have the electronic method ready early in 1945 and the diffusion method in July 1945 – but K. says the latter estimate is optimistic. All production will be done in the U.S.; only preparatory work is being carried on in England. K. says that the work is being done in “water-tight compartments” but that he will furnish us with everything in his and Peierls divisions and as much of the other

p.32 *as possible; Peierls is K.'s superior but they have divided the work between them.*

The two countries had worked together before 1940 and then there was a lapse till 1942 – even now K. says there is much being withheld from the British. Even Niels Bohr, who is now in this country incognito as Nicholas Baker, has not been told everything.

We made careful arrangements for meeting the next time in two weeks when K. will have information for us.

Note: “Factory” – term for Enormous adopted by G. and R.

p.35 22.3.44 Anton reported on the 2nd meeting between G. and R. R. gave 50 pp. ?

p.48 Meeting of 11.03.44 Goose's report.

At 7:30 PM on the E. Side of Midtown Manhattan. Then walked down 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Avenue. “He asked how his initial material had been received, and I said that it was completely satisfactory, but with one flaw: it lacked references to previous material pertaining to an overall description of the process, and what we needed most was a detailed plan or scheme

of the whole set-up. It was obvious that he was not very pleased with this. It seemed that his main objection was that he had already done this work on the oth. side, and the person receiving these materials needed to know how to connect them to the scheme; moreover, he thinks it would be dangerous for him if such explanatory material were found in his possession, b/c his work here has nothing to do with such materials. Nevertheless, he agreed to give us what we need as soon as possible.

Meeting of 28.03.44, the **Grand Concourse** in the Bronx. Had dinner together.

"His work here is deliberately being held up by the Americans, who are still spurning cooperation and not giving info. As a result, K. says, it is possible that he will finish up his work in July and his superiors will not let him stay here just so he can run the risk of being fooled.

He is faced with two possibilities for his future: Either he will go to Camp X in New Mexico, or he will be sent home. In the latter case, Peierls will most likely go to Camp X, and K. will be in charge of his own line of work in his own country. If this is the case, he says, he will be able to give us more complete general info., but without details. He wants to know what we would prefer, though of course there is no guarantee that he will be able to do exactly what we need.

Together we worked out an explanation for how we know each other (we met at a symph-ny concert at **Carnegie Hall**), with all the details, including the date.

p.49 Meeting of 4.05.44 at 8:00 PM on Queens Boulevard in Long Island City. Dinner at a little seaside restaurant.

"His partner (and direct superior), Peierls, has just returned from a three-week trip to Camp Y. There, he worked with a group whose goal is to develop a large-scale 'launch' of the factory. K. says he will give us the details of this matter as soon as he finds them out."

9.06.44 at 8:00 PM in Greenwich Village. The matter of his departure for *GB* remains unclear.

15.6.44 at 7:30 PM on the upper part of 5th Avenue. Nothing is certain regarding his departure. G. gave him specific questions.

p.64 Arno visited Charles's sister on 7.12. Left a phone number.

p.68 Arno's report on the trip to Ch.'s sister. 24.10.44.

"I arrived in Boston at 8 A.M. and went out to Mrs. D.'s house in Cambridge about two hours later as we had planned – so that Mr. D. would not be at home. First I introduced myself as a friend of her brother and then gave her the arranged little message about Max. She knew the answer and said that she had surmised who it was had been twice previously. The little gifts of candy for the children and a book ("A Bell for Adano") for Mrs. D. were accepted and we got along very nicely. [She said that, apparently, Ch. went to England.]

p.69 Visit 2.11.44

I took the opportunity to go to B on Thursday as I knew that it would be very difficult for me to get away on a week day (on which it would be possible to avoid meeting Mr. D.). I arrived in the morning and again went out to Camb., laden with candy and a book ("Some of My Best Friends are Soldiers" by Margaret Halsey).

She had very good news: Rest had called from Chicago and had said that he was there on business from New Mexico where he is stationed – he did not go to "Ostrov" after all. Further, he will be home to Cambridge for two weeks during Christmas. So I can see him then. I was so overjoyed that I stayed for lunch. Just to make sure of everything I told Mrs. D. that I would visit her again in about three or four weeks.

Note – Even now, Mrs. D. does not know exactly where in New Mexico Rest is.

p.71 Visit 7.12.44.

I arrived in Boston in the morning and went out to see Mrs. Heineman about 10 A.M. She was home and welcomed me very nicely.

As yet they have no news from Klaus but they expect him in Boston just at Christmas time. She had this to add regarding the time he called from Chicago: Klaus was entitled to four weeks vacation but did not expect to get it all; he was, however, certain of at least two weeks. Also, when Mrs.

Heineman asked her brother whether he would be with them all the time (the days consumed in travelling come out of his leave) he said that very likely he might have to spend a day or two in New York. So to me this sounds encouraging, implying that Klaus expected us to get in touch with him.

I gave her a small piece of paper with the message for him carefully printed out and Mrs. Heineman said she would give it to Klaus as soon as he would arrive; and she assured me that in the meantime she would take good care of it. I then left, after I had been there a very brief three-quarters of an hour.

p.73 NY – C 23.02.45.

Anton reported on the meeting between A. and Ch. at Ch.'s sister's place. Oral and material passwords were stipulated for the meeting with Ch., scheduled⁴⁴ for the first Sunday in June in Sernovodsk. Ch. will report any changes by pre-arranged letter to Leslie's address.

Leslie

Ch. did not accept the 1,000 dollars he was offered (\$500 toward a two-month allowance plus a \$500 bonus), saying that at pres. we needed it more, and he is working for us without pay.

Center inquired as to why the meeting was not until June and why someone new—Leslie—had to be involved. Why not go through Ch.'s sister?

p.74 Anton's reply dated 2.03.45.

"The reason for scheduling the meeting with Ch. for June is Ch-s's request, motivated both by a need for spacing out meetings near the Preserve as much as possible in the interest of security, and because, by that time, Ch.'s will have the results of preparatory work on a test run for the 'En-s' device, which they plan to conduct at anoth. location.

The decision to use Leslie's address to receive letters from Ch., and the refusal to use Ant's address for this purpose, was made because Arno's frequent trips to see Ant, just to find out whether there was any information from Ch., could not have remained inconspicuous to Ant's husband. Not only is the latter not close to us, but in 1944, Ant had been planning to divorce him. Therefore, a more reliable and simple path was chosen – using Leslie's address, and this was the one given to Ch. If necessary, Ch. will send a letter to this address, not under his own name, but under an assumed name. Thus, Ch.'s identity will not be revealed to L."

Huron⁴⁵

[The phone number that A. left for Ch.'s sister is John's! Ch. asked that this phone number be used to tell Raymond that he, Ch., had arrived. John told Aleksey about this, and Alek-y went to Arno's city and proposed that he set out for Ant's place.]

p.79 Visit to Klaus 21.02.45. Wednesday.

"Two trips to Boston were necessary in order to see Klaus. The first time I went there on Monday, February 19, I proceeded directly to his sister's home where K. was staying; I did so without a previous telephone call on the possibility that the phone might be watched. When I rang the doorbell (this was at the usual time of 10.15 in the morning) I could see K. inside in the parlor but his sister came to the phone instead and said "K. wants to see you but today is my husband's day off and he is home – also K. is expecting someone from the British Consulate in New York. Please come back Wednesday, if possible".

I said that I would (this only took a few seconds) and walked around Cambridge to think it over; my original intention was to stay over till Tuesday anyhow, but Wednesday made it difficult. So in about an hour I called but when a man's voice that I did not recognize answered, I asked was it a number differing in the last digit from K's and said "sorry" and hung up; this must have been the sister's husband. There was nothing to do but take the train for home and return on Wednesday and these things I did.

This time the trip was a complete success. I arrived again at the sister's home at exactly the same time in the morning and K. welcomed me most warmly. After distributing the gifts I had for the children and K's sister – as well as the opera wallet for K. – we went back into Boston while K. bought some small items for his friends in Santa Fe, and of course we talked while he explained the situation to me.

p.80

It is this:

1. He was not granted a leave at Christmas and so was unable to come to Boston till now. The travelling time took away six days so that all he was really left was just a day over a week. K. was due to leave Thursday night.

2. Since he is supposed to make a written report on all people he meets (and in fact even on those at work who speak of the project outside of the actual working hours and outside of their own particular field), he did not want his brother-in-law to meet me – particularly since the man from the Brit. Consulate was supposed to visit K. either Monday or Tuesday. But for some reason, which K. does not know, this man did not come – which is probably just as well.

3. K. said that he had made a very careful check and was certain that he was not being watched.

We returned to Cambridge about 1 o'clock and had a very fine lunch with K's sister. Then we went upstairs and K. outlined the set-up at the camp to me:

a) When he went there in August there were only 2500 to 3000 people. Now it has expanded to 45000!

b) The work being carried on is the actual manufacture of "factory" bombs. Employed there are physicists, mathematicians, chemists, engineers: civil, mechanical, electrical, chemical, and many other types of technical help as well as a U.S. Army Engineer Detachment.

p.81

c) They are progressing very well and are expected to go into full scale production in about three months – but K was hesitant about this date and said he would not like to be held to it.

d) The area is about 40 miles N.W. from Santa Fe and covers the grounds of Los Alamos Ranch, a former Ranch School. R. is allowed only one day a month off to go shopping in Santa Fe (as are all others) and we made a date for the first Saturday in Santa Fe. I am to get off the bus station at Shelby and San Francisco and set my watch by the large clock on San Francisco. Then I am to meet him at 4 PM on the Castillo St. Bridge crossing Santa Fe River. The waiting time is 10 minutes. If we do not meet, the same procedure is to be repeated month after month. Should a substitute have to come (though he would very much prefer me) he is to be identified as follows: the man will have a yellow pencil between two blue ones in his lapel and he will be carrying a copy of Bennett Cerf's Try and Stop Me. K will say to him "How is your brother Raymond?" and the answer will be "Not well, he has been in the hospital for two weeks". The final identification is to be by means of two sections of paper torn in a jagged pattern, one of which K has. K was really prepared and gave me a bus schedule and a map of Santa Fe – he advises me not to go directly there but to a nearby city such as Albuquerque. He also gave me the material which I submitted

p.82

and we parted at 3:30 PM.

My attempt to give him money was unsuccessful – but I did not offend him as I led⁴⁶ up to the subject very delicately. He says that he is making all he needs. K does, however, want one thing: when we enter Kiel and Berlin

in Germany he wants the Gestapo Headquarters there searched and his dossier (which is very complete) destroyed before it should fall into other hands. This, I told him, we would try to do if at all possible”.

p.76 “Aleksey’s” report on a meeting with Arno 8.03.45.
 “When Arno told me that he had a sore throat last week (when he was unable to come to the meeting) and that his throat was constantly bothering him, it occurred to me that it would be a good idea to take advantage of the dry climate in New Mexico to treat his ear, nose and throat equipment. I asked whether there were any sanatoriums, resorts, or ordinary vacation homes in New Mexico where people go to improve their health. He said there were plenty... He liked the idea of spending his vacation near Ch., and he even added that he could take along his mother, who is also in need of treatment and rest. I said that his mother’s presence would not interfere at all; on the contrary, it would make the trip itself seem entirely peaceful and domestic. If he were in New Mexico or one of the neighboring states, it would be extremely easy for him to travel to Sernovodsk to see the sights. I suggested to A. that he look through advertisements and notices for resorts and sanatoriums and pick suitable locations where he could spend his vacation. Obviously, he should take his vacation in the first half of June, which is when the meeting with Ch-s is scheduled.”
 [There follows a proposal regarding women.]

p.84 [Center seconded the mother idea.]

p.90 27.05. A. left for Colorado with his mother. From there, A. will make his way to Ch.

p.91 NY – C 13.6.45
 Anton reported that Arno has returned from a trip to the Preserve. On June 11th he delivered the material he had received from Ch-s and Caliber. The next meeting with Ch. is scheduled for the 3rd week of September.
 The trip with his mother went well. Interesting information was obtained from all the probationers, both on the structure of a “He” type bomb and on dates for an experimental detonation; according to information from Mlad, Ch. and Caliber – in July.
 (Further, Anton reported tech. data about the structure of the bomb, which was received from Mlad.)

Mlad

p.92 Arno’s report on visits to Wasp and Caliber on 2 and 3 June 1945.
 [Meeting with Ch. – 20.06.45] ?

“I immediately returned to ‘S’ and found ‘E’. By that time it was 8 o’clock and they had left for the whole evening – he came home for the weekend. Therefore, so as not to seem too anxious, and b/c it was already too late to leave ‘S.’, I

Caliber

came back the next morning. I identified myself, and they gave me a very warm welcome. 'D' asked me to come back in the latter half of the day, b/c he had very important material for me. He said that they had not been expecting me for another two weeks, but that he would get the material ready in a few hours, as was understood. I left them a considerable sum of money, which they were both happy to receive...

I met with 'D' in the afternoon, received the materials from him, and scheduled a new meeting so that it would coincide with the meeting with 'A'.

[A – Charles, S – Sernovodsk, E – Wasp, D – Caliber.]

p.97

NY – C 26.10.45⁴⁷

Arno returned from a trip to see Ch., with whom he met on 19.09 in Okurov. A. brought Ch's mater-l on the balloon. In Dec., Ch. is going on leave, after which he will most likely go to the Island to work at a research center. We arranged meetings with Ch. in Tyre or Boston during his vacation + password for contact on the Island.

p.98

Report dated 29.10.45.

"Anton reports that in addition to tech. information, a copy of a memorandum sent to the Amer. gov't by an association of scientists at the Preserve was received from Ch. Ch. reports that this memorandum was signed by the majority of the camp's prominent scientists and, in his opinion, reflects the opinion of 95% of the scientific and tech. staff at the Preserve...

This memorandum deems the Balloon a super-destructive means of waging war and expresses confidence in the possibility of implementing int'l control over balloon production. It addresses the need to create an int'l org. to control the use of atomic energy and proposes that oth. countries be acquainted with secrets pertaining to balloon manufacture. It also mentions the role of the USSR in resolving polit. and econ. problems and addresses the need for cooperation between the USSR, France, the USA, England, and China.

In the memorandum it is emphasized that, one way or another, in several years oth. countries will be manufacturing balloons and indicates⁴⁸ that competition in their manufacture will yield the most disastrous results.

Ch. says that the memorandum is currently being examined by the President and that the association has not yet received an offic-l reply. Unofficially, however, the secretary of the gov't committee on E-s has stated that the gov't is in complete agreement with the memorandum's proposals, but that there is opposition from certain individuals in Washington, who think that in the current 'delicate domestic and int'l situation', accepting these proposals could bring the country harm. Within the association, many feel very skeptical toward the above-cited gov't statement, and Ch. notes that there are strong feelings of mistrust toward the gov't.

Arno notes that in Preserve and Okurov, the inhabitants' wariness is noticeable, and that the number of agents checking everyone who comes in has greatly increased. From this, one should conclude that Arsenal has stepped up its activities to safeguard the secrecy of work on En-s."

- p.99 NY – C (Arseny) dated 17.10.45.
Ch's materials on the Hiroshima bomb
- p.104 Visit to Charles (Sept. 19, 1945)
"For the first time since I have known him Charles was late - by fifteen minutes. But he did come along in a car and picked me up. We drove out into the mountains beyond S.F. and he explained the reason for his tardiness by telling that he had great difficulty in breaking away from his friends at Zapovednik. He said, further, that we had made an error by choosing to meet in the evening in SF and that it would have been better to have come together in the afternoon when everyone was busy shopping. In fact, Charles said, it was very bad for me to come to SF in any case but that we would not have foreseen this since the last meeting. He was very nervous (the first time I have seen him so) and I was inwardly not too calm myself. His first remark had been, "Well, were you impressed?" I answered that I was even more than impressed, and in fact was even somehow horrified. Charles said that the test shot had far exceeded expectations but that these had been purposely toned down because the results of the calculations showed them to be so incredible. Charles was present at the test shot, some 20 miles away.
As regards the future, Charles says that a research institute will be established in "Ostrov", but that he will most likely be here till at least the beginning of the year. He agreed, however, that it was a good idea for making an arrangement for meeting in Ostrov. The city is London; the place Mornington Crescent, along the Crescent; the date is the first Saturday of the month after which Charles returns, and so on the first Saturday of each month thereafter; the time 8 o'clock in the evening; Charles is to carry a copy
- p.105 *of Life magazine, our man is to carry three books tied together with a stout twine and held by a finger; Charles' remark is: "Can you tell me the way to Harward Square?" (Charles is to speak first); our man's remark is "Yes, but excuse me a minute – I have an awful cold" (and our man is to blow his nose into a handkerchief).*
Charles gave me the material which is excellent and fully covers everything. He dropped me off in the outskirts of SF. The next meeting will be in the city of Charles' sister, probably in November or December. I am to keep in touch with her so as to be advised when.
After a few bad moments of waiting for the bus, I left SF with no mishaps. SF, incidentally, is very well watched and when I come in I purposely got off the bus about one-half mile from the station".
- p.106 A. set out to see Ch. on 14.09. Once more accompanied by his mother in the interest of secrecy. A. had tickets for a little resort town called Niddiz⁴⁹ in the state of Arizona, northwest of New Mexico. From there, he took a train to Sernovodsk, and from there, he took a bus to S.F. (A's mother stayed in Sernovodsk).

- p.113 London – C 6.8.46
Erofey went to the rendezvous location; it is not consistent with the description. He asks, if possible, to verify the address.
- p.114 In Aug. '46, intelligence did not know Ch's location.
- p.115 Due to complications in the agent situation in the USA, the station was ordered not to conduct a meeting with Ch. in Dec. 1945. Ch. will leave the materials with his sister, who⁵⁰ will then hand them to Arno, as was stipulated at the last meeting. . . The decision to use her as a contact for Ch. was approved by the GRU RA before he was handed over to us.
- p.117 Kvasnikov's report from 27.09.46.
[Meetings with agents have been suspended. We assume that the materials are with Arno. In Aug. 1946, Ch. did not show up for a meeting in London.]
- p.126 London (Igor) – C 26.9.46:
On Sept. 24, they found out from the leader of the German fraternal organization in London, Hayni (Hans?) Siebert (who was introduced to them by "Karo" before the latter left for Berlin), that the German Fuchs, a member of the research staff at the U. of Edinburgh who recently returned from the USA, approached the wife of "Karo," who has gone to Germany, asking for help to establish contact with Sov. people. "Karo"
- p.128 C – London 30.9.46.
It is possible that Hut is keeping an eye on Ch. ⇒ a meeting between him and an operative, or through the CP, is undesirable. "Karo" refused to work with us; he got a bad reference from the London org. of Germans ⇒ his wife cannot be used.
- p.130 30.9.46 Hans Siebert met with "Erofey" in London and gave a report:
1) Ch-s's address
2) He came to the metro station "Mornington Crescent," but no one was there. He then decided to contact "Karo."
- p.131 However, he learned from his wife that he was in Germany. His wife gave him the address of a Ger. Comm. in London (Hanna Klopshtock – "Marta"), who told Siebert about him. Works at a top secret location; Eng. intelligence considers him trustworthy, but it will be difficult to contact him by the usual means.
+ biograph. information on Ch.
"The year he joined the Ger. CP - 1931. He was in a stud-t. org. He went underground in 1933 and left Kiel for Saar using a stud-t identify card. In the fall of 1933 he went to Paris (using a Ger. passport), and from there – to England. He continued his studies, first in Bristol, then in Edin-
- p.132 burgh. He was responsible for sending illeg. lit. to Germany. He studied physics under Prof. Max Born and wrote a doctoral dissertation.
He was interned in Canada from May 1940 until Jan. 1941. After his release, he returned to Edinburgh, and from there he moved to Birmingham together with Prof. Born. He was granted Eng. citiz-ship in 1941.

p.138 Report on Jurgen Kuczynski "Karo."

"Karo" b. 1904 in Berlin, Jewish, member of the Ger. Com. Party, a statistical economist by profession. Before Hitler came to power, he and his father owned a research institute on economic and statistical issues in Berlin. At pres., he himself lives in Berlin, while his family lives in London.

After Hitlerites came to power, "Karo" stayed for a while in Germany at an illegal Party job, but he was subsequently forced to immigrate to England. After war broke out between England and Ger., K. was interned by the English as a German émigré, but was soon released, supposedly because the well-known Eng. labor party members Gollancz and Strachey interceded. His father, who also immigrated to England from Germany, currently lives in England and is a professor at the U. of London.

p.139 "Karo" is well-known in England as a writer on economics; some of his books have been published in England

and the USA, and in Germany before 1933.

Between 1936 and 1942, K. was the leader of the German Communists in England. In England, he has extensive contacts among journalists, left intellectuals, and members of Parliament (Strauss, Pritt, Bevan, Edwards, and oth.). He also has connections in English scientific circles, both through his professor father and his own, because he was chairman of the Committee of Foreign Scientists at the Eng. Association of Scientists. He also has personal connections in the USA, where in 1929-1930 he was director of the Research Bureau of the Statistical division of the Amer. Labor Federation; in particular, he is closely acquainted with one of President Roosevelt's advisers – Lubin.

Our agents in England, as well as the leaders of the German Communists in London, gave K. a positive reference.

Starting in 1936, K. established contact with our embassy in London, and in 1941, this connection fell to us, and K. began giving various types of informational mater-als, surveys, and reports, although he was never formally recruited.

Between 1942-43, for example, the foll. interesting materials were received from K.:

1. On anti-Soviet intrigues on the part of the Labour Party's "left" circles;
2. On conservative policies;
3. On the anti-Sov. activities of Eng. Catholics;

p.140 4. On activities of the pro-Fascist elements;
5. On India's econ. situation.

In 1943, our station temporarily suspended the connection with K. out of fear that Eng. counterintelligence might discover his connection, as a well-known German Communist, with our embassy. Moreover, information was received that Eng. counterintelligence was investigating individuals connected with K. and gathering material on K. himself. K's sister is in the network of the Red Army's Intelligence Directorate.

In 1944-45, K. worked on the staff of the Amer. military intelligence service in London, in the division investigating the outcome of the Anglo-Amer. bombing of German industry; he held the rank of lieutenant colonel of the Amer. Army.

In July 1945 he was sent to Berlin with U.S. occupying

forces, on the staff of the Amer. military intelligence service, but claims that he was supposedly soon demobilized of his own volition, and remained in the ranks of the Amer. occupying forces as an adviser (in fact he was supposedly a statistician) for the prisoners-of-war and displaced persons division at the Amer. military admin. in Berlin.

Because when K. was in Berlin, he was of interest as a means to cultivate the Allies, we intended to renew contact with him after first checking out his position.

When the Berlin station was renewing ties with him in Dec. 1945, K.

p.141 categorically refused the offer to work with our organs for a long time, saying that this would be a burden on him, that as a German Communist, he supposedly wanted to work only for Germ-y, not for the Allied occupying forces, and so forth. He agreed to cooperate in the future only under strong pressure, but in all this time he has not given any valuable material, getting away with reports of low value. At the same time, he made a great effort to find out from us which of the Germans trusted by Soviet occupying forces we would like to install among the leading personnel of the future German central departments, saying that he has the necessary connections in the circles of the Amer. military administration to potentially advance the necessary individuals to these positions. Considering K's blatantly suspicious behavior, we did not give him these individuals' names. K. subsequently continued to insist on being excused from working with us and submitted several written statements to this effect. Around the same time, we received a copy of the resolution of the London organization of the KPD for 1944 through the CC KPD apparatus, in which K. is described as someone with reactionary views who does not agree with the decisions of the Teheran Conference of the Big Three regarding the need to disarm G. and destroy its military and industrial potential created by the Nazi regime.

Given the suspicions about K. as a double-dealer, as well as his unequivocal declaration

p.142 that he does not wish to work with us and his low operational value, it was decided to sever future ties with him as an agent, and since 6.8.46, the Berlin station has stopped being in contact with him.

Recently, K. left the Amer. service altogether and got a temporary job as an econ. instructor at the U. of Berlin. He has been trying as hard as he can to join one of the central German administrations in the Sov. occupied zone of G-y, but we have not allowed him to do so. File is subject to be submitted to the archive."

p.154 [We decided to inform Ch. through Klopstock not to try to contact us either directly or through an intermediary. He has not been forgotten, and the connection will be renewed whenever this becomes possible.]

- p.174 NY – C 27.12.46.
 “Arno” reports that in July of this year, the “Herald Tribune” newspaper published a brief item from the skiers country about how “Ch.” had been arrested there on suspicion of espionage. A. followed the papers closely after this, but no further items on this subject appeared. Arno last visited Ch’s sister, Ant, in April. From her he found out that Ch. went to the skiers without leaving us any materials.
 Kavas-v note: “Nothing like this was found in the ‘H.T.’ newspaper for the month of July.”
- p.175 [The source “Marta” was entrusted with renewing ties with Ch. She was unable to go to the meetings, however, b/c her child was sick.]
- p.227 [“Marta” met with Ch. in the Richmond area on 19.07.47. They drove his car to “Hampton Court” country park. Marta gave Ch. the contact terms.]
- p.235 “Marta’s” report.
*I had the appointment with K. on the 19th of July at 2.30. He came with his little own car and we went through Richmond took several turnings until we came out in the open country and took a walk in the park.
 There I informed him and have given him the messages and also the guide words. I also informed him of the meeting on September, Saturday, the 27th at 8 o’clock, Public Bar opposite Wood Green Tube Station, every 3rd months, so the next meeting would be on the 27th of December 1947. K. should enter the Public Bar, take a table in the corner and drink something. His contact would have a glass⁵¹ of beer, approach the table and would say: “Stout is not so good. I generally take lager”. K. would answer: “I think Guinness is the best”. After that conversation K. would leave the Bar and go outside. His contact would follow him and ask him: “Your face looks very familiar to me”. K. would say: “I think we met in Edinburgh a year ago”. His contact would then answer: “Do you know big Hannah?” K. would carry the Tribune with the letters well in sight and your contact would carry a book in a red cover”.*
- p.244 [We instructed Callistratus to conduct the meeting; he was supposed to arrive in London no later than 10.09] Callistratus
- p.264 On the meeting with Ch.
 “After a careful check-up in the city in which Korobov and Jack took part, Callistratus got in our oper. car at the pre-arranged location and, in the next 35 minutes, checked out additionally in the car, which was driven by Boris. There were no signs of surveillance during the checks in the buses, on foot, or in the car. Call-s arrived at the meeting area 30 minutes before and familiarized himself with the streets and park that had been chosen for conducting the conversation with the athlete. The meeting itself took place precisely at the agreed-on time. When C-s entered the bar, the athlete was already there, sitting at a table and drinking beer, and

there were several other people sitting next to him. After exchanging the first half of the oral password, they both went outside, one after the other with a short interval, where the second half of the oral password was exchanged.

[C-s began the conversation by asking after the health of his father, brother—who suffers from tuberculosis—sister, and nephews.

p.265 [Ch. discussed work being done on E. in England. Progress has been very insignificant.]

p.266 “In the middle of November, a delegation of skier scientists to which Ch. was appointed a member will go to the alpinists to take part in the aforementioned conference. According to the current plan, the delegation should stay there only five days before returning to the island. We think that Ch’s inclusion in this delegation speaks to the fact that Ch. enjoys the skiers’ trust.

When asked whether he could meet with our man in Tyre during his stay in the alpinists’ country, Ch. said that he would rather not meet with our man during this brief trip. He said he was afraid that after the May incident, the alpinists would be keeping a close watch on all scientists working on enormous who were coming into their country from the island.

p.267 He is also unsure whether he will be able to notify his sister during this trip. Therefore, we did not arrange with him to have any mater-al passed through his sister.” [He described the working principle of the hydrogen bomb that Fermi and Teller⁵² were working on at U. Chicago.]

p.271 “At the end of the conversation, Call-s thanked him once more for helping us and said that although we knew about his refusal in the past to accept mater. assistance from us, the situation had now changed: He was going to support his father completely, his sick brother needed his help, the costs of living had risen sharply; therefore we thought we might offer him our help as an expression of our gratitude. Afterwards, Call-s handed Ch-s two packets of a hundred pounds each. Ch. took them. After a brief silence, he said: ‘We were given May’s case to read, and it said that Sov. intelligence officers always try to give money to foreigners who pass them info., so as to morally bind them to continue working for them. But I am not afraid of that. On the contrary, I will take the money you’re offering in order to prove my loyalty to you’. He then asked how much money Call-s had given him, and when Call-s named the amount, he returned 100 pounds, saying that it would be obvious if such a large sum came into his possession.”

p.316 Addendum to a letter to London dated 5.4.48 (handwritten by Arseny).
“Comrade Callistratus! Just now I found out an unpleasant piece of news. The athlete who once recruited Ch-s to work for us was questioned by the competitors. They say that supposedly he didn’t tell them anything. I do not yet know when he was questioned, under what circumstances, or oth. details.”

Ursula
Kuczynski

pp.332-333, 336-337 To Cde V.M. Molotov and L.P. Beria
“We are writing to inform you that our agent Ch. (the memorandum is attached) – the source of the latest important mater-Is on the atomic problem – did not show up for the main and backup meetings in May of this year. On 23 March, there was an item in the “Daily Express” newspaper

where it said that Eng. counterintelligence had ended its investigation of three scientists who worked in the same research center as Ch. and were suspected of belonging to the CP. The item also mentioned that foreign scientists who were known Communists would not be allowed to work at gov't research centers of military importance.

We do not yet know the true reasons for Ch-s's failure to show up at the meetings, but we suspect that he decided not to come to meetings with us as a precaution, because he knew about the purge of employees in his institution.

It is possible that Ch. could also have been vetted; if this is the case, he

p.333 will undoubtedly be barred from taking part in secret research on the atomic problem and will lose the ability to give us additional info. on this subject.

Because he is a prominent expert directly involved in research on the atomic problem, Ch. is well-informed about the latest achievements in this field and, if he were in the USSR, could be of great use with his knowledge.

In view of the above-stated, we are taking into consideration the possibility of losing Ch. as an agent, and in preparation for this possibility, we ask that you resolve the matter of removing Ch. to the USSR in order to use him in one of our research institutions for the atomic problem.

June 1948

P. Fedotov M. Vorontsov."

p.343 10.07.48 Ch. arrived for a meeting with Call-s. He is doing fine. He had not come to meetings b/c there was a new reactor in the prelaunch phase at his institution, and on the boss's instructions, none of the employees was allowed to go too far from their place of work. In May and June, the three junior researchers were fired, as was reported in the press, but everything is fine as far as Ch. is concerned.

p.356 Meeting 25.10.48.

Ch. "at the beginning of October, he read an Eng. intelligence report on the progress of the construction and outfitting of a Sov. atomic center near Sukhumi, where the German physicist Hertz works. The report contains a description of the construction process and a list of equipment received. Ch. concludes that it was not written by a scientist, b/c it says nothing about the progress of research."

p.383 Report on Ch. dated 19.04.48

"In November 1947, Ch. went on an official business trip to the USA as a technical adviser

p.384 to the Eng. delegation to the Anglo-Amer. conf-ence on the exchange of information on atomic energy between the USA and England. Prior to his departure, he was assigned to obtain info. on the current state of Amer. work in the field of atomic reactors and new types of atomic bombs.

While working for the committee in the USA, he managed to obtain highly valuable information on the structure of existing types of atomic bombs, including a hydrogen super-bomb.

Upon his return from the USA, he passed these mat-als to our operative, Major A.S. Feklisov, at a brief one-on-one meeting with

him in London on 13 March of this year.

p.388 Meeting with Ch. 12.2.49.

p.393 Report on the meeting of 12.2.49.

“At the meeting between Call-s and Ch-s, after Call-s had given Adam Ch-s’s mater-als for delivery to the Workshop and gone back to talk to Ch-s, the latter told Call-s that the English had contacted a Soviet scientist with the aim of receiving mater-l from him on the main work being done in the S.U. on the atomic problem. Ch-s. had been informed of this by a certain Skinner (*Herbert Skinner*). When asked whether he himself had seen any of the Soviet mater-als, Ch. replied that he had not.

When Call-s asked Ch. to find out where and with which of the Sov. scientists the English had established contact, as well as which mater-als they were receiving from the S.U., Ch. replied that, in his opinion, it would be unwise to show any interest in this matter in conversations with his colleagues. However, he assured him that he will tell us everything he sees or hears about this matter.

Ch. asked Call-s to convey his request that only reliable people be acquainted with his material, so as to avoid his failure, which will occur if the English get their hands on his mater-al. Call-s replied that Ch-s’s materials were used in a depersonalized form and only by reliable people. When Call-s asked whether this person, from whom the English intended to receive information about Sov. work on the atomic problem, was the same source who had given the English info. about Sukhumi, Ch. replied that from Skinner’s report it was obvious that this was not the same individual and that the new source is a scientist.”

p.345 At the meeting on 10.07.48.

“There have been no changes in Ch-s’s personal life. He is still a bachelor. When Call. asked whether his ‘bachelor statute’ was expected to change, Ch. replied that given his situation, he did not think it necessary to change ‘this statute’ and added jokingly that ‘this is why I try not to fall too deeply in love’.

Remember
Yatskov

p.424 Meeting with Ch. 1.4.49. (Last meeting).

“Ch. does not have a steady girlfriend in our city. When I asked whether there was a girl in our city with whom he spends time on a regular basis, Ch. replied that he spends time with various girls he comes across...I did not try to find out specifically what sort of ‘various girls’ he spends time with, but I got the impression that they are prostitutes. Therefore, there can be no question of using the apartment of a girlfriend of Ch-s’s for conversations.”

(Gave oral info. and they arranged to receive Ch-s’s notes at the n-xt meeting – pp.425-426).

p. 468 – N-xt meeting – 25.06.49

Backup – 2.07.49 –did not show up.

p.408 Letter C – London 12.03.49

“In view of the latest events in Tyre, and in order to keep similar incidents from repeating in oth. locations, it is essential to reevaluate as quickly and thoroughly as possible the procedure for conducting meetings with athletes and receiving materials from them.

Conducting meetings outdoors, as some offices still do, was condemned by the Echelon as a foolish working method

Gubichev’s
arrest?

that does not guarantee the safety of our people and athletes.

Therefore, we ask that you, together with Call-s, reevaluate the whole methodology of conducting meetings, especially with Ch.

You must refuse to conduct meetings with him outdoors, as this carries a great risk. In addition, this risk has now increased because police have begun spot checking documents of passers-by, especially on solitary streets, with the aim of combating crime. Even a random check of Ch. and Call-us's doc-s will immediately lead to our connection with Ch-s being exposed.

p.409

[C. proposes the follow. options:

1. Advise Ch-s to buy a used car with a good engine at the st-tion's expense. Conduct meetings inside it.
2. Once or twice a year at his girlfriend's apartment.
3. Connect him with an illegal.]

pp.451,
452

C – Wash. and NY 10.6.49

[In connection with Chrome Yellow's case, Arno has become threatened with failure.]

p.453

Memorandum on the "Chrome Yellow" case.

"If 'Chrome Yellow' betrays 'Arno' and the latter is arrested, there is naturally apprehension that Arno will betray Ch-s."

[Arno knows everything about Ch.: last name, first name, biograph. information.

A's report on the "H. Tribune" newspaper].

"This circumstance could be the reason Arno betrays Ch-s, if he is unaware of the actual situation with Ch-s, i.e., that the latter was never arrested. If Arno is arrested

p.454

and 'pressured' by counterintelligence, A. could say that he met with Ch. and received certain info. from him on matters pertaining to problem No.1. Furthermore, A. could proceed on the assumption that if Ch. was arrested and is serving a sentence, then by giving his name he would not be betraying an active agent, but someone who has already been arrested, and that he would not be telling U.S. counterintelligence anything new or doing any damage to us."

File 84490 v.2

p.60 London – C 3.2.50

On 3.2.50, the London evening newspapers ran articles about K.F.'s arrest. Two charges were brought against him during the arrest:

- a) of passing info. pertaining to atomic energy that could have been useful to the enemy to an unknown person in 1947;
- b) passing info. in the USA in Feb. 1945.

p.119 Report on Ch.

p.121 "At the end of December 1945, in connection with 'Myrna's' betrayal, it was determined that Myrna betrayed our agent Chrome Yellow, who was handled by Arno, to counterintelligence. In light of this, we gave Arno instructions to break off the connection with Chrome Yellow immediately. At the same time, meetings between Yatskov and Arno were also suspended in accordance with C's instructions to deactivate agent work in the USA in connection with Guzenko's betrayal in Canada.

Chrome
Yellow,
Myrna
Arno

In Dec. 1946, prior to A.A. Yatskov's departure from the USA, he was instructed to conduct one more meeting with Arno. At this meeting, it was learned not only that A. has not broken off relations with Chrome Yellow, but that when he was left without a job or material support from us at the beginning of 1946 as a result of not being in contact with us, he went to work for Chrome Yellow as his partner. Furthermore, Arno, who had previously used an assumed name with Chrome Yellow, told him his real name. Yatskov ordered A. to leave C-Y's company at once and to cease any meetings with him.

After Yatskov left the USA, there was no contact with Arno until 1949.

p.122 In 1949, it was decided to take steps to remove A. from the USA in order to ensure Ch-s's safety. To this end, the operative 'Photon' from the New York K.I. station contacted A. At the first meeting in Sept. 1949, A. said that in May 1947, Chrome Yellow had been called in for questioning by counterintelligence, during which he named A. as a contact of Sound's, although in reality Sound did not know A. Soon afterwards, FBI agents entered A's apartment, conducted a search there, and questioned A. about his relationship with Chrome Yellow. A. denied ever having received secret materials from Chrome Yellow. A year later, in June 1948, A. was questioned by counterintelligence for a second time. According to him, the interrogation was brief and cursory, and he thinks that the suspicions about him were not confirmed and he was left alone.

Sound

In confirmation of this, he pointed out the fact that he had been given access to do work on radioactive isotopes, which he conducts at General Hospital, as well as the fact that his brother was given access to work at the Office of Naval Supplies.

At the same meeting, A. was advised to take steps to leave the USA in the interest of personal safety; however, he did not support this proposal and avoided resolving the question of his departure.

When this question was discussed again at the follow. meeting on 24 October, A. said that he would try to look into ways of illegally leaving the country, but he did not give his final consent. The next meeting with A. was scheduled for 5 Feb. 1950, but in light of Ch-s's arrest, Photon was not allowed to go.

- p.124 “Considering that Ch-s was charged with passing materials on the assembly of the atomic bomb in the USA in February 1945, which did in fact happen, it may be presumed that the reason for Ch-s’s failure was connected to his work while he was in the USA. Because A. is the only person with whom Ch. was connected in the USA, as well as the only one who knew the nature of the materials that were passed, it may be presumed that A. betrayed Ch. to Amer. counterintelligence. Another indirect confirmation of this is the fact that in May 1949, an Eng. counterintelligence representative
- p.125 asked French counterintelligence to give him all the material they had on A.A. Yatskov, who was working in France in 1947-48. Inquiries were also made as to whether A.A. Yatskov was the person who served as Vice Consul in NYC in 1945-46. Considering that Cde. Yatskov never worked in England, the interest of the English in him can only be explained by the investigation of ‘Arno’ – ‘Charles’. Not even Ch. himself knew about Yatskov’s involvement in Ch-s’s case, and the only person who could have said anything about this was A., whom he handled in 1944-45.
6.02.50 A. Raina.”
- p.127 Memorandum on K.F. from the GRU.
“F. was recruited for intelligence work in England in Aug. 1941 by our operative, former military attaché secretary Cde. Kremer, on a lead from Jurgen Kuczynski (brother of our illegal station chief in England, ‘Sonya’). The latter was living in London at the time and was one of the senior workers of the German Comparty in England; Kremer knew him through official connections. F. agreed to work on an ideological basis and did not accept payment. While working for us, F. passed us a number of valuable materials containing theoretical calculations for splitting the uranium atom and creating an atomic bomb. In July 1942, the connection with F. was temporarily interrupted due to Kremer’s departure for the USSR. On 22.10.1942, ‘Sonya’ informed our worker that her brother, J. Kuczynski, had told her that in July 1942, a physicist by the name of F. had lost contact with a representative of the Sov. Embassy’s military department who called himself Johnson. ‘Sonya’ also reported that at Kuczynski’s suggestion, she already established contact with F., received materials from him, and asks us to indicate whether she should continue to maintain contact with him and accept materials from him. On our instructions, Sonya continued to maintain contact with F...”
- p.128 F. has shown himself to be a hardworking and conscientious agent, who worked solely for ideological reasons. However, from his correspondence with Sonya it is known that to summon Kremer to meetings, F. occasionally called his phone (whether his work phone or home phone – is unknown)...
- Since January 1946, S. has been inactive, and no personal contact with her is maintained. However, from time to time she keeps us informed about her situation using pre-arranged signals, which we passed on to her through her sister, Renata Simpson, in 1948. ‘S.’ put out the last signal, indicating that ‘all is well’, in September 1949. We provide S. with material assistance without personal contact through a dead drop (the money is paid twice a year).

“Sonya” –
Ursula
Beurton
(p. 169)

- p.129 For reasons unknown, in August 1949 S. did not remove the money from the dead drop in the agreed-upon period of time, and we took the money back.
In Sept. 1947, two counterintelligence agents came to see S., told her that they knew about her work for Sov. intelligence in Switzerland and asked her to tell them about this work. However, S. denied everything and did not give any evidence.”
- p.151 Possible reasons for failure. February 1950
1) “Karo” and “Sonya.”
2) “Arno.”
- p.152 3) Several people in England through whom F. had tried to reach the station (“Akta,” “Friedrich,” “Marta”).
- p.153 4) Relatives – father and sister. “Ch-s’s sister suddenly came down with a nervous disorder. It is possible that her illness might have resulted from her being interrogated by Amer. counterintelligence.
- p.168 28.02.50 S. Savchenko ordered that the Oper. sector of the MGB USSR in Berlin be instructed to launch an investigation of Jurgen Kuch-ski, Hans Siebert, and Hanna Klopstock who lived in the Sov.-occupied zone of Berlin.
- p.171 Since 1984, J. Kuczynski has been chairman of the German Soc-ty for Cult-al Relations with the USSR.
- p.172 In 1947, Hans Siebert and Hanna Klopstock went to live permanently in the Sov.-occupied zone.
- p.173 Both are members of SED. Siebert used to work at the GDR’s Min-try of Education; Hanna Klopstock is unemployed.
“In February of this year, the K.I. station in Berlin determined the following:
1) At the end of 1949, the CC SED received a statement from a member of SED (whose last name is unknown to us) in which Hans Siebert is exposed for his contact with Amer. intelligence officer Noel Field, who was a subject of Rajk’s trial in Budapest. SED leadership ordered Siebert to write an explanation.”
[Siebert was married to an Englishwoman named *Thornycroft* and *Thornycroft’s*⁵³ sister was married to Field’s brother.]
In his explanation, Siebert mentioned that in 1946, he had met with Field in England,
- p.174 but denied the existence of current business ties with Field.]
“During the war, according to a report from our proven agent in Berlin, Noel Field provided German, French, and Spanish Communists living in emigration in Switzerland at the time with large sums of money, and for this reason enjoyed their trust. He justified his generosity by the fact that he was married to a wealthy woman, who supposedly provided him with means to assist the Comparty. In that same period, N. Field would obtain identity papers for polit. émigrés that were necessary in order to live in European countries.”
- p.245 8.03.1950 the “Refutation of TASS” is published.
“The Reuters agency published a report about the recently-held trial in London of the English physicist Fuchs, who was sentenced to 14 years in prison for breaching state secrets. The Attorney General of Great Britain, Shawcross, who represented the prosecution at this trial, stated that F. had passed atomic secrets ‘to Sov. gov’t agents’.

TASS is authorized to report that this statement is a blatant lie, since F. is unknown to the Sov. Gov't and no Sov. gov't 'agents' have had anything to do with F-s."

p.274

Report to S.R. Savchenko

"In the interest of determining the real reasons for Ch-s's failure in a plan of oper. measures, provision were made to recruit an experienced lawyer with his father's help. We had in mind that a skilled defense could force Eng. counterintelligence to call as witnesses individuals whom they had used to investigate Ch. in the USA and England.

Because Ch-s's trial lasted only two days and ended on 1 March 1950, Ch-s's father did not have time to hire a defense lawyer. As is generally known, the court sentenced Ch-s to 14 years' imprisonment. He was supposedly given the opportunity to file an appeal within a ten day period, but we have no information as to whether Ch. took advantage of this opportunity or if the court considered the appeal.

In conversation with 'Adler', Ch-s's father expressed the opinion that if it were found advisable, he would do everything in his power to petition for his son's case to be reviewed with the aim of reducing his sentence.

"Old man"

There is reason to suppose that even if the review of the case were to be scheduled in accordance with the appeal, it is unlikely that the lawyer would be capable of creating a situation where the English would be forced to call as witnesses individuals whom they had used for their investigation of Ch-s.

Therefore, I think it is necessary to refrain from carrying out any oper. measures to hire a lawyer through Ch-s's father. It should be kept in mind that he is not bound to us in any way, and therefore our interest in this case could become known to his Eng. Quaker acquaintances and to counterintelligence, which will undoubtedly use this for an anti-Sov. campaign, especially after the refutation of TASS.

p.275

To determine the real reasons for Ch-s's failure, I think it would be expedient to launch a thorough study of Ch-s's brother, Gerhard F-s, with the aim of recruiting him and arranging for him to go in the future to England in order to meet with Ch. and find out from him the circumstances surrounding his failure.

Gerhard lived
in Switzerland
– p.220

Furthermore, we could use Ch-s's brother to carry out oth. measures pertaining to Ch-s's case and in particular, petition for his case to be reviewed.

I await your instructions. L. Kvasnikov." 15.03.50.

Res-n: "Agreed."

p.205

["Sonya" flew into Berlin on 28.02.50. It is dangerous to stay in England. Together with her – daughter age 12 and son age 5. She was able to get a small room in the Sov. sector of Berlin.

"Sonya"

She needs help. Her husband stayed in England, b/c he is in the hospital with a fractured leg.]

- p.278 [18.03 Anatoly met with Sonya in Berlin. She told about her work with him.⁵⁴] Sonya
- p.279 “‘Sonya’s’ opinion of Ch. can be summed up as follows: Politically speaking, he turned out to be weak; evidently he did not give anyone’s name for humanitarian reasons. His entire confession stemmed not from malicious intent, but from polit. short-sightedness
In her opinion, our educational work with agents is kept to a minimum, and in many ways this has been a reason for a number of serious consequences. She knows of a number of examples where people were not given proper attention. S. felt the same thing with regard to herself, but with her this could not have had a negative effect. She told us this so that we could change this ‘faulty’ system in our work.
S. thinks that if Ch. had been handled by her, she would have found time for his polit. education, and this affair would not have ended so regrettably.”
- p.280 Paris – C 25.3.50.
[The station received a 10-page British report from “Gregoire” regarding Fuchs’s case.] See below.
- p.292 C – London 6.04.50
“From proven sources we have learned that Ch. gave Eng. counterintelligence ‘Mars’s’ address, which he had been given in order to make contact on the continent. Ch. did not end up using this address, and therefore he had no reason to give it to the Eng. authorities. It is also known that in his testimony, Ch. gave the English the name of the operative who at one time recruited him for our work.
These facts lead us to the firm conviction that during his interrogations, Ch. confessed to passing us mater-als and gave counterintelligence all the information he knew about our work and about people of ours who were connected with him through work.” “Mars”
- p.288 Letter dated 6.04.1950 to Cde. Ross (?) Evidently, to London.
“On improving the polit. and oper. education of agents.
Ch-s’s case will undoubtedly be used for a long time by the country’s gov’t and reactionary circles to conduct an even more unbridled anti-Sov. propaganda and to step up its campaign of persecution against the country’s progressive people and organizations. It calls attention to itself that at the trial that took place, the gov’t prosecutor, judge, and defense lawyer, emphasized in their speeches the part of Ch-s’s confession which says that in recent years he supposedly began doubting the virtue of our country’s policies. This was undoubtedly done on direct orders from Anglo-Amer. intelligence services in order to sow doubt in our active agents’ minds and to shake their devotion to our cause...
In this resulting extremely unfavorable period for conducting our work, there is the danger that under the influence of the strengthening anti-Sov. campaign, some of our agents who are not constantly working to raise their polit. level, and because of insufficient educational work with them in the past, could change their
- p.289 polit. views. There is also the danger that under the influence

of a policy of intimidating and persecuting progressive elements, some of our less resolute agents could refuse to continue working with us.”

[Educ-tional measures:

1. Explain that the commotion surrounding Ch. – ordinary provocation, aimed at undermining the growing prestige of our country as the true champion of peace and the defense of the interests of workers around the world.

2. The Amer-ns deliberately created Ch-s’s case so that they could refuse to provide the English with info. about atomic energy.

3. ‘At every meeting with an agent, it is essential to set aside enough time to carry on in-depth polit. conversations, which should take the form of interlocutions and proceed in a friendly atmosphere. During

p.290

these conversations, it is necessary to persistently explain the consistent peace policies that the Soviet gov’t has enacted; the advantage of our system over Cap-lism, using facts to prove that while the living conditions of workers in Cap-list countries are constantly getting worse, the constant improvement of the mater-al situation of our country’s population has become the rule.

Moreover, these polit. conversations should be conducted in a way that is conducive to the agent forming a conclusion about the need for his active involvement in reinforcing the power of peace and in combating the instigators of war by rendering greater assistance to our country.”

4. Not to avoid conversations with agents about controversial polit. questions.

5. To work every day on raising one’s own polit. level by reading Sov. newspapers and mag-s, as well as periodicals published by the local CP.

6. To impart the practice of konspiratsia.”

possibly his lover

“Akta”

Angela Tuckett,

v.1 ĩ Ass-t Ed. of the

p.384 “*Daily Worker*” newspaper.

Ch. approached her as well while looking for a connection. She relayed his request to Jimmy Shields, the leader of the int’l division of the CC CPE (died in 1949).

File 84490 v.3

- p.27 To Comrade J. V. Stalin
[Apropos of the report in Eng. and Amer. newspapers about the arrest of K.F. on 2.02 of this year.] [History of recruitment and work]
- p.28 [Gave mater-al in the USA on the planning and assembly of the atomic bomb.
- p.29 [In March 1948 in London, he gave Feklisov valuable mater-al, including some on the hydrogen bomb. In July 1948 – valuable mater-al on Eng. air-cooled atomic reactors and on the plutonium isolation process; information about Amer. reactors and oth. mater-als. In Feb. 1949 – mater-al on the types of atomic bombs tested in Eniwetok, theor-cal explosion calculations, and oth. mater-als]
- p.30 [Arno: interrogations. In Sept. 1949 – meeting with Kamenev, a KI operative in the USA.]
“Although ‘Arno’ has said that he did not give evidence against anyone to the FBI, an analysis of the circumstances of Ch-s’s arrest and of A’s behavior at meetings gives reason to suppose that Ch. was exposed by the latter.
We are carefully investigating Ch-s’s arrest with the aim of determining, in detail, the reasons and circumstances surrounding his failure.”
5.02.1950 V. Zorin. (Written by Raina.)
- p.32 Memorandum on Ch-s’s case
“...Through Arno, the station gave Ch-s’s sister the telephone number of an NKGB USSR agent, ‘Squirrel’, by which Ch. could summon A. to a meeting in the event that he comes to his sister’s. In the event of a pre-arranged phone call, Squirrel was supposed to inform the station about it.”
[Squirrel – “Hudson’s” wife, used as a courier; a reliable agent.]
“‘Squirrel’ did not know Arno, or Ch-s’s sister, or Ch. himself; they, in turn, knew nothing about S. except her phone number and her name.
- p.33 In February 1945, Ch. came for a short time to his sister’s place in Cambridge; he telephoned B. in NY, after which Arno was sent to a meeting with Ch. that took place at his sister’s apartment.”
- p.39 Plan of oper. measures connected with Ch-s’s case.
[Goals: 1. finding out, in detail, the reasons and circumstances surrounding Ch-s’s failure.
2. preventing the spread of failure, since Ch. was connected with oth. agents
3. preventing the threat of failure and arrest of employees of the KI stat-ns in the USA and England.
4. finding ways to discredit certain leading reactionary scientists working on the atomic problem in the USA and England.]
- p.44 “To look into the possibility and advisability of discrediting the Amer. scientists:
a) Urey, Grosse, and Smith, who are currently working on the atomic problem.
b) The designer of the first atomic bomb, Opp-mer, whose brother was already questioned by the FBI in 1948.

Squirrel

Oppenheimer

- p.45 c) Reactionary scientist and defector Gamow, who left the USSR in 1933.
 d) The prominent, Hungarian-born scientist from U. of Chicago, Szilard...
 e) The head of the general physics division at the Eng. atomic center, the German fascist Skinner, with whom Ch. has been on friendly terms lately.”
 5.02.50 A. Raina
- p.167 “Kin” – K.F.’s brother – died of tuberculosis in Berlin in Jan. 1951. “Kin”
- p.47 Addendum to the plan of oper. measures with regard to Ch-s’s case.
 “Based on press materials about the first session of Ch-s’s trial, it follows:
 1. The prosecution intends to set up the trial in such a way as not to reveal the working methods of counterintelligence and the people with whose help they investigated Ch.
 2. The trial that is organized will be used for anti-Sov. and anti-Com. propaganda, as well as to intimidate progressive scientists in England and the USA who are in agreement with the Sov. Union’s policies.
 In order to make it difficult for the Anglo-Americans to realize their plans for Ch-s’s trial and to force counterintelligence to call as witnesses individuals whom they used to cultivate Ch. in the USA and England, and in the interest of finding out whether Ch. was betrayed by an agent with whom he was connected in the past through intell-gence work, the following measures are to be enacted:
 1. Explain to Ch-s’s father the desire of the English to impart a polit. character to Ch-s’s trial and direct his attention to their violations of the rules of legal process. In particular, indicate their unwillingness
- p.48 to corroborate the charges against Ch. with witness testimony in court or any documentary information besides statements by Eng. counterintelligence.
 Show Ch-s’s father that his son’s trial was organized for the purpose of polit. blackmail, and above all, in the interests of English and Amer-can politics. Tell him our theory that Ch. has become a victim of polit. intrigue that benefits the enemies of Peoples’ Democracies. It is possible that the cause of the intrigue against Ch. might have been the open letter that Ch-s’s father sent to Schumacher, in which he had exposed his policy of betraying Germ-y’s interests.
 2. To tell Ch-s’s father that because one of the motives for the trial that is organized is the desire of the English to damage the Sov. Union’s prestige, we would be willing to help him unmask the intrigue against his son. In particular, advise him to hire an experienced defense lawyer to take on Ch-s’s case, one who could skillfully defend Ch. and lay bare the trumped up charges against him. We are willing to cover the expenses incurred by paying for the defense lawyer’s services, on condition that the father give us a pledge, in writing, to keep our confidential relations with him secret and not to take any steps on his own over the course of the trial without our approval.
 3. Upon receiving such a pledge, advise Ch-s’s father to proposition the Eng. lawyer Dudley Collard by telegram and telephone with a request to undertake Ch-s’s defense. If Collard refuses to take Ch-s’s case, the father should turn to the Eng. lawyer D.N. Pritt with a request to help find a defense lawyer for Ch-s.

- p.49 4. Using the defense lawyer, try to get the trial postponed so as to gain the necessary time to prepare the defense.
5. Regardless of the circumstances, forbid Ch-s's father's departure for England, even if the defense lawyer insists on it. Justify the refusal to leave with his poor health.
6. The father should justify his request to the lawyer to have him undertake Ch-s's defense with a natural desire to help his son. He should describe Ch. as an honest and humble man; actively anti-Fascist in his student days, but who subsequently devoted himself completely to science. Ch-s's father should also tell the lawyer his fears that one of the reasons for Ch-s's persecution might be his (the father's) move to the Sov. Zone of Germany and his speeches opposing Schumacher's policies. Having told him that he does not believe the charges brought against Ch-s, to ask the lawyer to identify the main point of the trial and to render the appropriate assistance to Ch-s. Request a meeting between the defense lawyer and Ch-s, and let him know that his father is doing everything in his power to clear Ch-s in court.
7. Instruct the Berl-n stat-n to maintain close contact with Ch-s's father and to make sure he does what we need him to do, depending on how the trial progresses.
8. Ask the MGB USSR oper. sector in Germ-y to keep Ch-s's father under surveillance to prevent any possible attempt on his part to go to England or the Western zone of G-y.
- p.50 9. Set aside the necessary sum from the K.I.'s oper. budget to pay for the defense lawyer's services.
10. Brief the K.I. station chief in London on the aforementioned measures. In the event that Collard or Pritt turns to our emb-ssy in England for advice, advise the emb-ssy to take the following line:
- a) State that the defendant, Ch. is not known to us and that therefore it is difficult for us to understand the true aims of the trial and of the related propaganda in the press. We can only assume that the trial aspires to a specific aim, directed at undermining our efforts at reaching an agreement with the English and Amer-cans to outlaw atomic weapons.
- b) Because the trial is being used for anti-Sov. aims, we are undoubtedly interested in having the defense deflect attempts by certain reactionary individuals to undermine the S.U.'s prestige at this trial."
- 21.02.50 A. Raina

- p.46 Handwritten note.
Cde. S.R. Savchenko
 I spoke with Cde. Vyshinsky. He thinks it would be advisable to hire a lawyer. I think the proposed plan is, on the whole, acceptable..."
- 25.2 V. Zorin

p.129 To Comrade J.V. Stalin

As a result of checking and investigating the circumstances surrounding the failure of our agent Ch-s (form-r chief of the Theoretical Physics Division at the Eng. atomic center in Harwell, Klaus Fuchs), the following has been established:

The Amer. decryption service worked for a long time on one of the telegrams from New York's MGB station (subsequently the K.I.), dating from 1944-45, during Ch-s's stay in the USA. Unable to decode this telegram in its entirety, the Americans sent it in 1949 to Eng. counterintelligence, which was able to decode it completely and ascertain that Ch. was a Sov. intelligence agent who had passed us important information about work at Amer. and Eng. atomic centers, where he worked.

This cipher telegram was processed using a one-time pad that had been used for a different cipher telegram, which is what allowed counterintelligence to decode its text.

The investigation that was conducted revealed that during the war, there had indeed been a vast cipher telegraph correspondence between our station in NY and the center about Ch-s's intelligence work; there had been transmitted a summary of mater-als received from him on the atomic bomb, and one of the telegrams even mentioned his last name and detailed information about him.

p.130 Our experts allow for the possibility that the English have decoded telegrams of ours that were processed with a used one-time pad.

From documents we obtained by agent means from French counterintelligence, it is known that when the English arrested Ch., he confessed to having collaborated with Sov. intelligence, described the main points of his work with us in the USA and England, and gave testimony about his intelligence contacts; in particular, he gave the address of our agent in Paris, 'Mars', and of our agent in London, 'Ref', which he had been given in 1947 in case he needed to contact us.

On the basis of Ch-s's testimony, on 24 May of this year, in Philadelphia, USA, Harry Gold—our longtime agent 'Arno'—was arrested; he had received mater-als from Ch. on the atomic bomb in 1944-45, and we stopped using him to receive mater-al in December 1945.

At the beginning of 1950, in the interest of preventing employees of the Committee of Info. from being compromised, we recalled Feklisov, an employee of the London station who had handled agent Ch., and Kamenev, an employee of the New York station who had handled agent Arno.

At pres., there are no Sov. workers in England or the USA whom these agents might know.

Measures have also been taken to get out from the USA four agents who had previously been connected with Arno, and who are threatened with failure if the latter confesses.

29.05.50 V. Zorin."

p.153 London – C 22.12.50

The “Evening Standard” newspaper from 20.12 cites F’s appeal to the Minister of Internal Affairs, in which he asks to be allowed to keep his Eng. citizenship. In the letter, it says that F. put a stop to his disloyal activities starting at the beginning of 1949, before any doubts about him had arisen. He confessed of his own accord and not in the face of evidence, of which there was none. All this was confirmed by official Eng. representatives.

p.154 F. writes that he cooperated with both MI-5 and the FBI, despite the fact that he was not in any danger either before the trial or afterwards.

In his conclusion, F. writes that these examples attest to his complete loyalty.

Kvasnikov’s resolution: As you can see, F. has undergone total degeneration. 22.12.50.

p.190 MI-5 Memorandum for French counterintelligence (March 1950)
(in the mailing Paris – C 2.4.50.
envelope)

“In late August 1949, the Security Service received information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation which indicated in some detail that, during the war, there had been a leakage to the Russians relating to the work of a British Atomic Energy Mission in the United States. Research into British files of that period, combined with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's research and investigation in the United States, showed that Dr. Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs fitted such facts as were known; intensive investigation into Fuch's career and current activities began at once while research into war-time records was continued in order to establish that no other person also fitted the known facts”.

[F’s biography is given.]

“In mid-1941, application was made for him to join a research team at Birmingham University on work connected with the Atomic Energy project. After careful consideration of his security record, from which it appeared that he had taken no part in political activities whilst in the U.K., Klaus Fuchs was allowed to join this team and, a year later, he was granted a certificate of naturalisation”.

[Work in the USA and England.]

“To all who had known him since 1933, Klaus Fuchs was quiet, reserved and wholly absorbed in his work, to his fellow scientists he had become one of the world's leading mathematical physicists. By December 1949 – after three months of investigation and research – the Security Service was satisfied that no person other than Klaus Fuchs fitted the information received from the FBI; equally they were satisfied that they had found no evidence to suggest that F. was currently engaged in espionage.

The problem, therefore, became one primarily of preventive security. Clearly F. could not be allowed to remain at HARWELL but, equally clearly, his dismissal would greatly decrease the prospects of obtaining evidence of current espionage; moreover there was the further danger that to dismiss him summarily might lead to his defection to the Russians.

At this point, F. himself precipitated the action which was already under consideration, namely interrogation. He volunteered to the Security Officer at Harwell that his father had been offered a chair at the Leipzig University which, he explained, might

become embarrassing to him, in view of the secrecy of his work, should his father ever openly disagree with the Russian occupation authorities; he wanted, he said, to give the British authorities the chance to consider the position in advance and, if it was thought to be wise, he would offer his resignation. This opportunity to interrogate Fuchs was accepted by the Security Service with the intention that, whatever the outcome, it would be followed by his dismissal.

The interrogation plan opened with an examination of his family history and career (as would be consistent with a routine security check), led on to the round accusation of espionage and – assuming denial – returned to the security risk of his father's presence in LEIPZIG and the probable need for his resignation.

The interview took place on 21st December, 1949. FUCHS was completely frank about all his early communist associations; the allegation of espionage he flatly denied. He was both friendly and composed and, throughout four hours of close questioning, gave every appearance of innocence. He was re-interrogated on 30th December 1949 with the same result; shortly afterwards he was informed that, because of his father's connections with the Russian Zone of Germany, he must resign but that he would be given every assistance in finding a suitable post elsewhere in the U.K.

On 23rd January 1950, F. asked to see again the Security Service Officer. Under considerable mental strain and moved by a series of complex psychological factors, he was this time persuaded to make a full confession that for seven years he had been passing top secret information to the Russians.

The prosecution of Klaus FUCHS was sustained solely on his own admissions. He had, he said, begun his career of active espionage on behalf of the Russians on his own initiative at the beginning of 1942. By that time, he had learnt the full nature of the work being carried on at Birmingham University and he felt compelled to inform the Russians. Through an alien friend, who was a communist, he sought and obtained contact with a Russian official who has been identified as Simon KREMER,⁵⁵ then secretary to the Soviet Military Attache in London. The contact once established, all future rendezvous throughout the following seven years were arranged at each current meeting, with alternatives to meet any eventuality. Generally the meetings were two or three months apart and lasted only the few minutes necessary for him to pass documents and receive instructions: they took place generally at street corners, although in the later years, initial contact and exchange of recognition signals was made in public houses. If it became necessary to arrange an emergency rendezvous, FUCHS had instructions to write the time and the place on a certain page of a magazine which he would then throw over the garden wall of a London suburban house; he has said that he did not know the occupants of this house nor had he any reason to suppose they knew him. If either party wished to warn that they could not keep a rendezvous, they would chalk a cross at a prearranged point in a London street.

During the eighteen months prior to his going to the United States, he had no more than six meetings, at first with KREMER and later with a woman. At the last of these meetings, a forward rendezvous was arranged for New York where he was

met by a man who remained his contact for the next two years, first in New York, then in Boston, and finally in Santa Fe.

On his return to the U.K. in 1946, contact was resumed with another man, probably a Russian, the last meeting being in February or March 1949 (six months before investigation by the Security Service began).

F. admitted that in the early days of the association, he accepted payment for his expenses; and in 1946, he accepted £100 which, in his own words, he regarded as "a symbolic payment signifying his subservience to the cause".

Those are the bare facts of espionage; but the seeds were sown many years earlier in Germany. F. has said that he joined the KPD through disgust at the failure of the SPD effectively to oppose Hitler. Once convinced that the communists were the only party in Germany who would fight Hitler, he accepted without difficulty the philosophy that the Party is always right, that personal prejudices must be stifled. He joined the KPD in the year that Hitler became Reich Chancellor and almost at once he was forced "underground". After nearly a year of secret propaganda work, the Party sent him to England to finish his studies and so fit himself to take part in the rebuilding of Communist Germany.

During the years he spent in England before the war he remained a convinced Marxist though politically inactive; the doubts he had occasionally felt about the foreign policy of Russia were dispelled when Germany declared war on her and, by 1942, he was convinced that the Western Allies were deliberately allowing Russia and Germany to fight each other to the death.

In his Statment read out at the trial, F. said this:

"I used my Marxist philosophy to establish in my mind two separate compartments. One compartment in which I allowed myself to make friendships, to have personal relations, to help people and to be in all personal ways the kind of man I wanted to be and the kind of man which in a personal way I had been before with my friends in or near the communist party. I could be free and easy and happy with other people without fear of disclosing myself because I know that the other compartment would step in if I approached the danger point. I could forget the other compartment and still rely on it. It appeared to me at the time that I had become a "free man" because I had succeeded in the other compartment to establish myself completely independent of the surrounding forces of society. Looking back at it now, the best way of expressing it seems to be to call it a controlled schizophrenia".

The end of FUCHS' career is perhaps the most difficult phase to comprehend. He himself has said that, after he returned to England in 1946, he began again to have doubts about the foreign policy of Russia. The new world which he had believed she would build seemed a long way away and he felt he was faced with the prospect of continuing to hand over information for many years without being sure in his own mind that he was doing right. It seems, too, that he could no longer dismiss from his mind his betrayal of the friendships he had made in England. Above all, he had found a loyalty to his team at HARWELL. The last contact he made with the Russians was in February or March 1949. The next was arranged for June but he was ill

Force oneself
to dissuade

at the time and could not keep it. The next he deliberately avoided. Shortly afterwards he learnt that his father might be going to the Eastern Zone of Germany.

He explains: "I could not ...ing⁵⁶ myself to stop my father from going there. However, it made me face⁵⁷ at least some of the facts about myself. I felt that my father's going to the Eastern Zone, that his letters, would touch me somewhere and that I was not sure whether I would not go back. I suppose I did not have the courage to fight it out for myself and therefore I invoked an outside influence by informing security that my father was going to the Eastern Zone".

In his groping towards escape from the doctrine which his mind now rejected, F. had set in train the last stage in the uncovering of his tragic career.

2 March, 1950.

File 86194 v. 1 "MAD" (Goose, Arno) Harry Gold

- p.2 Operatives who have worked with H.G.:
 1936-38 – "Achilles" – Karl Dunts, dismissed from the agencies
 Dec. 1939 – May 1940 – "Kir" – Ivan Ivanovich Morozov, deceased
 June 1940 – Apr. 1944 – "Twain" – Semen Markovich Semenov
 Apr. 1944 – Dec. 1946 – Aleksey – Anatoly Antonovich Yatskov
- p.16 Letter NY – C 3.10.35.
 "Report by the source 'Black' (Thomas Black (v.2 p.229)) dated 30 Aug. 1935, regarding *Harry Gold*. We are assigning the cover name 'Goose'.
 Gold was born in Switzerland in 1907-1908. Not long before, his parents were forced to flee Russia b/c the police were after them for revolutionary activity. (I think they were Mensheviks). When Harry turned one year old, the whole family came to America. Gold's father was a furniture joiner. His mother taught Hebrew and Ancient Hebrew. After leaving Russia, his parents did not actively participate in the revolutionary movement.
- p.17 Under the influence of his family—his mother in particular—Harry became a socialist. When Harry was a student at the U. of Pennsylvania, his father lost his job because of the Depression. The son was forced to abandon his studies and got⁵⁸ a job.
 As the crisis in America worsened, Harry's politico-economic outlook gradually became more left, and he became completely disillusioned with the Socialist Party. When I first met Harry (February 1933), he was already a CP sympathizer. I was introduced to him by our mutual acquaintance Heller (*Heller*). Harry was unemployed at the time. With a little bit of effort, I got him a job at the company I had quit at the time – *Holbrook Co*. He worked there for a year and then took a job at the *Pensylvania Sugar Co.*, where he works at pres.
 Harry enthusiastically accepted our proposal to procure necessary information. He worked very hard, and this work was in and of itself difficult based on the conditions of carrying it out. He proved himself deserving of complete trust...
 The company where Gold works manufactures alcohol and a number of alcohol-derived ethers...
- p.18 Gold could receive information about new methods of manufacturing alcohol and solvents.
- p.25 "Goose's" report from 3.11.35.
 "I was born on 18/XII 1910 in Bern, Switzerland. My parents – Celia (*Celia*) Uminsky and Samson (*Samson*) Golodnitsky. My mother moved to Switzerland from France, where she had been forced to move from Russia because of her revolutionary activities there. My father fled Russia in 1903 to avoid being called up for military service and mobilized for the Russo-Japanese War. Before their wedding, my parents were neighbors in the Ukraine, and they were married two years before I appeared in this world. In June 1914, my family moved to Chicago, and in February 1915 – to Philadelphia, where we continue to live to this day. I received my elementary education in the Philadelphia public schools. In June 1928, I graduated from South Philadelphia High School (secondary school). I worked for several months at a woodworking factory (my father's profession), after which I

got a job producing simple analytical processes at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. It was very hard work (12-hour workday, seven days a week with no days off). However, the wages were quite high, and by September 1930 I had saved up 2,400 dollars and begun a course in chemical engineering at the University of Pennsylvania. My father lost his job soon afterward, and as a result I was forced to leave the university after two years of study there. I worked for half a year at a Pennsylvania Sugar Co. factory that produced sugar industry by-products. This was a temporary job, and I was dismissed in December 1932.

[Later went back to the same place.]

“At the same time, I was attending the Drexel (*Drexel*) School of the Institute of

p.26 Engineering, in order to complete my education as a chemist. I will graduate from this institute in June 1936, and then I will be able to take a research position as a chemist with a corresponding increase in my pay rate. I currently make \$27^{1/2} a week.”

p.74 [“Goose” was recruited by “Black.”]

p.132 Profile of “Goose,” provided by Gutzeit during the interrogation of 12.12.38.

“Among Goose’s contacts, one young man was found, whose last name I have forgotten and who worked at the Philadelphia ‘Navy Yard’. (Government wharfs where warships are built.) Most of Goose’s attention was directed at developing this connection and leading it to recruitment. I do not know how the cultivation of this rather interesting contact turned out. G. is politically close to us, with radical beliefs; he had wanted to join the Comparty, which we kept him from doing for operational reasons. He actively participates in the work of revolutionary trade unions...”

p.133 Goose was taught how to photograph documents. G. worked with us at the time; he proved himself loyal to us and did not arouse doubts. G. did not receive a salary, but he was given between 30 and 50 dollars a month for deposit into his savings account as though it were savings from his salary, so that afterwards he could account for a source of livelihood and for his education.”

p.135 Memorandum on G. from 19.8.39.

“While working at the ‘Pennsylvania Sugar Co’, Goose gave us several materials on solvents and the manufacture of dry ice. Of these materials, a description of making dry ice from flue gases proved valuable.

(mistake in numbering)
p.140 Starting in the fall of 1938, the source went with our approval to study at U. of Cincinnati’s chem. dept. Permission to go to school was given because without a higher education, the source will not be able to attain a solid position in the country’s tech. world, which is essential for work with us.

While studying at the university, the source simultaneously acts as a liaison between the station and the source ‘Lever’. In this instance, Goose’s studies serve as a cover for his activities. The main work with source G. during his studies at the university (the next 2-3 years) should be directed at cultivating his old and new contacts, especially those from the Philadelphia military shipyard.”

Lever

- p.143 NY – C 16.8.40.
Goose graduated from the university with distinction and was awarded a degree in chemical engineering.
- p.171 NY – C 12.9.40.
[G. got a job at the sugar refinery in Philadelphia where he had worked before going to school.]
“It is essential to note that G. is very grateful to us for giving him the opportunity to finish the institute and become an engineer. In conversation he always stresses the fact that he is willing to do any kind of work and that he is subordinating everything, first and foremost, to the interests of our work.
We will build our future work with him around securing his transfer to a job in a chemical business that has defense significance and is of greater interest to us than his current place of employment. The main difficulty with this transfer is his nationality, as America’s chemical defense industry makes an effort not to allow Jews into the enterprise.”
- p.263 [First meeting between Goose and Alfred Slack (“El”) – 10.08.41. “El”
G. said that it will be him now instead of George.]
“El said that he is very pleased to continue working again, but added that he is losing a friend in George. I replied that this was inevitable in our line of work. Then I spent a long time explaining to El that these were extraordinary times and said that now it was necessary to be braver than before.”
[Info. regarding film.]
- p.272 [Before G., Gennady worked personally with El.]
- p.290 In addition to “El,” G. handled “Constructor” (the chemical engineer) “Constructor”
- p.344 Letter NY – C 29.7.42.
[As a group leader, G. is a very valuable worker. He himself is not a first-hand source of mater-al, b/c the “Pennsylvania Sugar Co” was no longer of interest.]
“In the past, we discussed with him the possibility of his transferring to a diff. job. He agrees completely with our reasoning, and no doubt if the opportunity were to arise, he would gladly move to a job where he would be able to obtain mater-al that interests us. In particular, we discussed the possibility of going to work for the “Sun Oil Co,” located in Philadelphia. It is essential to keep in mind that G’s opportunities for getting a job that interests us are limited by the fact that he is a Jew by nationality, and anti-Semitism is more prevalent in the chemical industry than in any other.”
- p.348 NY – C 9.10.42
“Twain” meets with G. on a regular basis 4-5 times a month. Starting in Sept. 1942, Goose has been paid \$100 a month. (it used to be that only transportation expenses + education were covered).

- p.350 NY – C 19.4.42
 [In G's group – Constructor, Ell, and Yang.
 Constructor – mater-al on synthetic rubber; Ell – on film (samples and descriptions). Twain met with El once. Through El, G. reestablished contact with "Yang".]
 "Ell willingly accepted the assignment to reestablish contact with Yang and got down to work at once. At the first meeting, Yang acted very cautious and El had to work hard to gain his trust. After several meetings, Yang agreed to carry out the assignment on nylon. He asked for \$1,500 for this work.
 'Ell' notes that Yang is a big coward who only works because of the compensation. Yang's cowardliness became especially obvious after the start of the war with Japan. Ell's explanation for this is that Yang is of German descent. According to the cover story, these materials go to South America. Although in conversation the probationer did not reveal hostility towards us, considering his heritage, we thought it would be a good idea to make the 'buyer' a neutral country. 'Ell' thinks that Yang is a fine expert who currently works in the nylon industry and will be able to give us very valuable material. We explained to Ell the importance of these mater-als and assigned him to check Y's work and submit his conclusions about the value of the mater-als."
- p.352 NY – C 8.2.43
 "In connection with 'Ell's' transfer to a diff. job, Goose's workload has been significantly diminished, b/c he works virtually exclusively with 'Constructor'. Even before 'Ell's' departure, he had expressed a desire for a larger workload. He justifies this desire of his by the fact that he is unable to give any material, and therefore work with agents gives him great moral satisfaction. We are currently working to renew ties with Ell, after which G. will continue working with him."
- p.356 ["Ell" left for Cincinnati. 25.04.43 G. went there and renewed the connection. "Ell" knew G. as Martin.
- p.368 C – NY 26.1.44
 They proposed using Goose to reestablish contact with Rest.
- p.369 [G. was exempted from military conscription by reason of illness.]
- p.397 In November 1944 "Goose" was renamed "Arno."
- p.399 By edict of the Presidium of the Supr. Soviet from 5.11.44, "Arno" was awarded the Order of the "Red Star" for his longstanding and dedicated work. Show the order and return it to Moscow.

File 86194 v.2

- p.19 NY – C 19.10.44
 [Ell and Constructor are still handled by G.]
 “G. frequently does not show up for scheduled meetings and only comes to one of the control ones. The reason for this is that, as head of the laboratory, he often has to stay late at the factory, misses the train because of this, and so forth. We told G. that this situation was unacceptable and tried to schedule meetings for days and times when he would least likely be held up; however, this has not yielded satisfactory results. The loss of contact with Rest can be explained in part by the fact that G. did not show up for the control meeting with Rest, which the latter, evidently, attended (Rest missed the main meeting).
 The situation can be radically changed only by creating a cover for G. that would take up as little of his time as possible and allow him use most of his time for our work.
 We discussed this matter with G., and as a proposal he presented us with a plan, enclosed here, to set up his own laboratory for work on the problem of the practical application of the thermal gas diffusion process in industrial conditions. According to his proposal, the laboratory would operate on funds received from interested companies, to which the process would be sold in advance, and we would not be required to help set up the laboratory. In G’s report, this project looks quite simple, and he doesn’t even seem to have doubts about the venture’s success. To us, however, it seems that the practical realization of this project will run into a number of unforeseen and possibly even insurmountable problems. Unfortunately, we have not yet discussed G’s proposal with him in detail, b/c we have not seen him since receiving the report.”
- p.28 “Ell” = “Bir”; “Constructor” = “Chrome Yellow”. ←
- p.29 C. approved the idea of a private business in principle, but
- p.30 said that his profile had to be more clear-cut. A small laboratory for running chem. analyses, growing bacterial cultures etc. with no major tasks. They are prepared to subsidize. Arno can justify leaving his current place of work with illness. If A. runs into difficulties with setting up his company, he can be given a job at “Chrome Yellow’s” newly organized company. Chrome Yellow
- p.61 Order of the “Red Star” No. 977557.
- p.79 Meeting with Arno 19.12.45
 “I asked Arno by what name he is known to Chrome Yellow, whether he knew where he worked, his address, etc. I found out the following:
 1. Chrome Yellow knows Arno as Frank Kessler (*Frank Kessler*).
 2. Chrome Yellow knows that A. lives in Philadelphia, but has no idea of his address.
 3. Chrome Yellow thinks that A. is married and has two children (in fact, as is generally known, A. is still a bachelor).
- p.80 4. Chrome Yellow knows nothing about Arno’s place of work.

- p.80 He was visibly interested in the report that Chrome Yellow had been betrayed to Hut, although he did not seem very troubled. I told him it was possible that K. would be questioned, and that if the latter acknowledges A's existence to Hut and tells them his distinguishing characteristics and whatever scant information he knows about him, Hut will try to identify him. Arno should know that any threads leading to him can only come from C.Y. There is no need to worry, b/c Hut knows nothing about him or his work; his oth. contacts have not been affected in any way, and his involvement with us cannot be proven by any means.
However, A. should keep himself in check and be ten times as careful and vigilant in everything. Stop all trips to Tyre altogether, b/c the stations and trains on the Philadelphia-Tyre line could serve as a starting point towards identifying him, since Hut could find out that he lives in Philadelphia.
- p.81 [Chrome Yellow was betrayed by Myrna.] Myrna
- p.89 NY – C 13.08.46
“At 8 o'clock PM on July 31st, Stepan and I left the Section together and headed towards midtown on foot. As I walked down the length of 51st Street between 6th and 7th Avenue, I happened to notice A. in the company of a young woman, standing on the sidewalk where we were walking. I only noticed him when I was already practically face-to-face with him – he was talking cheerfully and glibly with his companion, and did not pay us any attention. He obviously had not noticed me. Naturally, given these circumstances, and, above all, considering that I had not been checked out, I did not go up to him or try to get his attention, and kept walking.
This was nothing but an ordinary, chance encounter, and there was nothing peculiar about it. I am reporting it only to show that everything seems to be fine with A., and his trips to Charles's sister, after which we did not meet with him, must have gone smoothly and without any unfortunate consequences.
Please recall that Arno was supposed to bring Ch-s's materials about the balloon from Ant. If he did bring the mater-als, they must still be at his place, getting older and losing their value and subjecting him,
- p.90 Ant, Ch., and ourselves to the constant risk of failure.”
[A meeting with him ought to be conducted in the near future, in order to take the mater-als and find out Ch-s's whereabouts.]
- p.91 H.G.'s address in Philadelphia: 6823 *Kindred Str.*
- p.103 NY – C 11.12.46
A. was summoned to a meeting by pre-arranged signal: he was sent theater tickets.
- p.104 12.12. A. did not come. The next one – 18.12.
- p.105 The meeting is to take place in the men's room of a movie theater at 9:00 PM. The “Earl” m/t⁵⁹ on 161st str in the Bronx.
- p.108 18.12. did not come either.

p.113 NY – C 27.12.46.

“Aleksey reports that the meeting with Arno took place on 26 December. Prior to the meeting, Al-ey had been in A’s city (Philadelphia – A.V.)⁶⁰ and had phoned his apartment from there. B/c Arno was not home, A’s cousin answered the phone. Al-ey gave his name as Simon and asked that A. be told that he was invited to Aleksey’s birthday the foll. day at 6 o’clock. Al-ey was not sure whether such a call would get A. to come to the location stipulated for written summons, i.e., Brooklyn. A. could have shown up in the Bronx, i.e., at the location of the last meeting that never took place. Al-ey was unable to be in two places at once. Therefore, he arranged with Stepan that the latter would go to the Bronx, and, if A. went there, St-n should tell him that Al-ey would be waiting for him on 42nd Street and 3rd Avenue at 7 o’clock. Al-ey did not find A. in Brooklyn and arrived at 42nd Street by 7 o’clock. A. was there. Al-ey found out the following from A:

? 1. In March 1946, A., together with a group of oth. people, was fired from his factory because of a cutback in production. Until May, A. was unemployed. In May he came to see Chrome Yellow and got a job as the chief chemist at his company. A. thus violated our express directive not to meet with CY.

Chrome
Yellow

In June, July and August, CY.’s company did work for Shop, designing a factory for manufacturing vitamins B-1 and B-2.

p.114 ...He admits that he made a serious mistake and is prepared to make up for it at any price. ...Together with CY., A. visited Store’s building in Tyre several times, where he carried on negotiations with the engineer Tveryanovich.

Address of CY.’s company: *Chatham Phenix Bldg. Queens Plaza, Long Island, N.Y.*

A. lives at: *42-09 Hampton Str., Queens, N.Y.*

Al-ey ordered him to leave CY’s company. A. promised to leave CY. on a plausible pretext and begin setting up a cover in the near future.

A. reports that in July of this year, the “Herald Tribune” newspaper published a news brief from the skiers country about how Ch. had been arrested there on suspicion of espionage.

The last time A. was at Ch-s’s sister’s place was in April. Ch. had not left any mater-als and had gone to the skiers.

p.126 Al-ey’s addenda to C’s ques-ons.

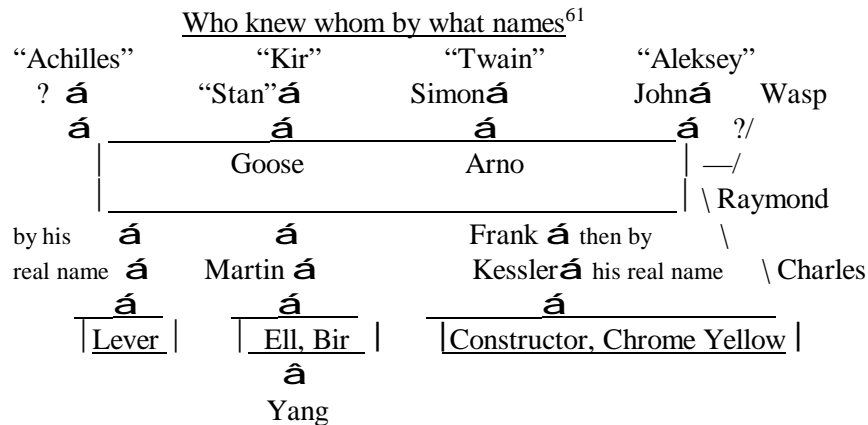
“A. got the tickets, albeit somewhat late. This last fact can be explained, first of all, by the fact that the house number on the envelope had been written incorrectly (6328 instead of 6823), which resulted in the letter being delivered late, and, secondly, by the fact that A. lives in Tyre and therefore could not get the tickets on the same day that they were delivered. He did receive the postcard. He came to the rendezvous location, but he got confused and came two hours early.

...Stepan met A. in the smoking room at the Earl movie theater on 161st Street in the Bronx. He had the material password for contact with A; prior to the meeting, he was given a description of A. and shown his photograph. Stepan told A. that I was waiting for him on 42nd Street at 7 PM and immediately parted ways with him.

p.127 A. told Chrome Yellow that his former name was made up. A. does not discuss his work with us with CY.

p. 128 ~~A’s brother was killed on the Pacific front.~~

p.142



p.166

Vladimir reported from Wash-n that on 6.06.49, the press published a report that Bentley had betrayed another 6 people, including Abram Brothman.

p.148 Chrome Yellow
– Abe Brothman

p.169

CY's failure è A's failure. It is essential to conduct a meeting with A., to propose switching to an illeg. position or moving to a remote state, to give money, let him know that everything is going well with Ch., and brief on a line of conduct in the event of questioning.

p.185

18.07.49 sent a pre-arranged letter to A.

p.188

25.07.49 A. did not show up to the rendezvous. Photon went there.

p.190

A. did not show up to the additional meeting either.

p.219

Given access to projects involving radioactive isotopes, which is associated with secrecy.

10.09.49 Photon met with A. at his apartment in Philadelphia. The only person at home was his father, who was sleeping on the 2nd floor. Photon produced the material password and asked whether A. had received a letter. He had, but had forgotten the terms of the meeting. He is currently working at the General Hospital in Philadelphia. The salary is \$4,000 a year. He studies heart disease.

p.157 Dear Mary:⁶²
Just got back to New York and am going to stay here for about three weeks. Will be very glad to see you if you suggest when you may come. Yours sincerely, John.

p.220

Mother died in 1947. Left the C.Y. company in July 1948. He couldn't do it earlier b/c the company would have gone to pieces, leaving debts from outstanding agreements. He and C.Y. left off badly, each of them resenting the other. Since C.Y. left the company, he has not seen him or heard anything about him.

~~Regarding the outcome of Myrna's betrayal with respect to himself and to CY., he knows nothing because he hasn't seen him since he left the firm.~~

“Regarding the outcome of Myrna's betrayal with respect to himself and to CY., he said the following: In April or May of 1947, CY. was called in for questioning at the Grand Jury, where he was shown a photograph of himself together with Sound. The photograph had been taken in some restaurant or other. He was told that they knew everything about their activities, and that they were giving him a chance to tell them everything. Supposedly, CY. said that he had nothing to say about his activities with S-nd, as he had only seen Sound once or twice. He was then asked who had introduced CY. to Sound, and he pointed to Arno. The interrogation lasted roughly 15 minutes, after which he was released without any warnings. The interrogation mostly touched on his involvement in the progressive movement during his

time at Columbia U.

CY. told A. about the content of the interrogation and about what he had said regarding his acquaintance with Sound.

A. was called in for questioning at the Grand Jury on 30 July 1948, by which time he had already prepared a version of an explanation for his acquaintance with S-nd:

He had been introduced to S-nd by *Carter Hoodless*, an acquaintance of his from his job at the sugar company. An ordinary acquaintance. [They had wanted to start a private company with S-nd. p. 237 – S-nd had presented himself as an engineer and said that they needed chemists: a chemical engineer, A., and someone who was familiar with the equipment. A. proposed CY.]

p.221 *Hoodless* died before the beginning of the investigation. The interrogation lasted 10 min. Before the interrogation, in May 1947 (after CY's interrogation), two men from the FBI came to his apartment in Philadelphia to find out what secret materials he had received from CY. A. led them around the house; they only looked at what he showed them and did not conduct their own search. A. said that he was taken aback b/c he did work at CY's company and, truth be told, might have materials of his, but these could not be considered secret. They apologized and left.

"CY. was very frightened by the interrogation; he went to A. and said that the competition knew everything, that, on account of their inexperience and foolishness, they had been let down by people with whom they were connected and who had now left them at the mercy of fate.

In A's judgment, the competition only knew CY's name and nothing about the essence of his work. If CY. had not given A's name, he was sure that they would not even know his name. He thinks that by the time he and CY. were summoned, the competition had already finished investigating the whole affair, and had summoned them 'just in case' they might stumble onto something new. The findings of the investigation had not led anywhere, and they were left in peace. He had not noticed any further elements of interest toward him from the competition's end. The fact that

p.222 his brother had been given access to work on naval supplies, and that he himself had been given access to projects involving radioactive isotopes, also reassured him somewhat in this regard. However, he is still biding his time and is not entirely sure that the situation is totally safe, b/c, for one thing, when Photon asked why he was not married, he replied that he would have to wait a year or two, b/c who knows how things would turn out."

pp.219 A's brother works in the Office of Naval Supplies
-220

p.224 Meeting between Photon and A. 29.09.49.

p.225 C – NY 19.10.49
A's situation is dangerous. He should be made ready for departure.

p.227 Letter C – NY 19.10.49
[There is no reason to believe that the FBI has ended its investigation of A.]
"On the contrary, it would not be out of place to assume that A and his brother were given access to secret work with the Union's consent with the aim of lowering A's vigilance, thereby making it easier to investigate him in the future.

p.228 [Get him ready to leave for Europe.]

p.236 Photon's report on a meeting with A. 29.9.49.

pp.237- [They spoke once more about what A. had told the FBI regarding his acquaintance with Sound. A.
238 apologized, b/c last time he had told the cover story inaccurately and blamed it on memory lapses following his mother's death."

p.232 Station's notes: "A's interrogation and his mother's death left a deep imprint and affected his morale, otherwise

it would be difficult to explain the ‘memory lapses’ regarding past events and the fact that he had been forced to put out of his mind the thought of everything that had happened to him. Time has undoubtedly wiped out the feelings of fear, b/c the interrogation was not followed by immediate punishment, and he was given a chance to work without hindrance or persecution; his moral state, though, has changed nevertheless. We have no doubt that A. has remained a loyal athlete to us and a steadfast man to the extent that he can, but considering everything that has happened to him recently, it is difficult to foresee how he would behave at an interrogation if the union were to launch a further inquiry into this affair.”

- p.241 A. told Photon that he would rather stay in the USA for now, so as not to arouse the FBI’s suspicion by leaving. If new difficulties arise, he would prefer to go to Mexico or the USSR.
- p.246 At the meeting on 24.10.49. A. agreed to prepare for departure. However, he worries that his brother will be fired from his job and his father left without mater. assistance. Photon said that his father would be provided for.
- p.252 One possibility for departure – with a Quaker medical mission to China.
 “When Photon asked him how he felt, he replied that he thinks P’s fear of a possible investigation of Arno by the Union, which was discussed at the previous meeting, is exaggerated. A. said that he has never been followed and that he is becoming more and more convinced that they believed him at the interrogation and that he had not been subjected to an investigation. There and then he expressed a desire to begin active work with us.”
 (underlined in red pencil.)⁶³
- p.257 4.2.50 Bob in NY was informed that the skiers had arrested Charles. Their press indicates that when he worked at the Alpinists’ atomic center, Ch. gave mater-als to an unknown person. Ch. was handled by A., but did not know A’s last name. To determine the reasons for the failure, it should be determined whether A. has been arrested or remains free. In view of this, Bob was ordered:
 1. To send an experienced station worker to the location of the upcoming meeting with A. He should not make contact with A. The purpose of this expedition is to determine whether A. goes to the meeting. The latter can be identified from a photograph at the station, as well as from a description of A’s distinguishing characteristics by Photon. We forbid sending Photon to the rendezvous location because A. will recognize him and might contact him on his own initiative, which would be dangerous for us right now.
- p.260 5.2.50 Bob was ordered to cancel the operative’s going to meet with A.
- p.260 NY – C 6.2.50.
 The directive came too late. On 5.2.50, Norman drove by the place where the meeting with A. was supposed to take place. On his way back, roughly 10 minutes after the appointed meeting time with A., Norman saw him standing at the place where our worker was supposed to wait for him. Norman did not notice anything suspicious in the area. A. seemed to be at ease.

Charles

p.263 Letter C – NY 23.02.50

“An analysis of the available information on Ch-s’s case, on the basis of which we can ascertain the reasons for his failure, leads us to very serious suspicions regarding A. To determine, once and for all, his true role in this affair, it is essential to keep up relations with A. without in any way betraying our suspicions. Since in view of Ch’s failure, the need to guarantee A’s safety takes on an objectively urgent character, the question of A’s departure from the country could be used as a touchstone in the matter of determining his true attitude toward us and toward counterintelligence. In the interest of safeguarding against a possible trap, contact with A. should be renewed not by summoning him to a meeting at a location known to him ahead of time, but by contacting him during his daily commute to or from work...

p.264 At the first meeting with A., when discussing Ch-s’s failure and the consequences this failure could have for A., we should, by speaking from a standpoint of guaranteeing A’s safety, determine his true attitudes and find out the extent to which he is worried by the danger that threatens him and his attitude toward going abroad.”

p.266 Bob’s reply from 29.3.50.

[The station is opposed.] “Bob thinks that if Mad was involved in Ch-s’s failure, no conversation with Mad could allow us to determine whether he had actually gone down the path of betrayal, b/c he will have been instructed accordingly by counterintelligence and might even consent to departure, because this very well may correspond to future plans for his use as a plant by counterintelligence. If Mad is innocent, it can be assumed that Ch. betrayed him and that he is currently being actively investigated, even followed by external surveillance. In Bob’s opinion, in either of these cases, we would have to reveal the identity of one of our operatives to counterintelligence, with all that would entail.”

p.272 Center agreed with Bob, but gave instructions to check whether Mad would go to the appointed places. Norman should drive by with his wife and children, as if on his way to his summer house.

p.392 2.04.50 Norman drove out, but Mad did not come.
H.G. disappeared. There were various plans to look for him.

p.301 25.5.50 Bob sent report from NY newspapers about the arrest, in Philadelphia on 23.05, of Harry Gold, who had been named by Fuchs.

p.318 17.6.50 Bob reported on the arrest of Alfred Slack.

Slack

p.335 Bob 31.7.50: Brothman’s arrest. p.344 – Confessed.

Chrome
Yellow

Notes

¹ “Conason” misspelled as “Connison” in the original notebook.

² In the original “destroy” is erroneously recorded as “destroyed.”

³ Vassiliev note to himself.

⁴ “f.”: firm.

⁵ Vassiliev notes that the underlining was his and not in the original document.

⁶ Error in case ending in the Russian.

⁷ Error in case ending in the Russian.

⁸ Diminutive for Kistiakowsky.

⁹ Vassiliev comment: the repeated word likely his mistake.

¹⁰ Vassiliev comments that his summary here was awkwardly worded. He intended to write that “Anton” planed for “Star” to travel to see “Mlad” in April and that travel expenses, including train tickets, would come to \$400.

¹¹ Error in case ending in Russian.

¹² Vassiliev comments that he added “(Burgess)” as a note to himself.

¹³ “Weinberg” misspelled as “Weinbirg” in the original notebook.

¹⁴ Vassiliev notes that “part” was left out of the translation of the original into Russian and he inserted it here.

¹⁵ “A. t.” abbreviation for “Among them.” The Russian is “V tom chisle”.; abbreviated “V t. ch.”; here the “ch.” is missing in the Russian.

¹⁶ Spelling error in the original Russian.

¹⁷ Vassiliev comment: “he” was “Anton.”

¹⁸ Garble in the original notebook.

¹⁹ K/k: safe house: “Konspirativnaya kvartira.”

²⁰ Vassiliev comment. “A.R.’s note” was in the original text, in this case a memo about a cable from New York to the Center. In some memos there are annotations by officers working in the Center. The initials “A.R.” may belong to Andrey Raina, one of the operatives of technical line who earlier had worked in New York.

²¹ Misspelled as “Livchitz” in the original English in the notebook.

²² Misspelled “Emmanuel” in the original English in the notebook.

²³ Misspelled as “Benderson” in the original English in the notebook.

²⁴ Misspelled as “Finberg” in the original English in the notebook.

²⁵ In the original notebook the intital Alexander Vassiliev used for “Caliber” here was “C” (“K” in Russian for “Kalibr”), rather than the “C-r” (“K-r” in Russian), used here and elsewhere. This was done to avoid confusion in English with “C” for “Center” (“Tsentr” in Russian)."

²⁶ Alexander Vassiliev comments that the original document had a blank space at this point, indicating that it was typed from a draft by someone without clearance for knowing whatever name (a real name or a cover name) was there. The blank space, which would have been in the draft so that the typist could not see the name, would then be filled in after typing by someone with proper clearance. In this case, no one filled in the copy kept for the file.

²⁷ Blank space as described *ibid*.

²⁸ Blank space as described *ibid*.

²⁹ Blank space as described *ibid*.

³⁰ “Tokyo” misspelled as “Tokio” in the original notebook.

³¹ “D.” for “Dzhulius” in Russian.

³² Vassiliev comment: Julius Rosenberg wrote this report in the third person, only shifting to the first person in the last sentence.

³³ Case ending error in the Russian.

³⁴ Vassiliev notes that “likewise” was intended but that the Russian word *takzhe* in the notebook should be separated into two words, *tak zhe*.

³⁵ Vassiliev comment: here and in the next sentence, deliberate blank spaces in the original document.

³⁶ Vassiliev comment: “German friends” refers to the security services of the GDR.

³⁷ “C.” for “Clarence,” not Center.

³⁸ Translators note: Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, **YCCP**, rather than **CCCP**, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

³⁹ Vassiliev note to himself.

⁴⁰ “Halban” misspelled as “Hallan” in the original notebook.

⁴¹ “Llewellyn” misspelled as “Hewellyn” in the original notebook.

⁴² “Oliphant” misspelled as “Olliphant” in the original notebook.

⁴³ “Peierls” misspelled as “Peirles” here and below in the original notebook.

⁴⁴ Case ending error in the Russian.

⁴⁵ “Huron” here is not in the original document text but as the arrow indicates, it is a Vassiliev note that possibly “John” is another cover name for “Huron.” The basis of this consideration is that the same situation was also discussed in *Black Notebook*, p. 134, except there it was there reported that “Arno”/Gold had left the phone number of “Hudson” with “Charles”/Fuchs. There Alexander Vassiliev made a note that possibly “Hudson” was another cover name for “Huron,” a source known to have been assigned to the Enormous target, the matter dealt with in the passage. But while “John” and “Hudson” are the same person, “Huron” was someone entirely different. The solution is found in Venona. “Hudson” appears in four messages in 1944: Venona 640 KGB New York to Moscow, 6 May 1944; Venona 823 KGB New York to Moscow, 7 June 1944; Venona 1275 KGB New York to Moscow, 7 September 1944; Venona 1403 KGB New York to Moscow, 5 October 1944. The four messages do not identify “Hudson” but indicate that he had some leads of political intelligence interest but was otherwise used to place sources in Jewish organizations and functioned as a liaison with active sources. Additionally, in October, 1944, “Hudson” cover name was changed to “John.” As “John,” he appears in only one additional message: Venona 1754 KGB New York to Moscow, 14 December 1944, where it is noted that his KGB control officer was being changed from “Aleksey”/Yatskov (who had handled atomic intelligence) to “Abram”/Soble.

⁴⁶ Misspelled as “lead” rather than “led” in the original notebook.

⁴⁷ Notes on what appear to be another copy elsewhere in the file of the same underlying document appear on page 30 above but are dated to a New York to Center message of 26 September 1945 rather than here to 26 October 1945.

⁴⁸ Translator’s note: grammatical inconsistencies in the Russian text.

⁴⁹ Possibly a garble for the town of Nazini, AZ.

⁵⁰ Word ending error in the Russian.

⁵¹ Misspelled as “glas” in the original notebook.

⁵² The original Russian in the notebook translates as “Taylor,” but in context this was an error for Edward “Teller,” who with Enrico Fermi had in 1942 begun exploring the possibility of using hydrogen fusion rather than uranium or plutonium fission to produce a nuclear explosion.

⁵³ “Thornycroft” misspelled as “Tharnycroft” in the original notebook.

⁵⁴ Him: Fuchs.

⁵⁵ Anglicized variant of “Semen Kremer.”

⁵⁶ Vassiliev comment: this document was photographed and placed in an envelope attached to the file. The photograph was unclear at this point, but there was an annotation in Russian at the margin (reproduced here).

⁵⁷ Misspelled as “fact” in the English in the original notebook.

⁵⁸ Translator’s note: tense in the original Russian.

⁵⁹ Movie theater: k/t (kinoteatr) in Russian.

⁶⁰ Vassiliev note to himself.

⁶¹ Alexander Vassiliev explanation of his chart “Who knew whom by what names.” Unclear by what name “Goose”/“Arno” knew “Achilles.” “Goose”/“Arno” knew “Kir” as “Stan.” “Goose”/“Arno” knew “Twain” as “Simon.” “Goose”/“Arno” knew “Aleksey” as “John.” Unclear by what name “Wasp” knew “Goose”/“Arno.” “Charles knew “Goose”/“Arno” as “Raymond.” “Lever” knew “Goose”/“Arno” by his real name. “Ell”/“Bir” knew “Goose”/“Arno” as “Martin” “Constructor”/“Chrome Yellow” first knew “Goose”/“Arno” as Frank Kessler and then by his real name. “Ell”/“Bir” knew “Yang.”

⁶² “Mary” misspelled as “Marry” in the original notebook.

⁶³ Vassiliev note to himself and comments that the underlining in the original document likely indicated suspicion of a double agent.

