

THE MEN IN THE TROJAN HORSE

Why Is It the Intellectual Who Usually Is the Betrayer?

DR. KURT SINGER

What do we know of the psychology of espionage? Why have so many intellectuals been tempted successfully by foreign-powers?

Why is the simple peasant never the man who talks and confesses under the terror of the dictators? Why is it the intellectual who is frequently the first to confess, collaborate and betray?

J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the FBI, gave a good description of why some intellectuals fall for communist espionage when he said of Harry Gold; the Soviets' atomic spy courier:

"How did this man get started as a traitor? He considered himself an idealist, which made him feel above the law, justifying means by ends . . . He became a Soviet agent thru association with Red friends, thru misguided idealism for the 'underdog'."

This analysis also fits Dr. Klaus Fuchs, or Bruno Pontecorvo, or any of our scientific spies of the last decade.

FUCHS'S BACKGROUND

Klaus Fuchs' youth can tell us why he revolted against present society—why he, the frustrated pastor's son, wanted to do something "really big." When it is considered that he was the son of a father who always had tried to make him different—a father he often revered and often hated—Klaus Fuchs' conduct becomes understandable.

His father was a minister and pacifist in the early Hitler era in Germany. Other Fuchs' went marching to conquest.

They were Prussians; Klaus hated Prussia. They were Nazis; he became a refugee. They were "Aryans," and Fuchs was a Jewish name in Germany tho his father was a Protestant. Perhaps there were always two Klaus's—one the German, the other the alien.

Unstable, persecuted, unhappy and shaky, he needed a violent outward allegiance, the love of a real country. He felt rootless. In these years he was often close to a breakdown. It is here that the secret Soviet machine moved in. Fuchs listened to the agent sent by Lavrenti Beria, then the incredible head of all Soviet espionage. Tho underpaid, Fuchs was not interested in the \$500 thrust upon him by the agent. It was a twisted "humanitarianism" that won him.

PAID AND RECEIPTED

Indeed, most of the scientific spies in the Soviet fold were actually willing to work without fees. But the

Fourth of five stories by a former U. S. intelligence agent, from his recent book, published by Beacon Press.

Soviet secret service insisted on paying, demanded receipts to have proof of their agents' collaboration. Any receipt for money, even if signed with a fictitious name, hung a sword of Damocles over the head of the agent.

Was Fuchs a typical Soviet spy?

He was weak, lonely and lost in this world of chaos. But he did not fit the requirements of a Soviet spy as defined in Soviet intelligence Order 185,796: "Agents must be of the intelligentsia; they must not shrink from the last sacrifices at the crucial moment."

Fuchs was not capable of this last sacrifice. He betrayed his co-workers, many of whom were new Soviet spies caught during the last few years.

CHAIN OF BETRAYAL

Alfred Dean Slack, the Eastman Kodak spy, testified against courier Harry Gold. Gold admitted that David Greenglass had stolen the blueprints of the Nagasaki atom bomb for him. Greenglass in turn betrayed his own sister and brother-in-law, the Rosenbergs, by confessing. So the chain reaction went.

But there are more Soviet agents who remain loyal, who will never capitulate: These are the men and women who would rather die than betray their own spy ring and Soviet superiors.

Dr. Edward Glover, an eminent British psychiatrist who attended the trial of Fuchs, analyzes the character and the mind of a traitor as follows: "His character is perverted, often incalculable and frequently antisocial. Above all he tends to be devoid of guilt, indeed, many take a certain pride in his more bizarre achievements."

THERE IS NO GLAMOUR

The professional spy service will recruit all types of spies, from the homosexual or other abnormal personalities to the dollar-a-year man.

Spies have believed there is both money and glamour in espionage. There is not. Communist and Nazi spies often worked without fee, under party orders. Still the Nazis once paid \$250,000 to the Albanian agent Cicero, who copied secret documents of the Yalta and Tehran conferences. It is said, however,

that the money was counterfeit. I know many agents who have never received more than \$50 a week, plus expenses.

Gerhart Eisler, who was called Soviet spy No. 1 in America, lived in poverty in New York. Magda Fontages, who was Mussolini's mistress and later a Gestapo spy, worked for only \$42.50 a month during the war.

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TOMORROW: Spy Catching Is a Business for Professionals.