

services is running about eight times above the original estimate, and other appliances also represent an unexpectedly heavy expense. According to statements of the Minister of Health, this fact is due to the fulfilling of needs hitherto unfulfilled. Such cases of waste as the one just cited, however, would belie the Minister's statements.

#### DENTAL SERVICE

The executive council has general responsibility for the dental service in its area. Dentists wishing to participate enter into a contract with the council, agreeing to abide by regulations. The names of these dentists are published for the information of the public. Payment for their service is made by the executive council. However, the review of bills is carried out by a separate body, the Dental Estimates Board. In handling complaints and disputes between patient and dentist, the executive council plays a rôle similar to its rôle in general medical service.

The patient may choose any dentist from the list who is willing to accept him as a patient. He is expected to choose a dentist in the area where he is located. I was told, however, that the difficulty in obtaining dental appointments is so great that the patient is often forced to shop around over wide areas before finding one who will render service. Upon accepting the patient, the dentist makes an examination, determines what work is required, and with the patient's concurrence, fills out a chart of the mouth on a special form, noting the proposed work and an estimate of its cost.

During the first few months of operation of the National Health Act, the dentist was allowed to proceed with most kinds of treatment without special authorization. When the course of treatment was completed, he forwarded the form as his claim for payment to the Dental Estimates Board for approval. The Board, after reviewing the form, would certify to the council the amount payable to the dentist. So many abuses developed that the Minister of Health proclaimed new rules. One of these stipulated that approval for all proposed work must be given by the Dental Estimates Board before the dentist could proceed with the work. The service is free for all treatment and appliances which are clinically necessary. Patients desiring treatment or appliances more expensive than clinically required (for example, gold inlay filling where amalgam would suffice) must pay the extra cost of such treatment. Such cases require the approval of the Dental Estimates Board, and the extra charges may not exceed prescribed limits.

#### SOME PROFESSIONAL SAFEGUARDS

I was told by some patients that certain dentists would state, after making the examination, that the work to be done constituted more of a plastic and beautifying job than a strictly dental job. In such cases, the patient would have to bear the extra cost of such work. The inference was that this procedure had developed into a kind of racket among certain dentists not too particular about their ethics.

I heard many complaints from dental patients. The dental offices are so crowded and appointments are made so far in advance, that dentists have become very independent about taking new cases, or even emergencies. I heard frequently the accusation that many dentists were guilty of

creating jobs in the patient's mouth in order to have special service to collect for. Some professional safeguards are provided by having the dentist members of the executive council appointed by the local Dental Committee representing the dentists of the area. Complaints by patients against the dentist are referred for investigation to the Dental Services Committee.

The procedures in investigation of complaints and in fixing penalties are similar to those previously described with respect to medical practitioners. Penalties may be imposed by cutting down the size of his patient list, by imposing a monetary fine, or by denying the dentist the right of further participation in the service. However, only a special body, the tribunal, can take this latter, most drastic action—namely, removal of the dentist or doctor from the service—whereas the two former penalties can be imposed by the executive council.

#### DENTIST RECEIVES BASIC SALARY

The dentist is required on reasonable notice to allow a dental officer of the Ministry of Health to inspect his office. Patients are also under obligation to submit to examination by a dental officer, if the Dental Estimates Board so requires. The dentist is expected to complete treatment "with reasonable expedition." He must not ask for or accept any payment from the patient for treatment rendered under the service. He is also required to keep adequate records.

Recognizing that the shortage of dentists will make it impossible for some persons to obtain needed care, the Act requires local health authorities to set up, as part of the Maternal and Child Health Program, an organized dental care program for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children. A school dental program is operated by the education authorities. This program is intended to insure that these groups for whom dental care is considered especially important will be able to receive it without undue delay. The dentist is paid 400 pounds per year as a basic salary. His fees over and above this amount are based on the work performed.

#### PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES

The Pharmaceutical Services Committee consists of a chairman and six members, of whom three are appointed by the local medical, dental, or pharmaceutical committees, and three by the lay members of the executive council. The appropriate service committee investigates any complaint by a person or by the executive council against a medical or dental practitioner, or pharmacist, alleging failure to comply with the terms of service. The patient consults the doctor and is issued a prescription. He takes it to the pharmacist where the prescription is filled. The pharmacist then gives the medicine to the patient without any charge. The druggist sends the prescription to the drug pricing committee. After the amount is determined, the druggist is paid for the medicines, for the filling fee, and for the container. If he remains open after certain prescribed hours, or is open on Sundays, he receives extra remuneration.

#### A SUBTLE DIFFERENCE

As a background for the discussion of arguments for and against the national health system and other related pro-

grams, let me quote from my interview with one of the survey chiefs stationed in London.

His job is that of a sort of "trouble shooter," bringing him in active contact with all five newly established national acts in the social security program. In spite of his identification with government service, he was strictly unbiased and impersonal as he analyzed the attitude of the public. There is a subtle difference, he said, in the average person's attitude toward benefits received through the National Assistance Act, which renders assistance on the basis of demonstrated needs, and benefits received through national insurance, which is mainly supported by premium payments. Insurance benefits are published under the terms of the National Insurance Act and are established as the right of the individual.

One reason why National Insurance is popular, according to this official, lies in the fact that the English middle class is averse to asking for assistance without being entitled to it. "Entitlement" is a word, he said, which begins to loom more and more in the English public's mind. It involves a concept basic in all such social programs and is the very heart of the welfare state. Entitlement based on the payment of a premium makes the individual not only keenly aware of his "rights" but inclined to demand as much as he can, in order to get his money's worth. Concurrently with this factor, the feeling that "big government" can be called on practically without limit, tends to make the national system get out of hand. Individuals tend to demand not merely what they need but all they can possibly get, regardless of the waste involved.

These two factors—the feeling of entitlement and the tendency to draw without limit on a big, remote and impersonal government, create an increasing problem. As in the case of the cost of medical appliances running to eight times the estimated cost, these factors make accurate budget estimates almost impossible. Experts may be able to estimate actual needs, but they are unable to estimate the demands the public may make of a government on the grounds of entitlement.

#### SOME RECOMMEND DECENTRALIZATION

The official just quoted is one of a rather large group who advocate decentralizing the schemes now in force in England. If insurance can be administered on a local instead of a national basis, they say, one difficulty may be overcome or at least reduced. The official I have quoted stated to me that he has noted invariably that when the administration of sickness insurance is confined to a local group, the claims are much less. Local situations are capable of control. It is impossible, on the other hand, to check a big government. The name "Tom Brown" means nothing if the organization is large. Tom Brown, however, is a known member in his own community. He has a responsibility to his community, as the community has to him.

England has a well founded tradition of fair play in the matter of reciprocal responsibilities and obligations insofar as the individual maintains his identity in the group. For a century and a half, there has been a steady growth of successful "sick clubs" and approved health societies. In re-

cent years, these approved societies have written health and hospital insurance.

Many of these societies evolved to the point where they took over the job of administering state insurance—that is, a compulsory insurance as provided for in the 1912 Act. They would collect the state premiums for the state in order to gain more contact for writing private voluntary insurance. A worker, for instance, who was compulsorily insured under this act, paid to the state a certain amount per week. The approved society would collect this for the state and turn it into the fund without any charge to the state, hoping thereby to be able to write private insurance for the worker's wife and children. One building at 30 Easton Place, London, completely devoted to this type of work, was occupied by nine insurance companies whose major activity was collecting state insurance and writing private insurance for the workers' families.

#### PHILOSOPHY IS CHANGING

Now, since the National Health Service Act has been established, these organizations are known as Friendly Societies, and their work is almost exclusively health insurance for cash benefits. While many people, compulsorily insured with the new scheme, under the National Health Act, still carry private health insurance in these Friendly Societies, there is nevertheless a marked decrease in clients, and hundreds of societies have consequently been forced out of existence.

The English tradition has been in the past to keep their sickness insurance decentralized, and to play fair in their relations to it. Today, however, as they have become accustomed to the new centralized government system, there seems to be a changing philosophy among the English people. This, according to the official with whom I spoke, tends to create greater demands and a relatively unfair attitude. He thinks the people in England are developing a belief that there is no bottom to the federal bucket. There is also a growing tendency, he says, to "make the rich pay"—a holdover catch phrase from age-long class struggles. Whereas early trade-union efforts to better the lot of the downtrodden masses were certainly justified, the philosophy embodied in this catch phrase now becomes more and more characterized by an irresponsible desire to shift all responsibility, to give as little and to get as much as possible.

#### "FORM MADNESS" AND OVERLOADING

One objection to the Government Health System raised by practically every doctor in England is that a disproportionate amount of time and attention must be given to paper work. Several hours a day need to be devoted to the filling out of forms covering every detail of the medical work and the authorization of endless items, services and privileges—including not only needed medication and appliances but also special rations and authorization of the patient to be absent from work. Since practically no medical practitioner receives enough income under the System to enable him to pay for extra secretarial service, all this paper work falls on his own shoulders. Altogether too much of his time and energy are thereby dissipated, with a consequent public loss of much needed scientific skill.

This defect in the System must be regarded as a serious inherent defect, rather than a remediable or temporary one. In all probability, it may tend to become more, rather than less pronounced as time goes on. No one who has observed the course of any bureaucratic system in any field can deny that the usual trend is toward more and more complexity, rather than toward simplification. Forms seem to beget more forms. One official jokingly said, "We have a new disease in England for which there is, as yet, no cure. It is called "Formitis."

Loopholes discovered require more and more red tape to tie them shut. Already the observer of the English system meets sincere and enthusiastic officials who appear to be carried away by a sort of form madness. More forms, bigger forms, better forms are their goal—forms to cover every conceivable detail—but never forms made simpler or requiring less of the doctor's time. There seems little hope of removing this defect.

If we compare this factor now with the parallel factor under private health insurance systems, there seems to be a reasonable hope that under such private systems, "form madness" can be held much better in check. The element of competition between private organizations requires that the administrative factor be as economical as possible and that the specialized skill of the medical staff be utilized fully and not unduly dissipated. A disproportionate emphasis on "form" requirements would discourage good practitioners from joining such a staff and the standing of the organization would suffer accordingly.

A similar comparison might be made between the government compulsory health system and private health insurance in the matter of overloading. Most doctors under the English system are at present overloaded. They must, indeed, handle an unreasonably large number of patients in order to make a decent living. One result is naturally a tendency to run patients "through the mill" as fast and, often, as superficially as possible. This fact does not appear to worry the Minister of Health seriously; so long as each applicant for service gets some sort of attention, the System is working.

No private health insurance organization, on the other hand, can afford to disregard the degree of satisfaction registered by each patient. Competition again demands that service shall be satisfactory. Though the tendency to "run patients through the mill" is by no means negligible under private systems, self-interest demands that this tendency be kept under control—one means of such control being a reasonable patient-load for each staff member and adequate pay which will make the overload unnecessary.

#### SOME OF THE BENEFITS

What are the benefits rendered by this National Health System? It cannot be denied that in England a certain class has benefited. The wage-earner and his dependents have undeniably in the past received inadequate medical care. They are the segment of the population least likely and least able to maintain voluntary insurance against the exigencies of illness.

Through establishment of the National Health Act and the National Insurance Act, this group has been automati-

cally insured against catastrophic illness. Even though they unquestionably abuse their privileges under the Acts by making unnecessary demands on the doctor's time, by demanding unnecessary appliances and by taking unnecessary sick leave, their benefits are unquestioned. This is the group for whom there has never been adequate clinic service. Maternity and infant mortality rates have been high, the incidence of preventable diseases—such as diphtheria, tuberculosis, smallpox and scarlet fever—has been great, and the wage-earner's inability to afford decent private medical care has been well recognized. This is the group then that has benefited most from the new system and stands to benefit both from the economic and health standpoint.

Likewise, many of the middle class who, for physical or other reasons, might not be able to share the advantages of voluntary health insurance are also benefited.

Hospitals have been relieved of the uncertainty and burden of fund-raising campaigns.

New medical graduates are now assured of work and a basic salary from the day of graduation. There is a degree of assurance to the specialist in the present system of paying him a specific fee for each patient, whereas formerly he treated clinic patients without charge.

In a closely related field, we find undoubted benefits resulting from the government's child welfare program. During the war, and, to a certain extent since, there has been regulated feeding of the population and government requirements of an adequate diet for children. This has resulted in a much higher degree of nutrition among children, especially in the lower income group. Even opponents of the welfare state concede that this accomplishment has been laudable and of benefit to the nation as a whole.

#### IT'S UP TO US

Do these benefits overbalance the defects and disadvantages of the system as previously outlined? And are they advantages which could not be obtained without resorting to government control? My study of the system in England leads me to the opinion that the disadvantages outweigh the advantages.

In our own country, where economic conditions are better than in England, where clinic service for the low income group is more adequate and where already voluntary health insurance is beginning to meet the needs of the middle class, there seems every reason to believe that the national health problem can be solved without resorting to revolutionary means.

This does not mean that our medical profession is justified merely in opposing moves toward government control of medicine. A purely negative approach is dangerous and, in the long run, ineffective. If we are to save our system with its undoubted benefits both to the profession and to the public, we must apply our efforts more earnestly than ever, to the task of reinforcing the sound elements in our system and of finding means to correct its weaknesses.

NOTE: The author wishes to make grateful acknowledgment to Dr. Burnet M. Davis of the United States Public Health Service for some of the statistical data contained in this report.

~~SECRET~~

February 17, 1950

Dr. Ralph Arthur Reynolds  
490 Post Street  
San Francisco, California  
65-58805-413  
Dear Dr. Reynolds:

Classified by 3042 Jut-Djc  
Declassify on: OADR  
12/23/86

RECORDED - 94  
INDEXED - 94

Your letter of February 8, 1950, with enclosure has been received and I am taking the liberty of acknowledging it in the absence of Mr. Hoover from Washington. I know he will appreciate the thoughts which prompted you to write as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy  
Secretary

13626

NOTE: Bureau file 100-136-25 reflects Dr. Ralph A. Reynolds was the subject of a Custodial Detention - C investigation which was closed August 19, 1943. This file reflects Dr. Reynolds is reportedly a possible Russian Agent. He has long associated with the American Russian Institute

In 1947, he wrote the Director to extend his congratulations in connection with Mr. Hoover's service in the FBI. In this letter he also mentioned Florence Kahn as his friend. The late Mrs. Kahn was formerly a Congresswoman and a close friend of the Bureau and Mr. Hoover.

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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SAC, New York  
Director, FBI

~~SECRET~~

February 26, 1950

FOXCASE  
65-58805-415

~~SECRET~~

The Bureau has been advised by its representative

NO  
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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

The investigation at Mexico is continuing and you will be advised of any pertinent developments.

~~SECRET~~

cc - Boston

RAG:ow

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*1/6/87*

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FBI

MAILED 12  
FEB 27 1950

Classified by *2355 wdf*  
Exempt from GDS, Category *1*  
Date of Declassification *1/25/89*

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- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Winterrowd
- Miss Gandy

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HAD

1950

*WDF*  
*1/25/89*  
*RC*

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February 15, 1950

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RE: EMIL FUCHS

Enclosed herewith is a summary of the developments in this case.

We have just been advised by our representative in London, with the request that the information be made available to you, that Fuchs' former residence address in New York City is 128 West 77th Street, telephone number possibly ER. 4-6785. Efforts are being made to develop significant information at this address.

[REDACTED]

You will be kept advised of all pertinent developments in this matter.

Enclosure

CC: Legal Attache, London

Classified by 3042 Aut-Dtc  
Declassify on: OADR  
12/18/86

CC: Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Fletcher  
Foreign Service Desk

EX - 8

RJVL:hc

65-58805

Classified by 2855  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 + 3  
Date of Declassification indefinite

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EX - 8

65-58805-416  
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February 15, 1950

Classified by *for out file*  
Declassify *OADR*  
*12/18/86*

RE: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS

Kristel Heineman, sister of subject, is presently confined as a mental patient at the Westboro State Hospital, Westboro, Massachusetts. It appears that she has been estranged from her husband for some time. Confidential records of the hospital reflect that Kristel Heineman had informed that her husband was a sexual pervert and that Konstantin Lafasanos, a former fellow student of her husband at Harvard University, was actually the father of her three children, a fact which Lafasanos is reported to have acknowledged.

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 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 Lafasanos, 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.

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

E. J. VAN LOON:hc *hc*

ENCLOSURE

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Robert Klock Heinenman 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. Heinenman claimed that from January to May, 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 Heinenman's visit to Mexico.) Heinenman was reluctant to identify his associates, was not fully cooperative, and definitely appeared to be lying.

Robert Klock Heinenman was again interviewed on the evening of February 4, 1950, at which time he admitted 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 Heinenman residence, he furnished information concerning Theodore Ernst Veltfort 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 Heinenman had borrowed an automobile from Victor Weiskopf, which they drove to Schenectady, New York, for the purpose of visiting Dr. Hans Bethe, a prominent atomic scientist.

In this connection, Konstantin Lafassanos has stated that some time in 1947, Kristel Heinenman 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. Lafassanos was of the opinion that this scientist was of German origin and had an Anglicized name.

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Robert S. Heineman, upon reinterview, furnished information concerning an unknown individual who had visited the Heineman home on three different occasions in 1949. He described this man, who may be identical with [redacted] as follows: b1

Name	Unknown, believes starts with Rob, possibly Robbins or may be Roberts or Robinson.
Age	About 30 (in 1949)
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

When again interviewed on February 10, 1950, Kristel Fuchs Heineman agreed generally with the description of the unknown man which had been furnished by Robert Heineman, stating however that she was of the opinion 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 1949.) 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.

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 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. An interview with Veltfort is contemplated.

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Martin Deutsch, mentioned above, is a former employee of the Laboratory at Los Alamos, New Mexico, whose home is in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He originally was considered as a possible suspect for [redacted] but it has been determined that he was at Los Alamos with Fuchs and, according to the records of the Laboratory at Los Alamos, was present at the Laboratory during the pertinent period in February, 1945, when Fuchs was in touch with his contact at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

~~TOP SECRET~~

In connection with the information furnished by Konstantin Infesanos to the effect that some time in 1947 Kristel Haineman and Fuchs had made a one-day trip to Schenectady, New York, it has been determined that on November 18, 1947, Fuchs had been authorized to visit the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, by Captain W. A. Brook, United States Naval Inspector of Machines at the General Electric Plant in Schenectady. The purpose of this visit was to see a particular machine. It has also been learned in connection with this matter that on November 17, 1947, Fuchs, as a member of the British Atomic Energy Research establishment, visited Dr. Herbert C. Pallock, Research Laboratory, General Electric Company, for the purpose of discussing matters relating to atomic energy.

It also has been determined 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, Cornell University and Acting Consultant for the General Electric Atomic Energy Project. This conference took place at the office of Dr. Kenneth H. Kingdon, General Manager of the Schenectady Operation of the Nuclonics Department, General Electric Company.

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. Information is available 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.

On February 4, 1950, Dr. Samuel Goudsmit, physicist, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Long Island, New York, advised that at a physics meeting in Newark Dr. Earl Palay 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.

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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 SSM 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, 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 some time after leaving the restaurant 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

~~TOP SECRET~~

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. Cohen pointed out that the diary, however, was not complete and that he had not kept it after May, 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.

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 probable 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 De-classification Conference held in November, 1947.

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### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
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To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

URGENT

2/27/50

Transmit the following message to:

65-58805-417

LEGAL ATTACHE, LONDON, ENGLAND

ATTENTION MR. LISH WHITSON

FOOCASE. RE YOUR NUMBER THREE NINE THREE. RESULTS OF ANY TRIAL OR  
SIMILAR PROCEEDINGS PUBLIC IN NATURE SHOULD BE TELEPHONED.

HOOVER

RECORDED 94

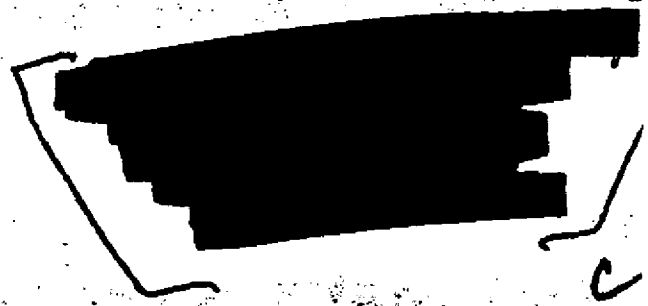
EX-8

cc Foreign Service Desk

HBF:jo

RECEIVED  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

# 423



Classified by 304 [signature]  
Declassify on: OADR 4/18/86

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SENT VIA Cable 2/27/50

8:55 P M

Per [signature]

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4

(G) <sup>(P)</sup>FOOCASE -- In the interests of economy the Bureau desires that the code word "FOOCASE" be used in all communications, other than investigative reports, which relate to the case entitled "Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, was., Espionage-R."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12/18/86 BY 3042 *put D/C*

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-04 - 1069

*et*

100-571114 #14  
- 21-50

65-58805

NOT RECORDED  
146 FEB 24 1950

MAR 1

*WJ*  
1950  
23



Santa Monica Cal.

1357 Ocean Ave #3

Feb 6 - 1950

F. B. I. Director Edgar Hoover.

NC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/18/86 BY 60321/STP

Dear ~~Richard~~ Emil Fuchs

This is a few lines from a  
little "person" that has to stand by and  
listen or read about the things that go on  
in our government. Tho we go to the polls  
it does not mean anything, we need to  
be very bright to see what is happening  
in our country.

What we would have done without you  
Mr. Hoover and your office and fine  
men, I don't know, and of course they  
would like to eliminate you altogether  
especially when you trap some of them

One thing is sure as long as we have  
an England we will be in trouble,  
and you would be surprised to hear  
how many people feel that way, us "small"  
people that don't count, only to pay the  
taxes and have to take things if we  
like it or not.

RECORDED - 68

65-58805-418

your office are doing a fine job, because  
that is when you are criticized for  
sleeping on some peoples back

and  
mch 2-14-50  
JAC

PERS. FILES

65-58805-418

The idea of a man like Dr. Emil Tuchs, was given the free hand with our atomic secrets - in this country, even if I would know better, and as I said before, as long as we have England we will have wars, some of us would never trust her.

Keep up the good work Mr. Hoover, tho if you do to good a job as you know. Some people will try to destroy your office.

Wishing you more success in all the mess, tho it is like closing the barn door after the horse is gone, is it not?

Sincerely  
Mrs. Marie Hermann

February 14, 1950

MRS. M. HERMANSON

Mrs. Marie Hermanson  
1357 Ocean Avenue  
Santa Monica, California

65-58805-418  
Dear Mrs. Hermanson:

RECORDED - 68

INDEXED - 68

EX-8

I wish to thank you sincerely for the sentiments conveyed in your letter of February 6, 1950.

It is most encouraging to know that you approve of my administration of the FBI and the manner in which we are discharging our responsibilities.

I hope that the work of this Bureau will always be deserving of such expressions of confidence and support.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

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ARA:pg *pg*

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- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAILED 4  
FEB 15 1950  
COMM - FBI

52 MAR 9 1950

*V.R.*

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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Posted 4/9/50

Date: February 23, 1950

To: Legal Attache,  
London, England.  
Attn: Liah Whitson

From: J. Edgar Hoover, Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

~~SECRET~~ - AIR COURIER

Subject: Poccass,  
Espionage - R

~~SECRET~~

Enclosed herewith for display to subject are two copies each of the photographs of the various individuals listed below who are considered as possible suspects for the subject's contact in the United States:

*12/23/86*  
*2012 put off*

- ✓ George Placzek,
- ✓ Irving Roberts,
- ✓ William Malinoff,
- ✓ Peter Gabriel Bergman,
- ✓ Carl Frederick Geiser (2 copies each of two different photographs),
- ✓ Eugene Franklin Coleman,
- ✓ A. S. Ilyin,
- ✓ I. S. Andrianke,
- ✓ Michael Cort,
- ✓ Morris Fainleib,
- ✓ Michael Trachtenberg,
- ✓ V. P. Orvanes,
- ✓ Joseph Greenspan,
- ✓ O. L. Liberson,
- ✓ Eugene Louis Fishery,
- ✓ Aristid Von Gross,
- ✓ Avram Kisselgoff,
- ✓ Lt. Col. Mark W. Fox,
- ✓ Major Thomas J. Evans,
- ✓ Major Robert P. Looney,
- ✓ Major Walter W. Stagg,
- ✓ Col. Kenneth D. Nichols,
- ✓ Captain Gilmore L. Agnor,
- ✓ Oscar John Vago,
- ✓ Joseph Arnold Robbins,
- ✓ Emil Zola Barish (2 copies of one photograph, and 1 copy of another photograph.)

FEB 27 3 50 PM '50  
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FEB 27 1950

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

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FEB 28 1950  
COMM - FBI

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

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CC: Foreign Service Desk  
EJVL:hc

~~SECRET~~

165-58805-420  
MAR 1 1950  
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# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. WHITSON *hw*

~~SECRET~~

DATE: February 23, 1950

FROM : MR. LAMPHERE *RL*

710 SUBJECT: FOOCASE  
ESPIONAGE - R

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- Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
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- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

~~SECRET~~

At 1:15 PM on instant date Inspector Leo Laughlin furnished the substance of the Director's instructions in connection with this case; *u*

[REDACTED] *b1*

[REDACTED] *b1*

### RECOMMENDATION

The foregoing information has been called to the attention of Supervisors Ernest J. Van Loon, R. A. Collier, and J. M. Kelly, and will be strictly observed. *u*

~~SECRET~~

Classified / 3042 *part - HC*  
Declassification: OADR  
12/18/86

RJL:hc *hc*

65-58805

Classified by *2555 WAB/AS*  
Exempt from GDS, Category *1*  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

*R*

*Supervisor Esp. Section  
advised 2/23/50  
was H1*

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*65-58805-421*

MAR 2 1950

12

*5-WAB*

52 MAR 6 1950

~~SECRET~~

Classified by *2355 WAB/AS*  
Exempt from GDS, Category *1*  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: February 5, 1950

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: Dr. KARL FUCHS, was.  
ESPIONAGE - R

- Mr. Tolson ✓
- Mr. Clegg ✓
- Mr. Glavin ✓
- Mr. Ladd ✓
- Mr. Nichols ✓
- Mr. Rosen ✓
- Mr. Tracy ✓
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

*no Encl*

There is attached hereto a brief memorandum concerning Dr. Hans Albrecht Bethe, who is mentioned prominently in connection with the above case since he was Dr. Fuchs' immediate superior at Los Alamos.

KWD:cas  
Attachment

*Fletcher Watson*  
*JAG*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/13/86 BY 3042 *part of*

*There should now be added Bethe's "off the record" comments re Fuchs.*

*rel for 2 of attached*

3 ENCL.

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R35 NOV 16 1960

161  
52 MAR 6 1950

RECORDED - 3  
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*165-58805-12*  
MAR 2 1950  
12

*K. EN*

*R*

February 5, 1950

HANS ALBRECHT BETHE

BACKGROUND

Birth data: Born July 2, 1906, Strasbourg,  
Alsace-Lorraine, Germany

Citizenship: Naturalized U.S. citizen February 10,  
1941, Ithaca, New York

Marital status: Married — wife, Rose Susan ~~Ewald~~ ~~Bethe~~

Education: 1928 - Ph. D degree - physics - University  
of Frankfort, Munich, Germany

Employment: 1928-1929 - assistant, Theoretical Physics,  
Frankfort;  
1930-1932 - private <sup>Teacher</sup> docent, Munich, Germany;  
1932-1933 - lecturer in physics, Tubingen;  
1933-1934 - Manchester, England;  
1934-1935 - research fellow, Bristol, England;  
1935-present - Professor of Physics, Cornell  
University;  
1942-1943 - on leave, Radiation Laboratory,  
MIT, Cambridge, Massachusetts;  
1943-1946 - on leave, division leader,  
Theoretical Physics, University of California,  
at Los Alamos, New Mexico  
1947 - Consultant, Brookhaven National  
Laboratory, and University of California,  
at Los Alamos

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DATE 12/18/86 BY 3042 put-*dk*

HISTORY

Bethe was a refugee from Germany who was brought to the United States from England by Dr. R. C. Gibbs, formerly Chairman of the Department of Physics, Cornell University. His father was reported to be a famous European professor. In 1939 he married the daughter ~~of~~ Ewald, Stuttgart, Germany, who was famous for his work in connection with X-rays. He was reported to have a world-wide reputation as a great scientist in the field of physics.

Dr. Morris E. Bradbury, Director of the Los Alamos Project, stated that Bethe made many major contributions toward developing practical applications of the "fission process" in the manufacture of the atom bomb. He ranked second only to Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer.

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65-58805-422  
ENCLOSURE 1



## BUREAU INVESTIGATION

Bethe was investigated in March, 1947, as an applicant for the position of consultant at the Brookhaven National Laboratory, Long Island, New York. Associates and acquaintances reported that he was of excellent character and reputation, strongly anti-Nazi and anti-Communist. Although he was a fellow staff member of Philip Morrison at the University of Cornell, Physics Department, he reportedly did not associate closely with Morrison. Morrison was also employed at Los Alamos from 1944 to 1946. Morrison, although his membership in the Communist Party has never been proven, admittedly worked closely with the Communist Party and believed in the principal tenets of Communism.

## MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS

Bethe was a member of the Executive Committee of the Association of Scientists of Cornell University, an affiliate of the Federation of American Scientists. The Federation of American Scientists was reported to have a number of members who were also members of the Communist Party.

He was also a member of various other scientific groups which advocated the free exchange of information concerning atomic energy.

## COMMENTS IN PRESS OF BETHE RE FUCHS

February 5, 1950 papers carried comments by the captioned person concerning Fuchs. Dr. Bethe was the superior of Fuchs at Los Alamos. As indicated in the press, Dr. Bethe was well acquainted with Fuchs by virtue of their working together. A copy of a pertinent article is attached.

vsn

Attachment

## ADDENDUM

Information has been received from one of the press correspondents that following the issuance of the public statement on Saturday, February 4, 1950, Dr. Hans Bethe commented off the record that he could understand why Fuchs did what he did, and that he sympathized with Fuchs' attitude because, after all, a scientist is of the world and works for the world.

# Fuchs Attracted No Attention In Working Here, Friends Say

By Miriam Ottenberg

If Dr. Klaus Fuchs passed atomic secrets to Russia, he played the role perfectly but never attracting attention to himself.

That was the idea conveyed last night by some of the American scientists who worked with the accused Briton on the atomic bomb project at Los Alamos, N. M.

They pictured him as a quiet, hard-working young man who never talked politics and never seemed over-curious about this nation's secrets.

At the same time, they expressed alarm that the sensational charges brought against the German-born scientist might close the door on the exchange of scientific information between Britain and the United States.

Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, wartime head of the Los Alamos project, said he would be "very much distressed if this meant the end of co-operation between the two countries. I hope we will not lose whatever virtues there are in collaboration."

**Dr. Bethe Was Fuchs' Boss.**

Similar word came from Dr. Hans Bethe, who was Fuchs' boss at Los Alamos and headed the group of scientists who yesterday made public a warning that one hydrogen bomb could destroy New York.

"We need Britain to help us," said Dr. Bethe last night. "Now we believe they will be shut off from our work. We have to keep our friends."

Dr. Bethe said he was one of the few people Dr. Fuchs associated with at Los Alamos.

"We were very friendly together," he recalled, "but I didn't know anything about his real opinions."

"If he was a spy, he played his role absolutely perfectly."

The physicist recalled that when the Los Alamos scientists talked about the international exchange of scientific information, "Fuchs was not prominent in urging it, nor was he reluctant about it. He was like one of the rest of us. He didn't attract any attention."

## Work Highly Praised.

Fuchs was one of the members of the atomic team of British scientists who worked with the Americans at Los Alamos. He worked under Dr. Bethe in the theoretical physics division.

"He made an extremely great contribution," said Dr. Bethe. "He was one of the most valuable men in my division, one of the best theoretical physicists we had."

Dr. Bethe said Fuchs "knew everything we did." Fuchs did not work on the H-bomb which was then being considered, "but he could read any of the documents, he knew the principles," said the American scientist.

"Everybody liked him," Dr. Bethe emphasized. "Everybody thought of him just as a quiet, industrious young man who would do everything he could to help our project."

Fuchs was and is a bachelor. At Los Alamos, he was neither aggressively social nor a hermit. He would visit at the homes of his

fellow scientists on an average of twice a week.

## Recalled by Scientists' Wives.

Two wives of these scientists recalled him this way:

"A very quiet, rather sweet, reticent little guy," said one.

"A mild, unobtrusive pleasant little man who never talked politics," said the other.

A British scientist here who knew Fuchs casually, described him as a reticent type but not the kind of absorbed scientist given to working 24 hours at a stretch on some problem.

Officials reported Fuchs visited both Mexico and Canada before returning to England in June, 1946, and it has been implied that the charge of his passing information to Russia in 1945 involved his trip to Mexico.

Dr. Bethe remembered Fuchs' trip to Mexico.

"He drove down in his own car with some British friends in the mission," Dr. Bethe recalled. "I was under the impression they stuck closely together all the time, but perhaps not."

As for Fuchs' background, Dr. Bethe said, Fuchs told him he had fled from the Nazis.

"His father was quite prominent in the church," said Dr. Bethe, "so I never suspected him of anything like being Communist. As a man of the church, his father strongly opposed Hitler and went to prison for that in Germany, which is all to his credit. He was of that group of outspoken clergymen opposing Hitler."

## Durham's View Different.

A different impression came from Representative Durham, Democrat of North Carolina and vice chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, who said it was "generally understood" that Fuchs' father was "of the Communist type" and that Fuchs "comes from a long line of Communist thinkers."

The elder Fuchs is a theology professor at the University of Leipzig, in the Soviet occupation zone in Germany.

Unlike other German refugees entering Great Britain, Fuchs was not interned when war came, Dr. Bethe said.

"He came in peacetime (1933). He got his doctor's degree and a job," Dr. Bethe explained. "By the time war came, he was sufficiently well-established that he wasn't interned."

Fuchs was born in Germany

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DATE 12/15/86 BY 3042/pwt-076

65-58805-422

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

FEB 23 1950

TELETYPE

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~~TOP SECRET~~

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

Rec'd 12:35 AM  
2/24/50 N/A ETT

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11/18/86

CONF FOUR STNS

WASHINGTON AND WASH FIELD 49 BOSTON 2 AND PHILADELPHIA 4 FROM NEW YORK

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
ADVISED BY SLIP 23 10-58P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

DATE 6/17/89  
class.  
Jones

FOOCASE, ESP R. ONE SAMUEL PODGOR, A SOLDIER, WORKED UNDER FUCHS AT LOS ALAMOS. ONE NELSON B. GARDEN, ACCORDING TO KNOXVILLE, WAS AMONG TOP SCIENTIFIC PERSONNEL AT S DASH FIFTY PROJECT, OAK RIDGE. AEC, NY, ADVISES AEC, WASHINGTON HDQS., DIV. OF SECURITY, HAS VOLUMINOUS FILES ON PODGOR AND GARDEN, AND POSSIBLY PHOTOS. WFO REQUESTED TO CONTACT AEC, WASHINGTON, REVIEW FILES ON PODGOR, GARDEN, AND OBTAIN PHOTOS IF AVAILABLE.

[REDACTED]

SALISBURY RECORDS REFLECT DR. ERNST BERGMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND, SCIENTIST, POSSIBLY CONNECTED PALESTINE RED CROSS, IS PROBABLY IDENTICAL BROTHMAN CONTACT. NY INDICES SHOW BERGMAN A COUSIN OR BROTHER IN LAW OF OTAVIHELER, MILITARY AND AIR ATTACHE, CZECH EMBASSY, WASHINGTON.

BERGMAN REQUESTED TO CHECK INDICES ON DR. ERNST BERGMAN IN ISRAEL. PHILADELPHIA REQUESTED TO CHECK INDICES ON DR. ERNST BERGMAN IN ISRAEL.

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MAR 2 1950

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PAGE TWO

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BERGMAN. WFO REQUESTED TO CHECK INS ON BERGMAN. SURVEILLANCE PHOTOS OF KISSELGOFF, IRVING ROBBINS AND NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT PHOTO OF EUGENE L. FISHER OBTAINED. FURTHER INVESTIGATION AT FUCHS- NY ADDRESS NEGATIVE. INVESTIGATION CONTINUING.

SCHEIDT

<sup>11</sup>  
44PH AND BS ACK AND DISC PLS, WA HFC

PH NY R 4 PH

BS NY R 2 BS

*cc: Mr. Fletcher*

TWO COPIES WFO

423

~~TOP SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: March 1, 1950

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: FOOCASE *plc*

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

*no*

Special Agent Cimperman telephoned from London at 6:30 this morning and advised that Fuchs had entered a plea of guilty at 10:30 AM in Old Bailey to four charges of communicating information in violation of Section I of the official Secrets Act. One count charged him with communicating information in Birmingham, England in 1943; the second count charged him with communicating information in New York in December of 1943; the third count charged him with communicating information in Boston in 1945 and the fourth count charged him with communicating information in Berkshire, England, in 1947.

Subsequently, Mr. Cimperman advised that Fuchs had received a sentence of fourteen years, which was the maximum sentence possible.

He advised that the Chief Justice opened the hearing by reading the indictment and that the Attorney General made a summation of the case pointing out that the motive was the fact that the prisoner was a Communist and that the Communists will perform any act when following out their ideology. Further, that Fuchs had joined the Communist Party when Hitler had come into power and that he had studied Marxism; had later fled from Germany and come to England where he had completed his education.

Mr. Cimperman stated that they would obtain copies of the charges and the various other papers and forward them to the Bureau.

cc - Mr. Belmont

DML:dad

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/18/86 BY 3042 *put-DAC*

*R*

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65-58805-424

MAR 2 1950

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D. A. WAIN 7 1950

*EVE*

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February 20, 1950

Classified on 12/23/86  
Declassify on OADR

3042 fwt-D7C  
2/21/50  
RWJ

The Honorable Dean G. Acheson  
The Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. Jack Neal

My dear Mr. Secretary:

~~SECRET~~

In connection with the developments of the case involving Dr. Karl Fuchs, who is presently under charges in England, this Bureau has been advised that there is a possibility that a portion of the proceedings against him will be held in camera and that the State Department is being requested by the British Foreign Office to designate an official United States observer to attend the trial.

~~SECRET~~

At the present time a member of my headquarters staff, Special Agent Lish Whitson, is in England and I feel it is most important that he as a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation attend the proceedings and view them from the United States intelligence and security standpoint, thereafter making available to this Bureau, as well as other interested intelligence agencies, pertinent data which is developed at the trial.

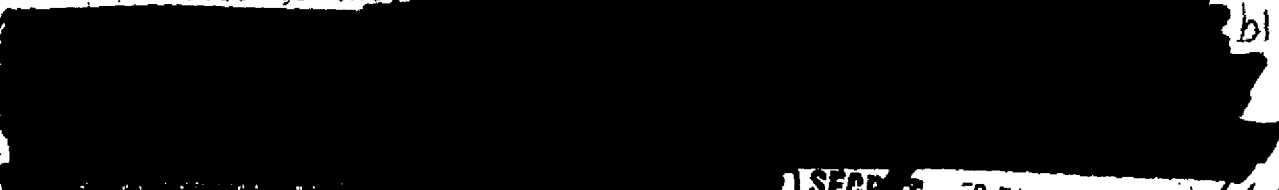
~~SECRET~~

The following is also being submitted for your immediate consideration: Mr. Whitson at the present time does not have a diplomatic passport and diplomatic immunity. It is believed that it would be highly desirable for the State Department to issue Mr. Whitson a diplomatic passport which, in turn, would give him diplomatic immunity in order to serve the best interests of the United States Government.

~~SECRET~~

This Bureau has also been informed that requests have been directed to the

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



LBN:EHW:JPM/dmh,wmj,dw

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65-15880-1425

MAR 2 1950

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Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page, including "Approved by the Director" and "Mr. Acheson".

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b1

It is suggested that the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Upon its receipt, we will, of course, make the appropriate distribution to other United States agencies.

The foregoing will confirm conversations Bureau representatives have had with Mr. Jack Neal of your Department.

Sincerely yours,

~~SECRET~~

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

**TOP SECRET**

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: February 11, 1950

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: <sup>0</sup>EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.  
ESPIONAGE - R

Classified by 3042 [signature]  
Declassify on: OADR  
12/19/86

Tolson	
Ladd	
Clegg	
Glavin	
Nichols	
Rosen	
Tracy	
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Tele. Room	
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Gandy	

PURPOSE: Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs - Summary

The purpose of this memorandum is to bring to your attention the pertinent developments in this investigation since the arrest of the subject.

~~TOP SECRET~~  
AVAILABLE INFORMATION RE UNKNOWN SUBJECT [redacted] TS b1

Our investigation at the present time is primarily concerned with identifying the Soviet espionage contact of Fuchs in the United States. The available information concerning this individual who was identified in the information from [redacted] b1

As of August 29, 1944, it was reported that [redacted] b1

In addition to the contacts with Fuchs, information from [redacted] b1

ENCL.

Classified by 2355 WAB/qa  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3

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INDEXED - 3

65-58805-426

MAR 2 1950

Attachment  
BJL:cal (ew)

12

FIVE



[REDACTED]

b1

TS: 100 (S)

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b1D

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

8 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. § U

~~SECRET~~

9 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. § U

8 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. § U

[REDACTED SECTION]

b7D

§ 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.

426

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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)

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

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.

XXXXXX  
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

- Deleted under exemption(s) b1, b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

\_\_\_\_\_  
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For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
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The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

65-58805-426 p.5

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TOP SECRET

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.

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, [REDACTED]

It was also reported by the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 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.

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

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 Lafazanov, a former fellow student of her husband at Harvard University, was actually the father of her three children, a fact which Lafazanov 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

[REDACTED] b1  
In this connection, it is noted that when interviewed by [REDACTED] b7D

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

~~TOP SECRET~~

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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*Smith*  
(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.

*stop*  
~~TOP SECRET~~  
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 [redacted] 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. *61*

*stop*  
~~TOP SECRET~~  
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



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 [REDACTED] TS [REDACTED] b1

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.

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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 Paley 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

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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~~TOP SECRET~~

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, 30 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 [redacted] TS b1

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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 [redacted] the following investigation is being conducted: S b1

(1) We are actively investigating Abraham Brothman and his associates to locate a person who will coincide with the known facts concerning unknown subject [redacted]. 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. b1

(2) We are attempting to locate an article corresponding to the article listed by [redacted] b1

[redacted] 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 Kellogg Corporation which did some of the production work at Oak Ridge. It is to be noted also that the Kellogg 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 [redacted] 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. b1

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(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~~  
(8) We are contemplating interviewing Israel Halperin [redacted] b1 [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.

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(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.

175 /



# Fuchs 'Confession' on Spying

## Scientist Admitted Seeking Contact With Russians, Prosecutor Declares

By the Associated Press

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Following 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 to the death.

"I tried to concentrate on giv-



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 and easy and happy with other

(See TEXT, Page A-4)

people without fear of blackmail myself because I knew the other compartment would stop in if I reached a danger point.

"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

they were going to the East.

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ENCLOSURE

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- the saddle stitched collar and \$4.95 now.
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- \$4.95
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- Brush Ar Eyes. Were \$3.95.
- \$2.95
- 2 for \$5.00
- broadsheets, stripes and plain
- come with knitted tops. Were
- \$2.95
- Gripper Fastener and boxer
- elastic ribbed undershirt. Were

"The Evening Star"  
February 10, 1950

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR  
FROM : SAC, BOSTON  
SUBJECT : FOCCASE  
ESPIONAGE - R/S u  
BULLS

DATE: February 27, 1950

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AIR MAIL  
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S)

Re: Press Relations

6/12/78 *gh*

Reference is made to Boston letter to Bureau, February 18, 1950, under this caption.

There is enclosed herewith a clipping from the BOSTON GLOBE, February 26, 1950, page 1, which would appear to complete the matter referred to in the referenced letter.

Enc. (1)  
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65-3319

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DATE OF REVIEW 5/11/92

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Exempt from GDS Category 1  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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Declassify on: 12/19/86

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# Three Suicides in Fuchs Family... Kin in Bay State Mental Hospital Tragic Background of Scientist Spy

By DONAL M. SULLIVAN

When the case of the King versus Klaus Fuchs comes to trial on Tuesday in London's Old Bailey Court, the British



judge will have before him not only a brilliant scientist who is a confessed atomic spy for the Russians but a man whose family background includes three suicides and one insane person.

At the time of Dr. Fuchs' confession of transfer of atomic secrets to Russian agents, it was published that one of his sisters had committed suicide after an unsuccessful attempt to flee the Hitler regime.

Now the Globe has information that Fuchs had a grandmother who committed suicide, that his mother committed suicide, and that a sibling is a patient in a psychiatric ward of a hospital in Massachusetts.

(A sibling is a brother or a sister. The Globe is using this term in order to conceal the true identity of the person in question.)

The sibling has the disease that Klaus Fuchs said he imitated in his double-duty personality—the personality which permitted him to love his British scientific workers at the same time that he loved Communism so much he gave the rulers of the Red Army secrets which might permit them to blow Britain, and Boston, off the map.

See SPY

Page 39

## Sentenced as Pro-Communist

Fuchs said he induced in himself, as an aid in his Dr. Jekyll-Mr. Hyde problem of simultaneous roles of Russian agent and loyal British scientist, a "controlled schizophrenia." In his relative's case, after almost a year of hospitalization, the diagnosis is: schizophrenia.

To these unhappy circumstances can be added the fact that Klaus Fuchs; himself, escaped from the Nazis in 1933 and was subsequently sentenced to death for pro-Communist student activities in Germany. And his Quaker father, a religious pacifist, spent nine months in one of Hitler's concentration camps at a time when it was not fashionable in Germany to be a pacifist.

As we sit under the possible future threat of an atomic or hydrogen bomb which Fuchs may have helped the Russians develop, a number of questions are raised:

1. Will Fuchs, as has been indicated in London, plead he is actually insane as a result of his "controlled schizophrenia" getting out of control; and, if he does, what will the British barristers do with the issue?

2. What would the Russian psychiatrists, as opposed to American, be likely to say if Fuchs were a Russian employee who had given secrets to the British or to us?

3. What, if anything, can we do about the fact we are militarily dependent on the brains of great scientists who—in the manner of many human beings who have had an element of mental instability in their makeup—may fall for the false medicine of Communism or for a pacifism which could be most convenient to the Russians?

Does the Federal Bureau of Investigation—which got on the trail of Fuchs while the world-famed British Intelligence Office apparently muffed a case right under its nose—have to station a psychiatrist and a political scientist in every top secret laboratory?

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DATE 12-19-86 BY 3042 pwt-DJC

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...be originally...  
...Frank...  
...Whatever the opinion of British...

**...in Two Compartments**

The legal and psychiatric question of Fuchs' mental state is currently in doubt. It might be argued that neither legally nor psychiatrically insane; but there have been suggestions in Britain that his barristers will attempt to prove that in his efforts to produce a "controlled schizophrenia," he overreached himself and actually crossed the line between sanity and insanity.

Dr. Fuchs, it will be recalled, said in his confession to the British that he kept his mind in two compartments, each carefully separate from the other. The one: the serious, brilliant, sky anti-Nazi scientist bent on aiding his adopted British country in a world-decisive race to stay ahead of the Russian war potential. This was the "Dr. Fuchs" who impressed his colleagues with his security-mindedness, who was given ready access to atomic and hydrogen secrets from 1943 on.

The other compartment was the "Mr. Hyde": the devout and disciplined believer in Communism who had no moral inhibitions against betraying the country which had given him asylum from the Nazis, the country to which he had given his oath of allegiance upon obtaining British citizenship. This was the Fuchs who had no qualms about passing Anglo-American A-bomb secrets to Russian agents.

Schizophrenia, until 1911 known as dementia praecox, is regarded by the medical science of psychiatry as a group of serious and major mental illnesses. Its cause is unknown, although many volumes have been written advancing psychological theories or detailing painstaking physical tests of schizophrenic patients.

Generally, schizophrenia involves a fundamental splitting of the personality. The victim's thinking is directed to the real world and to an unreal world of his own at one and the same time. In advanced stages of the disease, the patient appears to be "out of this world," paying no attention to what goes on about him, often refusing to eat, sometimes staying in one position for hours at a time.

Whatever the opinion of British and American lawyers and psychiatrists on the Fuchs case, there is not much doubt about what the attitude of Russian psychology would be. The Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party took care of that by decree in 1946. Writing about their decree in 1947, a Russian psychologist, A. A. Siminov, said: "Soviet psychology has explicitly fostered the theory that consciousness is the highest, most specifically human level of development of the psyche, and has indicated the dominant role which conscious influences play as compared with unconscious influences."

We may assume that Fuchs would be regarded as a "conscious" villain if he had betrayed a Russian secret and that his legal short shrift would be backed by the full weight of Russian psychological theory.

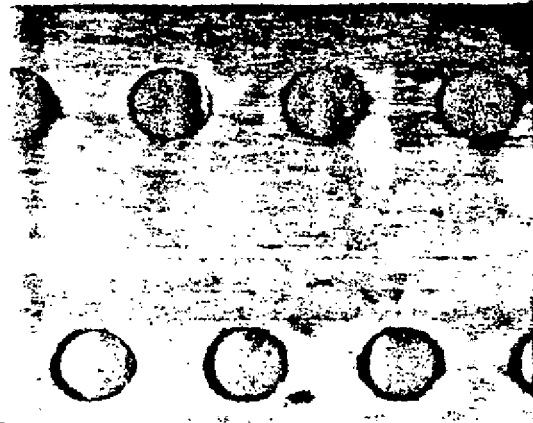
The outstanding military facts of the contemporary world, Fuchs or no Fuchs, is that the Atlantic Powers and the Cominform Powers are both dependent on the work of brilliant men in the sciences.

We may be justified in hoping that Russia and the Cominform Powers will succeed as Hitler did in driving out some of their best brains.

It was a German woman, Lise Meitner, who smuggled to Norway certain of her scientific conclusions which had a great deal to do with our being the first to explode an A-bomb.

But the Fuchs case shows that a man may be brilliant in physics and very dumb in politics and have a family background which includes mental instability in serious degree. He was being hurt by German Fascism at a time when Communism seemed to be the peaceful hope of the world, at a time when a lot of people more respectable than Hitler were saying that people had to choose between Fascism and Communism. Fuchs chose to become a believer in Communism.

While an official statement had it that he had denied ever joining the British Communist party, his confession referred to his "Marxian philosophy," and he admitted an early decision to tell Russian



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NK FILE NO. 65-4036 tes

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEWARK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>2/22/50</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>2/20, 21, 23/50</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>CARLTON G. LENZ</b>
TITLE <b>EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

ADMINISTRATIVE

TONY HILTON ROYLE ~~SKYRME~~ interviewed at Institute for Advanced Studies, Princeton, New Jersey. SKYRME's background and association with FUCHS set forth. SKYRME states FUCHS never created any suspicions and he never saw him make any contacts with other individuals. Itinerary of SKYRME and FUCHS also set forth.

-P-

**REFERENCE:**

Bureau file 65-58805.  
Boston teletype to Newark 2/15/50.  
Newark teletype to Bureau, New York, and Albuquerque, 2/21/50.

**DETAILS:**

Dr. TONY HILTON ROYLE SKYRME was interviewed by SA JOHN R. LYONS and the writer at his office located in the Institute for Advanced Studies, Princeton, New Jersey. SKYRME advised that he was born in Lee, a suburb of London, England, on December 5, 1922. After graduating from Cambridge in 1943 where he majored in mathematics, he was requested in view of his background to take part in the atomic project. As a result, he stated he went to the University of Birmingham in England in July 1943 where he worked on the atomic project with Dr. FUCHS, Professor RUDOLPH PEIERLS, Dr. E. DAVISON, and Dr. HINCH. Dr. PEIERLS was in charge of this group. SKYRME stated that his association with FUCHS was entirely in connection with their work at this time and he had no social contact with him whatsoever.

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MAR 2 1950

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INDEXED - 3

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SKYRME stated that he remained at the University of Birmingham until February 1944 at which time he came to the United States. He stated that FUCHS and PEIERLS had left for this country prior to February 1944. Upon his arrival in this country, SKYRME recalls that he was located in an office in downtown Manhattan and believes that it was 37 Wall Street. Again SKYRME states that his contacts with FUCHS were practically entirely in connection with their work. SKYRME advised that he believes it was in May 1944 that FUCHS, PEIERLS, and he flew from New York to the University of Montreal, Canada where they contacted Professor GEORGE PLACZEK. This trip he stated was just a desire on their part to talk over matters in connection with the project and to see how things were progressing along this line in Montreal. SKYRME states that they also may possibly have talked to Dr. CARSON MACK. The trip was just for one night and they returned to New York the following day. SKYRME stated that during his stay at New York, he resided in the West Seventies by himself.

SKYRME said he went to Los Alamos, New Mexico in about August 1944 and remained there until August 1946. He said that he can not recall exactly when FUCHS and PEIERLS left for Los Alamos but that it was around the same time. SKYRME stated that all during the time that he was located at Los Alamos, he was never in any way especially sociable with Dr. FUCHS. He advised that he did accompany Dr. FUCHS to Santa Fe several times where they had dinner at one of the local hotels and might have gone to a night club with him. However, here again SKYRME pointed out that there was very little time for any social activity and most of his contact with FUCHS was during their working hours.

*Edward*  
SKYRME stated that he did recall that in December 1945, FUCHS, together with Mrs. TELLEK, wife of Professor EDWARD TELLEK of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. RUDOLPH PEIERLS, went to Mexico City in FUCHS' car which he believed was a 1939 Buick. SKYRME said that he believed that they were away for about two weeks. SKYRME also said that he, himself, went to Guaymas, Mexico with Dr. EGON BRETSCHER in December 1945 on purely a vacation trip. SKYRME pointed out that both of these trips were after the atom bomb had been dropped on Hiroshima. He also stated that it would not have been possible for anyone at the Los Alamos Project to have left this country prior to the dropping of the bomb because of security restrictions. SKYRME said that one of the individuals whom FUCHS appeared to be particularly friendly with at Los Alamos was one, EVELYN KLINE, who taught grade school at Los Alamos. SKYRME said that during the weekends, EVELYN KLINE resided with her aunt or her mother at Apartment 1, 634 East Garcia, Santa Fe, New Mexico. SKYRME states that he believes FUCHS took her to several dances and possibly to a night club. He also recalled that FUCHS was friendly with one, Miss JEAN PARKER, who also taught grade school at Los Alamos. He was now aware, however,

of the extent of this friendship. SKYRME advised that FUCHS in his capacity at Los Alamos had contact with practically all of the scientists working at Los Alamos. He also stated that he, FUCHS, was friendly with J. ROBERT XOPFENHEIMER and others who were among the top leaders in the project.

He explained that FUCHS knew the workings of the atom bomb to such an extent that it would have been possible for him to have aided considerably anyone on the outside who desired such information. In addition, SKYRME also stated that there was some discussion relative to the H-Bomb but that any discussion was nominal. SKYRME stated that FUCHS at no time ever created any suspicions and that he never observed him to meet with anyone outside of the scientific group at the project. SKYRME recalled that on December 5, 1946 both he and FUCHS were present at the British Embassy in Washington, D.C. where consideration was being given to their future employment due to the consummation of work at Los Alamos. This was for just one day and they both returned to Los Alamos by train the following day. As a result of this conference, SKYRME accepted a position at Birmingham University, England and FUCHS went to work for the British Government at Harwell.

SKYRME stated that he returned to England in February 1946 and became a research fellow at Birmingham University. He was then no longer in British Government employ. He said that to the best of his knowledge FUCHS returned to England about the same time and took up employment at Harwell. He said that from time to time he would see FUCHS over some mutual physics problem. SKYRME advised that since returning to England, he went up to Harwell on one occasion in order to obtain radio active material for his, SKYRME's, wife to work with. He stated that on this occasion he had an opportunity to visit FUCHS. SKYRME said that in April 1947, Professor and Mrs. FRIEKLIS, their two children, FUCHS, and he went to Saasfee, Switzerland on a skiing holiday for about two weeks and that they rented a Swiss chalet. SKYRME advised that the trip to Switzerland was strictly a vacation jaunt and that there were no unusual contacts made by FUCHS.

SKYRME related that he left for the United States in October 1948 and became a research associate at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts under Professor VICTOR F. ~~W~~ISSKOPF. SKYRME pointed out that this was the first visit he had ever had to Boston, Massachusetts. He also advised that he knew that FUCHS had a sister living in Boston but that he, SKYRME, did not visit her. It was his opinion that FUCHS had visited his sister sometime in February 1946 which would have been just prior to his return to England. SKYRME advised that in October 1949, he came to Princeton, New Jersey and has been attached to the Institute for Advanced Studies as a research fellow since then. He expects to return to England in July 1950. SKYRME stated that since his birth in England, he had not left the country until after his graduation from Cambridge when he came to the United States to work on the atom bomb project. His subsequent vacation

NK 65-4036

to Seasfee, Switzerland was the first time that he had ever visited the continent. He stated further that his only other trip from England has been the current one to the United States. SKYRME pointed out that FUCHS was very definitely anti-Nazi and from several of the conversations that he had with him, decided that he was also a liberal and a so-called left winger. He said that FUCHS never indicated that he was pro-Russian at any time or an advocate of Communism. SKYRME further stated that he desired to point out that a good deal of the time that he was in the company of FUCHS was during a period when Russia was an ally of this country and that any favorable comments concerning Russia and her tactics would not have appeared out of line. SKYRME stated that until this case involving Dr. FUCHS became public, he had no idea that FUCHS had ever passed or even intended passing any confidential information concerning the atom bomb to any unauthorized persons. In addition, SKYRME advised that he had never been approached by FUCHS, himself, to contact any individual in behalf of FUCHS or to conduct any personal messenger work for FUCHS. SKYRME stated that neither FUCHS nor anyone else had ever approached him and requested him to pass information to unauthorized personnel. SKYRME also advised that he had never of his own volition passed any information to any unauthorized personnel. He advised that he was never a member of the Communist Party.

As a matter of interest, SKYRME advised that he recently met an individual named HAMMING who was a former employee at Los Alamos where he was in the theoretical division in charge of calculator machines. According to SKYRME, FUCHS sold his Buick to HAMMING prior to FUCHS' return to England in 1946. SKYRME stated that HAMMING is now a telephone company employee and resides at 6-3A, Ford Village, Morristown, New Jersey.

-PENDING-



NK 65-4036

LEADS

NEWARK DIVISION:

AT MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY

Will contact \_\_\_\_\_ HAMMING, 6-3A, Ford Village and interview him concerning his knowledge of the activities of the Subject.

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

FEB 28 1950

TELETYPE

700

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

2-28-50  
*Belmont*  
*W. Hoover*

WASHINGTON 3 NY 1 AND BOSTON 1 FROM PHILADELPHIA  
 DIRECTOR AND SACS.. U R G E N T  
 FOOCASE, ESP - R. RE NY TEL TO BUREAU AND OTHER INTERESTED  
 OFFICES DATED FEB. TWENTYFIVE LAST. REVIEW OF SI CARDS IN PHILA.  
 REFLECTS SOME LIKELY PROSPECTS BASED UPON DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND  
 OF UNSUB. POSSIBILITIES ARE DR. HERMAN GOLD, WILLIAM MUMARKIN, HAROLD  
 LONDON, BERNARD AUGUST, BENJAMIN TARIN, WILLIAM C. GARRETT AND MILTON  
 D. BRODSKY. FIRST TWO NAMES ARE CONSIDERED MOST LIKELY SUSPECTS.  
 HOWEVER, PHOTOS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF ALL SEVEN WILL BE SENT TO  
 BUREAU, BOSTON AND NY THIS AFTERNOON.

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 DATE 12/21-86 BY 3042 *Pat. McJ...*

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 BS PH R 1 BS

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*Handwritten signature and date: 1942*

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

FEB 28 1950

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

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 47 BOSTON 3 FROM NEW YORK 28 9-14 P

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DATE 12/22/86 BY 3042 *Just-DSC*

FOOCASE. BERNARD OSGOOD KOOPMAN BORN PARIS, FRANCE, NINETEEN HUNDRED, AMERICAN PARENTS. GRADUATED HARVARD NINETEEN TWENTY FOUR, PH.D. NINETEEN TWENTY SIX. AT COLUMBIA AS FACULTY MEMBER SINCE NINETEEN TWENTY EIGHT. WAS ASST. PROF., MATH, UNTIL MAR. NINETEEN FORTY FOUR WHEN HE OBTAINED LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO DO WORK FOR U.S. GOVT., HARVARD U. VOTED SOCIALIST NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE. MARRIED SECOND TIME ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT. RETURNED TO COLUMBIA DEC. NINETEEN FORTY FIVE WHERE HE IS NOW FULL PROF. LIVES FOUR THREE ZERO W. ONE EIGHTEEN ST. NYC. PHOTO OBTAINED FROM COLUMBIA BUT KOOPMAN APPEARS ABOUT THIRTY IN IT. BOSTON REQUESTED TO ENDEAVOR OBTAIN PHOTO FROM HARVARD. PERC

\*NADEL BORN EIGHTEEN NINETY SIX, WIFE ADELE. IN NINETEEN FORTY FOUR DASH FORTY FIVE NADEL HAD DELTON PRODUCTS CORP. AT FOUR EIGHT FIVE FIFTH AVE., NYC, WITH SELF AS PRESIDENT, WIFE VICE PRES., AND CAPT. JOSEPH BUTTON SECY. TREAS. BUILDING MANAGER DESCRIBED NADEL FIVE FEET ELEVEN OR SIX FEET, ONE EIGHT FIVE POUNDS, SLIGHT PROJECTION OF BUCK TEETH GAVE SLIGHT LISP TO HIS TALK, WALKED WITH PROTRUDING

BUTTON BUILDING MANAGER STATES FIRM APPARENTLY SOME TYPE CHEMICAL  
END PAGE ONE COPIES DESTROYED  
R 35 NOV 16 1960

RECORDED 3  
INDEXED 3

65-58805-430

MAR 2 1950  
12

*Handwritten signature: Vagharan*

*Handwritten initials: SW*

*Handwritten mark: no 2*

*Handwritten mark: 0*

PAGE TWO

IMPORT BUSINESS. ADVISED MADEL VERY FRIENDLY WITH MAXIM ~~X~~ WEBER,  
PROMINENT LEFTIST AUTHORS AGENT, WHO HAD OFFICE NEXT TO MADEL. MADEL  
NOW LOCATED ONE FIVE FOUR MASSAU, NYC. NOW LIVES SEVEN NINE SCHENCK  
AVE. BROOKLYN. MADEL AND WIFE MEMBERS IWO IN NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT  
DASH FORTY NINE. SUTTON APPARENTLY IDENTICAL WITH JOSEPH ALFRED ~~X~~ SUTTON  
SUBJECT SM DASH C FILE THIS OFFICE. SUTTON, SYRIAN BORN, REPORTED  
MEMBER OF CP IN NINETEEN FORTY SIX. EFFORTS BEING MADE TO OBTAIN  
SURVEILLANCE PHOTO OF MADEL. SURVEILLANCE OF BROTHMAN NEGATIVE,  
DISCONTINUED TWENTY FIFTH INSTANT. INVESTIGATION CONTINUING.

SCHEIDT

ACK IN O PLS

WA NY R 47 WA

BS NY R 3 BS

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~TOP SECRET~~

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Indianapolis

SUBJECT: *NO* FOOCASE  
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: February 24, 1950

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. A. BROTHMAN 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 [redacted] with aliases. *b1*

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 JACQUES 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  
partially available  
descriptions  
EVR*

Classified by 3042 put-BJC  
Declassify on: OADR  
12/22/86

RECORDED - 3  
INDEXED - 3

*R*  
65-58805-431  
MAR 2 1950  
12

EAK:CF 161  
65-2060  
cc: New York  
52 MAR 6 1950

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

~~TOP SECRET~~

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XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

  1   Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
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\_\_\_\_\_

For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
X FOR THIS PAGE X  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 27, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: FOOCASE  
ESPIONAGE-R

For the attention of the Detroit and Knoxville Offices there is enclosed herewith one photostatic copy of a teletype dated 2/25/50.

Detroit and Knoxville are requested to comply with the request in this teletype.

cc - Detroit (Enc-1) Registered Mail  
- Knoxville (Enc-1)

JRM:IM  
65-15136

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/22/86 BY 3042 *ant-dk*

RECORDED - 3

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

65-58805-433

MAR 2 1950

12

52 MAR 6 1950

R

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

no

*John A. C...*  
*US Mail*

DECODE OF DOUBLE CODE CABLE NUMBER 392 FROM SIS NUMBER 826  
 DATED FEBRUARY 27, 1950 AT LONDON, ENGLAND. RECEIVED VIA  
 THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

FOOCASE. REFERENCE TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH JOHN MOHR  
 FEBRUARY 23. DATA AS ATTACHE EXECUTED BY WHITSON FEBRUARY 23.  
 FOREIGN OFFICE NOTIFIED BY EMBASSY TO ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC  
 PRIVILEGES SAME DATE. DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,  
 BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE, NOTIFIED BY U.S. MINISTER FEBRUARY 24  
 THAT WHITSON IS THE OFFICER DESIGNATED TO OBSERVE SUBJECT-S  
 TRIAL.

WHITSON

RECEIVED: 2-27-50 8:36 AM MET

3042 Int-DJC  
 12/22/86

SW

R

RECORDED - 3

165-58805-434  
 MAR 2 1950  
 PERS FILES  
 cc: Mr. Ladd

COPIES DESTROYED  
 REE MAR 1950

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.

MAR 1950

46



**F.B.I. TELETYPE**

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

no

[REDACTED]

b1  
c

*Handwritten notes:*  
JEE  
OK  
Hester  
Verg  
Blair

FBI INDIANAPOLIS 2-27-50 6:16 PM CST

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS, NEW YORK AND BOSTON

FOOCASE, ESPIONAGE - R. REMYTEL FEBRUARY TWENTY SECOND, LAST. PHOTOGRAPH OF EDWARD N. GOSSELIN OBTAINED TODAY, HAMMOND, INDIANA. COPIES BEING FORWARDED AS DIRECTED, AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY, FROM HAMMOND, INDIANA RESIDENT AGENCY TO CONSERVE TIME.

FOSTER

WA 7:17 PM OK FBI WA NJ  
OK FBI NYC CJJ  
BS OK FBI BS NRJ

RECEIVED: 2-27-50 8:05 PM MW

Classified By 3042 fwt-DJC  
Declassify on: OADR  
12/22/86

RECORDED - 3  
INDEXED - 3

65-58825-435  
MAR 2 1950  
12

[REDACTED]

b1

c

CONFIDENTIAL

# F.B.I. TELETYPE

no Rec'd 235 AM  
2/28/50  
NIA ETT

LRP

Classified by 1042 Jut-Dic  
Declassify on: OADR  
12/22/86

[REDACTED]

b1  
c

*Jm*

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Boardman \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

FBI PITTSBURGH

2-27-50

11-43 PM EST

*Car Belmont*  
*R. H. Hengeman*  
*at home*

DIRECTOR AND SACS BOSTON AND NEW YORK URGENT

FOOCASE, ESPIONAGE - R. RE NEW YORK TELETYPE FEB 26. STEVE NELSON, WAS. ONLY PERSON IN SECURITY INDEX CARDS WHO SOMEWHAT RESEMBLES UNKNOWN SUBJECT. LETTER FOLLOWS.

THORNTON

WA 11-46 PM OK FBI WA DW  
BS OK FBI BS NRJ  
NY OK FBI NYC REOT  
RECEIVED 2-27-50

RECORDED - 3  
INDEXED - 3  
11-57 PM EST TOM MAR 2 1950  
*Fletcher*  
*65-58802-136*

165  
52

[REDACTED]

*5  
EW*

CONFIDENTIAL b1

*9K*

**F.B.I. TELETYPE**

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

**CONFIDENTIAL**

*no*

**FBI NEW HAVEN 2-27-50 8:13 P.M.**

**DIRECTOR AND SAC-S BOSTON AND NEW YORK URGENT**

**FOOCASE. ESPIONAGE - R. RE NEW YORK TELETYPE FEBRUARY 26  
LAST. SUGGEST NEW YORK CONSIDER CARL WINTER AND JOSEPH ROBERTS  
AS POSSIBLE CONTACTS OF FUCHS. NEW YORK HAS COMPLETE INFORMATION  
ON BOTH INDIVIDUALS. BOSTON MIGHT CONSIDER CHARLES LINDSEY CLARK  
AS A POSSIBLE CONTACT OF FUCHS. LETTER FOLLOWS.**

**GLEASON**

**BOSTON ADVISED  
WA 8-15 PM OK FBI WA NJ  
NY OK FBI NYC JFM**

**RECEIVED 2-27-50 8:37 P.M. GW**

Classified By *342 Jut-DJC*  
Declassify on *OADR*  
*4/22/86*

*S*  
*EW*

**RECORDED - 3  
INDEXED - 3**

*R*

**65-58805-437**

**MAR 2 1950**

**12**

*b1*

*196*

**[REDACTED]**

*1 c*

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

*no*

FEB 27 1950

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/22/86 BY 3042 *ant-EGS*

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

WASHINGTON 15 AND NEW YORK 8 FROM BOSTON 27

9-50 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

FOOCASE, ESPIONAGE DASH R. RE NYC TEL TO BUREAU AND BOSTON, FEBRUARY TWENTYFIVE LAST, CONCERNING POSSIBILITY THAT SCHENECTADY SCIENTIST MENTIONED REPORT SA BRENTON S. GORDON, BOSTON, FEBRUARY TWENTYTWO LAST, MIGHT BE GEORGE PLACZEK. NOTED REFERENCED REPORT AT PAGE FIFTEEN REFLECTS THAT PHOTOS OF PLACZEK WERE EXHIBITED PREVIOUSLY TO ROBERT AND KRISTEL HEINEMAN WITHOUT EFFECTING IDENTIFICATION. PHOTOS RE EXHIBITED THIS DATE WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS. KRISTEL HEINEMAN THIS DATE WAS IN COOPERATIVE MOOD. REFER ABOVE CITED REPORT GORDON, PAGE TWENTYFOUR AND TWENTYFIVE. KRISTEL HEINEMAN TODAY STATED THAT UNIDENTIFIED SCHENECTADY SCIENTIST HAD FOLLOWING DESCRIPTIVE NOTES. AGE FIFTY DASH SIXTY YEARS, HEIGHT FIVE TEN INCHES, WIGHT APPROXIMATELY TWO HUNDRED POUNDS, BROAD SHOULDERS, LIGHT COMPLEXION, SMOOTH SHAVEN FACE, DID NOT WEAR GLASSES, POSSIBLY OF GERMAN DESCENT, OCCUPATION SCIENTIST. LATTER PERSON RESIDED AT THE TIME OF VISIT IN A QUOTE KIND OF COTTAGE OR SUMMER HOUSE UNQUOTE, THIRTY MINUTES BUS RIDE FROM RAILROAD TERMINAL IN SCHENECTADY.

END PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 3

INDEXED - 3

*65-58805-438*

MAR 2 1950

12

52 MAR 6 1950

COPIES DESTROYED

R 35 NOV 14 1960

PAGE TWO

SAID HOUSE WAS SET IN STRICTLY RESIDENTIAL AREA, NOT TOO MANY HOUSES AROUND IT AND WAS SURROUNDED BY PINE TREES. MRS. HEINEMANS BROTHER TOLD HER LATTER SCIENTIST HAD WORKED WITH HIM AT LOS ALAMOS. ANOTHER ACQUAINTANCE OF MRS. HEINEMANS BROTHER PRESENT WITH LAST DESCRIBED SCIENTIST IS DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS. AGE ABOUT THIRTYFIVE, HEIGHT FIVE FOOT TEN INCHES, WEIGHT ONE FORTYFIVE POUNDS, BUILD SLIGHT, COMPLEXION FAIR, EYES DARK, HAIR DARK, OCCUPATION SCIENTIST AND PREVIOUSLY ACQUAINTED WITH HER BROTHER, DID NOT WEAR GLASSES, AND SHE HAS NO IDEA OF NATIONAL ORIGIN. SHE DOES NOT KNOW THAT SECOND SCIENTIST HAD WORKED WITH BROTHER ALTHOUGH SHE DOES KNOW THEY WERE PREVIOUSLY ACQUAINTED. SHE COULD NOT ATTACH A NAME TO EITHER OF ABOVE MEN AND SPECIFICALLY STATED THAT NEITHER WAS IDENTICAL XINCHEN REFERENCED REPORT. ROBERT HEINEMAN, IN CONNECTION WITH UNKNOWN SCHENECTADY SCIENTIST, TODAY STATED THAT SOMETIME IN PAST TWO YEARS HIS WIFE NOTICED A PICTURE OF HANS XETHE IN BOSTON PRESS AND COMMENTED TO ROBERT HEINEMAN THAT SHE HAD MET HIM WITH HER BROTHER IN SCHENECTADY. NOTED MRS. HEINEMAN HAS PERSONALLY DENIED KNOWING BETHE AND HAS NOT IDENTIFIED PHOTOS OF HIM EXHIBITED TO HER. REQUEST SCHENECTADY ADVISE OF POSSIBLE IDENTIS WITH ABOVE DESCRIBED MEN AND SUBMIT PHOTOS OF SUSPECTS TO BUREAU, NEW YORK, AND BOSTON, AMSD.

SOU CY

END

ALBANY TO BE ADVISED

BOTH STATIONS HOLD PLEASE

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
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### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

- Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
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For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
X FOR THIS PAGE X  
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*Recd 12:37 AM  
NA 2/24/50  
7:00 PM  
2/24/50*

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

~~TOP SECRET~~

FEB 24 1950

TELETYPE

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

DATE 6/16/89

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

*W. H. ...  
Whitson*

CONF TWO STMS

WASHINGTON 62 AND PHILADELPHIA 2 FROM NEW YORK

24 11-06P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

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 NO IDENTIFICATION OF PHOTO BY HEINEMANS. NO ARTICLE ON THERMOL DIFFUSION PUBLISHED JOURNAL OF CHEMICAL PHYSICS. PHOTOS OF JOSEPH E. HAYER AND MIKHAILOV BEING FORWARDED. REPORT BEING DICTATED. INVESTIGATION CONTINUING.

SCHEIDT

Classified by 3049 aut-etc  
Declassify on OADR  
12/4/86  
RECORDED - 3  
INDEXED - 3

165-58805-440  
MAR 2 1950  
12

ACK AND DISC PLS

WA 336/3 NYC E-62  
PH NY R 2 PH  
2355 WAB/87  
Exempt from GDS, Category 7243  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

52 MAR 6 1950

~~TOP SECRET~~

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: February 10, 1950

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

FROM : MR. V. P. KRAY

SUBJECT: DR. EMIL FUCHS  
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

710

Mr. Jack Neal of the State Department called Mr. Roach this morning and advised that a friend of his (name not mentioned) had stated that the American Friends Society of Philadelphia knows considerably about Dr. Fuchs; further, that Mr. Douglas Steere, associated with the society, also has information concerning Dr. Fuchs' father, Professor Fuchs in eastern Germany.

Mr. Neal stated he desired to pass this information on to the Bureau believing it may be of interest to us if we have not already contacted the American Friends Society and Mr. Douglas Steere.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended this memorandum be referred to the Espionage Section for its information.

ERR:mk

Blind Memo  
Memo Phila., N.Y., Boston  
Memo Ladd 3-9-50  
W.L.W.

RECORDED - 3  
INDEXED - 3

165-58805-441  
MAR 2 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/22/86 BY 3042 Jut-B/c

12

EWB

MAR 16 1950



-Subj: Douglas V. Steen  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: Brown  
 Misc: \_\_\_\_\_ 424:  
 R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date: 2/4/50 Searcher Initial pa

FILE NUMBER                      SERIALS

I	100-136406-3	
SI	61-3415-210	
I	100-11392-81	
SI	40-10776-4	
I	100-16291-23	
I	65-10970-135	SI I 134, 140
	[REDACTED]	b7c
	Douglas Van	
LT	65-10970-140	
	Rue	
I	65-28688-146x2	
IR	80-13-108	
	[REDACTED]	b7c

Subj Douglas B. - Gene

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_

SUPV: Brown

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

4245

R# \_\_\_\_\_

Date: 1/24/55

Searcher

Initial pe

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

I<sup>v</sup> 65-10070-3

[Redacted]

b7C

I<sup>v</sup> Douglas V.

I<sup>v</sup> 40-26314

I<sup>v</sup> 100-7660-3728

I<sup>v</sup> 61-7560-5116X

I<sup>v</sup> 100-3-15-166, encl p 128

I<sup>v</sup> 100-10355-36

I<sup>v</sup> 61-3415-36, p 3

SI  
40, p 10

VIII, 5<sup>SI</sup>  
702X

I<sup>v</sup> 100-11392-52

I<sup>v</sup> 61-7582-1298, p 1

SI  
45, 1519

I<sup>v</sup> 1565

[Redacted]

b7C

I<sup>v</sup> 100-135-37-38, p 39

I<sup>v</sup> 100-136406-2

-Subj: Naugan, Steve  
 -Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: Bradner  
 Misc: \_\_\_\_\_ 4243  
 R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date 7/23/80 Searcher Initial \_\_\_\_\_

**FILE NUMBER SERIALS**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 12/2/86 BY 3042 JWC/DJC

NP	105-8697-4	
NI	64-2700-D-162	
	65-10970-81,	file sent cont cont. volume
I <sup>v</sup>	100-135-9-150,	
I <sup>v</sup>	65-56402-248, 74;	
I <sup>v</sup>	61-7559-1640	
SI	61-10498-203,	
SI	61-7567-217,	
SI	65-569-636,	
NP	100-267292-2,	
	Daunders	
IP	100-135-37-118,	52.
	D.	
	NR	

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI  
 FROM : SAC, Buffalo  
 SUBJECT: KLAUS FUCHS;  
 ATOMIC ENERGY ACT

DATE: February 8, 1950

AIR MAIL  
SPECIAL DELIVERY  
REGISTERED

*no*

*AS Fletch  
 etc  
 BTD  
 J. W. R.*

On February 8, 1950, [redacted] who is presently employed by the [redacted] appeared at the Buffalo Office and furnished to SA GEORGE A. LANKES the enclosed letter which the informant marked "Top Secret."

[redacted] stated that he was formerly in charge of the [redacted] Division of the [redacted]. During the spring of 1948, while in this position, he, together with two associates, [redacted], who are presently associated with the [redacted], made a trip to England for [redacted].

*b7c  
b7D*

He said that KLAUS FUCHS participated in these conferences. He described FUCHS as not having had much to say during the meetings.

[redacted] said that upon returning to the United States his associates and himself prepared a "top secret" report on the conferences. He claims that the contents of the report are known to about twelve persons in the United States and are of a highly technical nature.

The informant explained that he is furnishing the information as a possible investigative lead to uncover conspirators of FUCHS. Any such investigation he felt would have to be developed from the aforementioned report itself.

The informant said that he did not want Mr. HOOVER to reply to his letter and he offered any further assistance desired.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

GAL:MKC  
117-

Enc. (1)

ENCL.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 12/21/86 BY 3042 Jut-BJC

RECEIVED  
 10 US MAR 21  
 DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION  
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RECORDED: 3  
 INDEXED: 3

65-58805-44  
 1950

1950

RECEIVED TELETYPE  
 13 02

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]  
February 7, 1950

b7c  
b7D

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I should like to call to your attention a possible link between the Fuchs case and the recent newspaper announcement that the British have abandoned construction of the Windscale piles. This point may easily have been overlooked because of its technical nature and TS classification.

In late May and early June of 1948, [REDACTED] and I, at the request of the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] for discussions of the British pile program. In the original TS version of our report (which was later expurgated for distribution as a "Secret" document), we stated our belief that the British design had certain potentially serious defects, and that these might easily make the piles inoperable. Chief of these was the lattice design, which was based on an optimistic theoretical treatment and had not been checked by experiment. We urged the British to test this design on an experimental scale; however, they displayed no great enthusiasm to do so. Such an experiment would be fairly difficult, and without special effort it seems unlikely that they would have completed it until late in 1949. By the same time, they should have been far enough along to make a direct test on one of the piles. The announcement that construction had been stopped appeared within the last couple of months, so the timing would not be far off.

b7D

The point is that a few clever theorists might easily have persuaded their colleagues to go ahead and build a very costly plant whose inoperability would not be detected until construction was far advanced. This has the elements of a very subtle kind of sabotage, and is particularly annoying in view of the probability that, indirectly, we must have been paying for a good bit of that project via the Marshall Plan.

Obviously, the issues here are very delicate, and I shall be happy if this long-range guess turns out to be incorrect. It may not be amiss, however, to suggest that a possible safeguard against this kind of sabotage is a very thorough and detailed review of the design of such plants before construction is begun.

Very truly yours,

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

b7c  
b7D

ENCLOSURE

⑧  
442

ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU

RE: KLAUS FUCHS  
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT

**CONFIDENTIAL**

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 put-DJC  
ON 12/27/86

15-58805-412

Date Received 2-2-50

From [REDACTED]  
(Name of contributor)

(Add [REDACTED])

By George A. Linkes  
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ( )  
No (X)

Description: Confidential  
Letter to Director marked  
"TOP SECRET" [REDACTED]

File No. 117-

b7c  
b7D

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI  
FROM : SAC, Atlanta  
SUBJECT: FOOCASE;  
ESPIONAGE-R.

DATE: Feb. 13, 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/22/86 BY 3042 jmt/rtc

*W*

Re telephone call from Inspector H. B. FLETCHER February 11, 1950, and mytel same date.

Mr. CHARLES E. BRANHAM, 3619 Tuxedo Road, N. W., Atlanta, was interviewed by the writer and SA JOSEPH T. SYLVESTER, JR. on February 11, 1950. Mr. BRANHAM stated that he had no information concerning subject FUCHS and had no information concerning the FUCHS case. BRANHAM stated, however, that while he was in the U. S. Army, in the Foreign Liaison Section, G-2, Pentagon Building, Washington, D. C., he was charged with the duty of clearing all British and Commonwealth nationals for visiting Army installations and top secret projects under the control of the Army. He stated that every day G-2, Foreign Liaison Section, would receive anywhere from 50 to 300 requests from the British Ambassador or British officials for admittance to various military and top secret projects under the control of the Army for British or Commonwealth nationals. BRANHAM stated that these requests were received on thin onionskin paper, and contained solely the name and rank of the individual seeking admittance to the project, the name of the project the individual desired to see, and the date of the request. BRANHAM stated that from these files a list of every British and Commonwealth national who was admitted to Army installations or top secret projects under control of the Army could be readily obtained.

BRANHAM stated he did not know the mechanical process of how these were filed, and did not know of what value these files would be to the FBI, but he did want to call to the attention of the Bureau that these files are in existence.

BRANHAM advised that his office had no authority to refuse clearance of individuals requesting permission to visit the various Army installations and top secret projects, and if one of the projects advised

*IPA records checked per Sec 1102  
EVR*

JCB:CM  
100-4298

COPIES DESTROYED  
R 35 NOV 16 1960

RECEIVED 3  
MAR 2 1950  
EVR

65-58805-443

52 MAR 6 1950

AT 100-4298

that "it is not convenient at this time" and this information was furnished to the British officials they would in turn say, "we will take it to the White House," and permission was always granted. BRANHAM stated that he knew of no clearance given to these officials by the Army or the FBI or the Navy, but was under the impression that all the clearance necessary was the mere request by the proper British officials.

BRANHAM advised that Miss ELIZABETH MOULDS or Mrs. RICHTER, who were Civil Service clerical employees in this section, would be able to furnish information concerning the mechanical handling and present location of these files. BRANHAM stated that these files were under the supervision of General BISSELL and under the direct supervision of Colonel O. I. JAMERSON.

BRANHAM advised that he was merely calling this matter to the attention of the FBI in the event the Bureau was not aware of the existence of these files.



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

*JMK*

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

*HBT Wild*  
*Vueston*

FEB 11 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/22/80 BY 3042 *put doc*

TELETYPE

*no*

FBI ATLANTA

2-11-50

5-06 PM

DIRECTOR

URGENT

FOOCASE, ESPR. RE TELEPHONE CALL FROM INSPECTOR FLETCHER THIS DATE. CHARLES E. BRANHAM PERSONALLY INTERVIEWED THIS DATE. WAS FORMERLY FIRST LT. FOREIGN LIAISON SECTION, G TWO, PENTAGON BLDG., WASHINGTON, CHARGED WITH CLEARING OF BRITISH PERSONNEL, CIVILIAN AND MILITARY, IN VISITS TO BE MADE TO VARIOUS ARMY INSTALLATIONS AND TOP SECRET PROJECTS. STATES HIS JOB WAS MERELY TO GRANT CLEARANCE AS MATTER OF COURSE, BASED ON REQUEST OF BRITISH AMBASSADORS OR OTHER RANKING BRITISH OFFICIALS TO CLEAR MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL FOR VISITS THROUGHOUT THE U. S. FURTHER ADDED HAD NO AUTHORITY TO REFUSE PERMISSION OR MAKE INQUIRY AS TO ADVISABILITY OF GRANTING PERMITS. BRANHAM HAS NO INFORMATION RELATIVES TO INSTANT MATTER. SUGGESTS ONLY THAT FILES OF G TWO IN WASHINGTON, IN SECTION IN WHICH HE SERVED WOULD HAVE LISTINGS OF ALL BRITISH - COMMONWEALTH REPRESENTATIVES WHO VISITED U. S., FOR WHOM PERMITS WERE GRANTED TO VISIT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS. BRANHAM STATED THE ONLY THING THAT WOULD BE CONTAINED IN THE FILES WOULD BE A LIST OF NAMES SHOWING THE INDIVIDUAL-S NAME AND RANK, WITH LIST OF PLACE THEY DESIRED TO SEE. DOES NOT KNOW WHETHER FILED ALPHABETICALLY, OR BY TYPE OF PROJECT INVOLVED. BRANHAM HAD NO OTHER INFORMATION. LETTER FOLLOWS.

52 MAR 6 1950

BILLS

RECORDED - 3  
INDEXED - 3

65-58805-444

5-10 PM OK FBI WASH DC GAR

MAR 2 1950  
*cc 1012. Fletcher*

SAC, New York

February 24, 1950

Director, FBI

FOCCASE  
ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED - 33 *65-58805-445*

EX - 8 Reference is made to Bureau letter dated February 17, 1950, enclosing a photostatic copy of a set of documents from the United States Embassy, London, England.

The files of the American Embassy, London, also contain a request from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the United States Ambassador dated October 13, 1947, for a visa for Mr. K. E. J. Fuchs who was to proceed to the United States of America on official duty on behalf of the Ministry of Supply.

There is also a Form No. 257-C showing that a (1) visa, non-immigrant No. 6213, was issued October 15, 1947 at London to Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, who was born December 29, 1911 at Rusealheim a. N., Germany, described as: hair, dark brown; eyes, brown; height, 5'9"; dates in the United States before, December 1943 - November 1945. He was traveling on British passport No. 30863, signature and photograph of the alien were waived.

The foregoing is furnished for your information.

cc: Boston  
Washington field

EJVB:EMH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/22/80 BY 3042 *ant-Bjc*

RECEIVED READING ROOM  
FBI  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
FEB 24 4 22 PM '50

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
RECEIVED  
FEB 25 1950

MAILED 17  
FEB 27 1950  
COMM - FBI

*1/2*  
MAR 6 1950

*1/2*  
*AVC*



United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

American Embassy  
1, Grosvenor Square  
London, W. 1  
February 9, 1950

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

CONFIDENTIAL - AIR COURIER POUCH

*Declassified 10/29/76 WAB/jk*

*WAB/jk*  
*84-1*  
*84-2*

Director, FBI  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: EMIL FUCHS  
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/22/86 BY 3042

Mr. John A. Cimperman, Legal Attache, has obtained from the "dead" files of the Visa Section, American Embassy, London, the visa application folder in the name of Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, relative to the visa application filed in November 1943.

On November 18, 1943, the British Foreign Ministry requested a visa for the passport of K. E. J. Fuchs, who was proceeding to the United States of America on official duty on behalf of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. On November 22, 1943, a passport visa was granted under section 3 (1). This visa, No. 929, was cleared through the Department of State by telegram No. 7355, dated November 20, 1943. Signature and photograph of the visa applicant were waived. The Embassy file reflects that Fuchs held Imperial Certificate No. AZ17093, showing that he was a subject of Great Britain, naturalized in London, July 30, 1942. His passport, No. 30863, was issued on November 18, 1943, by the British Foreign Office, and was valid for five years. Fuchs' date and place of birth were shown as December 29, 1911, at Russelheim (no country shown). On November 26, 1943, a Report of Issuance of Non-Immigrant Visa to a Government Official was prepared in the Consular Section of the American Embassy in London, containing the foregoing data.

ENCL.

The file also contains a letter received at the American Consulate General, London, dated November 16, 1943, from the Secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, advising that the following persons, not British by birth, were proceeding to the

*Photostatic copies of attachments  
sent to My. Boston & WSO  
2-17-50*

RECORDED - 33  
INDEXED - 33

165-58805-44  
MAR 1 1950  
445

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F B I NOV 16 1960

*Journal*

*2-17-50  
W.S.O.  
W.S.O.*

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
~~\_\_\_\_\_~~

Director, FBI

Re: Emil Fuchs

United States of America on a scientific mission on behalf of His Majesty's Government:

Dr. K. Fuchs	Naturalized British, German Origin
Dr. H. Kuhn ✓	Naturalized British, German Origin
Dr. N. Kurti	Naturalized British, Hungarian Origin
Dr. O. R. Frisch	Naturalized British, German Origin
Dr. J. Rotblat	Polish
Dr. E. Bretscher	Swiss
Mr. B. Davison	British, but born in Russia

The letter concludes: "The cases of Drs. Fuchs, Kuhn, Kurti and Frisch are very urgent, and I should be glad if you would secure a clearance from the State Department as soon as possible. Drs. Rotblat and Bretscher and Mr. Davison will probably not go for some time yet."

Since the file is a "dead" file and, according to the record has been destroyed, the aforementioned documents are forwarded herewith.

There is also in the "live" Consular files a request from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the United States Ambassador, dated October 13, 1947, for a visa for Mr. K. E. J. Fuchs who is proceeding to the United States of America on official duty on behalf of the Ministry of Supply.

There is also a Form No. 257C, showing that a 3 (1) visa, non-immigrant No. 6213, was issued October 15, 1947, at London, to Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, who was born December 29, 1911, at Russelheim a. M. Germany, described as: hair, dark brown; eyes, brown; height, 5' 9"; dates in the United States before—December 1943 - November 1945. He was travelling on British Passport No. 30863. Signature and photograph of the alien were waived.

The foregoing is furnished for the completion of the bureau's files.

Very truly yours,

*Lish Whitson*

Lish Whitson  
Special Agent

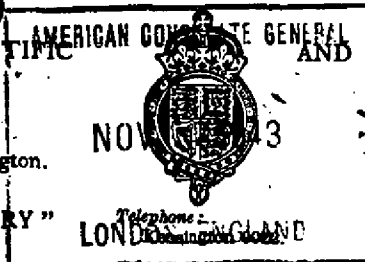
Enclosure  
LW:LL  
65-721

*16/11/43*

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Telephone: Molesey 1380.  
Telegrams: Resciendus, Teddington.

Any reply to this letter should be addressed to "THE SECRETARY" and the following number quoted.



TEDDINGTON, MIDDLESEX.

PARK HOUSE,  
24 RUTLAND GATE,  
LONDON, S.W.7.

Telephone: Molesey 1380.  
Telegrams: Resciendus, Southkens, London.

16th November, 1943.

Dear Sir,

With reference to my semi-official letter of 12th November, I have to say that the following persons, who are not British by birth, are proceeding to the United States of America on a scientific mission on behalf of this Department of H.M. Government. The relevant papers have been, or will be, lodged with the Passport and Permit Office of H.M. Foreign Office, who it is understood will forward to you the usual supporting letters. All these gentlemen will travel with the status of British Government Officials.

Dr. K. Fuchs ✓	Naturalized British, German Origin.
Dr. H. Kuhn ✓	" " " "
Dr. N. Kurti ✓	" " Hungarian "
Dr. O.R. Frisch ✓	" " German "
— Dr. J. Rotblat	Polish
— Dr. E. Bretscher	Swiss
— Mr. B. Davison	British, but born in Russia.

The cases of Drs. Fuchs, Kuhn, Kurti and Frisch are very urgent, and I should be glad if you would secure a clearance from the State Department as soon as possible. Drs. Rotblat and Bretscher and Mr. Davison will probably not go for some time yet.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/22/86 BY 3042 *Pat De*  
*per release*

Yours faithfully,

*A. K. Longman*

The Consul General,  
U. S. Embassy,  
1 Grosvenor Square,  
London, W. 1.

65-58805-445

ENCLOSURE

Gen/P

THE Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his  
compliments to the United States Ambassador

and has the honour to request that the enclosed passport  
may be visé for Mr. K.E.J. Fuchs, who is proceeding to the  
United States of America on official duty on behalf of the  
Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/2/86 BY 3042 PWT/ore  
per release

FOREIGN OFFICE  
54 13 NOV 1943 54  
Foreign Office

18th November, 1943.

65-58805-445

ENCLOSURE

5907 23705

American Foreign Service

No. \_\_\_\_\_

At London, England

Date November 22, 1943

APPLICATION FOR NONIMMIGRANT VISA

I, the undersigned APPLICANT FOR A NONIMMIGRANT VISA, declare that my full and true name is Mr. Klaus Emil Julius FUCHS

That I was born December 29, 1911 at Russelheim

That I desire to go to the United States accompanied by the following persons included in my travel document:  
Imperial Certificate No. AZ17093

That I am a citizen of GREAT BRITAIN and am the bearer of passport No. 30863 issued on November 18, 1943 by British Foreign Office at London, England, valid until November 18, 1948

That I am married, and the name of my wife is \_\_\_\_\_

That she resides at \_\_\_\_\_

That I have a residence abroad which I do not intend to abandon. My residence is at \_\_\_\_\_

That I arrived in \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ for the purpose of \_\_\_\_\_

That my occupation for the last 2 years was \_\_\_\_\_ and at present is Government official. That my purpose in going to the United States is on official duty on behalf of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research

That I intend to remain there for \_\_\_\_\_ months; and that my address in the United States will be \_\_\_\_\_

My references are \_\_\_\_\_

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, London, E.C. 4

That I do not intend to immigrate into the United States and that I consider myself to be a nonimmigrant under the provisions of the Immigration Act of 1924 on the following grounds: GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL

I offer for inspection the following documents in support of my claim: Passport  
Letter from the Foreign Office, London, dated November 18, 1943.

That I have never applied for or been refused a visa, either formally or informally, at any American consulate or diplomatic mission; that I have never been refused admission into the United States; and that I have never been deported or repatriated from the United States.

(Applicant should here explain circumstances if he has applied for or been refused a visa, denied admission into the United States)

I am aware that my entry into the United States is subject to the immigration laws of the United States, including the act of February 5, 1917, section 3 of which provides for the exclusion of aliens of various classes, and the act of October 16, 1918, which, as amended by the act of June 5, 1920, provides for the exclusion of anarchists, and other persons who hold to or support doctrines or movements of a politically subversive character, inimical to the United States, directly or through membership in, or affiliation with, organizations of a subversive character.

I realize that if I am found to be one of a class inadmissible into the United States under any of the provisions of the immigration laws of the United States, or if my classification as a nonimmigrant alien is not approved upon arrival in the United States, I may be detained, or excluded and deported, by the immigration authorities, and I am prepared to assume the risks of such detention, or exclusion and deportation.

I understand that section 15 of the Immigration Act of 1924 provides that: "The admission to the United States of an alien excepted from the class of immigrants \* \* \* shall be for such time as may be by regulations prescribed, and under such conditions as may be by regulations prescribed (including, when deemed necessary for the classes mentioned in clause (2), (3), (4), or (6) of section 3 \* \* \* the giving of bond with sufficient surety, in such sum and containing such conditions as may be by regulations prescribed) to insure that, at the expiration of such time or upon failure to maintain the status under which admitted, he will depart from the United States."

I am aware that section 2 of the Deportation Act of March 4, 1920, as amended, provides that: "Any alien who hereafter enters the United States at any time or place other than as designated by immigration officials or eludes examination or inspection by immigration officials, or obtains entry to the United States by a willfully false or misleading representation or the willful concealment of a material fact, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

I realize that section 22 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924 provides that: "Whoever knowingly makes under oath any false statement in any application, affidavit, or other document required by the immigration laws or regulations prescribed thereunder, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both."

I solemnly swear that the foregoing statements are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GRATIS



Subscribed and sworn to before me this

[SEAL] 7109

Fee No. 7110

Passport visa No. 929

WAIVED  
(Signature of applicant, with at least one Christian name)

day of November, 1943

*John J. Claffey*  
John J. Claffey  
Visa Consul of the United States of America.

CONSUL'S FINDINGS ON STATUS. (Include statements regarding evidence presented that alien has a fixed domicile and that he has a right to be readmitted into the country in which he is applying or into some other country.)

Passport visa granted November 22, 1943, as nonimmigrant under section 3 ( ) of the Immigration Act of 1924.

Cleared through Department of State, telegram No. 7355, November 20, 1943.

Passport visa refused

19. Reasons

UNAPPROVED

PHOTOGRAPH  
(When required by regulations)

*See below for return 9/22/43*  
*John J. Claffey*



AMERICAN EMBASSY  
CONSULAR SECTION  
LONDON, ENGLAND

811.11

Date: November 20, 1945

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/22/86 BY 3042  
per release  
REPORT OF ISSUANCE OF NON-IMMIGRANT  
VISA TO A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL

In compliance with Note 27 to Visa Supplement A of the Foreign Service Regulations, there are quoted below particulars of the following named Government Official to whom this Office issued a non-immigrant visa on November 20, 1945 under Section 3 (b) of the Immigration Act of 1924.

(Department's cabled instruction No. 7335, dated November 20, 1945)

(1) Full name of the bearer of the passport:

**Klaus Emil Julius FUCHS,**  
German race

(2) Names of persons other than the bearer included in the visa, and their relationship to the bearer:

(3) Issuing authority and number and date of passport:

**British Foreign Office, London, No. 50865, dated November 18, 1945**

(4) Kind of passport—diplomatic, special, or ordinary:

**Ordinary**

(5) Country and date of birth of the bearer of the passport:

**Germany, December 29, 1911. (Naturalized British; Imper Certificate No. A217095, dated London, July 30, 1942)**

(6) Official rank and position of the bearer of the passport:

**Government Official**

(7) Nature of duties which the alien will perform, if not clearly indicated by the answer to heading (6):

**Official duty on behalf of the Department and Scientific Research.**

(8) Name of vessel or means of transportation by which the alien is proceeding to the United States, if information is readily available:

readily available: ... entry into the United States

6515-45

ENC

No. 7355 of November 20, 1943 authorizes:

1. 3 (1) visas for:

H. Kurtis

H. Euba

O. R. Frisch

K. Fuchs

Mrs. Peierls.

2). Ordinary 3 (2) visas to be issued to those who are not bearers of British passports.

H. K. B. Bohr and A.M. Bohr, to call later, should be granted 3 (2) visas. They are believed to be travelling on Danish passports.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/22/86 BY 3042 *per release*

65-58805-445

END

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

Classified by *[handwritten]*  
Declassify on: OADR  
Date: *12/1/69*

United States Government  
CLASS. & EXT. BY *515/11/60*  
REASON: FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW: *5/15/97*  
AUTHORITY: E.O. 12958

TO: Director, FBI  
FROM: SAC, Boston  
SUBJECT: *FOCUS  
ESPIONAGE - R*

Classified by *2909*  
Exempt from GDS, Category *1*  
Date of Declassification Indefinite *12/78*

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. H. A. FLETCHER of the Bureau, with MR. FRED RAINGARTNER, and Mr. LEO LAUGHLIN.

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

Particular attention should be given to those whose first name was *ROBERT*, or whose last name begins with *ROB.*

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 *[redacted]* having employees whose surnames begin with the letters *ROB.*

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

850/arm  
[65-3319] *[handwritten notes]*

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

*1 copy of enclosed report sent to Chicago 3/14/50*

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP (SEE 65-58805-446)

RECORDED

MAR 1 1950

3 MAY 5 1950

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R 55 NOV 16 1960

*Classified by [handwritten]*  
*Declassify on: OADR*  
*7884*  
*Classified in accordance with original*  
*Results checked*  
*Review of [handwritten]*  
*ROB*  
*lead set out*  
*transport*

*UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-346238-65-27710*

~~TOP SECRET~~

65-3319

Director, FBI

2-25-50

~~TOP SECRET~~

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.

One per  
Lab Rpt  
#D-112995  
3/7/50  
EM

The last cited report furnished the Bureau, as enclosures, specimens of FUCHS' handwriting and printing, with EIL 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.

~~TOP SECRET~~ b2

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 [redacted] there does not, however, appear to be any substantial inconsistency between his description of his contact and the HEINEMAN's description of [redacted] mentioned in the enclosed report. Boston will, therefore, until advised to the contrary by the Bureau, continue to attempt to identify [redacted] on the possibility that [redacted] and [redacted] are identical.

(S) b1  
[redacted]

~~TOP SECRET~~ TS

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~~ b2

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 S. HEINEMAN, ET AL ESPIONAGE - R." "KLAUS FUCHS, ESPIONAGE - R." and "Unknown Subject, Alias [redacted] Espionage - R." all three cases are being posted pending in this division.

~~TOP SECRET~~ b1

~~TOP SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

~~TOP SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

84-2  
2-3  
9-3  
7/14

Origin NEW YORK CITY File [65-3319]  
Report made at BOSTON, MASS. Date 2-22-50 Period 2/9-20/50 Report made by BRENTON S. GORDON

Title TOP SECRET Character [ESPIONAGE - R]  
UNKNOWN SUBJECT, with alias  
[REDACTED] TS [REDACTED] BI  
S BI  
TOP SECRET CLASS. & EXT. IN SP601A/odh  
REASON FOR 1-2  
DATE OF REVIEW 1/15/90  
094343

Synopsis: ADMINISTRATIVE

PROPRIATE AGENCIES  
FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF  
3/24/50

MARTIN DEUTSCH eliminated as suspect. DEUTSCH on interview advises of his knowledge FUCHS' associates and FUCHS' character. Investigation at Boston concentrated on identifying chemist, who was self alleged co-worker of FUCHS and who contacted the HEINEMANS three times in 1945. The chemist did see FUCHS approximately February 14-15, 1945. The HEINEMANS' description of the chemist and FUCHS' description of his contact are not at variance. Chemist may be identical with unknown subject. FUCHS apparently is not fully disclosing association with ISRAEL HALPERIN, who may also know the unidentified chemist. ROBERT HEINEMAN is quite certain that the chemist's last name begins with the letters "ROB"; less certain, but has memory that his first name is JOSEPH or JOSEF. Investigation thus far has failed to identify the Schenectady scientist who FUCHS contacted in the summer of 1947, according to the HEINEMANS. Information of potential interest concerning thermal diffusion and scientist engaged on work who has contacts with associates of HALPERIN and HEINEMAN set forth herein.

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REFERENCE:

Bureau File 100-346228  
Report of Special Agent John R. Murphy, New York City, dated December 16, 1949.  
(Class removed not classified in accordance with original.)

App. & For P. C. [Signature] SAC

ENCLOSURE

- 7 Bureau (2 65-68605)
- 3 New York City
- 3 Washington Field
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- 3 Newark
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- 3 Boston (1 65-3504, 1 65-3320)

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NS [68-3319] *by u*

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Pages</u>
INTRODUCTION	3-4
MARTIN DEUTSCH	5-11
Surveillance of MARTIN DEUTSCH	7-8
DEUTSCH's Statements Concerning his Association with FUCHS; FUCHS' Other Associates, and Notes on FUCHS' Character	8-11
ROBERT MARSHAK	11
JORDON CARSON MARK	11
RUDOLPH and EUGENIA FEIERLS	11
<del>TOP SECRET</del> [REDACTED SECTION]	12-19
[REDACTED SECTION]	12-13
[REDACTED SECTION]	13
[REDACTED SECTION]	14-15
[REDACTED SECTION]	15-16
[REDACTED SECTION]	16-17
[REDACTED SECTION]	17-19
<del>TOP SECRET</del> ASSOCIATION OF KLAUS FUCHS AND ISRAEL HALPERIN	20-22
THERMAL DIFFUSION	23
UNKNOWN SCHENECTADY SCIENTIST	24-25

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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.

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 FINCHEM. (S) U

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INTRODUCTION

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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 alias, 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.

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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 HEINEMAN 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, 1945. Records at Los Alamos reflect that FUCHS departed from Los Alamos on February 11, 1945 for the purpose of visiting his sister in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and that he returned on February 25, 1945. 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 6, 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, 1945. 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. (S) 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. 4929593 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 88 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.

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Boston 74, of known reliability, advised that Dr. FELIX and Mrs. HELENE DEUTSCH accepted an invitation to attend a reception given in honor of Dr. E. K. BARSKY, National Chairman of the Joint Anti Fascist Refugee Committee on July 16, 1942. The reception was given at the home of HENRY W. L. QUANA. The same Informant advised that at this reception, the DEUTSCHS acted as "helpers" in the fund-raising efforts which followed the reception festivities. U

ROBERT HEINEMAN has advised DEUTSCH was a friend of FUCHS; that in February, 1945, HEINEMAN believed he drove FUCHS to the home of DEUTSCH on Buckingham Street in Cambridge, Massachusetts, so that the two might meet. HEINEMAN claimed never to have met DEUTSCH personally. HEINEMAN noted that the association of his own family with the DEUTSCHS is predicated upon the close association between KLAUS FUCHS and DEUTSCH rather than upon any direct associations between the HEINEMANS and DEUTSCH.

HEINEMAN further stated that in the summer of 1944, he rented a cottage at Dennisport, Massachusetts, through the mother-in-law of TED VELTFORT. HEINEMAN states that VELTFORT is in some manner related to the DEUTSCHS. In that summer of 1944, HEINEMAN remained in Cambridge in summer school while his wife and family went to Dennisport. HEINEMAN has a dim recollection that KRISTEL HEINEMAN upon her return from Dennisport made some comment to the effect that the DEUTSCHS had visited them at Dennisport. HEINEMAN further stated that sometime in the summer, most likely the summer of 1946, Mrs. DEUTSCH, while pregnant, resided for a short time with the HEINEMANS at 94 Lakeview Avenue. This boarding arrangement, of a short and temporary nature, was made by KRISTEL HEINEMAN out of appreciation of her brother's friendship with the DEUTSCHS, and the details concerning it were not clear to HEINEMAN.

With reference to VELTFORT mentioned above, it is noted that he was an associate of ROBERT HEINEMAN in the Young Communist League at Swarthmore during 1935 to 1938; that he, during the same period, fought as a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain.

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ERISTEL 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 1946. 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.

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Surveillance of Martin Deutsch

In view of the foregoing, and the possibility that DEUTSCH might be identical with [redacted] 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.

[redacted]

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 JOLIOT 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."