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(S) On December 20, 1944, mention is made of Goose and a laboratory. It was also stated that Goose had selected the title "Problems of the Practical Application Under Production Conditions of the Processes of the Thermal Diffusion of Gases" as the subject for his work. It was reported that Goose contemplated entering into contracts with various firms in a short time and was thinking of setting up a laboratory. ~~TOP SECRET~~

(S) [With respect to the above] Fuchs has informed the British authorities that he had only one espionage contact in the United States. He claims not to have known this person's name. He says that he met this man four times in New York (before going to Los Alamos in August, 1944). He was to meet him in Boston at Christmas of 1944 but did not keep this meeting. He did meet his contact in Boston once or twice during February, 1945, while he was visiting Kristel Heineman, his sister at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Fuchs also states his contact visited him in Santa Fe in June, 1945, and also contacted him at a later date in Santa Fe. Fuchs, since his arrest, has described this man as follows:

Name - Unknown
Age - About 40 (in 1945)
Height - 5'10"
Build - Fairly broad
Face - round
Nationality - Unknown. Believes first generation American
Occupation - Not a nuclear physicist and not employed within Atomic Energy project.
Education - Had knowledge of chemistry and engineering.

In the interest of consolidation the description given by Robert Heineman of a person that contacted Fuchs in Cambridge in February, 1945, is set forth.

Name - Unknown, believes starts with Rob, possibly Robbins or may be Roberts or Robinson.
Age - About 30 (in 1945)
Height - 5'8"
Features - full face with fine features
Build - Stocky
Hair - Dark and thinning with impression of baldness
Dress - Conservative
Glasses - wore glasses
Manner - Well-mannered
Children - Believed mentioned children.

Kristel Heineman, Fuchs' sister, upon interview agreed with the description given by Robert except as to age which she said was in the 40's in 1945.

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DEVELOPMENTS IN LONDON

Dr. Fuchs was first interviewed by the British authorities on December 21, 1949. At that time he denied involvement in espionage activities. According to the British, he was again interviewed on December 31, 1949, at which time he continued to deny that he was connected with espionage during the period he was in the United States or at any other time. S U

On January 31, 1950, the British advised that Dr. Fuchs after protracted reinterrogation had confessed to continuous espionage from the end of 1941 to February, 1949. It was stated that he had admitted that the technical information furnished by him to his Soviet superiors included the full details concerning the Atomic Bomb, which he had learned at Los Alamos, New Mexico. It was stated that Fuchs had signed a confession but had furnished very little information concerning other persons associated with him in his espionage work. S U

On February 1, 1950, the British authorities advised that Fuchs had stated that he was first recruited in 1941 at his own instigation. He made his request through another member of the Communist Party whom he refused to identify. He stated that his contact with the Soviets while in the United States had been carried out through the medium of one man, whom he did not identify. He said that he did not know this individual's nationality. S U

The British advised that Fuchs had admitted that for approximately 15 months after first offering himself to the Soviets, he met on a bi-monthly basis in London with an unknown man who possibly was from the Soviet Embassy and after he met with an unknown woman in Banbury, England. Arrangements for the first meeting to be held in New York were made orally in Banbury prior to Fuchs' departure for the United States. This first meeting in the United States was "somewhere in the south end of Manhattan." Arrangements for subsequent meetings were made orally at each meeting. S U

On February 2, 1950, Dr. Fuchs was formally arrested and charged with violating the British Official Secrets Act. He was arraigned at Bow Street Police Court, London, and charged as follows:

(1) That he, for a purpose believed prejudicial to the safety or interest of the State, on a day in 1947, communicated to a person unknown, information related to atomic research which was calculated to be, or might be directly or indirectly, useful to an enemy, contrary to the Official Secrets Act.

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(2) That he, being a British subject, for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interest of the State, on a day in February, 1945, in the United States of America, communicated with a person unknown, information relating to atomic research which was calculated to be, or might be directly or indirectly, useful to an enemy.

Dr. Fuchs was bound over for further arraignment to take place on February 10, 1950. The British authorities advised that Dr. Fuchs would not be available for interview by British authorities or anyone else, between the time of arraignment and the conclusion of the trial, the date of which has not been set, but which will probably take place in the early part of March, 1950. (Term of Court beginning Feb 28)

On February 4, 1950, according to information supplied by the British through liaison in London, Fuchs was visited in jail by Rudolph E. Peierls, former superior of Fuchs in atomic research work. At the time the nature of the discussion between Peierls and Fuchs was unknown. Subsequently, it was reported that Fuchs had apparently told Peierls that he had committed espionage, since Peierls wife had written a letter to Fuchs in jail expressing disillusion in him and strongly urging him to name his collaborators in order to remove the finger of suspicion from all liberal scientists in the United States and England. (S) U

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On February 8, 1950, Fuchs was interviewed by the British authorities on his own request. At that time, he furnished the description of his United States contact as it appears above. At that time, it appears that certain photographs were displayed to Fuchs and certain of these were stated by him to have slightly familiar features. However, he could not identify any of them as his espionage contact in America. Arrangements are being made for additional photographs to be shown to Fuchs. (S) U

On February 10, 1950, Fuchs was arraigned at the Bow Street Police Court, London, and at that time a portion of his confession was read into the record. This has not yet been obtained from the Official Record but the portions appearing in the public press deal primarily with Fuchs' motivations in acting as an espionage agent for the Soviet Government. A copy of the information appearing in the press in the Evening Star of February 10, 1950, is being attached. It might be noted that during the arraignment the defense counsel at one point asked the Government prosecutor as to whether or not Fuchs had been cooperative. The Government prosecutor stated that Fuchs had been cooperative. This is believed to be some indication that Fuchs may enter a plea of guilty when he is actually brought to trial.

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The British have advised that all of the necessary evidence has now been placed in the record and that nothing further need be introduced if Fuchs enters a plea of guilty at Old Bailey. They anticipate that the case will not appear on the calendar before March 6, 7, or 8, 1950. The British have further reported that Fuchs is now eager to recall the details of his activities in America. Another interview with Fuchs at his request is contemplated for Tuesday, February 14, 1950. The British have also now made available the New York address of Fuchs which they state was 128 West 77th Street, telephone number possibly TR 4-6785. ~~SECRET~~

We have not received to date the full results of the interrogation by the British authorities of Fuchs. It appears that there are 3 statements involved, one of which was made to the [British Security Service MI5,] another of which was made to the Security Office at the Atomic Energy establishment, Harwell, England, and the third of which was made to the scientists in the British Ministry of Supply. In addition, as mentioned previously, Fuchs has been interviewed at his request since his arrest. It is felt that when the full results of the interrogation of Fuchs are available there may be additional details available to us, particularly in view of his reported eagerness to cooperate in regard to his espionage activities in the United States. We are furnishing the British authorities street maps of New York, Boston, and Santa Fe, in order that the meetings of Fuchs with his espionage contact may be more definitely determined. We are also furnishing photographs of various suspects developed by us for Fuchs's possible identification. (S)

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KRISTEL FUCHS HEINEMAN AND HER HUSBAND, ROBERT BLOCK HEINEMAN

Background

Elma Anna Dorothe Ida Christel Fuchs Heineman, commonly known as Kristel Fuchs Heineman, the sister of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, was born on July 22, 1913 (possibly 1914), at Russelsheim, Germany. According to Immigration and Naturalization Service records, she resided in Germany from January, 1933, to September, 1933; in Switzerland, from September, 1933, to July, 1934, where she is believed to have attended the University of Zurich; in Germany from July, 1934, to July, 1936, and in England from July, 1936, to September, 1936. She first entered the United States as a student in September, 1936, at New York City, thereafter attending Swarthmore College at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, until her withdrawal during her fourth year course in 1937-38. On May 20, 1938, she re-entered the United States at Miami, Florida, from Havana, Cuba, as a permanent resident, and on November 2, 1938, married Robert Block Heineman at Boston, Massachusetts. They now have three children, Stephen Fox, age 10; Marcia Elizabeth, age 8; and Kristel, age 6, all of whom were born in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Although she claims to have filed a petition for naturalization as a United States citizen at Boston, Massachusetts, in December of 1941, the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Boston have failed to reflect that her claim has any basis.

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Robert B. Heineman, whom Kristel Fuchs Heineman married on November 2, 1938, was born at Wausau, Wisconsin, on March 25, 1917. According to a highly confidential source of known reliability, he was registered as a member of the Cambridge Branch of the Communist Political Association in 1944. Through a confidential source, (Confidential Informant ND-BOS MS-100), it was also ascertained that on January 23, 1947, he visited the Communist Party Headquarters in Boston where he rejoined the Communist Party under the name of Robert Hill. At that time he indicated that he had been a member of the Party until 1937. It was also reported by the (British Intelligence Service) that on June 8, 1937, Robert B. Heineman arrived in England en route to Leningrad, Russia, returning to England in August of that same year via Italy and France. During the school year 1945-46, Robert B. Heineman was employed as a teacher at the Antrim, New Hampshire High School. It is reported that he did not return to that position at the beginning of the next school year, but within a short time thereafter, went to Mexico, where he attended classes in Mexico City as a student. Robert B. Heineman has admitted current active membership in the Communist Party and the fact that Communist Party meetings have recently been held at his home.

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At the present time, Robert B. Heineman operates a launderette under the name of the Huron Self Service Store, 146 Huron Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and is also enrolled in the Harvard University School of Education, where he is studying for a degree as a Master of Arts. His current

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address is given as 94 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Kristel Heineman appears to have been estranged from her husband for some time and is presently confined as a mental patient in the Westboro State Hospital, Westboro, Massachusetts. (In this connection it is noted that confidential records of the Westboro State Hospital reflect that when interviewed, Kristel Heineman stated that her husband was a sexual pervert and that Konstantin Lafazanos, a former fellow student of her husband at Harvard University, was actually the father of her three children, a fact which Lafazanos is reported to have acknowledged.)

Possible Implication in Soviet Espionage Operations

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As to Kristel Fuchs Heineman's possible implication in Soviet espionage operations, it is noted that her name and address, as well as that of her brother, Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, was contained in the address book of Israel Halperin, at the time of the latter's apprehension by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in February of 1946. It is also known from information obtained from an extremely confidential source ~~that Kristel Fuchs Heineman~~ was contacted in October of 1944 by the person in the United States who was then serving as Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs' superior in Soviet espionage operations. In this connection, it is noted that when interviewed by the British Intelligence Service, Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs maintained that Kristel Fuchs Heineman was not implicated in his espionage operations. He stated, however, that his sister, who was evidently an active undercover Communist in Germany, may have witnessed his meetings with his contact in Boston and may have deduced that this meeting was a continuation of his underground work in Germany. *Fuchs has since admitted that he did meet his espionage contact at the Heineman home in Feb. 1945.*

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Interviews

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Clearance having been obtained from the authorities of the Westboro State Hospital, Kristel Fuchs Heineman was interviewed on February 2, 1950, at which time she appeared to be completely rational. She stated that she had not seen a great deal of her brother, Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, but recalled seeing him in Germany in 1933 and again in 1935, after his expulsion from Germany. She also recalled that he had visited her several times in 1945 while she was residing in Massachusetts. She said that she did not know anything concerning his activities in Germany but recalled that following his expulsion, he had gone to France. She said that about 1943 (actually in 1940), Fuchs had been sent from Great Britain to Canada for internment as a German alien. There he was contacted by Israel Halperin, who befriended him and furnished him with cigarettes. According to Kristel Heineman, Wendell Furry, a member of the same Communist Party club in Cambridge, Massachusetts as that to which her husband Robert B. Heineman belonged, advised her husband that Halperin had informed him

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of Fuchs' internment. Thereafter, she heard from her brother (Emil Fuchs) from time to time during the course of his internment, the message in each instance being forwarded from Halperin to Furry and by Furry given to Robert Heineman. Both Konstantin Lafazanov, paramour of Kristel Heineman, and the latter's husband, Robert B. Heineman, substantiated her statements as to Emil Fuchs' internment in Canada but were unable to definitely indicate the period during which he was held.

Also on February 2, 1950, Robert Block Heineman, the husband of Kristel Fuchs Heineman, was interviewed. He admitted that in the past he had been active in the Communist Party and stated that he knew Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs. Heineman said that he knew that Emil Fuchs had visited with Kristel Heineman but stated that he had been away from home on frequent occasions and did not know how often Fuchs had been there. He was not helpful in giving any information as to individuals who had contacted or visited Emil Fuchs but offered to go through his papers to obtain any information which they might disclose concerning Emil Fuchs.

Robert Block Heineman was reinterviewed on February 3, 1950, at which time he admitted former membership in the Young Communist League, but in spite of evidence to the contrary, insisted that he had not been associated with the Communist Party since 1941. He provided no positive information concerning Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, claiming that he was absent from his own home on almost every occasion that Fuchs had visited there. Heineman claimed that from January to May of 1947, he was conducting historic research in the vicinity of Monterey, Mexico, concerning the Mexican War of 1847. (Note: There are a number of discrepancies concerning the facts surrounding Robert Heineman's visit to Mexico). Heineman was reluctant to identify his associates, was not fully cooperative, and definitely appeared to be lying.

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Robert Block Heineman was again interviewed on the evening of February 4, 1950, at which time he became evasive and untruthful and indicated his desire to consult an attorney. Thereupon he telephoned James F. Mahan, a former Bureau agent engaged in the practice of law, who counseled Heineman that he should be as cooperative as possible. Heineman then responded more readily, admitting that he was currently an active member of the Communist Party. He furnished his Party name and admitted that Communist Party meetings were held in his home. However, he refused to furnish the names of other Communists, stating that he did not want to talk about people's political beliefs, but was willing to give any information that might be of benefit in connection with espionage activities. Questioned specifically concerning contacts of Emil Fuchs while the latter was visiting the Heineman residence, he furnished information concerning Theodore Ernst Velfort and an individual by the name of Deutsch (since identified as Martin Deutsch). He also stated that he knew that in the Summer of 1946, Emil Fuchs and Kristel Heineman had borrowed an automobile from Victor Weisskopf, which they drove to Schenectady, New York, for the purpose of visiting Dr. Hans Bethe, a prominent atomic scientist.

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(In this connection, Konstantin Lafazanov has stated that some time in 1947, Kristel Heineman and Emil Fuchs made a one-day trip to Schenectady, New York, to visit a scientist friend of Emil Fuchs who was either with Cornell University or General Electric. Lafazanov was of the opinion that this scientist was of German origin and had an Anglicized name.)

On February 7, 1950, attorney James F. Mahan advised that he had spent three hours with Robert Heineman during the previous evening. He said that Heineman was now willing to talk freely concerning his Party affiliations and his knowledge concerning Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs and Kristel Heineman, providing Mahan himself was present during the interview. On February 8, 1950, authority was granted to interview Heineman under these conditions.

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Robert B. Heineman then furnished information concerning an unknown individual who had visited the Heineman home on three different occasions in 1945. Descriptive information concerning this individual, who may be identical with the unknown Soviet agent known by the cover name of Goose, is set forth in another section of this memorandum. When again interviewed on February 10, 1950, Kristel Fuchs Heineman agreed with information supplied by Robert B. Heineman concerning this unidentified individual, providing further information which might be of assistance in effecting his identification. She agreed generally with the description of the unknown man which had been furnished by Robert Heineman, stating, however, that she was of the opinion that he was in his forties. She said that she believed he had made some reference to a wife and the fact that he had more than one child younger than her own second child. (Note: This would make the children of the unknown individual less than four years of age in 1945). According to Kristel Heineman's recollection, the unknown individual had approached the Heineman residence by walking and it was understood that he had come into the city by train. She also recalled that when Emil Fuchs had heard that the man had been asking for him, he expressed surprise over the fact that the unknown man had taken the trouble to come to the house. It was Kristel Heineman's recollection that the unknown man had stayed for lunch on two occasions but that on the morning when he contacted Emil Fuchs, he had stayed only a short time, perhaps about fifteen minutes. Kristel Heineman, although appearing rational and cooperative during the interview, indicated that she had no idea concerning the unknown individual's name or the place from which he had come.

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Kristel Heineman has also advised that one Theodore Ernst Veltfort, Jr., a close associate of Robert Heineman at Swarthmore College from 1936 to 1938, and a member of the Loyalist Brigade in Spain during 1937, had come to Harvard University with Robert Heineman and had resided in Cambridge, Massachusetts. She stated that Veltfort had attended Communist Party meetings

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at their home during the period from 1944 to 1946, at which latter time he moved to Palo Alto, California. She said further that Veltfort was related to the Deutsch (Martin Deutsch) who was visited by Fuchs in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

By letter dated February 9, 1950, the San Francisco Office was authorized and instructed to interview Veltfort immediately in order to develop, if possible, all information in Veltfort's possession concerning Communist and/or espionage activities on the part of Robert and Kristel Heineman, and particularly any information he might have concerning Fuchs. In this interview, a special effort will be made to ascertain the identity of the Heinemans' associates during 1944-46, as a possible means of assisting in the identification of the unknown subject [Goose.]

Investigation to determine all details concerning the background and connections of Robert and Kristel Heineman is being followed closely.

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RECENT DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING FUCHS' ACTIVITIES IN
THE UNITED STATES

On February 6, 1950, information was received from the Atomic Energy Commission to the effect that a record had been located indicating that on November 18, 1947, Fuchs had been authorized to visit the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, by Captain W. A. Brook, U. S. Naval Inspector of Machines, at the General Electric Plant in Schenectady. At this time Fuchs was shown a machine described as "70-MED Synchrotron." According to the Atomic Energy Commission this record reflected that Fuchs inquired as to how this machine worked and that the object of Fuchs' visit was to see this machine. At the time of this visit, according to the Atomic Energy Commission, the General Electric Company in Schenectady was not doing work for the AEC although it apparently was engaged in work for the Navy.

Investigation has developed that the records of the Inspector of U. S. Naval Material at General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, reflect that on November 17, 1947, Fuchs, as a member of the British Atomic Energy Research Establishment, visited Dr. Herbert C. Pollock, Research Laboratory, General Electric Company, for the purpose of discussing cyclotrons, synchrotrons, and betatrons. Pollock is described as a Research Associate in the Physics Division of General Electric assigned to the Synchrotron Project.

These same records also reflect that on June 25, 1946, Fuchs, as a member of the Manhattan District Project, paid a personal visit to Hans A. Bethe, Professor of Physics of Cornell University and Acting Consultant for the General Electric Atomic Energy Project. This conference took place in the office of Dr. Kenneth H. Kingdon, General Manager of Schenectady Operation of the Nucleonics Department, General Electric Company. Investigation to develop the identities of persons contacted at General Electric by Fuchs, his activities at the plant, and the nature of information made available to Fuchs is continuing.

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Concerning the above-mentioned visit to Hans A. Bethe on June 25, 1946, it will be recalled that Fuchs departed for the United Kingdom on June 28, 1946. [The British have advised that on June 27, 1946, Fuchs wrote to a member of the British Mission, apparently in Washington, D. C., from Cambridge, Massachusetts, and that on June 28, 1946, he again wrote to this individual on the stationery of the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, Canada. In this latter letter Fuchs enclosed his traveling expenses for his flight from New York to Boston to Montreal. He pointed out that he had spent five days in Cambridge and Schenectady, partially on business and partially on social matters but predominantly the latter.]

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On February 4, 1950, Dr. Samuel Goudsmit, physicist, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Long Island, New York, advised that at a physics meeting in Newark Dr. Karl Faley Cohen had advised him of a rather curious episode between Cohen and Fuchs in 1947. According to Goudsmit's understanding of the incident Cohen had received a phone call from Fuchs, who was then in the United States for a declassification conference. Cohen invited Fuchs to his home but Fuchs declined and a luncheon date was made. During this luncheon no business was discussed and this, according to Goudsmit, surprised Cohen. Subsequent to the luncheon Fuchs called Cohen explaining that he had borrowed a hat from a friend with whom he was staying and he asked Cohen to obtain the hat at the restaurant and return it to the person from whom he had borrowed it on West 111th Street.

Dr. Cohen was interviewed on February 9, 1950, at which time he explained that he was Fuchs' counterpart in the United States Atomic Energy Program, that is, head of the Theoretical Physics Division. As such he had been placed in frequent contact with Fuchs at the SAM Laboratories, Columbia University, up until the time that Cohen had left the Laboratory in May, 1944. He said that of all the American scientists on the Atomic Energy Project he probably knew Fuchs better and had more contact with him than any of the others. He stated that his contact, however, was limited to business and not to social contacts except for a farewell party which was given for Cohen in May, 1944. Cohen did not know where Fuchs had resided in New York but he was aware that Fuchs had gone to Los Alamos after leaving New York. He said that in January of 1946, while he was employed by the Standard Oil Development Company, he went to Los Alamos to obtain the services of a physicist from the pool of Los Alamos physicists which was then breaking up. He recalled that at that time he had seen Fuchs and that Fuchs had loaned Cohen his car to make a 500-mile trip into New Mexico and Colorado. Fuchs then told him that he would be leaving for England in a short time. Cohen, however, did not know the actual date when Fuchs left the United States.

Cohen continued, saying that he had no contact with Fuchs after this until sometime in 1947 when a declassification conference was held in Chicago. Cohen was told by Dr. Willard Libby of the Atomic Energy Commission that he should discuss with Fuchs the declassification of a certain document and make his recommendations for the conference. Cohen received a phone call from a woman who explained that she was a friend of Fuchs, that Fuchs was staying either at the Henry Hudson Hotel or Park Central Hotel, and that Fuchs wanted to see Cohen. Thereafter Cohen called Fuchs and invited him to his home, which invitation Fuchs declined. He and Fuchs, however, had dinner at a restaurant of Cohen's choosing, during which time they discussed the declassification of the document, Cohen recommending that it be declassified and Fuchs opposing. Cohen stated that sometime after leaving the restaurant

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or the next day Fuchs realized he had left a hat in the restaurant which hat belonged to the person with whom he had been staying. He asked Cohen to pick it up and return it since he, Fuchs, was leaving town. Cohen said that he told Fuchs that he regarded this request out of line but agreed to call the people and tell them where they could obtain the hat. He did this but the woman declined to retrieve the hat and consequently, a few days later, Cohen obtained it and returned it. It was Cohen's recollection that Fuchs' contact was a Dr. Cooper or Dr. Skinner, attached to the British Delegation that was in the United States for the Declassification Conference and who was staying with his wife and her father on West 111th Street. He said that when he returned the hat he met the scientist's wife and her father. He described the wife as being typically English but stated that her father was of European extraction and spoke with an accent. He said that on the bell to the apartment house there was the name Cooper or Skinner as well as the name of the father-in-law. He commented that he would have forgotten this incident had it not been for the recent publicity on Fuchs.

Dr. Cohen accompanied Agents of the New York Office to West 111th Street where he believes he located the apartment at 536 West 111th Street, where the names on the bell are Skinner, Hoffman and Hirsch.

Cohen stated that he had been astounded by the arrest of Fuchs, whom he regarded as a brilliant scientist but a person who said very little on any topic and never expressed himself on politics. He said that the group of scientists at Los Alamos, which included Bethe (Hans A.), Marshak (Robert), and others, probably knew Fuchs better than he since they were living and working together with him. Cohen stated that he had maintained a diary on official conferences held with Fuchs and others in 1943 and 1944. Cohen appeared cooperative and willing to furnish information although he did not volunteer anything nor appear curious as to the facts in the case. When he was asked whether he had corresponded with Fuchs after Fuchs left the country in 1946 he stated that the Agents should not have the idea that Fuchs would have wanted to recruit him since Fuchs knew more about the atomic energy development than he, Cohen, did at any time.

Dr. Cohen made available his diary reflecting official conferences in which Fuchs had participated. All of the information in the diary reflecting meetings attended by Fuchs has been obtained. Cohen pointed out that the diary, however, was not complete and that he had not kept it after May of 1944. He also stated that his wife had reminded him that Fuchs had visited at their home socially in the summer of 1943 and that Cohen had "dominated the discussion." Cohen does not recall the subject matter of discussion at that time but believed that it must have been gaseous diffusion. It will be noted that Fuchs was not in the United States during the summer of 1943 and that in all probability this incident occurred in the summer of 1944.

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It has been ascertained that Apartment 65 at 536 West 111th Street is owned by a Mrs. Skinner, who is presently living in Connecticut. She has rented out this apartment to various roomers for the past six years.

In view of the foregoing it would appear that Mrs. Skinner is the wife of Dr. W. H. B. Skinner of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment in the United Kingdom who was one of the British members attending the Declassification Conference held in November, 1947.

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INFORMATION AVAILABLE CONCERNING ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

When Elizabeth T. Bentley was interviewed in the Fall of 1945, she reported that in about May, 1940, Jacob Golos, her Soviet espionage superior, had introduced her to Abraham Brothman who, at that time, was employed as an engineer by the Republic Steel Company in New York. Brothman in subsequent meetings had furnished her blueprints which on occasions had to be photostated. In the Fall of 1940, Golos told Bentley that he was discouraged with his dealings with Brothman and told her he was going to turn Brothman over to someone else.

On the basis of the foregoing, an active investigation of Brothman was instituted. He was born August 15, 1913, at New York City, is married, and resides at 4108 - 42nd Street, Sunnyside, Long Island. He was formerly employed by the Hendrick Manufacturing Company, 39 Church Street, New York City, and left this organization in July, 1942, to become Vice President of the Chemurgy Design Corporation, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City. About August 1, 1944, Brothman resigned from this organization and organized the firm of Abraham Brothman and Associates, Room 1606, 114 East 32nd Street, New York City. In connection with this firm, he did work for the Bridgeport Brass Company and the Graver Tank Manufacturing Company.

Brothman was interviewed in 1947 and identified a photograph of Golos, but claimed not to remember his name. He stated that Golos had come to him in 1938 or 1939, advising that he had contacts with the Russian Government for Brothman if Brothman would turn over to him blueprints of certain products that Brothman was working on at the time. Thereafter, Brothman said that Golos visited his office on several occasions and later introduced him to a woman who used the name of Helen. Brothman identified this woman as Elizabeth T. Bentley. Brothman stated that subsequently he was contacted by an individual by the name of Harry Gold who said that he represented Golos. He said that both Bentley and Gold picked up blueprints for Golos which were sometimes returned to him and sometimes not. He said that Gold made his last pickup of blueprints in late 1941 or early 1942. It developed during the interview that Gold was then employed by Brothman as a chemist.

An interview was conducted with Harry Gold on May 29, 1947, in which he stated that he had been employed by the Pennsylvania Sugar Company in Philadelphia and had met one Carter Hoodless, whose father was an official of the company. He said that Hoodless introduced him to a man by the name of "Golish," whom he subsequently identified through a photograph as Jacob Golos, and after meeting Golos, agreed to contact Brothman and obtain from him blueprints for Golos. Gold claims that he did meet Brothman and contacted him on

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the average of once every three weeks for six months in a period after November, 1940. He claimed, however, that while Golos would contact him telephonically, he never met with Golos subsequently to that time and never received any money from Golos. He further claimed that the blueprints he received from Brothman were useless and he did not deliver them to Golos. He said, however, that he became friendly with Brothman and subsequently obtained a job as a chemist working for Brothman. In view of the close connection between Gold and Brothman, consideration is being given to Gold as a suspect for the unknown subject [Goose].

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SCOPE OF INVESTIGATION

Bearing in mind the facts available from [redacted] and the interviews of Fuchs, Kristel Heineman, and Robert Heineman regarding the unknown subject [Goose], the following investigation is being conducted:

(1) We are actively investigating Abraham Brothman and his associates to locate a person who will coincide with the known facts concerning unknown subject [Goose]. The New York Office has advised that they are submitting a letter containing their observations and recommendations for an interview with Brothman. Upon receipt of this letter consideration will be given to instructing the New York Office to interview Brothman.

(2) We are attempting to locate an article corresponding to the article listed by [redacted] regarding "The Problems of the Practical Application Under Production Conditions of the Processes of Thermal Diffusion of Gases." It is to be noted that the entire Oak Ridge plant is based on this theory. According to information received from the Atomic Energy Commission, therefore, our investigation in this regard is of necessity very broad in nature. We are making inquiries in New York City of the Kellax Corporation which did some of the production work at Oak Ridge. It is to be noted also that the Kellax Corporation officials were working closely with the British scientist group, which included Fuchs, in the Spring of 1944. We are also making inquiries through the Atomic Energy Commission in Washington, and we are having examined a large number of documents at Oak Ridge.

(3) We have considered a number of persons as suspects for the unknown subject [Goose] and are continuing our investigation in this line, with no apparent success to date. We have more or less eliminated as suspects a number of persons, including Martin Deutsch, Karl P. Cohen, Arthur P. Weber, because they would have known that Fuchs was in Los Alamos as of August, 1944, and therefore, would not have had to contact Fuchs' sister in this regard.

~~TOP SECRET~~

(4) We are considering suspects whose last names start with the prefix Rob, bearing in mind the fact that Robert Heineman suggests the names Robbins, or Roberts, or Robinson. Various files are being examined regarding persons having these last names.

(5) In view of the fact that Fuchs claims that he was contacted during June of 1945 at Santa Fe, we have secured the hotel registrations now in existence from various hotels and courts in Santa Fe. The names appearing on this list have been examined and will be used in connection with any suspects developed.

(6) We are conducting investigation in New York and at the Bureau of Mines in Washington to determine the identity of persons who set up laboratories subsequent to November of 1944 (bearing in mind the information from Bureau source 5).

(7) We are contemplating interviewing various nuclear scientists who knew Fuchs in the United States, such as Karl P. Cohen (already interviewed), Hans A. Bethe, Robert Marshak, Richard Feynman, Victor Weisskopf, Tony H. R. Skyrne and others. U

~~SECRET~~

67D

(8) We are contemplating interviewing Israel Halperin [redacted] bearing in mind that Halperin was implicated in the Canadian espionage case, and in addition, is known to have been in contact with Fuchs while Fuchs was interned in Canada. It is possible that Halperin may be the Communist Party member who, according to Fuchs' statement, recruited him in his espionage work.

~~SECRET~~

(9) We are also contemplating interviewing Wendell Furry in Boston. He is Halperin's brother-in-law and has been in contact with both Kristel and Robert Heineman. Furry brought word to the Heinemans of Halperin's contact with Fuchs.

In this investigation the approach is being taken that we will interview anyone whom we believe can furnish us information assisting us in developing Fuchs' espionage and other activities in the United States regardless of that persons political affiliations, such as membership in the Communist Party. Every effort is being made to determine at the earliest possible time Fuchs espionage contacts in the United States.

RECOMMENDATION:

The foregoing is submitted in order to summarize for you the developments in this case since the arrest of Fuchs in England.

WBN

- 17 -
~~TOP SECRET~~

Fuchs 'Confession' on Spying

Scientist Admitted Seeking Contact With Russians, Prosecutor Declares

By the Associated Press

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Following is a partial text of an alleged confession by Dr. Klaus Fuchs read by the prosecutor today at his hearing on two charges of violating Britain's Official Secrets Act:

The prosecutor said he would skip the first pages and begin with the time in 1942 when the German-born scientist was released from wartime internment to do atomic research at Birmingham University.

"I accepted it without knowing at first what work I was to do, but do not think it would have made any difference to my subsequent actions.

"When I learned about the purpose of the work, I decided to inform Russia and I established contact through another member of the Communist Party.

"Since that time I have had continuous contact with persons completely unknown to me except that they would give information to the Russians.

"At this time I had complete confidence in Russian policy and I had no hesitation in giving all the information I had.

"I believed deliberately the Western Allies allowed Germany and Russia to fight each other



DR. FUCHS.

—AP Wirephoto.

ing information on the results of my own work."

The alleged statement said as his work went on he began to make friends and had to conceal his thoughts from them.

"I used my Marxian philosophy to conceal my thoughts, which had to be separated into two compartments. One side was the man I wanted to be. I could be free

It appeared to me at the time that I had become a free man because I had succeeded in the other compartment in establishing myself completely independent of the surrounding forces of society.

"Looking back now the best way is to call it controlled Schizophrenia.

"In the post war period I had doubts about Russian policy. Eventually I came to the point when I knew I disapproved of many of the actions of Russian policy. I still believed that Russia would build a new world and that I would take part in it.

"During this time I was not sure I could give all the information I had. (Fuchs had by then joined the staff at the British government's atomic laboratory in Harwell).

"However, it became more and more evident that Russia would spread her influence over Europe. I had to decide whether I could continue to hand over information without being sure I was doing right. I decided I could not do so. Faced Facts About Self.

"I did not come to one rendezvous because I was ill at the time and I decided not to go to the following one."

The purported statement said Fuchs learned soon after this that his father might take a university post in the Eastern zone of Germany although he disapproved of "many things" there.

"But I could not bring myself to stop my father from going there. But this made me face at least some of the facts about myself.

"I did not have the courage to fight it out for myself and therefore took it out of my hands by informing the authorities that my father was going to the Eastern zone.

"A few months passed and I became more and more convinced I had to leave Harwell. I was then confronted (by British investigators) with the fact that there was evidence I had given away information in New York.

"I first denied the allegations against me. Then it became clear to me that in leaving Harwell I should deal a grave blow to Har-

tain standards of moral behavior which you cannot disregard.

"I found I myself was made-up circumstance. I know I cannot go back on that and all I can do now is to try and repair the damage I have done. The first thing is to make sure Harwell will suffer as little as possible.

"Before I joined the project most of the English people I made personal contact with were left wing and affected by a similar philosophy.

"Since coming to Harwell I have met English people of all kinds and I have come to see in many of them a deep-rooted firmness which enabled them to live a decent life."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/18/86 BY 3042 [signature]

65-58805-111

ENCLOSURE

"The Evening Star"
February 10, 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Indianapolis

SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: February 24, 1950

~~TOP SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED BY SPLAC/BS
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

FOIA 56, 261
CMA 75-1121

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Re New York teletype of February 22, 1950.

A further review of the Indianapolis files reveals that in the Gregory case, (Bureau file #65-56402) Indianapolis received a teletype from Chicago December 12, 1945 advising that Mr. and Mrs. ABROTHMAN had been registered at the Stevens Hotel and had made a telephone call to East Chicago 204.

Indianapolis advised New York by teletype December 13, 1945 that this telephone number was assigned to the GRAVER Tank and Manufacturing Corporation, Inc., 4809 Todd Ave., E. Chicago, Indiana, and that no effort was being made to ascertain the identity of the person who called.

The New York teletype of February 22, 1950 makes reference to a person whose first name is JOSEPH and last name possibly begins with BOB. It is not clear whether this person is believed identical with GOOSE, with aliases.

However, it is pointed out that in the same GREGORY case, this office received a letter from the Washington Field Office, May 6, 1946, furnishing available background information on the residence at 1109 E. Fourth St., Mishawaka, Indiana. It was determined that the owner of this residence was one, ROBERT JACQUE ROBINSON, Army serial number 35536659, born at Edwardsburg, Michigan September 27, 1922. He was, at that time, a production schedule clerk in the Ball Band Plant of the U. S. Rubber Company, Mishawaka.

The Washington Field Office has advised that VICTOR FERLO had been corresponding with someone at the Mishawaka, Indiana address.

*Too young
per all available
descriptions
ER*

Classified
Declassify

3042 put-DJC
2/22/86

DECLASSIFIED BY SPLAC/BS
ON 7/9/96
CMA 75-1121

RECORDED - 3
INDEXED - 3

165-58805-431
MAR 2 1950
12

HAK:CF 52 MAR 6 1950

65-2060
cc: New York

Classified by 3/55 wwb/jr
Exempt from GDS, Category 2+3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~TOP SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

~~TOP SECRET~~

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

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

FEB 24 1950

TELETYPE

DATE 6/16/59

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6AC/JS/88
ON 7/9/96
CAF 75-1121

CONF. TWO STNS

WASHINGTON 62 AND PHILADELPHIA 2 FROM NEW YORK 24 11-06P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

3/9/96
CLASSIFIED BY SP6AC/JS FOIA 56,261
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1 CAF 75,1121

FOOCASE, ESP R. ACLU CONTACTED THIS PM. ADVISE ONLY ADDRESS THEY HAVE FOR SOLLMAN IS CARE OF PENDLE HALL, WALLINGFORD, PA. ACLU ADVISES SOLLMAN ASSOCIATE OF ROGER BALDWIN, CHAIRMAN OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, ACLU. BALDWIN WAS NOT AVAILABLE ACLU TODAY. SUGGEST INTERVIEW WITH SOLLMAN BE DEFERRED UNTIL RETURN TO PHILA. FEB. TWENTY SIX NEXT. FOR INFO PHILA., HARRY GOLD HAS BEEN CONSIDERED AS SUSPECT FOR GOOSE. NO IDENTIFICATION OF PHOTO BY HEINEMANS. NO ARTICLE ON THERMOL DIFFUSION PUBLISHED JOURNAL OF CHEMICAL PHYSICS. PHOTOS OF JOSEPH E. MAYER AND MIKHAILOV BEING FORWARDED. REPORT BEING DICTATED. INVESTIGATION CONTINUING.

SCHEIDT

Classified by 3042 fut-0tc
Declassify 12/21/86
DADR
RECORDED - 3
INDEXED - 3

165-58805-440
MAR 2 1950
12

ACK AND DISC PLS

WA 386⁵/₃ NYC R-62

PH NY R 2 PH

Classified by 2355 WAB/87
Exempt from GDS, Category 7238
Date of Declassification Indefinite

52 MAR 6 1950

~~TOP SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRS) DATE: 7/19/97

CA-75-142 CLASSIFIED BY SP-6 SSS/SLB/SLM/SLW 7/1/97

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TOP SECRET
12/89

3/13/96
SP6 AG/JS
1 X6
CA 75-121-56261-51512
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-6 SSS/SLB/SLM/SLW
REASON FOR INCL. 2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5/5/97

TO: Director, FBI
FROM: S.A.C. Boston

SUBJECT: FOOLSE
ESPIONAGE - R [S] U
[REDACTED] [S] U
[REDACTED] [S] U

Classified by [REDACTED]
Date of Declassification Indefinite 3/19/97

Declassify on: OADR
75944
Classifications not valid
Classified in accordance with original

(S-1) Appropriate Agency

Reference is made to the enclosed report of Special Agent Brenton S. Gordon, dated February 22, 1950. Further reference is made to the telephone conversations of Agent Gordon with Mr. B. B. FLETCHER of the Bureau, with Mr. FRED BAUMGARTNER, and Mr. LEO LAUGHLIN. (S) U

The Bureau is requested to furnish New York, Boston, and other interested offices with the results of its contact with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Particular attention should be given to those whose first name was JOSEPH, or whose last name begins with ROB. (S) U

The Bureau is also requested to furnish New York, Boston and interested divisions with the results of its checks of the list of the American Chemical Society, and firms or organizations having contacts with the SEC, having employees whose surnames begin with the letters ROB. (S) U

A lead was set out in the report of Special Agent Brenton S. Gordon

PSG/arn
65-3319 [S] U

- cc New York
- Washington Field
- San Francisco
- Albuquerque
- Albany
- Los Angeles
- Philadelphia
- Seattle
- Newark

Boston File 65-3304
Boston File 65-3320

Classified by 2354
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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65-58805-446

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-47705-1

EX X

BS 65-3319
Director, FBI

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-2-

2-23-50

at Boston, dated February 9, 1950, entitled "ROBERT BLOK HEINEMAN, ET AL. ESPIONAGE - R," to the Washington Field Division in order to determine visits of FUCHS to the United States subsequent to June, 1946, his itinerary and any other information, which can be obtained from the State Department records.

It is suggested that such information may lessen the amount of investigative activity in that it will more closely confine FUCHS' periods of activity in the United States.

The last cited report furnished the Bureau, as enclosures, specimens of FUCHS' handwriting and printing, with EMIL FUCHS' typewriting, and with KRISTEL HEINEMAN's handwriting. It is requested that the field be advised as to whether or not any identifications were effected when these specimens were compared by the Laboratory.

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The Boston Division notes that on the basis of Bureau teletype to New York, dated February 17, 1950, concerning the alleged statements of FUCHS that it will be virtually impossible to identify [GOOSE]. There does not, however, appear to be any substantial inconsistency between his description of his contact and the HEINEMAN's description of [UNCHEM], mentioned in the enclosed report. Boston will, therefore, until advised to the contrary by the Bureau, continue to attempt to identify [UNCHEM] on the possibility that [UNCHEM] and [GOOSE] are identical.

(S) U
History of Thermal Diffusion sent by let. 2/17/50
Goose suspect
referred by Harass. E. K.

The Bureau is further requested to furnish Boston, New York, and interested field divisions with the results of its liaison with the AEC, said liaison having been established for the purpose of exploring fully the work on "thermal diffusion," and the identities of those persons, particularly chemists, who were involved therein.

~~TOP SECRET~~

The enclosed report was not prepared for dissemination outside Bureau offices, and no information herein should be disseminated without prior Bureau authority. Inasmuch as the enclosed report represents investigation conducted in Boston files entitled "ROBERT B. HEINEMAN, ET AL ESPIONAGE - R," "KLAUS FUCHS, ESPIONAGE - R," and "Unknown Subject, Alias [GOOSE], Espionage - R," all three cases are being posted pending in this Division.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Page 2, # 31 72
P 5, 7 72

Info declassified per appropriate agency dtd 6/24/96.
SP6 AG/JS 7/9/96.
CA# 75-1121

ES [65-3319] *u*

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(TS)
T/S (u)

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BS [65-3319] (S) u

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DETAILS: This report reflects the joint investigative efforts of Special Agent Richard W. Dow and the writer, wherein ELMA ANNA DOROTHE IDA CHRISTEL HEINEMAN, nee FUCHS will be referred to as KRISTEL HEINEMAN, by which name she is commonly known to her family and friends. ROBERT BLOCK HEINEMAN will be referred to as ROBERT HEINEMAN.

①
EMILE JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, British atomic scientist, now held by the British Government for Russian Espionage activity will be referred to as KLAUS FUCHS, by which name he is known to his relatives and friends. His father will be referred to as EMILE FUCHS, as this is the name by which he is commonly known to his friends and relatives in the United States.

Mention will be made herein of an unidentified chemist, who contacted the HEINEMAN home and FUCHS in Cambridge, Massachusetts in the early spring of 1945. He will be referred to as

~~XINCHEM~~ (S-1) (P) u

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INTRODUCTION

The referenced report sets forth considerable information in detailed fashion concerning the activities of UNKNOWN SUBJECT, alias GOOSE. The following represents a recapitulation of the documented notes concerning GOOSE, and his contacts with KLAUS FUCHS and KRISTEL HEINEMAN (S) U

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KLAUS FUCHS was engaged in a Soviet espionage mission concerned with atomic energy during the period of his association with a British Atomic Energy Research Group in the United States between 1943 and 1946. KLAUS FUCHS is a brother to KRISTEL HEINEMAN, a German alien, who is now confined to the Westboro State Hospital at Westboro, Massachusetts. She has been diagnosed as a schizophrenic-melancholia. KLAUS FUCHS is a brother-in-law to ROBERT HEINEMAN, native born citizen of the United States, and a now admitted affiliate of the Communist Party from approximately 1935 to 1949 (S) U

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It is known that during the course of his espionage activity, KLAUS FUCHS operated under the cover name of "REST," which was later changed to "CHARLES." (S) U

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GOOSE was a contact of FUCHS to whom FUCHS submitted certain documentary material bearing upon atomic energy research, and particularly with that portion of the research having to do with the construction of the atom bomb. (S) U

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It is known that FUCHS planned to see GOOSE at Cambridge, Massachusetts during the Christmas season of 1944 at KRISTEL HEINEMAN's home, which was then located at 144 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts. It is further noted that this was a single family dwelling. It is known further that GOOSE planned to visit KRISTEL HEINEMAN on approximately October 4, 1944. It is known that FUCHS did contact GOOSE in Cambridge, Massachusetts in February, 1945 on two successive days, according to more recent developments. FUCHS has further stated that at least one contact occurred in a street in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in KRISTEL HEINEMAN's presence. It is further known that FUCHS and GOOSE had another contact in 1947 but the exact time and place are not established (S) U

It is known that as of approximately October 24, 1944, GOOSE was interested in the thermal diffusion of gases as a productional process, and that further in December, 1944, GOOSE was contemplating the establishment of a laboratory, probably having to do with the aforementioned subject. (S) U

Page 3, top brackets (S) U
Pages 3, 4, 5 + 6; Page 4, last (S) U
Page 7, (S) U; Page 12, (S) U
Page 23, (S) U + 3 (S) U; Page 26 (S) U - 3 -
3/4 (S) U and Page 27 last (S) U
Info declassified per appropriate agency
5/20/96 6/24/96 5/6/96/55 7/9/96 CIA#75-1121

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It has been established that FUCHS arrived in the United States at New York City in December, 1943; that he visited the HEINEMANS home in Cambridge, Massachusetts on a weekend in December, 1943, possibly Christmas time, and that he visited again on another weekend in August, 1944. It is known that FUCHS went to Los Alamos in August, 1944, and was continuously at this place with the exceptions to be noted hereafter until June 16, 1946. Records at Los Alamos reflect that FUCHS departed from Los Alamos on February 11, 1946 for the purpose of visiting his sister in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and that he returned on February 25, 1946. On October 20, 1945, FUCHS left Los Alamos on British Government business, destined to Montreal, and then to a vacation in Mexico. It has been established that he was at Mexico City, Mexico, sometime during November, 1945, and that he returned to Los Alamos on December 8, 1945. It is possible, but not known, that FUCHS may have passed through Cambridge, Massachusetts enroute to Montreal. It is further known that FUCHS upon his final departure from Los Alamos came to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was at his sister's home on June 21, 1946. He spent between one and two weeks, vacationing at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and then allegedly departed for England. It is to be noted here that the HEINEMANS moved from 144 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts to 94 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts on May 1, 1946. ~~TOP SECRET~~ u

The HEINEMANS state that FUCHS again returned to the United States sometime during the summer of 1947 to consult with authorities at Washington, D. C. on behalf of his principals in England. Following his business consultation, he again visited with the HEINEMANS in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and thereafter proceeded in furtherance of British Government business to Montreal, Canada. The HEINEMANS state that he departed from Montreal for London. As will be indicated herein, MARTIN DEUTSCH states that FUCHS visited the United States in February, 1947 for the purpose of securing declassification of certain material in possession of the Atomic Energy Commission, and that in so doing, he acted in behalf of His Majesty's Government. The alleged travel of FUCHS to the United States in 1947 has not at this writing been confirmed by United States official sources. ~~TOP SECRET~~ u

The purpose of instant inquiry is to determine the identity and activity of ~~TOP SECRET~~ GOOSE, FUCHS' contact as described above. ~~TOP SECRET~~ u

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MARTIN DEUTSCH

MARTIN DEUTSCH was born in Vienna Austria on January 29, 1917, the son of FELIX and HELENE DEUTSCH. His father was a native of Austria, and his mother a native of Poland. Both are now citizens of the United States, and MARTIN DEUTSCH was naturalized under Certificate No. 4929393 at Boston, Massachusetts on February 8, 1941. Prior to 1939, DEUTSCH resided with his parents at 44 Larchwood Drive, Cambridge, Massachusetts. From 1939 to 1944, he resided at 61 Garfield Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and from 1944 to 1946, he was at Los Alamos, Texas. Sometime in 1946, he returned, having a residence at 86 Buckingham Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and is now residing again with his parents at 43 Reservoir Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

DEUTSCH attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts from 1935 to 1941, and he holds the degrees of BS and PhD from this Institute. He is currently a member of its faculty, and in charge of a nuclear physics laboratory, which does not handle classified matter.

DEUTSCH is known to have traveled in Austria and Switzerland from July through August, 1936 on vacation. He also visited Mexico from January to February, 1946, while on vacation.

MARTIN DEUTSCH is married to SUZANNE DEUTSCH, and has two children, one of whom was born August 7, 1946, and the other of whom was born in December, 1948.

Boston T1 and T2 are of known reliability. Boston T1 and T2 had furnished information independently in March, 1948 reflecting that SUZANNE DEUTSCH attended a meeting sponsored by the Joint Anti Fascist Refugee Committee in Boston on the evening of March 29, 1948. The meeting, according to the Informants, was of a fund-raising nature, and featured an address by MADAME IRENE JOLIO CURIE. Through the same Informants, it was learned that on the following morning, MADAME CURIE, at her own request, made a tour of DEUTSCH's laboratory at MIT. Boston T2 noted the MADAME was only interested in touring those specific laboratories and none other. ~~u~~

Boston T1 identified MARTIN DEUTSCH's father, DR. FELIX DEUTSCH, as ~~member in good standing of the Cambridge Chapter of the~~ ~~u~~

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BS [85-8519] u

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KRISTEL HEINEMAN at first stated that MARTIN DEUTSCH had visited with FUCHS in February, 1945. Subsequently, she contradicted herself and declared that neither she nor her brother had ever met DEUTSCH prior to the summer of 1948. Mrs. HEINEMAN stated that in the summer of 1947, MARTIN DEUTSCH made inquiry of her as to when her brother might next be in Cambridge, Massachusetts. When FUCHS did arrive in the summer of 1947, Mrs. HEINEMAN visited the DEUTSCH home with him to make his presence known to the DEUTSCHS. Mrs. HEINEMAN insists that she had never before met MARTIN DEUTSCH, but that she knew of him through mutual acquaintances. Following the latter described visit, Mrs. HEINEMAN claimed that the DEUTSCHS invited FUCHS to dinner.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Surveillance of Martin Deutsch

In view of the foregoing, and the possibility that DEUTSCH might be identical with [GOOSE] a loose physical surveillance of him, exclusive of coverage of his activities at MIT, was instituted on February 5, 1950. It continued until 5:30 p.m., February 14, 1950. The surveillance developed but one contact of MARTIN DEUTSCH, Dr. MARION C. PUTNAM. She visited the DEUTSCH home, which is also the home of his parents, on the evening of February 12, 1950. (u)

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The Boston Daily Globe of September 11, 1944 identified the trustees and sponsors of the newly initiated Samuel Adams School. Dr. MARION C. PUTNAM was identified as a faculty member, giving a course in Child Psychology.

Boston T1 in September, 1947 identified Dr. PUTNAM as a sponsor of the PCA in Massachusetts, and in October 1947 as a sponsor of the JAFRC. It is noted that both the JAFRC and the Samuel Adams School have been declared within the purview of Executive Order 9835. (u)

[Boston T5] of known reliability, advised in February, 1948 that Dr. PUTNAM was interested in assisting the JAFRC in raising money. The same source stated he purchased a ticket for herself and one other for the dinner given by that organization to MADAME JOLIOU CURIE on March 29, 1948, described above. [Boston T5] further advised that in June, 1948, he was present at the offices of the JAFRC when there was held a discussion with reference to contributions to the "Youth Group," which to the Informant's knowledge had nothing to do with the JAFRC. The secretary of the JAFRC, JACQUELINE STEINER, suggested that Dr. MARION C. PUTNAM might well contribute substantially to the "Youth Group."

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BS [65-3518] u

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Mail coverage and a check of toll calls at the MARTIN DEUTSCH residence for a period of six months prior to the initiation of the surveillance failed to develop any information pertinent to the instant inquiry. (S) u

The Albuquerque Division located a record of DEUTSCH's tenure at Los Alamos, a review of which reflects that he left Boston for Los Alamos on January 20, 1944, and was stationed there until January 19, 1946. He was not absent from Los Alamos during the summer of 1944. He was not absent from Los Alamos, except for three days annual leave, in February, 1945. He did not travel on Government business during Feb., 1945. The balance of his travel in 1945, does not reflect that he was absent from Los Alamos simultaneously with FUCHS. It, therefore, appeared unlikely that the HEINEMANS' recollections of his visit with FUCHS in February, 1945 were accurate. A similar doubt was cast upon his alleged visit to Dennisport in the summer of 1944.

DEUTSCH's Statements Concerning his Association with FUCHS,
FUCHS' Other Associates
and
Notes on FUCHS' Character

DEUTSCH was interviewed on February 15, 1950 at his home in Cambridge, Massachusetts. As soon as the subject matter of the interview was made known to him, DEUTSCH advised that he had been anticipating the interview because he was certain that the Bureau would know or determine that he was one of the two Americans most closely associated with FUCHS at Los Alamos. He declared that in preparation for the interview, he had, therefore, spent the preceding two weeks discussing with his wife all independent and mutual recollections they had of FUCHS. DEUTSCH further declared that FUCHS' arrest had been the subject of widespread discussion among the faculty members at MIT, who had ever known or met FUCHS. DEUTSCH asserted that he used these "bull sessions" to further refresh his recollections.

DEUTSCH declared that he had not been amazed at the headlines concerning FUCHS. At Los Alamos, he had found FUCHS to be a lonely, reticent individual, who, as a single man, had little opportunity to circulate in society or provide himself with social amusement. Out of kindly human sympathy, DEUTSCH declared that he and his wife had made it a point to invite FUCHS to their home whenever they entertained, particularly for dinners and similar events. In their post entertainment discussions of him at one time, they had commented one to the other that one had the

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feeling that he knew FUCHS, until he attempted to judge what FUCHS' reaction might be to a given situation. Since there was never any answer to this question, DEUTSCH and his wife agreed that they knew not the man, but only the "shell or hull of the man." DEUTSCH asserted that his family had a long and respected career in the field of psychiatry. He and his wife had, therefore, attempted to psycho-analyze FUCHS in an amateur fashion. DEUTSCH asserted that this had resulted in the conclusion that FUCHS presented to his associates only "outward appearances," and that FUCHS had carefully concealed his true personality. This is an example of "split personality" or schizophrenic.

However, DEUTSCH had rationalized further that schizophrenic is uncommon to scientists, while common to artists. They had, therefore, attempted to find some other reason for this type of behavior and had come to the conclusion that FUCHS was a homosexual. Immediately upon reading the headlines concerning FUCHS' arrest, DEUTSCH stated that he and his wife had both realized that their previous analysis of FUCHS had gone too far; that he was in fact a true schizophrenic. The DEUTSCHS claimed to have made this discovery prior to the publication of FUCHS' confession, and, it is noted, they are self-satisfied with their efforts in amateurish psychiatry.

DEUTSCH stated that his associations with FUCHS at Los Alamos were of the social nature described above. They were not employed on the same project, and he has difficulty in remembering exactly what FUCHS did do at Los Alamos. DEUTSCH further declared that in February, 1947, FUCHS came to the United States to secure the declassification of certain atomic material by the AEC for the British Government.

Following his visit to Washington, FUCHS came to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and when DEUTSCH learned of this, he invited FUCHS to dinner. It is DEUTSCH's firm recollection, and it is noted that he reviewed the age of his baby and Mrs. DEUTSCH's condition of health in February, 1947, that he took FUCHS to a restaurant in Cambridge rather than entertain him at home; that the visit was definitely in February, 1947, and not at any earlier date.

DEUTSCH stated that he next saw FUCHS in December, 1948. DEUTSCH claims that in the Christmas vacation period of that year, he went to England on a vacation trip, and to confer with British scientists with whom he had been associated at Los Alamos. DEUTSCH traveled without his wife and was a house guest of RUDOLPH PEIERLS. During the course of his visit, PEIERLS gave a cocktail party, at which most of the British scientists from Harwell were present. FUCHS was among them. At some time during the evening, DEUTSCH states he asked if the British were having any

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trouble with the "extreme left wingers." Someone in the group, according to DEUTSCH, responded that it had been discovered that KLAUS FUCHS had been a member of the Communist Party of Germany, prior to World War II, and that the extent of his activity and associations in that movement were then the subject of a British security inquiry. DEUTSCH stated that this was the first knowledge he ever had of FUCHS' political sympathies, and that it had surprised him. No further comments were made in this regard.

DEUTSCH also noted that in 1944-1945, at Los Alamos, there was considerable discussion among the scientists working on the atom bomb, which ran along the following vein. These scientists had discovered a new and terrible destructive weapon. The future peace of the world depended upon the effective international control of this weapon. The British, as allies in the war against Germany, had been invited to review the work done by American scientists, and to participate in further work. The Russians, also allies against Germany, had not been so invited, and were conspicuous by their absence. The Russians in the minds of these scientists were contributing much of their life blood and resources in the efforts to defeat Germany, and it did not seem fair that they should be deprived of the knowledge given the British. Effective permanent international control of the atomic bomb would be an impossibility without participation of the Russians in all such efforts. The conclusion was, therefore, reached that the Russians should know of the atomic research, and that in an effort to engender good will, it was much preferred they be told before the task was completed than afterward. A number of the scientists allegedly expressed the opinion that if the proper officials in Washington were not wise enough to see this situation, then in the interest of humanity, it was incumbent upon someone of them to advise the Russians without further consultation with Washington authorities.

DEUTSCH noted that to his best recollection, almost every scientist at Los Alamos participated in the above discussions, and they all of them agreed, at least in some part, with the program outlined above. DEUTSCH further declared that upon the formation of the United Nations, the attitude was not to give the atom bomb secret to Russia, but to give it to the UN as an effective international agency to control the use of the weapon.

DEUTSCH stated that it now quite clear to him that the only scientist he knows who did not participate in such discussion and who did not make any such comments was KLAUS FUCHS.

ROBERT MARSHAK

DEUTSCH stated that next to himself, the most close associate of FUCHS at Los Alamos was ROBERT MARSHAK. The association, in DEUTSCH's opinion, was social and largely predicated upon the same motives, which caused the DEUTSCHS' association with FUCHS. DEUTSCH asserted that shortly after FUCHS' arrest, Mrs. MARSHAK had written to Mrs. DEUTSCH, stating "of all the people to pick on." DEUTSCH said that MARSHAK was in almost daily contact with FUCHS because they worked in the same section at Los Alamos.

JORDON CARSON MARK

DEUTSCH asserted that JORDON CARSON MARK, whom he referred to as CARSON MARK, was a person at Los Alamos, who apparently had been well acquainted with FUCHS. DEUTSCH could provide no further information regarding the association between the two men.

RUDOLPH and EUGENIA PEIERLS

DEUTSCH stated that RUDOLPH PEIERLS headed the British Mission to Los Alamos, and that he had originally introduced him to FUCHS. PEIERLS, according to DEUTSCH, attempted to assist all of the British scientists who were at Los Alamos, and he made it a particular point to entertain FUCHS, because of his apparent loneliness. Mrs. PEIERLS was described as "Mother PEIERLS" by DEUTSCH. She had made it a habit to look after all of the younger men. The PEIERLS have boasted, according to DEUTSCH, that all worthwhile physicists in England had spent one evening in their home, and that so also have all international visitors to the PEIERLS' neighborhood.

Mrs. DEUTSCH was interviewed following the interview of her husband, and offered no additional information other than the foregoing. Both MARTIN and SUZANNE DEUTSCH had no further information concerning the associates of FUCHS either at Los Alamos or at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

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KLAUS FUCHS, according to information provided by the Bureau on February 9, 1950, described his contact in the United States as person who is not a nuclear physicist, but one who has knowledge of chemistry and engineering. FUCHS stated that his contact was not inside the atomic energy project. FUCHS further stated that his contact was age about 40 to 45, height possibly 5' 10", build fairly broad, and face round. FUCHS further stated that he felt that his contact was possibly the first generation American, but he could not establish his ancestry.

(P)

It is likely that the contact referred to is identical with GOOSE, but this is not conclusive as FUCHS may well have had more than one contact.

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KRISTEL HEINEMAN has furnished the following information concerning UNCHEM, who visited her home in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1945 in an effort to locate FUCHS. It is noted that the following data represents a summary of information gained from Mrs. HEINEMAN through a series of interviews.

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Unchem's First Visit

(S-1) (P) *u

Mrs. HEINEMAN stated that approximately two to three weeks before KLAUS FUCHS visited her on February 12, 1945, she was looking out the window of her home at 144 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts. She noticed a man walking down the street, whom she did not know, and was, therefore, surprised when he came to her door and rang the bell. The time was just before noon, and she would fix the time at somewhere between approximately January 20, 1945, and the first few days of February, 1945. She answered the door, and the UNCHEM asked her if she were Mrs. HEINEMAN, the sister of KLAUS FUCHS. She responded affirmatively, and he thereupon introduced himself by name, stating he was a chemist who had worked with KLAUS FUCHS, and was anxious to see him. At this particular moment, her children came in, at least one of them, from school for lunch, and she invited UNCHEM to join them. During the course of the meal, which was a light one, the UNCHEM learned the dates between which KLAUS FUCHS would be visiting her in Cambridge. There was no one else at home on this day.

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(S-1) (P) *u

The foregoing represents the facts of the visit, as Mrs. HEINEMAN in her current condition, can now recall the situation. She was under the impression at the time, she believes, that the UNCHEM worked with FUCHS at Los Alamos, but she has no basis in fact in her recollection for this.

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opinion. She is under the impression that when UNCHEM left her home, he may have taken a bus for Harvard Square, from which point, he could easily make transportation connections directly to Boston's North and South Stations. It is noted that the North Station serves the Boston and Maine Railroad, and from there trains go to Montreal, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and New York. The South Station serves the Boston and Albany and New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroads. From this station, trains can be taken to all parts of this continent. (S-1) (S) X TS(U)

Mrs. HEINEMAN also has the impression, the origin of which is in no way clear to her, that the UNCHEM came from Chicago. She believes that he came from Chicago because he apparently mentioned the name of that city at some time during the course of his visit, and also stated that he was tired from a long train ride. (S-1) (S) X TS(U)

Unchem's Second Visit

Mrs. HEINEMAN stated that on the second day, to her best recollection, that FUCHS was in Cambridge, the UNCHEM again rang her door bell. This day would be approximately February 14, or 15, 1948. UNCHEM again arrived, so far as she could determine or recollect, on foot. UNCHEM called late in the afternoon, because Mrs. HEINEMAN could remember that the children were home from school. UNCHEM's visit was not so late in the day that it was dark, and it was still sufficiently light for the children to play outdoors. UNCHEM presented Mrs. HEINEMAN with a then popular work of light fiction: "Mrs. Palmer's Honey." UNCHEM also brought candy for the HEINEMAN children. Mrs. HEINEMAN brought UNCHEM to her living room, where KLAUS FUCHS was then sitting. Mrs. HEINEMAN stated that prior to UNCHEM's arrival, she had informed FUCHS of UNCHEM's first visit. She now states that KLAUS FUCHS seemed surprised and somewhat annoyed, but that he did not comment beyond saying: "Oh, it's all right." (S-1) (S) X TS(U)

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UNCHEM and KLAUS FUCHS talked for a period of 15 to 20 minutes in the HEINEMAN living room. Mrs. HEINEMAN was present for at least a part of their conversation, but she states that she did not hear any of it. Mrs. HEINEMAN did not see UNCHEM give anything to FUCHS, or FUCHS give anything to UNCHEM. She now recalls that she was surprised at the short duration of their visit in view of her belief that UNCHEM had traveled from a distance to see FUCHS. Mrs. HEINEMAN does remember that KLAUS FUCHS definitely knew UNCHEM by name, and it was not necessary for her to introduce the two men. (S-1) (S) X TS(U)

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[Unchem's Third Visit] (S-1) X ISW

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Mrs. HEINEMAN advised that a few weeks or months later, possibly late April, 1945, UNCHEM rang her door bell for a third time. In attempting to fix the time, she stated that spring had not arrived in full bloom, but the leaves had budded and were close to blooming. UNCHEM again asked for KLAUS FUCHS. His arrival again coincided with the children's lunch hour, and he stayed for lunch. Mrs. HEINEMAN has a faint recollection that UNCHEM may have brought a gift for her and a gift for her children on this occasion also, but she does not remember the nature of the gifts. As in his first visit, UNCHEM again requested information concerning the next visit of KLAUS FUCHS to the HEINEMAN home. She responded that she did not know when FUCHS would visit Cambridge, Massachusetts. On this occasion, Mrs. HEINEMAN believes that UNCHEM mentioned that he had two children smaller than her two youngest. This would fix their age at 3 and less than 3. She thought that the children might have been described as 3 and 1. UNCHEM mentioned that he had a wife, but she cannot recall that he furnished any descriptive notes concerning her. (S-1) X ISW

Mrs. HEINEMAN stated that she was under the impression that her husband met UNCHEM on the occasion of his third visit, and that possibly she had told KONSTANTIN LAPAZANOS about the visits of UNCHEM. (S-1) X ISW

ROBERT HEINEMAN, upon interview, was interrogated concerning UNCHEM and provided the following information which represents a summary of a number of interviews of him concerning this matter. HEINEMAN placed the third visit of UNCHEM, which was the only time he had met him, and he does not know of the first two visits, according to his statement, as occurring in the very last days of February, 1945, or the first ten days of March, 1945. HEINEMAN stated that he came home from classes at Harvard for lunch, and UNCHEM was already in his home. UNCHEM was introduced to him as a friend of KLAUS FUCHS, a chemist who had worked with FUCHS. For lack of any other conversation, the two men discussed the weather, and UNCHEM made reference to the exceedingly heavy snow fall in Buffalo, New York. (S-1) X ISW

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ROBERT HEINEMAN was of the definite impression that UNCHEM had arrived by train in Boston from some point outside the city, and he believes from his recollection of the conversation concerning the snow in Buffalo that UNCHEM's train had passed through that city. HEINEMAN has no recollection of UNCHEM's referring to Chicago, but he does believe that sometime during the course of the conversation, Philadelphia was mentioned. HEINEMAN stated that UNCHEM did not stay long at the HEINEMAN home; that (S-1) X ISW

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he cannot recall that there was anyone else present other than Mrs. HEINEMAN and the three HEINEMAN children. HEINEMAN states that he would (u) know this individual again if he saw him, and believes that he could likely, but not positively, identify a photograph of UNCHEM (S-1) X IS

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Efforts to Identify Unchem (S-1) (S-1) X IS (u)

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Photographs of the following individuals submitted by various field divisions, following the furnishing of the above information to the field by the Bureau, have been exhibited to the HEINEMANS:

- JOHAN HENRY X ARNOLD
- MARSHALL X BENEDICT
- SAMUEL X BRONSTEIN
- LEWIS X BALAMUTH
- GEORGE X PLACZEK
- ROBERT X MARSHAK
- HANS X BETHE
- RICHARD P. X FEYMAN
- ARTHUR X WEBER
- ZOLA X DEUTSCH
- IRVING X ROBERTS
- WILLIAM X MALISOFF
- PETER G. X BERGMAN
- HARRY X GRUNDFEST
- CARL F. X GEISER
- EUGENE F. X COLEMAN
- A. S. X ILYIN
- I. S. X ANDRIENKO
- NICHOLAS X GORP
- MORRIS X FEINLEIB
- MICHAEL X FRACHTENBERG
- V. V. X OUVENEV
- KARL P. X COHEN
- EUGENE LOUIS X FISHER
- PHILIP X MORRISON
- AVRAHAM X KISSELGOFF
- JOSEPH X GREENSPAN
- MORRIS U. X COHEN
- HARRY X GOLD
- G. L. X LASERSON
- MARTIN X DEUTSCH
- VICTOR X REISSOFF

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With reference to the foregoing, Mrs. HEINEMAN recognized WEISSBERG and MARTIN DEUTSCH, as familiar faces, but could not attach names to them. (S-1) (u)

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ROBERT HEINEMAN stated that the photograph having the greatest number of similarities to his memory of UNCHEM was that of EUGENE LOUIS FISHER. HEINEMAN asserted that FISHER's hairline, shape of face and characteristics about the mouth are very familiar to those of UNCHEM. He would not, however effect an identification on this photograph. He noted that UNCHEM presented an exceedingly pleasant appearance and frequently smiled, whereas all photographs exhibited to him showed men in a stern pose. (S-1) (u)

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As a second choice for a person having similarities to UNCHEM, HEINEMAN noted that PHILIP MORRISON had considerably more hair, and a much less friendly expression than UNCHEM. He also thought that UNCHEM was much older than MORRISON. (S-1) (u)

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As a third person having at least one characteristic strongly similar to UNCHEM, HEINEMAN selected AVRAH KISSELGOF because of the general shape of the latter's face, and his hairline. Prior to settling on these three men as ones having points of similarity, HEINEMAN had set aside for further consideration photographs of JOSEPH GREENSPAN, MORRIS U. COHEN, HARRY GOLD, and G. L. LASERSON. (S-1) (u)

Mrs. HEINEMAN had mentioned that on the occasion of UNCHEM's third visit, he had promised her boy a chemistry set. With the cooperation of HEINEMAN's attorney, former Agent James F. Mahan, and HEINEMAN, the boy then age six, and now age 11, was interrogated in a friendly fashion by his father for any memory he might have of UNCHEM, particularly with reference to the chemistry set. The child had none. (S-1) (u)

ROBERT HEINEMAN was of the opinion that his daughter MARCIA, then age 4, and now age 9, might possibly remember something being promised her brother, when nothing was promised her. He, therefore, interrogated MARCIA for any memory she might have had of a friend of her uncle, who had promised STEPHEN a chemistry set. MARCIA had no memory.

The book, "Mrs. Palmer's Honey," was obtained and submitted to the Laboratory for examination for latent prints, secret writing, and origins; all results were negative.

FUCHS' Description of Unknown Subject

FUCHS furnished the following partial description of his contact:

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Name	Unknown
Age	About 40 in 1945
Height	About 5'-10"
Build	Fairly broad
Face	Round
Glasses	No memory
Features	No memory
Characteristics	Apparently nervous, constantly checked to see if being surveilled
Occupation	No physician, possibly chemical engineer

This information is classified as Restricted

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HEINEMANS' Description of UNCHEM *1st Generation American* U

The following descriptive notes were obtained from the HEINEMANS and are being set forth under columns captioned by their names

	<u>ROBERT HEINEMAN</u>	<u>KRISTEL HEINEMAN</u>
Name	Surname begins with "ROB" First name likely JOSEPH or JOSEF	No memory
Age	In thirties, possibly late thirties	About 40
Height	About 5' 8"	5' 8 to 5' 8 1/2"
Weight	170-175	180 lbs.
Build	Stocky but not appearing fat	Stocky
Hair	Dark, thin with receding hairline giving impression at times of baldness	Very dark brown, thin and not curly
Complexion	Dark.	Dark

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	<u>ROBERT HEINEMAN</u>	<u>KRISTEL HEINEMAN</u>
Speech	In no way unusual	No trace of any accent
Dress	Conservative and good, probably wearing blue or gray worsted material with dull pattern	Neat
Eyes	Color not remembered, but wore glasses, of which the type is not remembered	No memory
Face	Full, but features were fine.	No memory
Marital Status	Married, two children in 1945; ages about 1 and 3; lived with wife	Married, had wife and two children, one 3, and one less than 3.
Occupation	Chemist	Chemist
Residence	Possibly Buffalo or Philadelphia	Possibly Chicago

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With reference to the foregoing descriptions, it is noted that ROBERT HEINEMAN is of the now definite recollection that UNCHEM's last name began with the three letters ROB, and is possibly, but not probably, ROBBINS, ROBERTS, or ROBINSON. ROBERT HEINEMAN referred to the classified telephone directory in an effort to refresh his recollection with negative results. Further names having familiar sounds to that of ROBINSON, such as ANDERSON, were suggested to him with negative results. (S-1) (TS) *TS(u)

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ROBERT HEINEMAN at first advised the UNCHEM's first name was very likely JOSEPH or JOSEF. In attempting to develop this further, it finally became apparent that the following had occurred. (S-1) (TS) *TS(u)

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In May or June, 1949, ROBERT HEINEMAN reviewed his wife's personal effects following her commitment to the mental hospital, in an effort to clean up his home, and also possibly to discover material, which would be of evidentiary value to him in a divorce proceeding. He came across a letter addressed to KRISTEL HEINEMAN by KLAUS FUCHS. He cannot recall the time (S-1) (TS) *TS(u)

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at which this letter was written, but he does remember that the last paragraph requested KRISTEL to extend her brother's greetings to her children and a number of people, who resided in Cambridge. These people were known to ROBERT HEINEMAN at the time, and he attached no significance to that portion of the paragraph. However, the sentence requesting the expression of regards ended with "and JOSEPH." HEINEMAN remembers being puzzled by this because he could think of no one of his personal acquaintances, whose first name is JOSEPH; the name is unfamiliar to him. Similarly, the name of UNCHEM is unfamiliar to him, and he, therefore, associated the two unknowns as being identical with the same person. On the basis of the foregoing questioning, HEINEMAN stated that there is still a possibility that his associations with the name JOSEPH and with the letters ROB are correct, but there is an equally great possibility that they are unrelated.

In view of Mrs. HEINEMAN's very faint recollection that she may have told KONSTANTIN LAFAZANOS about UNCHEM, he was interviewed. He can recall a scientist visiting the HEINEMAN home one day at noon, approximately early February, 1945, and prior to FUCHS' arrival. LAFAZANOS states that he had come to the HEINEMAN home to care for their children, while the HEINEMANS went to visit the Judge Baker Children's Guidance Center. It is his recollection that a man arrived about 11 a.m., looking for KLAUS FUCHS, and stayed for lunch. LAFAZANOS states that this scientist was not very tall, under 5' 8", and possibly 5' 5", of stocky build, weight about 200 lbs., and having a face that was rather round, and gave a Polish or Slavic appearance. LAFAZANOS has few recollections concerning this man, but it is his impression that he and the visitor discussed the value of vitamins, and that as a result of this conference, LAFAZANOS concluded that the unidentified scientist was a bacteriologist, connected in some way with a New York wholesale grocery manufacturing company. LAFAZANOS was nebulous, and it is felt that his recollections are not definite (enough to be noteworthy). It is further noted that both HEINEMANS were completely lacking in ideas as to the ancestry of the UNCHEM. They, therefore, had concluded that he was definitely American.

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ASSOCIATION OF KLAUS FUCHS and ISRAEL HALPERIN

ISRAEL HALPERIN, a mathematician, affiliated with Queens College in Canada, was named by IGOR ~~PO~~ SUZENKO as "BACON" in a Soviet espionage conspiracy disclosed from the Russian Embassy at Ottawa, Canada, during the 1940's. (S) (TS) u

KRISTEL HEINEMAN on the occasion of her interview on February 2, 1950 stated that she had not seen or heard from her brother from 1935 until approximately April, 1942. On the occasion of her first interview, February 2, 1950, Mrs. HEINEMAN stated that sometime in 1943, ISRAEL HALPERIN wrote WENDELL FURRY to advise that KLAUS FUCHS was interned as a German alien in a Canadian interment camp. Thereafter, KRISTEL HEINEMAN heard regularly concerning KLAUS FUCHS from the FURRYS, who in turn were receiving the information from HALPERIN.

When interviewed on February 5, 1950, Mrs. HEINEMAN stated that in April, 1942, her brother, KLAUS FUCHS, was interned as a German alien enemy of the British in a camp in Canada. When he had been so interned for about one year, ending April, 1942, she discussed his situation with the FURRYS, who advised that they had a brother-in-law in Canada, whom they would have contact KLAUS FUCHS. It is noted that the second interview presented a complete reversal of the first one, as to the point of origin in Mrs. HEINEMAN's contact with FUCHS through the FURRYS and HALPERIN.

KLAUS FUCHS, according to Bureau advice, as received on February 18, 1950, stated that he had received an unspecified book from ISRAEL HALPERIN, but denied knowing HALPERIN otherwise, or having any personal contact with him. (S) (TS) u

At the time of HALPERIN's apprehension, he had in his possession a notebook, in which he listed the names of persons with whom he had been in association. The book was broken down into an alphabetical index and on page 2, relating to the F's is the following notation: "KLAUS FUCHS-- Assistant to M. BORN, 846 Grange Lane, University of Edinburgh, Scotland, Camp N, Camp L (the latter encircled), interment operations." Directly beneath the above entry is the following: "KRISTEL HEINEMAN, 65 Carvel Road, Watertown." (S) (TS) u

It is noted that KRISTEL HEINEMAN's name is out of alphabetical context. (S) (TS) u

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and does not appear under the H's. It is further noted that the address shown for KRISTEL HEINEMAN was her correct address for the approximate period of FUCHS' internment. (S) u

In view of the foregoing, the following is believed to be particularly noteworthy: Mrs. HEINEMAN has a dim recollection that in the summer of 1947, she met in Cambridge, Massachusetts, ISRAEL HALPERIN's wife, MARY HALPERIN. MARY HALPERIN is the sister of Mrs. BETTY FURRY, wife of Mrs. WENDELL FURRY. Mrs. HEINEMAN has a dim recollection that MARY HALPERIN was concerned about her husband's future employment, following his acquittal in Canada of charges of conspiracy to violate the official secrets act. Mrs. HEINEMAN believes that FUCHS was in Cambridge at about the time she met MARY HALPERIN, but she cannot recall that the two ever met, and she does not associate them as friends or acquaintances in any way.

Mrs. HEINEMAN states that she is of the opinion that KLAUS FUCHS probably knew that BOB HEINEMAN was in the Communist Party. On the other hand, she feels equally certain that BOB HEINEMAN never knew of KLAUS FUCHS' membership in the Communist Party in Germany in 1933 and 1934. Her latter recollection is predicated on the thought that there had never been any occasion to discuss FUCHS' political activity in the HEINEMAN home.

ROBERT HEINEMAN on February 10, 1950, finally admitted that he had been associated with the Communist Party at Swarthmore College in 1935 to 1938, and at Cambridge, Massachusetts, from 1938 to 1949. He noted that his party association and activity in Cambridge, Massachusetts, was of a limited nature, partially because he could never adjust his own personality to that of the party members in the branch to which he had been assigned, and partially because during the years 1944 and 1945, he had been working on a night shift at the General Electric Plant in Lynn, Massachusetts, and had little opportunity for party associations. In addition, his wife had always disapproved of his membership in the Communist Party, largely on religious grounds, and as their home life, at best, was never pleasant, inactivity in the Communist Party was still another way of lessening strained relations. HEINEMAN claims that he has been very inactive in the Communist Party in recent years, attending almost no meetings, and further that no meetings have occurred in his home since May 1, 1946, when he moved to 94 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts. HEINEMAN has identified the following residents of Cambridge, Massachusetts as members of the same branch to which he belonged, at least sometime during the forties:

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~~FRANCES SIEGEL~~
~~LEIGH CAUMAN~~
~~BRENA KLEIN~~
~~MRS. NORMAN LEVENSON~~
~~MRS. BETTY FURRY~~
~~DAVE and BARBARA BENNETT~~
~~DANIEL BOONE SCHIRMER~~
~~MRS. ISADORE (ALICE) AMDUR~~
~~RHOEA TRUAX ALDRICH~~
~~HENRY SILBERMAN~~
~~ELIOT SILVERMAN~~

Mrs. HEINEMAN in turn claimed on February 2, 1950, that in addition to the foregoing, the following had been associated in Cambridge, Massachusetts in Communist Party activity with ROBERT HEINEMAN:

~~WENDELL FURRY~~
~~ARTHUR GGDEN~~
~~HASSLER WHITNEY~~
~~ISADORE AMDUR~~

She identified TED VELTFORT as a member of a Communist organization with her husband at Swarthmore.

Of the foregoing, it is noted that, the names of Mr. and Mrs. NORMAN LEVENSON, WENDELL and BETTY FURRY, ISADORE AMDUR, HASSLER WHITNEY, TED VELTFORT, LEIGH CAUMAN and HENRY SILBERMAN also appeared in HALPERIN's notebook.

~~TOP SECRET~~

BS [65-3319] (S) U

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~
THERMAL DIFFUSION (S-1) U

(S) U
It is known that GOOSE in approximately October, 1944 had selected the title "Problems of Practical Application under Productional Conditions of the Processes of Thermal Diffusion of Gases" as a subject of his work. It would, therefore, appear that GOOSE was either writing a thesis or some other document predicated upon relatively recent experimentation in the field of thermal diffusion of gases. Chapter 10 of the Superintendent of Documents' issue of the Smyth Report, dated August, 1945 is entitled "The Separation of the Uranium Isotopes by Gaseous Diffusion." A review of this chapter at page 126 of the Smyth Report, paragraph 10.3, reflects that "theoretical studies and process development by M. BENEDICT add much to the knowledge in this field and served as a basis of design of the large plant. M. BENEDICT is believed to be likely identical with MANSON BENEDICT. (S-1) U

~~TOP SECRET~~
Investigation at Boston has disclosed that MANSON BENEDICT was and still is a close acquaintance of ISADORE AMDUR, cited in the previous section of this report. AMDUR, in turn, was not only well acquainted with BENEDICT but further with NORMAN REALL, a Canadian chemist, named by IGOR G. UZENKO as a part of the Soviet espionage system in Canada. (S-1) U

(S) U
~~TOP SECRET~~
MANSON BENEDICT is further a brother to WILLIAM SIDNEY BENEDICT, sometimes physicist in the Department of Commerce under Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON. Investigation at Boston discloses that WILLIAM SIDNEY BENEDICT was acquainted with both WENDELL FURRY and the latter's brother-in-law, ISRAEL HALPERIN. In view of the controlling position that MANSON BENEDICT had at Columbia, KELLEX and SAM in the problems relating to gaseous diffusion by thermal methods, it is not unlikely that GOOSE is known to MANSON BENEDICT, and that through MANSON BENEDICT, he might have become acquainted with the MIT and Harvard personnel in Cambridge, Massachusetts, who were at times acquainted with both HALPERIN and HEINEMAN. (S-1) U

~~TOP SECRET~~
It is noted here again that a photograph of MANSON BENEDICT has been exhibited to both KRISTEL and ROBERT HEINEMAN, and that neither has identified him as UNCHEM. (S-1) U

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNKNOWN SCHENECTADY SCIENTIST

Mrs. HEINEMAN has stated that in the summer of 1947, KLAUS FUCHS visited her after a trip on British Government business to Washington, D. C. During this summer of 1947 visit to Cambridge, Massachusetts, it was necessary for FUCHS to make a trip to Schenectady, New York, in connection with his British Mission. FUCHS informed KRISTEL HEINEMAN, KONSTANTIN LAFAZANOS, and ROBERT HEINEMAN, all of whom remember that portion of the incident, that he had worked with the scientist at Los Alamos; that said scientist was a very important man. FUCHS invited his sister to make the trip to Schenectady with him. Mrs. HEINEMAN states that the purpose of her going was to give her an opportunity to get away from the home and children for a little rest. Mrs. HEINEMAN and FUCHS left Boston on an evening train, and arrived in Schenectady, New York on the following morning.

FUCHS then left his sister at a drug store, not far from the Schenectady Railroad terminal for several hours. FUCHS took a taxi cab from the drug store, according to KRISTEL HEINEMAN to visit the unnamed scientist. He was at that time allegedly employed on a one-year contractual basis by a commercial company. KRISTEL remained in the drug store until the late afternoon, when FUCHS returned. They then took a bus to the outskirts of Schenectady, where they called at the home of the unknown scientist.

KRISTEL HEINEMAN states that FUCHS and she had dinner at this man's home, and met several students who had come to see the unnamed scientist. She noted that the unnamed scientist was, in normal profession, a teacher. They had dinner at the home, but she cannot recall the name of the scientist nor the address.

After giving consideration to flying to Boston, Mrs. HEINEMAN and FUCHS took a return night train to Boston. They did not fly because of misty weather conditions. Mrs. HEINEMAN cannot recall the name of the company by which the unnamed scientist was employed.

All of the photographs mentioned in an earlier section of this report, with reference to UNCHEM, were exhibited to her, and she failed to identify any of them, as being the Schenectady scientist. (S-1) ~~TOP SECRET~~ U

KONSTANTIN LAFAZANOS states that he heard the Schenectady scientist's name; that it is a short name, and of German origin; that he would remember it if it were presented to him. He has specifically and already

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

BS [66-3319] (X)u

~~TOP SECRET~~

denied that it is HANS BETHE.

ROBERT HEINEMAN states that he also might recall the Schenectady scientist's name; that it is a short name, but he is not certain that it was of German origin.

ENCLOSURES - To the Albuquerque Division

One copy of the report of Special Agent Brenton S. Gordon, at Boston, dated, February 9, 1950, and entitled "KRISTEL HEINEMAN. ET AL. Espionage - R." Boston File [66-3304.] (X)u

P E N D I N G

- 25 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

BS [65-3319] *WU*

LEADS

~~TOP SECRET~~

ALBUQUERQUE DIVISION

At Albuquerque, New Mexico

It is noted that MARTIN DEUTSCH identifies JORDON CARSON MARK as a person who knew FUCHS very well at Los Alamos. This individual is apparently identical with the Subject of the report of Special Agent Robert B. Herrington (A) at El Paso, dated May 12, 1949, Bureau Files 100-190626 and 116-10419. Albuquerque is requested to review its file on this individual and to furnish a thumb nail sketch of his background and activities to at least the Bureau, Washington Field, New York, and Boston.

Albuquerque should check the times of his absences from Los Alamos, during pertinent periods, and further provide a photograph of him to the above-named offices, so that consideration may be given to the possibilities of his being identical with GOOSE.

ALBANY DIVISION

At Albany, New York

~~TOP SECRET~~

HALPERIN's notebook reflects that one JOHN BLEWITT, wife HILDRED, resided at 28 Sunnyside Road, Scotia, New York, and was employed by General Electric, 1 River Road, Schenectady, New York at the time HALPERIN made the entry. Albany is requested to furnish Boston with a thumb nail sketch of this individual, together with a photograph of him on the theory that he may possibly be identical with the Schenectady scientist mentioned in the last section of this report. There further exists the possibility that the Schenectady scientist may be identical with GOOSE. *(S-D) (W) (U)*

(S)

~~TOP SECRET~~

NEW YORK, WASHINGTON FIELD, SAN FRANCISCO AND CLEVELAND DIVISIONS

It is requested to continue to furnish copies of photographs of suspects for GOOSE together with thumb nail sketches on their background and activities, as well as their physical descriptions for use in interviewing ROBERT and KRISTEL HEINEMAN in further efforts to identify the unknown subject, who may be identical with UNCHEM. *(S-1) (S) (W) (U)*

(S)

(U)

~~TOP SECRET~~

BS [66-3319] *RU*

~~TOP SECRET~~

BOSTON DIVISION

At Boston, Massachusetts

Will continue to interview the HEINEMANS in an effort to obtain further descriptive data concerning FUCHS' contacts.

~~SECRET~~

Will report information received from the Bureau concerning its contact with the [redacted] concerning information which can be gained on the basis of foregoing report and earlier telephone calls to Mr. FLETCHER and Mr. LEO LAUGELIN, concerning the [redacted]

b7D

(S)

[redacted]

NEWARK DIVISION

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

(U)

At New Brunswick, New Jersey

Will furnish Boston with a thumb nail sketch, photograph and description of the MALCOLM ROBERTSON, named above, so that further efforts may be made to eliminate or establish him as being identical with UNCHEM or GOOSE or both.

(S)

(S) (U)

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

BS [65-3319] *ku*

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

Boston T1 is [REDACTED] contacted by the writer.

Boston T2 is [REDACTED] contacted by Special Agent Frederick M. Connors.

Boston T3 is [REDACTED] of the North American Spanish Aid Committee, who was interviewed by Special Agent Lawrence G. Healey.

Boston T4 is an anonymous source.

Boston T5 is TS 222, contacted by Radio Monitoring Officer JAMES CAMPBELL.

b7c

*b2,
b7D*

*u
(S)*

~~TOP SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: EMIL JULIUS FUCHS, was.
ESPIONAGE

~~TOP SECRET~~

DATE: February 28, 1950

~~SECRET~~

Classified by 3042 Just-D70
Declassify on: OADR

12/22/86

~~SECRET~~

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

The purpose of this memorandum is to secure your approval concerning the wording of a statement relative to the above captioned case which MI-5 plans to distribute to its overseas representatives and to any foreign services who ask [MI-5] for counter-espionage briefing.

In connection with the above, Special Agent Whitson has furnished MI-5's proposed wording for an opening paragraph concerning the case. A copy of Mr. Whitson's cablegram is attached, and concerning the proposed wording the Director noted: "The sly British are gradually getting around to having unearthed Fuchs themselves!" With this in mind, there is set forth as follows a rewording of the suggested opening paragraph:

In late August 1949, [the Security Service received information from the FBI 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 the British files of that period combined with the FBI research and investigation in the United States showed that Dr. Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs fitted the known facts. When the identity of Fuchs had been thus established, intensive investigation into his career and current activities was begun at once.

In rewriting the above paragraph, attention is directed to the fact that the Bureau's role in the identification of Fuchs is stressed. Consideration has also been given to the necessity for protecting our original source, that is, [redacted]

It is recommended that, if you approve, a cablegram be dispatched to Mr. Whitson advising him of the revisions that we have made in the proposed wording and instructing him to so [advise MI-5].

2/22/96
CLASSIFIED BY 586 A0/bj
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X L XG
DATE 7/6/11/21
FOIA 56, 961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

WAB:JWT

Classified by 35 WAB/jfs
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~SECRET~~

RECORDED - 124

165-58805-436

MAR 3 1950

12

6/30/97
CLASSIFIED BY 554564/BJ
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X
75-42 (Armed)

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

MAR 1950
LEGAL ATTACHE
LONDON, ENGLAND

RECORDED

FOOCASE. NEUR THREE NINE FOUR. BUREAU APPROVES FOLLOWING AS OPENING
PARAGRAPH QUOTE IN LATE AUGUST 1945 [THE SECURITY SERVICE
RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM THE FBI 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 THE
BRITISH ATOMIC ENERGY PERIOD COMBINED WITH THE FBI RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATION
IN THE UNITED STATES SHOWED THAT DR. EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS FITTED THE KNOWN
FACTS.] WITH THE IDENTITY OF FUCHS HAD BEEN THUS ESTABLISHED, INTENSIVE
INVESTIGATION INTO HIS CAREER AND CURRENT ACTIVITIES WAS BEGUN AT ONCE. QUOTE

ADVISE MI-5.

cc: Foreign Service Desk

HOOVER

6/25/97

CLASSIFIED BY SSA 5668 SCD/bug
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3

Classified by 355 WAB/jm
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRCT)
DATE: 7/19/97 SSA 5668 SCD/bug

2/23/96
CLASSIFIED BY SP6 AB/J3
DECLASSIFICATION: 25X3

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

WAB:EMT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

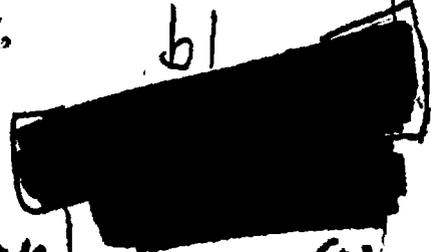
Sent Via Cable

1:29 AM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 1950
5 PM '50

RECEIVED
MAR 1950



(u)

(c)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: ⁰FOOCASE
⁷⁰ESPIONAGE - R

~~TOP SECRET~~

DATE: February 24, 1950

~~TOP SECRET~~

For the information of the Albany Office there is enclosed herewith one copy of the report of SA Brenton S. Gordon, 2/22/50, Boston, entitled, "UNSUB, Wa ~~GOOSE (GUS)~~, ARNAUD (ARNO)". The Bureau has instructed that this matter be reported under the above caption which is ~~FOOCASE~~. (W)

cc - Albany (Enc. 1) Registered Mail
 - Boston

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

JRM:IM
 65-15136

3/2/50 letter to Albany classifying instructions EV

3/19/96
 CLASSIFIED BY SP6 AG/JS
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X
 TOTAL 56,261
 C# 95-1121

Classified by 3042 Aut-dtc
 Declassify on: OADR
12/22/86

RECORDED - 35

165-58805-459
 MAR 3 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

INDEXED - 35

12

52 MAR 6 1950

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 AG/JS
 ON 7/2/96
 PER APPROPRIATE AGENCY
 LTR, DTD
 6/24/96

~~TOP SECRET~~

Classified by 2385 WAB/JS
 Exempt from GDS, Category 2+3
 Date of Declassification Indefinite

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

~~SECRET~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
SECRET

John A. Comp...

DECODE OF A DOUBLE CODE CABLE NUMBER 588 FROM SIS NUMBER 828
 FEBRUARY 24, 1950 AT LONDON, ENGLAND. RECEIVED VIA THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

URGENT

FOOCASE. REMYCABLE 371 DATED FEBRUARY 17, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RECEIVED 2-24-50 U 5:06 P.M. LL

3/19/96
 CLASSIFIED BY SPLAG/KS
 DECLASSIFICATION: 25X 3, X6
 FOIA 56, 261
 CA 75, 1121

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Classified by 2355
 Exempt from GDS, Category 1
 Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
 3042 Int-DC
 OADR
 12/22/86

6/20/97
 CLASSIFIED BY SSA 5668 SCW/bay
 DECLASSIFY ON: in 3, 6
 75-1121

CA 75-1121
 CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
 BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRS)
 DATE: 9/9/97 SSA 5668 SLO/bay

with add (with attach)
 8-28-50
 nrc

*cc: Mr. Hall
 Mr. Fletcher*

COPIES DESTROYED

R35 NOV 16 1960 U

RECORDED - 35

165-58805-469
 MAR 3 1950 U
 12

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

~~SECRET~~

J.W.

SUBJECT: KLAUS FUCHS

FILE: 65-58805

SECTION: 9

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

SECRET

DATE: 2/12/50

FROM : J. P. MOHR

751121
751121
FOIA b, 6
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/21/95 BY SP6A/RJS

SUBJECT: PREPARATION OF BRIEF ON
EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS was

DECLASSIFIED BY 5027/BJP/STP
12/29/86
for release

To: Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
To: Ladd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
To: Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
To: Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
To: Clegg	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
To: Glavin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
To: Harbo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
To: Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
To: Tracy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
To: Egan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
To: Gurnea	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
To: Hendon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
To: Pennington	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
To: Quinn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
To: Nease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
To: Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Reference is made to Mr. Fletcher's memorandum to the Director dated February 9, 1950, concerning Fuchs in which he refers to a translation of a captured German document which contained the name of Fuchs' father and subject Klaus Fuchs. The Director asked when we got this document.

By letter dated June 15, 1945, Mr. Cimperman sent to the Bureau a roll of film containing the content of two books on the NKVD and the OGPU which had been obtained by the OSS and which had been furnished to Cimperman on a personal and confidential basis. The books contained lists of names of individuals of interest to German intelligence and had been presumably prepared in the spring of 1941 prior to the German invasion of Russia. The list pertained to members of the Russian intelligence, Russian officials, and a large number of Germans believed by the German intelligence to be in Russia and closely identified with German communist activity and considered to be traitors to the Reich. On Page 51 of this document (page 163 in translation in Bureau file 61-3499-154, Vol. 1) appears the following notation: (S) (X) (U)

SEE REVERSE
SIDE FOR
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION

Fuchs, Klaus, student of philosophy, Dec. 29, 1911, Russelsheim, RSHA IVA2, Gestapa Field Office, Kiel (S) (X) (U)

The symbols, RSHA IVA2, apparently refer to German intelligence records and from analysis of the general document place Klaus Fuchs in the character of a former German communist of relatively important character. (S) (X) (U)

RECORDED 65-58805-479

After printing, photographs of this material were sent on July 6, 1945 to the Philadelphia Office for translation. The Philadelphia Office returned the translated material in several installments, the latest transmission being dated March 27, 1946. The translated material, unindexed, was retained in the office of former Special Agent Supervisor William Harvey, who is now with CIA, until November 1946 when it was collected together by Harvey's successor, Supervisor E. T. Turner, who sent it to the Records Section for indexing and filing. Fuchs' name was cross indexed in the Records Section on February 20, 1948, which was the actual date of completing the whole indexing project on the captured German document, which involved the indexing of over 5,000 names.

is not felt that this was an unusual length of time for the completion of a project of this size which was one of many similar projects. You will recall that there was a vast volume of captured German material which was obtained by the Bureau. You will recall we

MAR 24 1950
don't think it should take many months to index 5000 material that kind of Div. inspection is made by Division heads to permit a

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

a Special Agent assigned for a considerable period of time to reviewing material obtained from captured German documents.

I feel that the principal responsibility for the failure to more promptly have this material put in the Bureau's files was that of former Special Agent Supervisor William Harvey. I recommend that no further action be taken with respect to this matter other than to place a copy of this memorandum in the personnel file of former Special Agent Supervisor William Harvey.

W. J. ...
1/3

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

3/10/96
CLASSIFIED BY SP6/AG/JS
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6
FOIA 56, 261
75-1121

March 2, 1950

Classified by WAB/DM
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
6-20-75

Honorable Sumner T. Pike
Acting Chairman
Atomic Energy Commission
Public Health Building
Washington, D. C.

~~PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL~~

VIA LIAISON

Classified by 3044 PAT/1/2
Declassify on: OADR
12/30/86

My dear Mr. Pike:

It is believed that you will be interested in the substance of a statement made by Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs to Dr. Michael W. Ferrin, atomic scientist connected with the British Ministry of Supply, concerning the technical information furnished to the Soviet Government. (S) (u)

The statement of Fuchs to Ferrin, which has been classified Top Secret by the British, is as follows: (S) (u)

["First Period. From 1942 to December, 1943."] (S) (u)

"Fuchs told me that his first contact was early 1942. By this time he had joined Professor Peierls' team at Birmingham University which was working under a contract from the Directorate of Tube Alloys. Fuchs explained that during this first period, he had been at considerable pains to give the agents only the results of work which he himself had done. He was engaged on a study of the basic theory of and the mathematical treatment of problems connected with the gaseous diffusion process for separating the uranium isotopes, and was also doing some work on the development of mathematical methods for evaluating the critical size and efficiency of an atomic bomb. He was only concerned with the possibility of separating and using pure uranium 235 and told me that at this time he knew practically nothing about the possibilities of the pile reaction other than what had been published in the scientific literature, and he certainly did not appreciate any possibility of using plutonium as an alternative to U-235 in an atomic bomb. He regarded this part of the atomic energy project as, at the best, a long term possibility for the production of power. (S) (u)

~~TOP SECRET~~ (S) (u)

CA 75-1121
DECLASSIFIED BY SP6/AG/JS
ON 6/2/97
In letter dtd 2/13/97
FOR GOVT. CONSULTED 7/10/99
SSA 5668 SLD/JAC

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

WJVL:hce:al

65-58805

RECORDED

65-58805-504

3-7-80
EX-9
deliber

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

"In accordance with his intention to give only the results of his own work, his main activity with the Russian agent was to hand him copies of all the reports which he wrote while at Birmingham University. These were in the 'M.S.' Series and he usually handed over a spare carbon copy which he had typed. The agent with whom he was in contact clearly understood none of the technical details but, according to Fuchs, was in no way surprised to hear work directed to the production of an atomic bomb, and on one occasion asked Fuchs what he knew about the electro-magnetic method as an alternative means of separating the uranium isotopes. This very much surprised Fuchs who, at the time, knew nothing of any work on this method and had never considered it. ~~TOP SECRET~~ (TS) U

"Apart from the detailed papers of which he was himself the author, Fuchs did tell the agent in general terms that work on the project was being actively prosecuted in the United Kingdom and that a small pilot unit to test out the principal of the diffusion separation process was being put up at the Ministry of Supply factory 'valley' in North Wales. He said that he gave no details of the design or mechanical construction of the equipment in this pilot plant. He also reported that similar work was being done in the United States and that there was collaboration between the two countries. ~~TOP SECRET~~ (TS) U

"Apart from the question about the electro-magnetic separation process, Fuchs did not remember much about questions put to him and thought that they were very few and were sometimes so garbled as to be almost meaningless. ~~TOP SECRET~~ (TS) U

["Second Period. New York. December, 1943, to August, 1944.] (TS) U

"Fuchs was a member of the British Diffusion Mission which went to New York in December, 1943, and he stayed on there when the majority came back to the United Kingdom. During this period Fuchs learned a good deal more about the American program and, in particular, that a large production plant for the gaseous diffusion process was being built which would be worked in conjunction with a second large plant using the electro-magnetic process. He knew that both of these plants would be at 'Site X' but he has told me that he did not then know where this was and could not, therefore, report it to the new Russian agent with whom he was in contact in the U.S.A. He did, (TS) U

~~TOP SECRET~~

- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

"However, know the general scale of effort of the American program and the approximate timing, and this information was passed over. By now his original intention to pass on only such information as was the result of his own work had been dropped and he did provide some technical information about the American gaseous diffusion plant. He told me that he had given the agent some general information about the membranes and had told him that these would be made of sintered nickel powder, though he did not know any technical details. His main contribution was to pass over copies of all the reports prepared in the New York Office of British Diffusion Mission. These carried the serial letters 'M.S.N.' and he handed over, usually, the manuscript of each report after it had been typed for duplication. ~~TOP SECRET~~ (S) U

"During this period Fuchs said that he still had no real knowledge of the pile process, or of the significance of plutonium. He paid one short visit to Montreal and knew that the teams there were engaged on the design and construction of a small, heavy water pile. He took no great interest in this work and imagined it could only be related to the long term possibility of the development of atomic energy as a source of power. As far as he could remember, he did not pass any of this to the Russian agent as he regarded it as of little interest. He told me that during this period he got the impression from the agent that the Russians had a great general interest in the project and that its importance was fully appreciated, but he did not believe that anything very serious was being done by the Russians themselves. ~~TOP SECRET~~ (S) U

"Third Period. Los Alamos. August, 1944, to the Summer of 1946." (S) U

"When Fuchs went to Los Alamos he realized for the first time the full nature and magnitude of the American atomic energy program and the importance of plutonium as an alternative to U-235 became clear to him. He also learned then that it was intended to build large plutonium-producing pile as an alternative to the U-235 production plant at Oak Ridge. ~~TOP SECRET~~ (S) U

"The first contact with the Russian agent after he went to Los Alamos was in February, 1945, when he met him at Boston, Massachusetts. While there Fuchs wrote a report, which he said ~~TOP SECRET~~ (S) U

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

He would have covered several pages, summarizing the whole problem of making an atomic bomb as he then saw it. This report included a statement of the special difficulties that would have to be overcome in making a plutonium bomb. He reported the highly spontaneous fission rate of plutonium and the deduction that a plutonium bomb would have to be detonated by using the implosion method rather than the relatively simple gun method which could be used with U-235. He also reported that the critical mass for plutonium was less than that for U-235 and that about five to fifteen kilograms would be necessary for a bomb. At this time the issue was not clear as to whether uniform compression of the core could be better obtained with a high explosive lens system, or with multipoint detonation over the surface of a uniform sphere of high explosives. He reported the current ideas as to the need for an initiator, though these, at the time, were very vague, and it was thought that a constant neutron source might be sufficient. Finally, when he wrote his report in February, 1945, he referred only to the hollow plutonium core for the atomic bomb as he did not then know anything about the possibility of a solid core. ~~TOP SECRET~~ JSW

He met the Russian agent again in Santa Fe at the end of June, 1945, and this time handed him a detailed report which he had already written in Los Alamos with access to the relevant files so he could be sure that all figures mentioned were correct. ~~TOP SECRET~~ JSW

This second report fully described the plutonium bomb which had, by this time, been designed and was to be tested at 'Trinity.' He provided a sketch of the bomb and its components and gave all the important dimensions. He reported that the bomb would have a solid plutonium core and described the initiator which, he said, would contain about fifty curies of polonium. Full details were given of the tamper, the aluminum shell, and of the high explosive lens system. He told the agent that the two explosives to be used in the system were 'Baratol' and 'Composition B,' though he himself did not know what this really meant in terms of H. E. Technology. ~~TOP SECRET~~ JSW

The Russian agent was told that the 'Trinity' test was expected to produce an explosion equivalent to about ten kilo tons of T.N.T. and was given details of the date and an approximate indication of the site. ~~TOP SECRET~~ JSW

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

"Fuchs told me that, at this time, details of production of pile design, construction and operation were still unknown to him and were, therefore, not passed to the Russian agent. He had several further meetings with him in Santa Fe in the autumn of 1945 and spring of 1946, but could not remember precise dates. During these meetings he gave some information on the delta phase of plutonium and 'probably' made some reference to the use of gallium as an alloying constituent, but he was insistent that he gave no other information on the metallurgy of plutonium and that he did not describe the techniques on its preparation or fabrication. ~~TOP SECRET~~ (TS) U

"During this latter period at Los Alamos, or perhaps soon after he returned to the United Kingdom, Fuchs gave the Russian agent some general information about the possibility of developing a 'mixed' bomb. In particular, he emphasized the advantages of this for the United States because they already had both plutonium production pile and isotope separation plant, and could make use of both materials. ~~TOP SECRET~~ (TS) U

"The Russian agent with whom he was in contact during his whole period in the United States (while at New York and Los Alamos) was rather more capable of understanding the information which he was given than had been the case with his contact in the United Kingdom. Fuchs described him as being perhaps an engineer or chemical engineer. He clearly had no detailed knowledge of nuclear physics or of the sort of mathematics with which Fuchs was competent to deal. (TS) U

"Fourth Period. Harwell. Summer of 1946 to spring of 1949."

"Fuchs explained that during this last period he was having increasing doubts on the wisdom of passing information to the Russians, and he assured me that he did not give them all the information that he could have given and that he did not always answer questions that were put to him. He was, for instance, several times asked for the American rate of production and stockpile of atomic bomb, and about the United Kingdom program. As to the first, he only repeated the information which he had had at the time that he left Los Alamos and said that he knew (TS) U

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Nothing thereafter. On the United Kingdom program he reported the arguments which had led to the decision to build air-cooled, rather than water-cooled, piles and gave the design figures for the plutonium output from the two windscale piles that were under construction. Later he told the agent of the plan to build an 'L.S.D.' isotope separation plant in order to economize on raw material. ~~TOP SECRET~~ (TS) u

"While at Harwell Fuchs filled in the picture of the plutonium bomb that he had already given from Los Alamos and provided mathematical details such as those relating to the equation of state, the probability of pre-detonation, and the blast calculations of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bomb. He was asked some questions about the Bikini test and gave the formula for radiation intensity as a function of distance, but he was asked no questions and gave no information about the Eniwetok test. At the end of 1946 or early 1947 he gave the 'net yield from the referenced formula' for the efficiency of an atom bomb explosion. Up to February, 1949, he was several times asked to give the full derivation of this formula, but never provided it. ~~TOP SECRET~~ (TS) u

"During 1947 Fuchs was asked on one occasion by the Russian agent for any information he could give about 'the tritium bomb.' He said that he was very surprised to have the question put in these particular terms and it suggested to him (as had the earlier request for information about the electro-magnetic isotopes separation process) that the Russians were getting information from other sources. ~~TOP SECRET~~ (TS) u

"In reply to the question Fuchs gave the T-D cross-section value before this was declassified, and he also gave all that he knew from his Los Alamos period on the methods for calculating radiation loss and the ideal ignition temperature. He also described the current ideas in Los Alamos when he left on the design and method of operation of a super bomb, mentioning, in particular, the combination fission bomb, the tritium initiating reaction and the final deuterium one. ~~TOP SECRET~~ (TS) u

"Fuchs told me that during 1948 he did not pass to the Russian agent a great deal of information that was then in his possession as a result of his work at Harwell on the design and method of operation of plutonium production pile. He was surprised that very few questions were put to him on this subject, though, during 1948, he was asked how the uranium metal rods were fabricated. ~~TOP SECRET~~ (TS) u

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

"He did not give this information and was impressed at the time with the peculiarity that this one specific detail had been asked for while there were no questions about the recovery of uranium from its ore, the preparation of pure uranium compounds or metals, casting techniques, dimensions of uranium rod or the preparation, purity and dimensions of graphite. He told me that he believed that he 'might have given' the lattice spacing for one particular pile while he was in the United States, but he did not give the lattice formula, nor was he asked for information on how to calculate a pile lattice, and he gave no information on exponential experiments. (TS) u

"He was never asked anything about Wigner expansion, though he did give, at some period which he could not precisely remember, Los Alamos information on the possibility, which was then being considered, of the release of energy from graphite used as moderator in a pile, and may have mentioned the problem of movement in the graphite as affecting the alignment of cooling tubes. (TS) ~~TOP SECRET~~ u

"Fuchs told me that he was never asked, and never gave 'fundamental nuclear physics data relating to the fission reaction.' (TS) u ~~TOP SECRET~~

"During this last period Fuchs said that he had given the agent general information on the idea current at Harwell on new types of reactors, including the 'flame trap' design, the 'ball' and 'sandwich' reactors, fast reactor and breeders. (TS) u ~~TOP SECRET~~

"During the latter part of 1948 he was asked on one occasion for a specific Chalk River report, dealing with neutron distribution in the N.R.X. pile, which he had never seen. He was also told that 'there is a report on mixing devices' and was asked whether he could get it. He had not, at the time, seen this report but identified it at Harwell and provided extracts from it. This information refers to a particular design detail that is relevant only to the windscale air-cooled production pile. (TS) u ~~TOP SECRET~~

"He was also asked about the solvent extraction process. He knew hardly anything of this, but was able to get some very limited information from Harwell reports and passed this over, though he believed that this was of no great significance. (TS) u ~~TOP SECRET~~

"All these questions confirmed his opinion that the Russians had access to information from another source or sources. (TS) u ~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

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~~TOP SECRET~~

"Finally, I discussed with Fuchs the nature of the 'atomic explosion' that had taken place in Russia in the Autumn of 1949. He told me that he would have expected this to be due to a plutonium bomb in the light of all the information he had passed to the Russians. He, personally, believed that this conclusion was confirmed by the measurements on the airborne fission products that had been collected, though he recognized the doubt in this interpretation due to the lack of chemical evidence for the presence of plutonium in the cloud. He said that he was, however, extremely surprised that the Russian explosion had taken place so soon as he had been convinced that the information he had given could not have been applied so quickly and that the Russians would not have the engineering design and construction facilities that would be needed to build large production plants in such a short time. ~~TOP SECRET~~ (S) U

"I formed the impression that, throughout the interview, Fuchs was genuinely trying to remember and report all the information that he had given to the Russian agents with whom he had been in contact, and that he was not withholding anything. He seemed, on the contrary, to be trying his best to help me to evaluate the present position of atomic energy works in Russia in the light of the information that he had, and had not, passed to them. ~~TOP SECRET~~ (S) U

This is for your confidential information and it is requested that it not be disseminated by you. ~~TOP SECRET~~ (4)

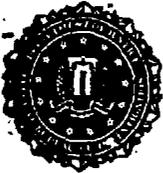
Sincerely yours,

~~TOP SECRET~~

SUBJECT: KLAUS FUCHS

FILE: 65-58805

SECTION: 12



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W. 1
March 7, 1950

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO.

2/22/96

5668/JS

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6/27/97
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75-1121

Director, FBI
Washington, D. C.

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CONFIDENTIAL - AIR COURIER POUCH

6/27/97
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75-1121

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RE: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

The following biographical data have been supplied by MI-5 in order to complete the Bureau's files concerning the Subject's personal history:

KLAUS FUCHS left Kiel University in March, 1933. It will be recalled that he went to Kiel from the University of Leipzig when his father left the latter institution. ~~u~~ u

From Kiel FUCHS went to Berlin where he attended the Freidrich-Wilhelm Institute. He remained in Berlin until July, 1933, when he was sent to Paris to represent the German-Communist students in Berlin at a meeting of an international student group, which was a part of the so-called Popular Front Movement. KLAUS FUCHS did not have any specific mission assigned to him by any of the real heads of the Communist Party of Germany but was sent to Paris and was given advice and instructions by the leaders of the Communist student group in Berlin. On September 24, 1933, he arrived in Great Britain. From the time of his arrival until some time in 1934 he had a valid German passport. In October, 1934 the German Consulate at Bristol, England, where FUCHS was attending Bristol University, refused to renew his passport and advised him that the German Embassy in London was prepared only to grant FUCHS a temporary permit for the sole purpose of returning to Germany. ~~u~~ u

FUCHS made no effort to return to Germany. He graduated from Bristol University in 1937 with a Ph.D. Degree. On September 25, 1937, he went to the University of Edinburgh on a Research Scholarship under Dr. MAX BORN. In 1939 he received a Doctor of Science Degree at Edinburgh and also a Carnegie Fellowship in the sum of £250. On July 17, 1939, FUCHS applied for naturalization but the outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and Germany suspended any naturalization proceedings at that time. At the outbreak of the war FUCHS was examined by an Alien Board and was found to be a bona fide refugee. However, under the General Order of May, 1940 he was interned with other German aliens and shipped to Canada where he was lodged at Camp L in the Province of Quebec. FUCHS was released from internment in December, 1940 and on January 11, 1941, arrived in the United Kingdom at the Port of Liverpool. He went to Edinburgh where he again ~~u~~ u

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Director, FBI

- 2 -

3/7/50

[became associated with Dr. MAX BORN. In May of 1941 he went to Birmingham, England, where he engaged in joint research at Birmingham University under Professor PEIERLS. PEIERLS thereafter immediately began negotiations with the Ministry of Aircraft Production to permit FUCHS to work on classified matters for the Ministry of Aircraft Production. FUCHS' employment on this special project was confirmed on October 22, 1941, and he received an Alien's War Service Permit for research. FUCHS continued to work on highly classified projects with PEIERLS thereafter] (S) u

Some time after October, 1941 and to the best of FUCHS' recollection, probably sometime around "the turn of the year," either in late 1941 or January, 1942, he made his first approach to the Soviets through a German refugee. On August 7, 1942, FUCHS received a Certificate of Naturalization on the basis of his original application filed in July, 1939, after an investigation by the Birmingham, England Police Department, which showed no political activity of any kind and indicated that he confined himself to scientific research. (S) u

FUCHS' sponsors through the period from 1933 to 1942 in the United Kingdom were: (S) u

NEVILL FRANCIS MOTT
Professor of Theoretical Physics at the
University of Bristol

MAX BORN
Professor of Natural Philosophy at the
University of Edinburgh

RUDOLF PEIERLS
Professor of Applied Mathematics at the
University of Birmingham.

Very truly yours,

Lish Whitson

Lish Whitson
Special Agent

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

LW:CFJ
65-721

SUBJECT: KLAUS FUCHS

FILE: 65-58805

SECTION: 13

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

TOP SECRET

New York, New York

CA-75-1121

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12982

March 9, 1950

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Director, FBI

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Declassify on [unclear]

FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF [unclear]

DATE 6/16/78

Dear Sir;

Reference is made to the report of SA JOHN R. MURPHY dated March 9, 1950 at New York. (u)

FUCHS insists he had only one American contact, T-3, who is reliable, has identified this contact as UNSUB, was GOOSE (GUS) ARNAUD (ARNO). And, although T-3 is now unaware of visits by GOOSE to the HEINEMANS in Cambridge Massachusetts in February, 1945, this source has reported visits up to November, 1944 and during Christmas, 1944. FUCHS corroborated T-3 regarding the Christmas, 1944 meeting, saying one had been set for Boston at that time, but that he did not show for this meeting. (u)

Further, the HEINEMANS' description of the "chemist" who met FUCHS in Cambridge in February, 1945, tallies closely with FUCHS' description of his American contact. (u)

The refore, in view of the preponderance of evidence showing FUCHS' contact to be UNSUB, was GOOSE, and in the interests of uniformity, all offices are requested to refer to the UNSUB as "UNSUB, was GOOSE, etc." (u)

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt

EDWARD SCHEIDT
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

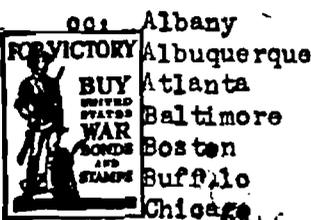
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Date of Declassification Indefinite

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165-58805-642

MAR 14 1950

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MAY 25 1950

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SYNOPSIS (Cont'd.):

[Some affiliation with MED, apparently was contemplating opening a laboratory, possibly NYC, 12/1944, and to have chosen a title for his work "Problems of the Practical Application Under Production Conditions of the Processes of the Thermal Diffusion of Gases". Investigation at FUCHS' residence, 128 W. 77th St., NYC, negative. List of persons registering at Santa Fe, New Mexico hotels, 6/1945, obtained and set forth. Leads set out. Background on and photographs of following suspects for UNSUB, was. GOOSE, etc., obtained: ARTHUR PHINEAS WEBER, GERHARD NORVEG HOLLAN, EMIL ZOLA BARRISH, OSCAR JOHN VAGO, JULES KORCHEIN, MORRIS V. COHEN, LEWIS SALAMUTH, SAMUEL BRONSTEIN, Dr. JOSEPH GREENSPAN, WILLIAM MARIAS MALISOFF, PETER GABRIEL BERGMANN, JOSEPH SAMUEL STEIGMAN, Dr. HARRY GRUNDFEST, EUGENE FRANKLIN COLEMAN, IRVING ROBERTS, Dr. ARNO A. BRASCH, IRVING DAVID ROBBINS, JOHN HENRY ARNOLD, GEORGE PLACZEK, HARRY GOLD, MANSON BENEDICT, EUGENE LOUIS FISHER, ZOLA G. A. DEUTSCH, JOSEPH ARNOLD ROBBINS, ARNOLD ROBINSON, JOSEPH EDWARD MAYER, JOSEPH DRUBER, EDWARD N. GOSSELIN, ~~ALBERT ARISTIDE~~ VAN GROSSE, HENRY P. KALMUS, and ARNOLD DAVID HACKEL. History of S-50 (Thermal Diffusion) Project set forth. T-24 believes article on Thermal Diffusion would have been authorized by someone connected with higher operational levels of (cont'd. next page)

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SYNOPSIS (Cont'd.)

S-50 Project. Identities of operations personnel, Ferguson Co., Navy and MED personnel S-50 Project obtained; leads set out to obtain photos. Interview with Dr. KARL PALEY COHEN, former associate of FUCHS, generally unproductive. COHEN saw FUCHS in 1947 when FUCHS in US for a Declassification Conference, describes an incident involving a hat borrowed by FUCHS. Contents of COHEN'S diary 1943-1944 set out. Background of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and connection with UNSUB, wa GOOSE, recorded. Bureau has indicated an interview with BROTHMAN will be authorized. Identities of Russian students, Columbia University, years 1943-1944, obtained, set out. Organization of Peacock Roll Leaf Co., Elmhurst, L.I., used by BROTHMAN obtained. T-35 furnished background of JOSEPH WINTERNITZ, German scientist, now believed in England, whom he thinks may have recruited FUCHS. (u)

- P -

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NY 65-15136

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DETAILS:

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised that February 2, 1950, that EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS admitted to English authorities in an interview, that he was recruited in 1941 at his own instigation through the introduction of a Communist friend whose name he had not made available. His first contact in England was a man of Russian nationality who as of February 2, 1950, was not identified, but who is believed to be a member of the Soviet Embassy in England. His second contact in England was a woman of foreign nationality. *T-1 u*

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FUCHS stated that his contact with the Soviets while he was in the United States was carried out through the medium of one man. As of February 2, 1950, this man had not been identified and FUCHS maintained that he did know his nationality. He did state that the contact was not a nuclear physicist but had some knowledge of chemistry and engineering. *(S) u*

Confidential Informant T-1 believed that all meetings were carried on in street corners and that four such meetings took place in New York during 1944. A further meeting was arranged for Boston, Massachusetts, during the Christmas season, 1944, but FUCHS did not show for this meeting. One or two meetings took place in Boston between February 13 and 22, 1945, while another took place in Santa Fe, New Mexico, in June, 1945, and still a further meeting also occurred at a later date in Santa Fe, exact date not available. FUCHS' third contact (in America) after his return (to) the United States was a man, possibly a Russian. *IN England (S) u FROM*

FUCHS as of February 2, 1950, had maintained that ROBERT HEINEMAN was not implicated. He had stated, however, that his sister, KRISTEL HEINEMAN, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who was evidently an active under cover Communist in Germany, may have witnessed FUCHS' meeting with his United States contact in Boston, and may have deduced that this was a continuation of FUCHS' underground work in Germany. *(S) u*

On February 6, 1950, Confidential Informant T-1 further advised that on January 27, 1950, in a preliminary interrogation which led up to FUCHS' statement of that date, FUCHS steadfastly denied any acts of espionage for a long period. Finally, he admitted because of interstruggle, that he was faced with two alternatives: first, to admit his misdeeds and through this purge of his soul, attempt to remain at Harwell, the British atomic energy center. *(S) u*

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~~TOP SECRET~~

NY 65-15136

which at the present time is his sole interest in life; or two, to keep the secret to himself and leave Harwell because he would be unable any longer to face his associates. With these alternatives in mind, he furnished the following information which is set forth in substance. (S) u

In his college days, FUCHS was originally a socialist. He changed over to the Communist Party when the Nazis came into power in Prussia. He is still a convinced Communist but does not now agree with the present policies and practices of the Soviet Union. He left Germany in the early 1930's and came to Great Britain. He was interned for a period of time at the outbreak of the war. Upon his release from internment, he went to work for a Professor PEIERLS in Birmingham, England, who was then doing research for the British Government. (S) u

Sometime after October, 1941, he mentioned to an undisclosed friend that he would like to assist the Soviets. Sometime thereafter, a meeting was arranged with a Soviet representative in London, identity unknown and description then not furnished by FUCHS. For approximately fifteen months, he met with this individual every two or three months whom he recalls had worn a uniform to one or more of these meetings. During this period, FUCHS was living with Professor PEIERLS. He changed his residence to another address in Birmingham and thereafter, his contact and place of meeting were changed. (S) u

Until such time as he came to the United States with the British Diffusion Process Team (December, 1943), he met regularly in the vicinity of Banbury, England, with a woman, name unknown and description not then furnished. Shortly before he left for the United States, verbal arrangements were made by this woman with him for the next meeting to be held in New York City, the place of which he does not remember, but possibly "somewhere on the south end of Manhattan". It should be noted at this point that FUCHS was unable to recall his residence address in New York. (S) u

Upon FUCHS' arrival in New York, he made a contact as instructed with an individual who contacted him thereafter from time to time not only in New York, but in Boston, Massachusetts and Santa Fe, New Mexico. (X) u

FUCHS believes that he or the contact was to have been recognized at the first meeting by wearing one glove and holding the other, and possibly by recognition words which he could not remember at this time. (S) u

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[Handwritten notes: X, K, PEIERLS]

[Handwritten notes: FUCHS, KUCZYNSKI]

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In all, FUCHS states he had about eight meetings in the United States with this contact whom he neither then named nor described. He had stated, however, that the contact was totally unknown to him other than as a contact for the transmittal of espionage information. He had expressed the opinion, however, that the contact man may have been a chemist or engineer but was definitely not a physicist. (S) u

FUCHS said that the first meeting in New York was February or March, 1944, and that there were about three other meetings in New York prior to the time he left for Los Alamos in the summer of 1944. His next contact in the United States was in Boston, Massachusetts, in February, 1945, when he had two such meetings within a few days of each other. The next time he met with this man was in June, 1945, in Santa Fe, New Mexico. FUCHS fixes this date because it was prior to the explosion of the test bomb. His last meeting in the United States was in the fall of 1945, again in Santa Fe, New Mexico. (S) u

Upon his return to Great Britain (June) in 1946, FUCHS stated he re-established contact with the Russians through another (man) name not then furnished and description not then given. These meetings, according to FUCHS, were very infrequent and stopped altogether in February or March, 1949. By this time, FUCHS stated he was convinced that his scientific associates at Harwell were genuine people; that he enjoyed the British way of life and had fallen out of sympathy with the Soviet programs and policies. (S) u

While in the United States, FUCHS said he had no hesitation in giving to his contact all the information he had, although he tried to concentrate on giving the information about the results of his own work. In the United States while at Los Alamos, he gave information about the principle of the design of the plutonium bomb. However, when he was placed in a responsible position at Harwell, he claims he started to hold out on the Russians. (S) u

Confidential Informant T-1 also advised that on [January 30, 1950, FUCHS conferred at length with MICHAEL PERRIN, British atomic scientist, admitting to him his acts of espionage and thereby corroborating FUCHS' statement of January 27, 1950, to British authorities.] (S) u

Confidential Informant T-1 states that [PERRIN believes that FUCHS did not take part in any hydrogen bomb research or development subsequent to leaving Los Alamos. PERRIN stated that the British did not have any so-called] (S) u

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[H bomb theoretical plan during the time FUCHS was at Harwell. He did state, however, that the possibilities of the H bomb had been the subject of discussion at Los Alamos during the time FUCHS was there. Also PERRIN stated that FUCHS was a theoretical physicist in the weapon field and did not know anything about the practical production of the plutonium bomb or about the problems of production of isotope separation.] (X) U

Further, he stated that it would probably be impossible to locate or identify any material which might have been passed by FUCHS to his contacts which was not authorized to be in FUCHS' possession. He further indicated that it was his impression that FUCHS, while at Los Alamos, prepared handwritten notes on matters within his knowledge which were transmitted to his contact. PERRIN pointed out that plutonium was manufactured at one place in the atomic energy establishment which did not have British scientists in residence. He also observed that the Soviets at the time of their atomic explosion must have had a plutonium pile and was very positive in stating that FUCHS did not possess such production know-how. (X) U

With regard to FUCHS' activity at the 1947 Declassification Conference which was held in Chicago, Illinois, PERRIN advised that FUCHS was a model delegate with a strong sense of security. With regard to the atomic bomb, FUCHS is alleged to have stated that he was surprised at the Soviet atomic explosion because he did not know that they had the industrial capacity for it although they undoubtedly had the scientific and theoretical ability. (X) U

Confidential Informant T-1 furnished the results of a hearing held for FUCHS at Bow Street Magistrates Court, February 10, 1950, from which some excerpts are set forth hereinafter: (u)

Mr. CHRISTMAS HUMPHRIES, Director of Public Prosecutions, read the charges against FUCHS, both under Section 1,1 (c) of the Official Secrets Act, 1911.

The first charge is that on a day in 1947 for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interest of the state, he (FUCHS) communicated to a person unknown, information relating to atomic research which was calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy. That offense took place in England.

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S The second charge is that he (FUCHS) being a British subject, on a day in February, 1945, for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interest of the state, in the U. S. A., communicated to a person unknown, information relating to atomic research which was calculated to be or might be useful to an enemy.

S The prosecutor stated that he intended to call three witnesses to whom FUCHS made statements orally which amount to a confession of the two charges against him. (X) (u)

S The prosecutor stated that when FUCHS first entered atomic research which was before he was naturalized (a British citizen) he signed the usual security undertaking. He did this again in 1944 and in that document, it was made perfectly clear to FUCHS how security minded he must be and understanding it, he signed it. "It is now clear that such an oath of allegiance meant nothing whatsoever to a man whose mind was irrevocably wedded to Communist principles." (X) (u)

S After deciding to inform Russia and establishing contact through another member of the Communist Party, FUCHS confessed that there was a continuous passing of information relating to atomic research at irregular but frequent intervals. According to FUCHS, this irregular communication was commenced on his own initiative without any approach having been made to him. FUCHS says that some of the contacts were certainly Russian but often other nationalities. FUCHS said he realized he was carrying his life in his own hands but had done this in his underground days in Germany. (X) (u)

S FUCHS told British authorities before making his written statement that his first meetings were in London and at one stage, he visited the Soviet Embassy in Kensington Palace Gardens. The prosecutor stated that evidence would be heard from experts regarding the material revealed by FUCHS and that it would be shown that what he revealed was of the highest value to a potential enemy. (X) (u)

S FUCHS did receive money. He told British authorities that he admitted accepting his expenses in the early days of his relationship and to the taking of 100 pounds shortly after returning to England in 1946. FUCHS accepted the sum of 100 pounds regarding it as a symbolic payment signifying his subserviance to the cause. His real motive as shown by his own statements (X) (u)

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reiterated many times, was undoubted, unswerving to the cause of Russian Communism. (S)(u)

On February 2, 1950, FUCHS was arrested and the charges were read to him. He was cautioned and he made no reply. At the Police Station, he was formally charged, again cautioned and made no reply.

FUCHS was committed for trial during the sessions beginning February 28, 1950, and will remain in custody until that time. (S)(u)

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By teletype of February 17, 1950, the Bureau advised of additional information received from Confidential Informant T-1 concerning FUCHS. FUCHS admitted that for approximately fifteen months after first offering himself to the Soviets, which event occurred after October, 1941, he met on a bi-monthly basis in London with a man possibly from the Soviet Embassy who used the cover name "ALEXANDER". (S)(u)

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Confidential Informant T-2 has definitely identified this contact as SIMON DAVIDOVITCH KREMER, who was Secretary of the Russian Military Attache in London in 1942. (S)(u)

FUCHS' second contact was an unknown woman whom he met in Banbury, England, and arrangements were made there orally for him to make his next contact in the United States. FUCHS has stated that he had complete confidence in the Russian policy at that time and gave all the information he had, although occasionally he tried to concentrate mainly on giving information about the results of his own work. (S)(u)

At first, he stated, he thought that all he would do would be to inform the Russians that atomic bomb work was going on, but when they wanted more details, he agreed to supply the same. He concentrated at first on his own work but at Los Alamos did what he considers to be the worst of his acts, namely, to give information of the principles of design of the plutonium bomb. (S)(u)

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With regard to his contact in the United States, who is undoubtedly identical with Unknown Subject, was, "Goose" (Gus) Arnaud (Arnold). FUCHS described his contact as follows: (S)(u)

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Age: About 40 (1945)
Build: Fairly Broad
Height: About 5' 10"
Facial Characteristics: Round, full face
Nationality: Possibly first generation American, but cannot describe ancestry
Peculiarities: Does not recall that contact wore glasses or had fine facial features. FUCHS had impression American contact had no previous underground experience due to very obvious manner in which he looked back to see whether they were being followed.
Occupation: Not in nuclear physicist and not employed within the atomic energy plant.
Education: Had knowledge of chemistry and engineering.

In describing his meetings with the unknown subject, FUCHS denied that he ever saw his United States contact at the residence of Mrs. KRISTEL HEINEMAN, Cambridge, Massachusetts, or that the HEINEMANS had informed him that his contact had come to their home. He stated that he had four meetings in New York City, held in the evenings, and on dates to suit the convenience of his contact. ~~SECRET~~

FUCHS stated that the first meeting occurred on the Lower East Side in New York on the corner of Henry and Market Streets (which streets actually intersect). Another New York City meeting occurred in the area between the Williamsburg and Manhattan Bridges. One of the remaining two meetings occurred in the Bronx and one in Brooklyn. ~~SECRET~~

FUCHS advised that his contact arrived and departed from these meetings on foot and that during the meetings, FUCHS and the contact walked through the streets together and FUCHS turned over the documents in an envelope wrapped in wrapping paper. ~~SECRET~~

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Regarding the meetings in Boston, Massachusetts, FUCHS stated that the first occurred on a busy street somewhat off the main section of town where there were both residence and business buildings. The second meeting possibly occurred a day later at an unrecalled location. On both occasions, FUCHS delivered notes written between meetings. (S) U

With regard to the meeting in Santa Fe, New Mexico, FUCHS stated that the first occurred in June, 1945, and took place on a quiet street along a river while the second meeting which he has placed in the fall of 1945, FUCHS picked up his contact in his (FUCHS') car on a country road outside of Santa Fe, after which they drove to a lonely road and talked. Again FUCHS states that both meetings were arranged to suit the convenience of the contact who arrived and departed from Santa Fe by bus. (S) U

FUCHS was unable to identify the photographs of ARTHUR PHINEAS WEBER, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, JULES KORCHEIN, JOSEPH HATZ or GREGORY HEIFETS. (S) U

Reviewing an album of photographs, FUCHS selected the photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS wearing a hat as resembling the cast of features of his American contact. FUCHS admitted he received an unspecified book from ISRAEL HALPERIN, a defendant in the Guzenko espionage case, but denied knowing HALPERIN or having any personal contact with him. (S) U

FUCHS has to date refused to identify the person, a Communist Party member, who first placed FUCHS in touch with the Russians in 1941 and contends that the identity of this person is immaterial. (S) U

With regard to the statement of ROBERT HEINEMAN that the unknown chemist who visited the HEINEMAN residence looking for FUCHS, had a surname commencing with the letters ROB, FUCHS states that the name ROB with variations, is meaningless to him. (S) U

RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS OF KRISTEL AND ROBERT HEINEMAN

The Boston Office has interviewed KRISTEL HEINEMAN, who is presently a patient at the Westboro State Hospital, Westboro, Massachusetts, where she has been confined since April 5, 1949. The hospital records reflected that KRISTEL HEINEMAN is a schizophrenic-melancholic.

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Mrs. HEINEMAN stated that she saw her brother, EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS for a few days during the Christmas holidays of 1933 and that she heard from other members of the family in 1934, that he had been compelled to resign from the University at Kiel because of his political activity. She believed that all of his scholastic records had been stamped, "This man is a Communist", and as a political fugitive, he walked across the German borders to France.

In 1935, when she was enroute to this country, she spent two days with her brother in Paris and did not hear from him again until 1943 and then indirectly. In early 1945, she states that FUCHS wrote that he was coming to visit them. She recalls that FUCHS visited the HEINEMAN home sometime in February, 1945, during which visit he spent two or three days in her home.

It is her recollection that thereafter, he was a frequent visitor in 1945 for one-day periods, that is, he had arrived in the morning and departed in the afternoon or evening. She recalled that FUCHS' only friend in Cambridge was a man named DEUTSCH whom she believed had worked with FUCHS at Los Alamos. Upon the termination of the Los Alamos work, DEUTSCH came to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a faculty member.

It is to be noted that the Los Alamos records reflect that FUCHS was visiting in Cambridge, Massachusetts, from February 11 to 25, 1945. Mrs. HEINEMAN stated that approximately three weeks before FUCHS arrived in Cambridge in February, 1945, an unidentified chemist called at her home and inquired as to whether or not FUCHS had arrived. This unknown man introduced himself to her as a chemist who had worked with her brother. Mrs. HEINEMAN is under the impression the unknown man had worked with FUCHS at Los Alamos, although detailed questioning on this point revealed there is no basis now known to her for this assumption.

On the occasion of this first visit, the unknown man visited with Mrs. HEINEMAN and her children and she gave him lunch. She informed this man of the approximate time of her brother's arrival in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Mrs. HEINEMAN stated that there was no one at her home except the children and the unknown person on this occasion.

On the second day of FUCHS' visit to the HEINEMAN home in February, 1945, this same unknown man again rang her doorbell. She stated that this man and FUCHS spent approximately fifteen minutes conferring in her living

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room. She stated she was present but did not listen to their conversation and that she has the impression now that they were well-acquainted with one another. On this occasion, the unknown man brought candy for the HEINEMAN children and to her best recollection a book entitled, "Mrs. Palmer's Honey", for her.

Mrs. HEINEMAN does not know whether the chemist received anything from FUCHS or gave him anything, but she was under the impression that the unknown man was again between trains and left shortly after his arrival.

Sometime in the following few months, this same unknown man again stopped at her home and made inquiry as to whether FUCHS might visit her. She had no recollection of an impending visit from FUCHS and so advised the unknown man. Again, she gave the unknown man luncheon. Again, only she and the children were present, but she has a dim recollection on the visit that her husband might have met this man as he was about to leave the HEINEMAN home. She also recalled that the unknown man had promised her oldest boy, STEPHEN, a chemistry set but had never given it to him.

Mrs. HEINEMAN provided the following physical description of the unknown man:

Age:	45 (1945)
Height:	5' 8½"
Weight:	180 lbs.
Build:	Stocky
Hair:	Very dark brown, thin, not curly
Complexion:	Dark
Accent:	None
Residence:	She is of the impression he came from the Chicago area.

Mrs. HEINEMAN also believed that the unknown man had made some reference to his wife and that he had more than one child, younger than her own second child. This would make the child or children of the unknown man less than four years of age in 1945.

It is her further recollection that the unknown man had approached the HEINEMAN residence by walking and that he had come into the city by train.

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She also recalled that when FUCHS first heard that the man had been asking for him at the HEINEMAN residence, he had expressed surprise over the fact that the man had taken the trouble to come to Cambridge looking for FUCHS. It was her further recollection that the unknown man had stayed for luncheon but that on the morning he contacted FUCHS, he stayed only a short time, perhaps only fifteen minutes. She also stated that the unknown man showed a familiarity with children and played well with her children.

ROBERT HEINEMAN has furnished the following physical description of the unknown man:

Name:	Unknown; believes starts with ROE, possible <u>ROBBINS</u> , <u>ROBERTS</u> , <u>ROBINSON</u> ; first name, <u>JOSEPH</u>
Age:	30 years (1945)
Height:	5' 8"
Face:	Round, full
Build:	Stocky
Hair:	Dark and thinning with impression of baldness
Dress:	Conservative; wears glasses; well mannered

The HEINEMANS also recall that possibly the City of Philadelphia and the amount of snow in Buffalo were mentioned by the unknown man in the course of one of the visits.

ANALYSIS OF ABOVE INFORMATION

It appears quite obvious from the statements made by FUCHS that it is his intention to protect the identity of persons whom he regards as innocent as exemplified by his statement that the name of the Communist Party member who arranged for his first contact with the Russians is incidental and immaterial.

It is also obvious that in relating the details of his meetings with the unknown subject in Boston, he is attempting to protect his sister, KRISTEL HEINEMAN, by denying that he had ever met with the unknown subject in her home.

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It is also conceivable that he is withholding information regarding his association with ISRAEL HALPERIN, a member of the Canadian espionage ring. It is to be noted that FUCHS, according to TONEY R. H. SKYRME, an associate, that he, FUCHS, and Dr. RUDOLF PEIRELS visited Montreal, Canada, prior to the time that they left New York for Los Alamos in 1944. It is known further that FUCHS visited Montreal in 1945 and further that he departed for Great Britain in 1946 from Montreal, indicating that there may be some connection between FUCHS' activities and the activities of the Canadian ring under the direction of Colonel ~~ZEBOTIN~~. U

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KNOWN FACTS CONCERNING THE MOVEMENTS AND IDENTITY OF UNKNOWN SUBJECT, WA, "GOOSE" (GUS), ARNAUD (ARNOLD) (S) (U)

Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability, advised on August 29, 1944, there was a possibility in the immediate future of GOOSE paying a visit to FUCHS' sister, Mrs. KRISTEL HEINEMAN, Cambridge, Massachusetts. On the same date, Confidential Informant T-3 reported that after FUCHS had failed to show up at some meetings, apparently in New York in August, 1944, GOOSE checked at FUCHS' apartment and was told that FUCHS had returned to Great Britain. (S) (U)

On October 4, 1944, Confidential Informant T-3 stated that it had been learned that Mrs. HEINEMAN had returned home and that GOOSE'S next trip to see her was planned for October 12, 1944. On October 5, 1944, T-3 reported that GOOSE'S code name had been changed to ARNAUD (ARNAUD). (S) (U)

On or about November 14, 1944, T-3 learned that the Soviet Agent GOOSE or ARNAUD, reported that on his last visit to the sister of EITEL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, he had learned that FUCHS had not returned to Great Britain but had gone to "Camp Two" (Los Alamos) in New Mexico. GOOSE learned that FUCHS, apparently, flew to Chicago from which point he telephoned his sister, advising her of his destination and promising to visit her during the Christmas season of 1944. GOOSE reported that he was making arrangements to establish contact with FUCHS during FUCHS' visit with his sister around Christmas, 1944. (S) (U)

Confidential Informant T-3 further reported that the MGB representative in New York had been furnished with information regarding the atomic (S) (U)

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[energy program, particularly with respect to the British participation therein. The informant believed that on June 15, 1944, FUCHS turned over the third part of a document in the "MSX", a series probably entitled, "Fluctuation and Efficiency of a Diffusion Plant. Part Three. The Effect of Fluctuations in the Flow of N-2", which document was written by FUCHS.] (S) (u)

On or about June 15, 1944, it was learned further that FUCHS might have to leave within a matter of six weeks on or about August 1, 1944. (Actually, FUCHS left New York for Los Alamos on or about August 12, 1944.) (S) (u) 4

~~TS~~ Confidential Informant T-3 reported that on [December 13, 1944] the MGB representative in New York reported that he did not deem it advisable to concentrate on liaison on the Manhattan Engineering District in GOOSE for the reason it would be too risky. He further commented that such a plan would be favorable in that it would limit the group of persons presumably to be contacted by the MGB, but it probably would not be advisable from another unspecified standpoint.] (S) (u)

~~TS~~ On December 20, 1944, the New York MGB representative made reference to GOOSE and also to a laboratory. He commented further that GOOSE contemplated entering into contracts with firms in a very short time. He stated that GOOSE stated it would not be necessary to have help from the MGB, but that as now indicated, he will require about \$2,000. The MGB representative stated he considered that GOOSE was actually under-estimating the difficulties of organizing a laboratory and had not yet determined the possibilities of working with firms once he had made contracts with them. He stated that GOOSE is strongly depending upon materialization of such contracts. (S) (u)

~~TS~~ [It was suggested to GOOSE that he analyze the possibilities in more detail. The MGB representative stated that a closer picture of this matter would not be available until the end of January, 1945.] Confidential Informant T-3 believed that at this time [GOOSE might already have made some sort of plan concerning persons possibly to work with him in the contemplated laboratory.] (S) (u)

~~TS~~ [The MGB representative also advised that GOOSE had selected the title, "Problems of the Practical Application Under Production Conditions of the Processes of the Thermal Diffusion of Gases", as the subject for his work.] T-3 has further indicated some possibility that GOOSE was one of a group of ten students in the New York City area. (S) (u)

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AS [Furthermore, on October 1, 1944, GOOSE reported to his Soviet espionage superiors that the "Constructor", another Soviet Agent, positively identified as ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, had quit his job at Chemurgy Design Company and was then collaborating on the Aerosol matter with HELIG. Also GOOSE reported that in two business arrangements, BROTHMAN had been cheated by his partner. Further, Confidential Informant T-3 reported that GOOSE had stated that BROTHMAN had set up his own laboratory at 113 East 32nd Street, New York City, with the help of the Graver Tank Company and the Bridgeport Tank Company, and that in the next two or three weeks, BROTHMAN would conclude his work on Aerosol and DDT.] *(AS) (U)*

AS Further, Confidential Informant T-3 stated that GOOSE contemplated further use of BROTHMAN and a mention was made of \$100 a month but was unable to determine whether that sum was intended for BROTHMAN. *(AS) (U)*

ANALYSIS OF THE ABOVE INFORMATION

AS ^(AS) In the first place, it appears definite that the Unknown Subject, GOOSE, was handling ABRAHAM BROTHMAN as well as FUCHS. This is based on the fact that the information furnished by GOOSE on October 1, 1944, concerning BROTHMAN was accurate in all details and a direct contact with BROTHMAN is further indicated by the fact that GOOSE reported that in two business arrangements, BROTHMAN had been cheated by his partner. *(AS) (U)*

AS It is not likely that GOOSE would have obtained such an interpretation of any business differences of BROTHMAN from a third party and it is more likely that he would have obtained it directly from BROTHMAN. GOOSE also revealed in this report on BROTHMAN an intimate knowledge of BROTHMAN'S business activities, including the identity of two firms who were assisting BROTHMAN in his new business venture, which knowledge also is more likely to have come from BROTHMAN to GOOSE than from any third party. *(AS) (U)*

AS Since it is further known that Confidential Informant GREGORY and later HARRY GOLD were handling BROTHMAN for JACOB GOLOS, known Soviet Agent, in 1940-1941, it is again reasonable to assume that BROTHMAN was being handled directly by GOOSE than by a third party. *(AS) (U)*

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It is conceivable, although only remotely possible, that FUCHS' purpose in telephoning his sister from Chicago to inform her of his destination was occasioned by the unsuccessful effort by FUCHS to make contact with GOOSE in Chicago. Moreover and in substantiation of this theory, it should be remembered that around June 15, 1944, GOOSE was aware that FUCHS might leave New York (and the United States) around August 1, 1944, and that he may have furnished FUCHS with an address or telephone number at which FUCHS might contact him in the event he would leave. Apparently, GOOSE was not aware of FUCHS' departure until the visit with Mrs. HEINEMAN, probably in October, 1944, which would indicate that FUCHS may have attempted to contact GOOSE unsuccessfully in Chicago. (S) (u)

On the other hand, it is entirely possible that FUCHS furnished GOOSE with the name and address of his sister in Cambridge, Massachusetts, with the idea of informing her of his whereabouts and destination, in order that GOOSE might contact her regarding it. It is possibly significant, however, that Mrs. HEINEMAN is of the impression that GOOSE may have come from the Chicago area. (S) (u)

It would also appear that GOOSE had some connection with the Manhattan Engineering District since in December, 1944, there was some consideration being given by the MGB representative to concentrating all liaison in the MED and GOOSE. (S) (u)

Furthermore, it is quite definite that GOOSE was considering the opening of a laboratory in December, 1944, and that he would receive help in this business venture from the MGB. Further, as was noted above, GOOSE had selected the title for his work, "Problems of Practical Application Under Production Conditions of the Thermal Diffusion of Gases". (S) (u)

On this point, Confidential Informant T-24, who is in a position to know, has stated that that title is a reasonable and logical one to have been selected by someone who, in order to write an intelligent document in keeping with the title, would have had to have an over-all and intimate knowledge of the production problems encountered at the thermal diffusion project (S-50) at Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Confidential Informant T-24 stated that the H. K. Ferguson Company of New York constructed and operated the thermal diffusion unit at Oak Ridge which, in itself, was an extraordinary procedure, since usually one company would construct the unit and another would operate it. It was Confidential Informant T-24's opinion that someone high in the operational department of

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Ferguson, or among the ranking MED officers or among the civilian Navy personnel who supervised the S-50 project, would have authored such a document. Confidential Informant T-24 stated that anyone else associated with the S-50 project, would not have had the over-all picture of the production problems encountered.

In this connection, Confidential Informant T-24 considered it quite unlikely that any theoretical physicist or chemist whose interests are in the theory involved rather than the production problems, would have written such a document. He stated that an engineer is more likely to have written the document.

Confidential Informant stated that in the event the document was written after the spring of 1945, it would have been written as a "declassifying document" and, hence, would not be indexed in any records now maintained by the Atomic Energy Commission. T-24 stated that the S-50 project was begun in about July, 1944, was a failure and was closed down in the spring or early summer of 1945.

Since, however, it is known that the Unknown Subject, GOOSE, was meeting with FUCHS in New York in 1944, in Boston in early 1945 and in Santa Fe in late 1945, it would have been necessary for someone connected with the S-50 project to have done considerable traveling from Oak Ridge to be holding these meetings with FUCHS. Photographs, however, are being obtained of Ferguson, MED and Navy personnel for exhibited to the HEINEMANS and FUCHS. (u)

FUCHS' RESIDENCE IN NEW YORK CITY

The Bureau had advised previously that FUCHS lived in an apartment house between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues and between 59 and 72 Streets, New York City, and that he occupied a first floor front in this apartment which was located on the south side of the street. Actually, between 59th Street and 72nd Street, Broadway runs north and south between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues for a greater portion of that distance.

Subsequently, on February 2, 1950, the Bureau advised by teletype that after his residence at the Taft Hotel, FUCHS had lived at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel and next in an apartment on West 77th Street, midway between

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A
Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, approximately 120 West 77th Street. FUCHS was said to have taken this apartment from ARMS, another member of the British Diffusion Mission, when ARMS returned to Great Britain, February 28, 1944. (u)
Since it was also known that the Unknown Subject [GOOSE] had visited FUCHS' apartment possibly in August, 1944, the following investigation was conducted in an effort to locate FUCHS' apartment and to determine whether the apartment superintendent or any roomer recalled FUCHS or any of his visitors.

The following investigation was performed by SA JOSEPH C. WALSH and the reporting agent:

Inquiry was made with negative results at the following addresses all on the south side of West 77th Street between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues:

100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 166, 168, 170 and 172.

In the case of 128 West 77th Street, one Mr. GEORGE SCHULMAN advised that this apartment had recently been renovated and that most of the present occupants had moved into the house since the renovation. SCHULMAN was shown the photograph of FUCHS and he failed to identify it.

Subsequently, the Bureau advised that FUCHS probably lived at 128 West 77th Street, telephone, Tr. 4-6785. The following investigation was conducted by SA RALPH F. MILLER:

The January, 1944, Manhattan Telephone Directory listed the above number to Mrs. FRIEDA STADTLER.

Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM WADLEIGH advised that they have resided in this building for about ten years in Apartment 2-A and that Mrs. FRIEDA STADTLER had been the only landlady until June, 1949, when she sold the building and moved to 5804 189th Street, Flushing, Long Island. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. WADLEIGH could identify a photograph of FUCHS.

The records of Confidential Informant T-4, of known reliability, reflected that FUCHS occupied Apartment 3-A from February 1 to ~~April~~ 12, 1944, August

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and that he listed his employment as the British Supply Mission, 115 Broad Street, New York City. One HENRY S. ~~KRIS~~ had occupied this apartment from January 20 to January 27, 1944. The names of the other roomers who occupied apartments at 128 West 77th Street, during the pertinent period, are as follows:

~~ANN~~ ~~PODHORSKY~~, August 18 to November 1, 1944, FUCHS' apartment. She is employed in Doctors Hospital and left the forwarding address, 114 West 103rd Street.

Major S. ~~FOLEY~~, Apartment 3-B from February 9, 1943 to March 31, 1945. Major FOLEY was with the United States Air Corps, 90 Church Street, New York City, and left the forwarding address of the Pentagon Building, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. ~~FRIEDA~~ ~~STADTLER~~, from March 15, 1941 to July 6, 1946.

Mrs. ~~MAY~~ ~~STIEGEL~~, Apartment 4-A, July 6, 1944 to March 27, 1945, and left the forwarding address, 3215 35th Street, Astoria, Long Island.

~~GLADYS~~ ~~McC'BE~~, Apartment 4-B, October 28, 1947 to sometime in 1945.

~~LIDA~~ ~~FRANKLIN~~ and ~~LUDWIG~~ ~~ELSMER~~, Apartment 5-A from February 25, 1944, to June 15, 1945, and left the forwarding address 100-10 67th Road, Forest Hills.

Mrs. ~~HARRIS~~ ~~ROBERTS~~, Apartment 5-B, from February 18, 1944 to May 22, 1945, and left forwarding address of 265 Franklin Street, Holton, Maine.

~~LEWIS B.~~ ~~KORNS~~, Apartment 2-B, from June 6 to December 1, 1944, and left forwarding address 687 Baylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

~~ELEANOR~~ ~~OFFA~~, Apartment 2-B, March 1 to June 1, 1944, and left forwarding address, 323 West 21st Street, New York City.

Mrs. ~~FRIEDA~~ ~~STADTLER~~, 5804 189th Street, Flushing, stated that she and her husband owned and operated the apartment house at 128 West 77th Street, from 1941 until Mr. ~~STADTLER~~'S death in 1947. Mrs. ~~STADTLER~~, who is an aged woman, advised that she did not recall the tenants in Apartment 3-A in 1944

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assigned night duty at Doctors Hospital, New York, during all the time they lived together at this address. Mrs. HILLBRAND knew nothing concerning the former tenant of this apartment. She stated that the name of FUCHS was unfamiliar to her and she did not recognize a photograph of FUCHS. She further stated she did not recall any inquiries made at her apartment concerning the former tenant. She advised Miss MASLE is presently employed at the Methodist Hospital in New York, and resides at 354 West 58th Street, New York.

The Boston Office was requested by teletype to interview Mrs. HARRIS ROBERTS, Holton, Maine, and LEWIS R. KORNS, Boston, Massachusetts. The Washington Field Office was requested to locate and interview Major S. FOLEY who occupied the apartment next to FUCHS during all the time that FUCHS was there.

Efforts are continuing in the New York Office to locate other residents of 128 West 77th Street, New York City.

In connection with the meetings between FUCHS and GOOSE in Santa Fe, New Mexico in June, 1945, and the fall of 1945, the Albuquerque Office was requested to review available hotel records for the month of June, 1945, in an effort to identify GOOSE. By letter of February 7, 1945, the Albuquerque Office furnished all information obtained on persons registering at Santa Fe hotels and motels from eastern cities for the month of June, 1945. There follows a list of names and addresses of individuals registering at the LaFonda Hotel, Santa Fe, for the month of June, 1945:

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Dates at LaFonda</u>
PAUL GALLOWAY, Los Alamos, New Mexico	5/29, 30/45
Mrs. HAMILTON SMITH, Richmond, Virginia	5/30, 6/1/45
Mrs. FRANCES LARSEN, Detroit, Michigan	5/31-6/2/45
Dr. and Mrs. W. M. LAUGHLIN, Burton, Ohio	6/1, 2/45
Mrs. G. W. D. DASHILL, 39 University Circle, Charlottesville, Virginia	6/2-9/45
Mrs. W. R. MORTON, 1100 South Oakland Avenue, Pasadena, California	6/2-9/45
Mr. and Mrs. MAURICE J. LETON and Child 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York	6/2-4/45
JOHN GUNTHER, 40 East 49th Street, New York, New York	6/2-5/45

Names previously indexed on Serial 284 per Mr. VZN Loun

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<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Dates at LaFonda</u>
Lt. Comdr. G. F. FLOYD & FAMILY, 899 Madison U. S. Navy, Memphis, Tennessee	6/3-5/45
H. W. SNOW, Route 1, Union, Ohio	6/3-5/45
WALTER WENKERT, 1790 Broadway, New York	6/2-4/45
Ensign WILLIAM A. FEAT, 517 Elm, Ann Arbor, Mich.	6/3-7/45
J. J. ROCHE, 622 N. Water Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin	6/3-7/45
Mrs. BLANCHE MAAS, 525 Southerland Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana	6/4-7/45
Major & Mrs. U. T. SCHAEFER, Ripon or Ripon, Wisconsin	6/4-7/45
VIRGINIA BAST EAGLES, 8016 - 2nd Ave., South, Birmingham, Alabama	6/4-5/45
BETTY WEEDFALL & Daughter, 726 S. Grove Avenue, Oak Park Illinois	6/4-5/45
Lt. & Mrs. LINUS R. PIKE, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.	6/4-5/45
Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR E. HUTCHINSON, Chester Springs, Pennsylvania	6/4-5/45
Mrs. WINTHROP GARDENER, East Hampton, Long Island, New York	6/5-8/45
Mr. and Mrs. WINSLOW DAVIS, 55 E. 72nd St., N.Y.C.	6/5-6/45
RANDAL HAGESSON, F. T. BRAY, 229 West 43rd St., N.Y.C.	6/5-8/45
EDWARD G. TENNANT, 1453 Chapin St., N.W., Washington, D. C.	6/6-9/45
C. F. McCORMACK, 20 North Wacher Drive, #960, Chicago, Illinois	6/6-8/45
RUTH WOODS, Spofford, New Hampshire	6/6-9/45
Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD P. KAPO, 1628 Dewey Avenue, Portsmouth, Ohio	6/6-8/45

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<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Dates at La Fonda</u>
Cpl. and Mrs. WALTER KUTCHINS, 400 North Pennsylvania, Lansing, Michigan	6/6-7/45
E. N. MONAHAN & wife, 11 Byfestd Street, Bristol, Rhode Island	6/6-7/45
Mr. and Mrs. G. PLACZEK, P. O. Box 1663, Santa Fe, New Mexico	6/6-8/45
Mrs. M. C. HELFERS, Box 565, Moultrieville, South Carolina	6/6-7/45
EARL B. ACUFF, 41st, Moline, Illinois	6/6-7/45
FRANCES W. LEDCEX, 14 Hobbs Street, Jamestown, Rhode Island	6/6-7/45
Cpl. JOSEPH J. SCHULER, 401 Hillside Avenue, Lancaster, Pennsylvania	6/6-7/45
Mrs. BETTY AUSTIN ANDERSON, 2811 Market St. Jacksonville, Florida	6/7-8/45
D. W. BOLTON, W. J. EASTMAN, 2160 Chatfield Drive, Cleveland, Ohio	6/7-9/45
Mrs. F. K. EKEY, Majestic Hotel Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	6/7-10/45
MELVILLE G. ROSINOU, 21 East 52nd New York, New York	6/7-8/22/45
FRED STRAUSS, 222 West 29th, New York, New York	6/7-24/45
Cpl. & Mrs. WALTER KUTCHINS, 400 North Pennsylvania, Lansing, Michigan	6/7-8/45
R. M. MacNEELY, ALBERT R. LOPES, Annapolis, Maryland	6/8-9/45
NORMAN MENNE, 1942 North Lowell Avenue, Chicago, Illinois	6/8-9/45
C. A. BOND & Family, 7737 St. Martins Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	6/8-9/45

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Dates at La Fonda

Name and Address

RUTH H. ANDERSON, 5844 West North Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois

6/8-9/45

L. L. TURNBULL, Nash Kelvinator Corp.,
Detroit, Michigan

6/9-11/45

SHIRLEY R. CANN, 350 5th Avenue,
New York, New York

6/9-12/45

E. F. EGGLETON, 3532 North 15th Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

6/9/45

Miss YVONNE BORDE, 36 West 47th Street,
New York, New York

6/10-12/45

Major & Mrs. S. D. WEISSMAN, 82 Devonshire
South, Boston, Massachusetts

6/11-19-45

WILLIAM M. BOYKIN, Vineland, New Jersey

6/11-13/45

ANN E. WEIGLE, 6-251 GM Building,
Detroit 2, Michigan

6/11-16/45

Mrs. KENDALL S. BRYANT & Son, Salisbury,
Connecticut

6/11-13/45

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. GOREY, 18443 Muirland
Avenue, Detroit, Michigan

6/11-12/45

Lt. (j.g.) & Mrs. J. P. MALONE,
Cleveland, Ohio

6/11-12/45

RUTH E. WECELET, 40 Grazier Road,
Cambridge, Massachusetts

6/11-12/45

Lt. & Mrs. JOHN J. HANLIN, 360 Ruckel
Road, Akron, Ohio

6/11-12/45

Dr. & Mrs. MICHEL PIJON, 2141 Eye Street,
Washington, D.C.

6/12-13/45

Mrs. EFFIE HANLEY, Harvard, Illinois

6/12-14/45

SUMNER GRANBY, 2311 Shady Avenue,
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania

6/12-13/45

Mrs. ERICK LEINSDORF, 25 Larchmont Avenue,
Larchmont, New York

6/12-18/45

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Name and Address

Dates at La Fonda

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MARGARET KOBER, 1010 Fifth Avenue New York, New York	6/12-18/45
Miss IRMA WENZEL & Child 1010 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York	6/12-18/45
H. A. PERSON, New York, New York	6/12-13/45
SKIPPY JONES and JOE DuFEARLO, USO #2, 8 West 40th Street, New York, New York	6/13-14/45
CARL FORD, USO #2, 8 West 40th Street, New York, New York	6/13-14/45
BERL WILLIAMS and ALBERT CONTRERAS USO #2, 8 West 40th Street, New York, New York	6/13-14/45
LYNN STEVENS and LARRY STEVENS USO #2, 8 West 40th Street, New York, New York	6/13-14/45
LORETTA OAKER, ETHEL VANISH, and LORAIN SODARK, USO #2, 8 West 40th Street, New York, New York	6/13-14/45
CARL WALTERS and HAROLD J. MITCHELL USO #2, 8 West 40th Street, New York, New York	6/13-14/45
GINNEY STEVENS and JOSEPHINE CONTRERAS USO #2, 8 West 40th Street, New York, New York	6/13-14/45
ARTHUR MONTGOMERY, New York, New York	6/13-13-45(day rate)
J. H. WRIGHT & Party 1 Fourth Avenue Jarren, Pennsylvania	6/13-16/45
Cpl. E. R. SCHWARTZ & wife, Essex House New York, New York	6/13-7/1/45
Mrs. F. J. SCHNEIDER, MARILYN SCHNEIDER, and LOUISE FREYHOFER, 444 Evergreen Avenue, East Lansing, Michigan	6/13-16/45
FRITZ REAL, Legation of Switzerland, Washington, D.C.	6/13-17/45

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Dates at La Fonda

WALTER BUSSHARD, 1026 Mat. Press Building, Washington, D.C.	6/13-17/45
GERSON GUSDORF, address illegible	6/14-14/45
J.E. RUTZ & Wife, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin	6/14-16/45
OLAN J. HILL, 3930 Tulane, Lou, Kentucky American Air Filter Company	6/14-16/45
W. A. COCHRAN, Thomasville, Georgia	6/14-19/45
ARTHUR MONTGOMERY, New York, New York	6/15-15/45
Dr. & Mrs. MICHEJ. PIJOAN, 2141 Eye Street, Washington, D. C.	6/14-15/45
KENT MURRY & Family, Lake Worth, Florida	6/14-15/45
Mrs. GRAHAM BATES, 385 Madison Avenue, New York, New York	6/15-20/45
E. OVERMEIER, 80 East Jackson, Chicago, Illinois	6/15-16/45
YVONNE A. RIDDERSTAD, Caroline Country Club, Hartsdale, New York	6/15-20/45
HAROLD B. POLLOCK, 57 Knollwood Road, Rockville Center, New York	6/15-16/45
Mrs. ALLYN B. FORBES, 11 Fayerweather Street Cambridge, Massachusetts	6/16-18/45
C. M. GILL, Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	6/16-17/45
ELIZABETH B. POWELL, 80 Norwood Avenue, Buffalo 13, New York	6/16-17/45
M/Sgt. CLAUDE R. SCHMOB, 333 East 43rd Street, New York, New York	6/16-17/45
Mr. and Mrs. DAVID M. KENDALL & JANE, 119 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois	6/17-18/45
H. L. HENNIGAS, 1091 (street name illegible), Detroit, Michigan	6/17-18/45

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