

ROSENBERG FILES OF C.I.A. RELEASED

DEC 5 1975

Growth of Soviet Atomic
Research and Reports on
Klaus Fuchs Described

NYTimes

By PETER KIHSS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—An initial batch of 894 pages of Central Intelligence Agency files have been released on the 25-year-old case that sent Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to their deaths for plotting atomic spying in behalf of the Soviet Union.

A look at the documents, released under the Freedom of Information Act suit brought by the Rosenbergs' two sons hoping to clear their parents' names, supplied some footnotes to history today at a Rosslyn, Va., C.I.A. office.

They included the following:

¶Two pages of a study of Soviet military intelligence, contending that the Soviet's atomic quest started relatively unplanned as a result of pre-World War II Comintern recruitment of scientists for foreign Communist fronts. By 1943, the study said, Soviet officers were receiving detailed information on atomic research by their allies—England, Canada and the United States.

¶A 1960 report from a source in East Germany on Dr. Klaus Fuchs, termed in the other study the first atomic spy for the Soviet military, asserting that he carried out "extensive calculations for a breeder reactor with a relatively high burn-out of about 60 percent" while in prison in Britain.

¶A C.I.A. report to the Federal Bureau of Investigation dated May 19, 1950, citing a Nazi security booklet as having listed Dr. Fuchs before the 1941 German invasion of the Soviet Union as an "extremely dangerous security risk" who might be used by the Russians.

Start of Investigations

Dr. Fuchs had worked at the Los Alamos, N.M., atomic bomb project, as a German refugee with the British scientific mission. His volunteered spy confession led to his arrest in England Feb. 2, 1950, and a 14-year prison term, and set off American investigations that led to the Rosenberg case.

Harry Gold, a Philadelphia chemist, was arrested as the agent to whom Dr. Fuchs gave information. This led to the arrest of David Greenglass, a wartime Army machinist at Los Alamos, for giving data to Mr. Gold. Mr. Greenglass identified Julius Rosenberg, his brother-

in-law, and Ethel Rosenberg, his sister, as other contacts.

The newly released documents showed that the C.I.A. tried to trace Anatoli A. Yakovlev, against whom the Rosenberg indictment is still outstanding as Mr. Gold's spy superior. The agency reported Mr. Yakovlev, who left the United States after serving as Soviet vice consul in New York from 1941 to 1946, had become vice consul in Paris.

A June 29, 1962, C.I.A. report, long after the 1953 electrocutions of the Rosenbergs, said that the Soviet official's true name was Yatskov; that he served in France from 1946 to 1948 as a scientific and technical intelligence officer, and that he then returned to the Soviet Union, where he got into some unexplained troubles "because of relatives" and then wound up in an intelligence "illegals directorate."

Fuchs Called 'Bitter'

An April 5, 1960, C.I.A. document said that Dr. Fuchs had recently been appointed deputy director of the Central Physics Institute for Nuclear Physics in Dresden, East Germany.

He was termed "still a brilliant scientist...dedicated politically to communism...now married to a devout Communist, seven years his senior."

"Fuchs is now very bitter as a result of his years in British prison and has completely withdrawn himself from social contacts in Dresden," the report said.

The winding trails of the investigations were indicated by a Feb. 21, 1950, C.I.A. memorandum to the F.B.I., reporting that an informant whose name is blanked out had told of an incident of Dr. Fuchs's last trip to the United States which he "now considers important."

"Fuchs had borrowed a hat from an acquaintance," the memorandum related. "When Fuchs forgot it, the acquaintance refused to pick up the hat at a certain restaurant and insisted that it be brought over by [the blanked-out name]."

Newly released F.B.I. documents here include an interview with Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, director of the Los Alamos atomic bomb project, calling Dr. Fuchs's wartime "scientific contributions commendable."

A March 9, 1964, C.I.A. memorandum reported that an "usually reliable" informant had reported that "all the Soviet state security personnel involved in the Fuchs case in England received awards."

The material was obtained by the Rosenberg sons, Michael and Robert Meeropol, who won the release yesterday of 29,000 pages of F.B.I. data on the case.