

Bureau's investigation of the Federation of American Scientists, which is a nation-wide group that has been active in acquainting the public with particulars of the Atomic Energy Program. At one time the National Office of the organization was subjected to Communist infiltration as were some affiliate groups. However, no Communist control or infiltration has been present for the past several years and membership in the organization is not considered to be derogatory. (100-344452-170, p.11).

The Bureau files also reflect that Dr. Pollock was a reference for John Paul Blewett, who was investigated beginning in February, 1947, as an Atomic Energy Act Applicant. John Paul Blewett was allegedly leftist in his views and a believer in the Soviet Government. The allegations to this effect were not proved as a result of the investigation. It was also alleged that Blewett had been a roommate of Israel Halperin in 1928, when both attended the University of Toronto. Blewett was interviewed on March 3, 1947, and advised that he had shared living quarters with Halperin at the University of Toronto during a five-year under-graduate and post-graduate period, and that both enrolled in Princeton University in 1933. They had roomed together their first year at Princeton. Blewett denied a close association with Halperin but admitted exchanging Christmas cards, and after Halperin's arrest in Canada on espionage charges, Blewett admitted that he had telephonically communicated with Halperin several times and exchanged correspondence. He also advised that he had donated to Halperin's defense fund. Blewett at the conclusion of the Bureau's investigation was cleared by the Atomic Energy Commission for employment at the Brookhaven National Laboratory, Long Island, New York, upon the recommendation of an Atomic Energy Commission Hearing Board. The head of the Laboratory, however, put Blewett to work on a mathematical problem involving the cyclotron and electrical circuits which would not have given access to restricted data. The Bureau file reflects that this clearance was made in October, 1947. (116-338-48).

Concerning Dr. Pollock, the Bureau files reflect that on the date of May 21, 1949, Alfred K. Stern contacted Dr. Herbert Pollock, Regent 7-5408. It was indicated that Dr. Pollock of that number was listed at 45 E. 66th Street, Manhattan. There is no indication that this person is identical with the Dr. Pollock of Schenectady, New York, and further, there is no information to indicate the significance of this call by Alfred K. Stern. (100-57453-348, p.40).

Recommendations:

It is recommended that Dr. Pollock, in view of his contact with Klaus Fuchs in November, 1947, be interviewed by the Albany Office for any information in his possession regarding Dr. Fuchs. There is attached for your approval a letter to the Albany Office directing that this interview be conducted immediately.

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Keller

4701

Subj: Herbert Chemmide Galluch

- Exact Spelling
- All References
- Subversive Ref.
- Main File
- Restricted to Locality of _____

Searchers
Initial acc
Date 3/21/50

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

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DATE 10/31/76 BY SP4APK/af

~~116-72~~

~~62-60527-137~~

~~96-0-1156~~

~~Herbert C.~~

~~100-344152-170~~

~~Herbert~~

~~[REDACTED] b7c b2~~

~~65-39420-9~~

~~100-259468-1~~

~~100-57453-318 p 40;~~

~~Just~~

~~116-338-11 p 6, 10, 11, 12;~~

~~N.C.~~

~~100-287615-33~~

~~116-338-11 p 6, 10, 11, 12;~~

~~100-344795-8~~

Initialed

SAC, Albany

February 28, 1950

Director, FBI

3610

744
RECORDED - 128

FOOCASE.

65-58825-525

It will be noted that Klaus Fuchs, according to the records of the Inspector of United States Naval Material, General Electric Company, Westinghouse, New York, contacted Dr. Herbert C. Pollock of the General Electric Research Laboratory on November 17, 1947, to discuss cyclotrons, synchrotrons, and betatrons. Dr. Pollock was investigated as an Atomic Energy Act applicant beginning in March, 1948, and in view of the non-declaratory information developed as a result of that investigation, the case was closed on May 8, 1948.

You will note that in the investigation conducted by the Albany Office under the caption John Paul Blewett; Myrtle Mildred Blewett, aka, Atomic Energy Act Applicant, it was indicated that Dr. Herbert C. Pollock was a reference for John Paul Blewett. The only information in the Bureau's file which is not available to the Albany Office reflects that in the investigation of Alfred K. Stern and Martha Dodd Stern, Espionage - R, under the date of May 21, 1949, Alfred K. Stern contacted Dr. Herbert Pollock at telephone number Regent 7-5408. It was indicated that that individual could be reached at 45 E. 66th Street, Manhattan. There is no information in the Bureau's files to indicate the significance of the contact with Stern and it is not indicated that this person is identical with the subject of the present inquiry.

In view of Dr. Pollock's contact with Klaus Fuchs in November, 1947, it is requested that he be interviewed for all information in his possession regarding Dr. Fuchs. The details of this interview should be furnished Airmail Social Delivery to the Bureau, Boston, and New York.

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DATE 12/31/86 BY SP4 RWT/JS

- Boston
New York

RAC:joof

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MAILED 3
MAR 1 - 1950
COMM - FBI

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F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HEADQUARTERS FILE

SUBJECT KLAUS FUCHS

FILE NO. 65-58805

VOLUME NO. 10

SERIALS

526 - 575

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File No: 65-58805
Section 10

Re: Klaus Fuchs
Moezopol v. Moeze

Date: 10/80
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
526	3/2/50	London Cable to HQ	1	0	b1
527	3/4/50	WFO Let to HQ w/ encl	2/2	2/2	
528	2/20/50	Keay Memo to Fletcher	1	1	b1
529	2/12/50	London Cable to HQ	2	0	b1
530	3/6/50	WFO Let to HQ	1	1	
531	2/13/50	AEC Let to HQ	-	-	DISPOSITION HANDLED BY ERDA (U)
532	2/9/50	AEC Let to HQ	1	1	
532	2/11/50	HQ Let to AEC	1	1	
533	2/21/50	Nichols Memo to Tolson	1	1	
534	2/21/50	Nichols Memo to Tolson	1	1	
535	3/6/50	Henrich Memo to Belmont	1	1	b1
536	2/28/50	State Dept. Telegram to Sec. of St.	1	0	^{1 pg} Ref to State

15 REV 11 REL 3 DEN 1 REF 0 PRESUMED 1 PREPROC
FBI/DOJ

File No: 65-58805
Section 10

Re: KLAUS Fuchs
Margaret V. Mason

Date: 10/80
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
537	2/8/50	AL TT to Director	1	1	b1
538	2/7/50	HQ Let to WFO	1	1	b1
539	3/7/50	HQ Let to BS w/enc.	1/3	1/3	
540	3/7/50	HQ Let to NY w/enc	1/12	1/12	
541	2/17/50	London Let to HQ w/enc	1/1	1/0	b1
541	3/6/50	HQ Let to NY	1	1	b1
542	2/8/50	London Cable to HQ	1	0	b1
543	3/6/50	HQ TT to London	1	1	b1
544	3/3/50	HQ Let to Defense	8	2	b1
545	3/3/50	HQ Let to Army	8	2	b1
546	3/7/50	HQ Let to Army	5	5	
547	3/7/50	HQ Let to Defense	5	5	

50 REV 36 REL 14 DEN 0 REF 0 PRESUMED 0 PREAMK

File No: 65-58805
Section 10

Re: KLAUS Fuchs
MICHAEL V. MASSE

Date: 10/86
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
548	3/7/50	HQ Let to state Dept	5	5	
549	3/7/50	HQ Let to Special Consultant to president	5	5	
550	3/7/50	HQ Let to Nat'l Security Council	5	5	
551	2/20/50	Let to HQ	1	1	b7c
551	3/2/50	HQ Let to Third party	1	1	b7c
552	3/8/50	HQ Let to NY	1	1	
553	3/8/50	HQ Let to NY w/encl.	5/2	1/2	b1 b2 b7D 4pg w/ VISA
554	2/16/50	NY TT to HQ	1	1	
555	2/11/50	Fletcher Memo to Ladd	1	1	
556	2/14/50	NY TT to HQ	5	5	
NR	3/14/50	Ladd Memo to Director	2	0	b1
557	2/27/50	Fletcher Memo to Ladd	3	3	b1

37 REV 31 REL 2 DEV 4 REF 0 PRESUMED 0 PRESUMED
FBI/DOJ

File No: 65-58805
Section 10

Re: KLAUS FUCHS
MERROPOL V. MEISE

Date: 10/86
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
558	3/3/50	BS Let to HQ	2	2	b1
559	3/6/50	Ladd Memo to Director	2	2	b1
560	3/6/50	RH TT to HQ	1	1	
561	2/10/50	Whitson Memo to Fletcher	1	1	
561 X	2/12/50	Nichols Memo to Tolson ^{w/enc.}	1/2	1/2	
562	3/2/50	HQ Let to BS ^{w/enc.}	1/3	1/3	b1
563	3/7/50	Belmont Memo to Ladd	1	1	b1
563	3/7/50	LAG Report to BS	2	2	
564	3/6/50	HQ Let to Nat'l Security Council	8	2	b1
565	3/8/50	Belmont Memo to Ladd ^{w/enc.}	1/1	1/1	
566	3/6/50	Belmont Memo to Ladd	2	2	b1
-	3/17/50	R/O	1	1	
567	2/8/50	WFO TT to HQ	2	2	

31 25 6 0 0 0
REV REL DEN REF PRESUMED PREPARED
FBI/DOJ

File No: 65-58805
Section 10

Re: Klaus Fuchs
Manuscript V. Malone

Date: 10/80
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
568	3/6/50	HQ Let to Defense	9	21	b1
569	3/6/50	HQ Let to Special Consultant to President	8	2	b1
570	3/7/50	HQ Let to AEC	5	5	
571	3/9/50	HQ TT to London	1	0	b1
572	3/6/50	HQ Let to AEC	8	2	b1
573	3/6/50	HQ Let to CIA	8	2	b1
574	3/6/50	HQ Let to Army	9	2	b1
575	3/6/50	HQ Let to Army	9	3	b1

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 4, 1950

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

no

Reference NY teletype February 25, 1950, sent at 11:59 P.M.

Reference teletype set forth information to the effect that ROBERT BLOCH HEINEMAN believed the first three letters of unknown subject's name were ROB, possibly ROBERTS or ROBERTSON with first name JOSEPH.

In connection therewith the American Men of Science, 1949 issue, reflects a brief biography concerning JOSEPH KASTLE ROBERTS as follows:

Employment, Standard Oil Company of Indiana, 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 80, Illinois, Chemical Engineering. Further that ROBERTS was born January 13, 1905, at Berkeley, California; was married in 1930, and has two children. He obtained his BS from the University of Kentucky in 1925, and MS from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1928. He was an Assistant from 1925 to 1926, Research Associate from 1926 to 1927, Division Director, Research Laboratory, Applied Chemistry from 1927 to 1928, all apparently MIT. Employed as Chemical Engineer, Standard Oil Company, 1928 to 1934; Associate Director Research, 1934 to 1938; Assistant to General Manager, Research and Development, 1938; Director Research, 1938 to 1945; General Manager Research, 1945; member, Board of Directors, 1948, all apparently Standard Oil Company.

Further reflected in the biography was that ROBERTS was a Petroleum Consultant, ECA, Paris, 1948; Civilian with AEC, Office of Scientific Research and Development, Chemical Society, Society of Chemical Industry, Petroleum Institute, Institute of Chemical Engineering (Counselor 1945 to 1948). ROBERTS' technical interests according to the biography were petroleum technology, corrosion, gasoline volatility, stabilizing gasoline and cracking hydrocarbon oils.

JOSEPH KASTLE ROBERTS was investigated under the European Recovery Program (Bufile 124-1316) by the Boston, Chicago, New York, Louisville and Washington Field offices.

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65-58805

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

cc - Boston (AMSD) Encl.
New York (AMSD) Encl.

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INDEXED - 126

165-58805-527

MAR 8 1950

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3/16/50
2 copies
1 MAR 31 1950

RE: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

March 4, 1950

Mr. VIRGIL LEE COUCH, Personnel Officer, Economic Cooperation Administration, 800 Connecticut Avenue N. W., made available the personnel file concerning JOSEPH KASTLE ROBERTS which reflected that he was a Consultant for the Economic Cooperation Administration from August 23, 1948 until December 6, 1948, and again from October 11, 1949 until December 10, 1949. During the 1948 period ROBERTS traveled to Europe for ECA. The file indicated that he was a licensed Engineer in Illinois, and had married MARION ROBERTS of Carroll, Iowa. ROBERTS' residence was listed as Bruce Street, Flossmoor, Illinois. Further, ROBERTS' salary from Standard Oil Company of Indiana was \$34,000.00 per year as of 1948. It was also indicated that he attended the Harvard Business School in 1948. ECA personnel file reflects his description only as 5' 11", weight 180 pounds.

The passport application of JOSEPH KASTLE ROBERTS examined at the State Department reflects that he departed the United States on the S.S. America on August 24, 1948, for travel to England, France and Italy as a Consultant with ECA. Passport No. 12225 was issued on August 23, 1948 to ROBERTS. Also indicated in the passport application was the name of ROBERTS' mother, RHODA ELLIOT ROBERTS, born Somerset, Kentucky, 1872, deceased. Father, GEORGE ROBERTS, born Burnside, Kentucky, 1873, resides in Lexington, Kentucky. The passport application was filled out in what appeared to be the hand printing of ROBERTS. It contained only the following description: 5' 11", brown hair, blue eyes.

Attached to the application was a photograph of ROBERTS which had been obtained and 4 copies of which are being submitted herewith for the Bureau, Boston Office and New York Office.

The additional information in the passport application such as birth, residences and occupation is the same as that set forth above which was obtained from ECA files. The application did indicate that ROBERTS had obtained a passport in Chicago, Illinois in December, 1938. However, the 1938 passport was not available at the time the file was reviewed.

The Chicago Office is not being requested to conduct any investigation concerning JOSEPH KASTLE ROBERTS for the time being. If after showing the HEINEMAN ROBERTS' picture a possible identification is effected, then at that time additional investigation can be requested of the Chicago Office.

Enclosure to Bureau:

4 photographs of JOSEPH KASTLE ROBERTS.

WFO file #65-58805

65-58805-527

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DATE 1/2/87 BY 3042 *put-osc*

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80



JOSEPH KASTLE ROBERTS
1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. *[Handwritten Signature]*
 FROM : V. P. KEAN *[Handwritten Signature]*
 SUBJECT: *0* FOOCASE

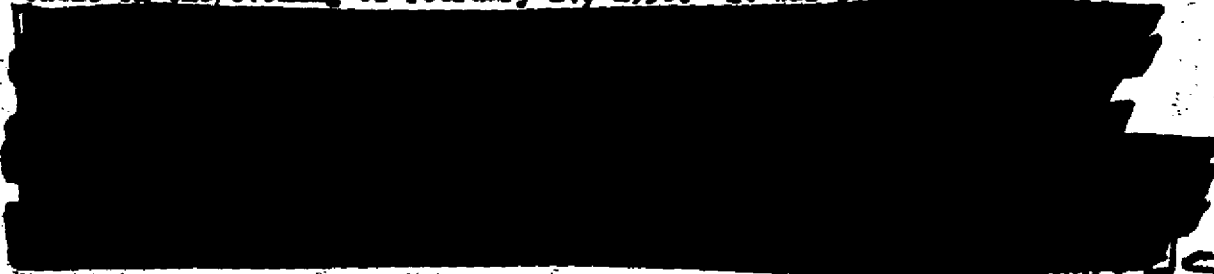
DATE: February 20, 1950

Classified By *3042 fwt drc*
 Declassify on: OADR
1/7/87

SECRET

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

Reference is made to information received from Mr. Whitson by cable on the evening of February 17, 1950. It was pointed out that



bl

SECRET

Upon instructions of Assistant Director L. B. Nichols, Agent Bates telephonically contacted AEC Commissioner Strauss at 7:40 p.m. on February 17, 1950. [The above facts were related to Mr. Strauss, and he was informed that, if the Atomic Energy Commission continued to push itself into this case, the Bureau would withdraw completely and turn it over to the Commission. Mr. Strauss was informed that, if the Bureau continued to handle this investigation, AEC should make any request regarding any information through the Bureau. Strauss advised that no official request from any part of the Atomic Energy Commission to his knowledge had been made to the British. He stated he would handle this matter in any way the Director desired and would take any action the Director desired. He further informed that it was quite possible that someone in the Commission had unofficially approached the British with such a request. He stated he was aware that such requests interfered with the Bureau's handling of this investigation and certainly was not desired and he would do all in his power to put an end to such requests.]

Strauss called Agent Bates on the morning of February 20 and asked him to come to his office. Upon arrival, Mr. Strauss advised that he had called Dr. Colby, Director of Intelligence, AEC, and asked him if any request for any information in the Fuchs case had been made by Dr. Colby's office. Dr. Colby informed Mr. Strauss that sometime ago Carroll Wilson, General Manager, AEC, had asked him to request an individual by the name of Mann, of the British Ministry of Supply here in Washington, to attempt to obtain information which Fuchs had revealed to British authorities. Dr. Colby advised that he had not received a reply from his request of this date.

Strauss informed that this was just another example of the bungling which is characteristic of Carroll Wilson. He stated that, if the Bureau desired any further action on his part regarding this matter, he would be only too happy to comply.

SECRET
 Classified by *WAB/DLB*
 Exempt from GDS Category 1
 Date of Reclassification Indefinite
14 MAR 1950

RECORDED - 126
 INDEXED - 126

165-58805-528
 MAR 8 1950
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI.
FROM : *G/H* GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field
SUBJECT: *0* FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R
W (Bufile 65-58805)

DATE: March 6, 1950

Re Baltimore letter dated March 1, 1950.

This office has previously reviewed ~~"Engineering Development in the Gaseous Diffusion Process"~~ by MANSON ~~BENEDICT~~ and CLARK WILLIAMS, therefore, it is not necessary for Baltimore to review same.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

HWB:cl
65-5325

RECORDED
INDEXED - 126

5
EV
65-58805 - 530
MAR 8 1950

cc - New York (65-15136)
cc - Baltimore (65-1708)

60
MAR 13 1950

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UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 9, 1950

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will acknowledge receipt of your memorandum of February 6, 1950 summarizing the principal facts concerning Dr. Karl Fuchs, recently arraigned in the British Courts on charges of conveying to the agents of the USSR secret information concerning atomic weapons.

As you can appreciate, this is a matter of very great concern to the Atomic Energy Commission and my colleagues and I are all anxious to be kept fully informed concerning the progress of the investigation.

~~DEBARRED RECORDING~~

It occurred to us that it would be of great assistance to us in our work if you could arrange to meet with the five Commissioners and the General Manager at some early date and give us the benefit of an oral chronology of the events and any current intelligence which bears on the case.

With best personal regards, I am,

Sincerely,

UNITED STATES ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

David E. Lilienthal
Chairman

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

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ON 2/4/87
per release
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David E. Lilienthal

Let
FZC
2-11-50
FZC

MAR 8 1950

65-58805-532
6

RECORDED - 126

February 11, 1950

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

no 65-58805-532

Honorable David E. Lilienthal
Chairman
Atomic Energy Commission
Room 236, Public Health Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lilienthal:

I have your letter of February 9, 1950, concerning Dr. Karl Fuchs.

Please be advised that my letter of February 6, 1950, sets forth all pertinent current data in connection with this case. As regards additional developments in this matter, they will be brought to your attention or to that of the acting director of security. Consequently I do not feel that a conference at this time will serve any purpose.

I am most cognizant of your interest and concern in this matter and please be assured that this Bureau will continue to make available to the Atomic Energy Commission all information of interest which is developed.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Whitson

EHW:jdx

- Tolson
- Boardman
- Belmont
- Glavin
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Harbo
- Mohr
- Tele. Room
- Nease
- Gandy

BY SP1. MSGR.
FEB 13 1950
COMM - FBI

Witcher

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FBI
FEB 11 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

DATE: February 21, 1950

- 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 Holmes
- Miss Gandy

760

I talked to Admiral Strauss, who was in New York. I advised him of the letter to Sumner Pike. After reading it to him, the Admiral chuckled and replied that this was a very salutary thing to do and a touch of the Director's genius. He thought it should be most helpful and said it will be interesting to see what kind of reply we get back from Sumner Pike. He will be in New York until Friday and asked to be kept informed of anything that he should know about. I told him we would be glad to do this.

copy to

LBN:hmc
53 MAR 20 1950

53 MAR 15 1950

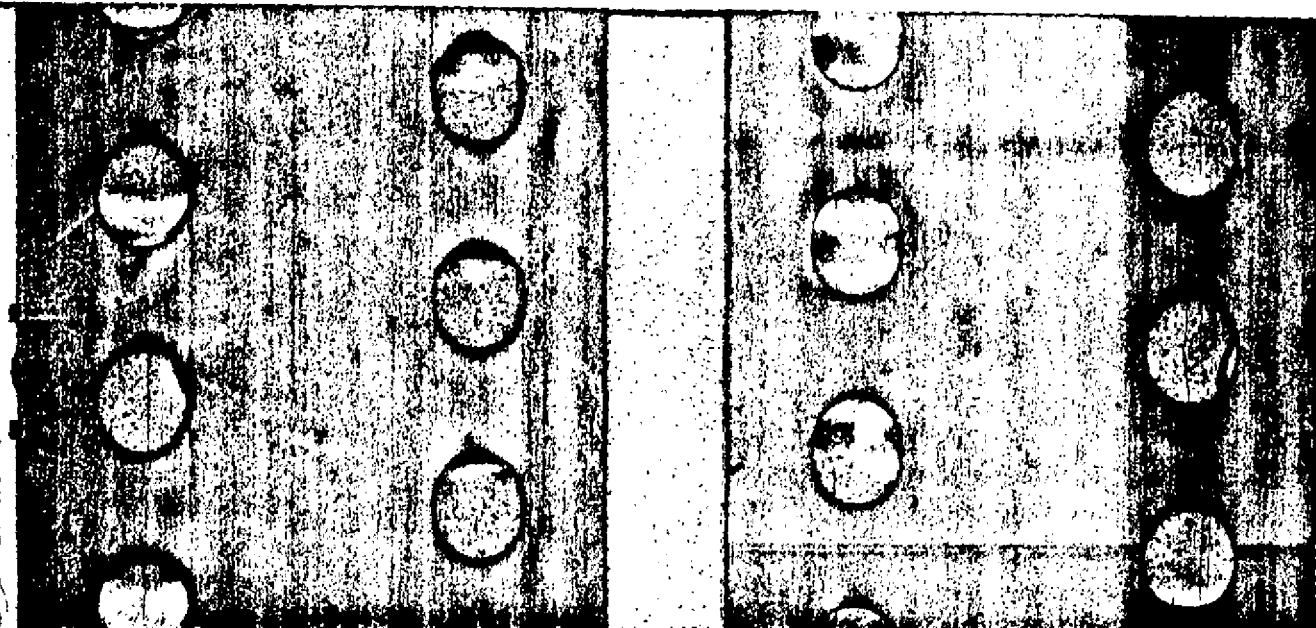
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165-58805-533
MAR 8 1950
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EVA

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[Handwritten signature]



710 Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓
FROM : L. B. Nichols
SUBJECT: DR. KARL FUCHS

DATE: February 21, 1950

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

By reference of the Director's office at 10:25 a.m. this morning, Mr. McGuire spoke telephonically with Commissioner Sumner T. Pike, acting chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, who stated he had received the Director's letter of February 20, and he was concerned as certainly the last thing in the world the Commission wanted was to have any confusion and they did at any time intend to have any confusion or any intent to undercut the FBI.

Handwritten signatures and initials:
Stetson
Heinrich
U. [unclear]

Pike said that he imagined there was some serious bad handling of the whole situation by the British Embassy since the British are on a combined policy commission along with the United States and Canada relative to raw materials used in atomic energy, and Pike is suspicious that the British Embassy has muddled up the entire affair. Pike stated he wanted the Director to know he is immediately checking into the facts and is personally getting to the bottom of this affair and will let us know at once as soon as he has ascertained the facts. He was told the Director would be advised of his call.

JJM:hmc

cc: Mr. Ladd

165-58805-534

MAR 8 1950

52 MAR 15 1950

INDEXED - 126

RECORDED - 126

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/2/87 BY 3042 fut-ATC



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : C. E. Hennrich

SUBJECT: ⁰ POOCASE

DATE: March 8, 1950

~~SECRET~~

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

110

SAC Soucy called from Boston at 4:30 P.M., March 4, 1950. He called attention to Bureau's teletype of February 28, 1950, requesting the New York Office to duplicate photographs of the [redacted]

[redacted] He suggested that since the Boston Office is planning to have Heinsman proceed to New York on the weekend of March 11 that perhaps duplication of these pictures could be avoided in New York. I pointed out that these pictures would be necessary for the assistance of Whitson in London and also that Kristel/Heinsman should be exhibited these pictures.

Handwritten: O'Neil
b1

SECRET

Classified by 3042 *ret-dsc*
Declassify on: OADR
1/2/86

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INDEXED - 176
65-58865-535
MAR 8 1950

Classified by 2355 *WAB/dab*
Exempt from GDS, Category _____
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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6 MAR 13 1950

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F.B.I. TELETYPE

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

[REDACTED]

FBI ALBANY 2-8-50 10-58 PM RUT

DIRECTOR URGENT

Fletcher
Whitcomb
E. J. Hoover

EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, WAS, ESP-R. REURTEL FEB. SEVEN LAST. RECORDS OF INSPECTOR OF US NAVAL MATERIAL AT GENERAL ELECTRIC CO, SCHENECTADY, NY, REFLECT THAT ON NOV. SEVENTEEN, FORTY SEVEN, SUBJECT IS MEMBER OF BRITISH ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT, VISITED DOCTOR HERBERT G. POLLOCK, RESEARCH LABORATORY, GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., TO DISCUSS CYCLOTRONS, SYNCHROTRONS, AND BETATONS. POLLOCK IS RESEARCH ASSOCIATE IN PHYSICS DIVISION ASSIGNED TO SYNCHROTRON PROJECT. RECORDS ALSO REFLECT THAT ON JUNE TWENTY FIFTH, FORTY SIX, SUBJECT AS MEMBER OF MANHATTEN DISTRICT PROJECT, PAID A PERSONAL VISIT TO HANS ALBRECHT BETHE, PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY, AND ACTING CONSULTANT FOR THE GE ATOMIC ENERGY PROJECT. THIS LATTER CONFERENCE TOOK PLACE IN OFFICE OF DOCTOR KENNETH H. KINGDON, GENERAL MANAGER OF SCHENECTADY OPERATION OF NUCLEONICS DEPARTMENT, GE COMPANY. INVESTIGATION CONTINUING TO DEVELOP IDENTITIES OF PERSONS CONTACTED, ACTIVITIES AT PLANT, AND NATURE OF INFO MADE AVAILABLE TO HIM. BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO ADVISE OF ANY INFO OF DEROGATORY NATURE IN ITS FILES CONCERNING HERBERT CHERNSIDE POLLOCK DASH TO DASH 89174, ALBANY FILE ONE SIXTEEN DASH FOUR FIVE ONE NINE, AND HANS ALBRECHT BETHE BUFILE ONE SIXTEEN DASH TWO TWO FOUR ONE, AND ANY REFERENCES IDENTICAL THAT MIGHT INDICATE THAT IT WOULD NOT BE ADVISABLE TO INTERVIEW THESE MEN AT THIS TIME.

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hand

Internal
5-25
5-20

907 PM BK FBI/MA LRP

RECEIVED 2-8-50

11:15

242 Int. Sec.

TEP

65-58805-137

1/2/37

MAR 8 1950

RECORDED

[REDACTED]

SAC, Washington Field

March 7, 1950

Director, FBI

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

DOCCASE
[REDACTED] S
ESPIONAGE - R
Bureau File #65-58805

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Handwritten:
10/2/50
1/2/50

The Bureau has now been advised by its representative in London that subject Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs has admitted that in the period 1947-1949, he had an alternate contact, Mr. Sukhomlin, 2 Rue Adolphe Bartholdi, Paris. Fuchs declared that he had never contacted Sukhomlin.

A review of the Bureau files reflects that this individual may be identical with one V. Sukhoglin, also known as Belkin, who contributed articles to the July-August, 1944 and April-May, 1945 issues of "Novoselye," a monthly Russian-language literary journal published in New York City.

The New York Division ascertained on interview of Boris Nicolaevsky on November 17, 1947, relative to various Russians who had come to the United States from France, that he was very suspicious of the activities of one Sukhomlin, also known as Belkin, who wrote for Russky Golos and who had returned to France. Nicolaevsky alleged that Sukhomlin was a Socialist and a follower of Kerensky and that, despite his having gone into exile in France some time after the Bolshevik revolution, he had demonstrated by his speeches and writings in Russky Golos subsequent to 1937 that he stands high in the Communist movement.

You are requested to make an immediate check of the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to develop all information regarding the arrival in and the departure from the United States of V. Sukhomlin. Inasmuch as all available data in Bureau files refer to this individual as Sukhoglin, while Fuchs has named his contact as Sukhomlin, your inquiries should include a search of both names. You will be furnished a summary of pertinent available information concerning this individual when the review of the Bureau files is completed.

It is imperative that the Bureau be advised at once of the results of this inquiry.

ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF *Class*

Classified by *3042*
Declassify on: OADR

CC - New York

DATE *6/22/76*

MAR 8 1950

JMK:mp:rmh

~~TOP SECRET~~

MAILED 8
MAR 7 1950

COMM - FBI

Classified by *2308*
Exempt from GDS, Category *2-3*
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~SECRET~~

60 MAR 13 1950

SAC, BOSTON

March 7, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

FOCCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Cincinnati letter February 27, 1950.

Enclosed herewith for each of the offices receiving copies of this letter are two copies of the photograph of John Henry Davis, was. Boston should display this photograph to the Heinemanns.

Also enclosed for the Cincinnati Office is the negative of this photograph which was furnished the Bureau with referenced letter.

Enclosure

CC: New York (Encl)
Cincinnati (Encl)

65-58805

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L.H.L.abc

ENCL
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

RECOMMEN - 126
INDEXED - 126

65-58805-539
MAR 8 1950
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MAILED 17
MAR 7 1950
COMM - FBI

60 MAR 13 1950

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DATE 1/2/87 BY 3042 *pat-td/c*

4 photos of John Henry Davis, was.

FOOCASE, ESP-R. Buf 65-58805

IDENTIFICATION PASS

CURTISS WRIGHT CORPORATION

PORT CO. OHIO

11/24



Handwritten signature ALVIN BARNER

John Henry Davis, was:

John H. Davis, Jim Gans

65-58805-551

ENCLOSURE

SAC, NEW YORK

March 7, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

FOGCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

Enclosed herewith for each of the offices receiving copies of this letter are two photostatic copies of a report on the Bow Street hearing in this case on February 10, 1950.

For the New York and Boston Offices there are enclosed two photostatic copies of an article by Eugene F. Gonda, International News Service staff correspondent in Zurich, Switzerland, concerning the subject's brother, Gerhard Fuchs. The authenticity of the information in this story, beyond the fact that Gerhard Fuchs is known to have been a tubercular patient in Switzerland, is unknown.

Enclosure

CC: Boston (Encl)
Washington Field (Encl)
Los Angeles (Encl)
San Francisco (Encl)

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DATE 1/2/87 BY 3042 pwt-DIC

65-58805

EJVL:hc

ENCLOSURE
124

RECORDED - 125
INDEXED - 126

65-58805-440

MAR 8 1950
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM

MAILED 17
MAR 7 1950
COMM - FBI

MAR 15 1950

MAR 14 1950

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Copy for SY

JJR
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

LWD

DIVISION OF SECURITY

American Embassy
London, England
February 10, 1950

AIR MAIL

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a transcription of notes taken today by Mr. Matt C. McDade, of the Embassy staff, of the hearing at Bow Street Magistrates Court concerning Dr. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs.

Respectfully yours,

/s/

J. C. Holmes
Charge d'Affaires ad interim

Enclosure:

Report on Bow Street
Hearing, February 10, 1950

REPORT ON BOW STREET HEARING, FEBRUARY 10, 1950

Chief Magistrate: Sir Laurence Dunn

Defendant: Dr. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs

Defense Counsel: J. Thompson Halsall

Chief prosecutors for the Crown: Christmas Humphreys
R. E. Seaton

Charges (under Section 11C of the Official Secrets Act of 19--):

1. That on a day in 1947, for a purpose unsafe to the state, the defendant passed to a person unknown information relating to atomic research which might be of use to an enemy.
2. That in February 1945 for a purpose prejudicial to the state, in the United States, the defendant communicated to persons unknown information relating to atomic research which might be of use to an enemy.

Opening the case for the Prosecution.

Humphreys said the Crown would base its argument on the oral statements of Fuchs to three witnesses and on a written statement signed by Fuchs. The statement, he continued, would show that the admission was voluntary, without any threats or promises, and that it amounts to a "complete confession."

Dr. Fuchs, he said, was born near Frankfurt in 1911, schooled at Leipzig and Kiel. In 1932, he became an anti-Nazi and joined the German Communists, fleeing to Great Britain in 1933 due to fear of the Nazis. In 1940, he was interned in Britain. The prosecution described Fuchs as possessing a "brain very rare indeed" and one of the finest theoretical physicists living. In 1942, it continued, when atomic research was becoming intensified, Fuchs was removed from internment and permitted to do atomic research at Birmingham University. In July 1942 he was naturalized, signing the oath of allegiance; in 1942 he also signed the security pledge, which

was renewed in 1944. He always impressed his superiors as being thoroughly security minded. In his written statement, according to the Prosecution, he said that shortly after his release from internment, he was asked by a Professor Piles (phonetical translation) to do some atomic research at Birmingham University. He didn't know what the work was, but it "would have made no difference." Fuchs decided to pass information to Russia. He established contact with agents, which had been continuous since then, knowing that the information would reach the Russians.

The testimony of Scardon, the prosecution continued, would show that there was a continuous passing of information at irregular intervals. An intermediary arranged the first interview. At first, Fuchs confined the information he passed to "his own brain" but this developed into "something more." He allegedly knew that he was transmitting this information to the Soviet Union because he was under the assumption that his first meetings in London were with Russians and, at one undesignated time, he visited the Soviet Embassy in London.

Continuing, the prosecution said that it would not be necessary to reveal how many results of atomic energy research were given away -- "you will hear evidence from experts" -- but that information was of the "highest value to the enemy."

The motive, it said, is irrevelant, adding subsequently, however, that his real motive was "unswerving devotion to Red Communism." It pointed out that he did receive money for his services. At first he received expenses only but after 1946 received the sum of £100 (explained in testimony).

It is clear, said the prosecution, that one-half of Fuchs was beyond "the reach of reason and impact of facts"; the other half was normal. He

produced a deliberate form of dual control, or "controlled schizophrenia" (as he reportedly termed it in his written confession), in order to maintain a Jekyll-Hyde existence. This leakage of information became known to authorities, said the Prosecution, and the resultant enquiry gave rise to grave suspicion of Fuchs at Harwell. The prosecution suggested that Fuchs became aware of this suspicion. He volunteered information that his father had been offered a chair at Leipzig in the Soviet Zone and discussed the possibility of his resignation with the Security Officer at Harwell. Fuchs' opener gave authorities a "good opportunity" to query Fuchs and many interviews took place before his arrest on February , 1950. The Prosecution also suggested that a "mental crisis" prompted his confession to the Harwell Security Officer.

Further, it said, he made a statement of his own free will (the statement dictated to Scardon), corrected it himself in his own handwriting, paragraphed it himself, and added these words: "I have read this statement and to the best of my knowledge it is true."

In his written statement, according to the prosecution, he described how Professor Piles had asked him to do war work at Birmingham University. He didn't know what it was, but it would have made no difference in his subsequent actions. He made contact through the Communist Party and had complete confidence in Soviet policy because he believed that the West was responsible for the German-Russian war. Because of his bonds of work and friendships formed, he deliberately developed a split mind. During the war, however, he began to doubt Russian policy but still believed that the Soviet Union would build a "new world" in which he would take part. It followed, however, that he began to ask himself if he could continue his

-4-

secret activities. He decided that he could not do so. Shortly afterwards his father was offered the Leipzig chair; Fuchs allegedly wrote that he knew he could not stop him, but it made him face facts -- the certainty of incriminating letters, the situation created by his father living and working in the Soviet Zone, etc. He admitted denying charges when confronted with the first facts of suspicion, but said his resignation at that time would have been a "grave blow" to Harwell and arouse the suspicions of people "I loved." Speaking of "certain standards of moral behavior in everybody," he came to the conclusion that all he could do would be to try to repair the damage so that "Hartwell suffers as little as possible," and he spoke further of his friends there. He stated that most Britons he knew in his early days here were left wingers but, since working at Harwell, he had come to appreciate the "deep-rooted firmness" of the British as a whole.

First person to take the stand was identified as Commander Burr, of the Special Branch. He confirmed the two charges; taking Fuchs into custody, and the fact that Fuchs had asked to see Ferris. Burr presented Exhibit 1 -- identified only as the "File to the Attorney-General" -- Exhibit 2, the accused's certificate of naturalisation, with the signed oath of allegiance on the back. It was dated July 31, 1942 and, Burr said, taken from Fuchs' private address at Harwell on February 2, 1950.

The Defense announced that it did not intend to cross-examine, but would pose one question to Seardon, when he took the stand.

FIRST WITNESS

Wing Commander Henry Arnold (RAF retired), Security Officer at Harwell

Q. When did the accused join the Harwell establishment?

A. Soon after August 1946.

Q. Was he in charge of the theoretical physics division?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you impress the importance of security upon him?

A. Yes.

Q. What was your impression?

A. "He appeared to be an exceptionally security-minded person."

Q. On October 12, 1949, did he come to see you to tell you about his father receiving the offer of a chair at Leipzig?

A. Yes.

Q. On October 20, 1949, did you see him about it?

A. Yes. He asked whether I thought he should resign. I replied that was not a matter for me, but for higher, administrative authorities.

Q. Did you introduce Seardon to Fuchs?

A. Yes.

Q. Were further meetings arranged?

A. Yes.

Q. On January 26, 1950, did Fuchs see you again before seeing Seardon?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ask him if he had disclosed any information to foreign agents?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he admit that he had?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he tell you of any technical data that he had disclosed?

A. Very broadly.

Q. Was this technical information on the results of atomic energy research likely to be of "greatest possible value to an enemy"?

A. Definitely.

(Court recorder's summary of answers)

SECOND WITNESS

William James Scardon, officer of the Security Service

(given permission to refer to typed notes)

Q. Did you first see Fuchs on December 21, 1949, at Harwell?

A. Yes.

Q. Did Fuchs tell you about his early life?

A. Yes.

Q. Did your conversation touch upon the oath of allegiance which he had signed in 1942.

A. Yes.

Q. What did he say?

A. He regarded it as a serious matter but he claimed freedom to act in accordance with his conscience should circumstances arise comparable to those existing in Germany from 1932-1933, when he would feel free to act on a loyalty to humanity only.

Q. Did you indicate that he was suspected of giving information to Russia?

A. Yes.

Q. What was his reaction?

A. He seemed surprised, he smiled and said "I don't think so."

Q. Did you make it clear that you had information on this matter?

A. Yes.

Q. What did he say?

A. He said, "I don't think so. I don't understand. Perhaps you would tell me what the evidence is."

add to A. "... I have not done any such thing."

(Prosecution interposed a remark that this was his attitude for some time.)

Q. What did he say about the possibility of his resigning?

A. That since he was under suspicion, he might upon reflection think it quite impossible to continue to work at Harwell. And if he came to that conclusion, he would resign. He thought it would be simple to get a university post. He also foresaw no particular financial disadvantage. At the same time, he made it quite clear that his great interest was in the work in which he was then engaged.

Q. On December 30, 1949, did you tell him that the Ministry (of Supply) was likely to dismiss him?

A. Yes.

Q. Giving as the reason his father's presence in Leipzig?

A. Yes.

Q. On January 24, did you see Fuchs at your own request?

A. Yes.

Q. What did he say?

A. That it's "up to me now."

(Once again, according to the witness, Fuchs recounted his life story but made no admission of the offenses.)

Q. What was his mental state?

A. He seemed to be under considerable mental stress.

Q. What did you say?

A. I told him to unburden his mind and clear his conscience by telling me the full story. I told him it seemed to me that whereas his long story (provided) motives for the acts, he had told me nothing about the acts themselves.

Q. What did he say?

A. That he would never be persuaded by me to talk.

Q. What did he say after lunch (on the same day)?

A. He said he'd decided that it would be in his best interests to answer the questions. He added that he had a clear conscience but was worried about the effect of his behavior upon friendships contracted at Harwell.

Q/ Did he answer questions?

A. Yes

Scardon's summary of Fuchs' statements: He admitted that he was engaged in espionage from mid-1942 until about a year ago. There was continuous passing of information relating to atomic energy at irregular but frequent meetings. This illegal association commenced upon his own initiative. No approach was made to him. He spoke to an intermediary who arranged the first rendezvous. Thereafter, future interviews were arranged at current meetings, with alternate arrangements to meet any eventuality. For a long time, he confined the information to the product of his own brain. But as time went on, it developed into something more. Contacts sometimes were certainly Russian. But others were of unknown nationality. He realized that he was carrying his life in his hands, but he had done this since underground days in Germany. He said there were prearranged rendezvous and recognition signals to be exchanged. The associations were continued during 1944 in New York and for a period at Los Alamos and in London again on his return to England. Generally, the meetings were short and consisted of his passing documentary information, and of the other party arranging for the next rendezvous. At times he was questioned, but he definitely thought these enquiries were inspired from some other quarter than the brain of the contact. For the last two years, there was a gradual reduction of the flow of information which he passed, since the time he began to doubt the propriety of his notions. He still believes in Communism, but not as practiced in Russia today; this form of Communism, he thinks, is something to fight against. He was never a member of the British Communist Party. He decided fairly recently that he could only settle in England, and he had been terribly worried about the impact of his behavior upon friendships with various people and in particular with Wing Commander Arnold at Harwell.

Expenses and rewards? In his early days, he accepted expenses, and admitted taking £100 shortly after returning to England in 1946. He explained that he had discussed acceptance by Dr. Allen Munn May of money from the Communists, with a friend who knew May. The friend told him that May had accepted the money merely as a token payment. Fuchs, after much thought, accepted the £100 as 'symbolic payment signifying his subservience to the cause.'

Q. Did you see Fuchs on January 26 at his own request?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he seem anxious to resolve his position?

A. Yes.

Q. How did he come to make a statement?

A. He was worried over whether authorities would understand his position, I asked him if he wanted to make a written statement incorporating

any details which he thought should be borne in mind. I suggested three possibilities: 1, to write a memorandum himself; 2, to dictate a statement; or 3, that I write a statement at his dictation. Fuchs said he would like to avail himself of my services, so we arranged to meet in London on January 27th for this purpose.

After the conversation, Scardon queried Fuchs on his meetings with agents. According to him, Fuchs said he had six meetings in all before going to New York. The initial meeting was at a private house in London with a man whom he thought to be Russian, in 1942. Thereafter, meetings were held at intervals of about three months before he went to New York in December 1943. In New York, he had three or four meetings following the first which was arranged before he left England. There were further meetings before he went to Los Alamos in August 1944 and returned to England in 1946. (No more specific information given)

Q. How many persons did he contact in the United States?

A. Only one at the time.

Q. After his return to Britain?

A. Beginning in 1947, there were meetings at two-month intervals and always with the same person, in London.

Scardon then testified that he met Fuchs at Paddington Station on January 27, 1950, and took him to the War Office. He cautioned him that he was not obliged to make any statement, and there was no question of threats or promises. At the War Office, Scardon wrote down the statement. Fuchs read it over, corrected it and wrote the last line: "I have read this statement and to the best of my knowledge it is true." Scardon witnessed the statement.

The original statement in Scardon's handwriting was entered as Exhibit 3, designated as a "secret document" and submitted for safe-keeping.

Q. What was Fuchs' attitude toward the future?

A. He was most anxious to discover what the future was to be, and did not want to waste any time in getting the matter cleared up.

Q. Did he offer to give technical information to a technical expert (regarding data that he had passed)?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he meet Ferrin on January 30?

A. Yes. (Scardon said he again met Fuchs at Paddington, took him to the War Office to meet Ferrin, and was present at their conversation.)

Fuchs' security undertaking was then entered as Exhibit 4.

Here, the Defense interposed its only question. It asked Scardon: "Would it be fair to say that since lunchtime on January 24, the defendant has helped you and been completely cooperative in every way?" Scardon answered yes.

THIRD WITNESS

Michael Wilcox Ferrin, deputy comptroller of atomic energy technical policy, in the Ministry of Supply.

Q. On January 30, did you meet Scardon and the accused?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he admit that he had passed technology information relating to atomic research to the Communists?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he give you what he said were full details in chronological order?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he give you this information under four main headings?

A. Yes.

The first heading was "information passed between 1942 and December 1943 in Great Britain."

The second was "information passed between December 1943 and August 1944 while in New York." (It was pointed out that he was at this time a member of the British Atomic Energy Diffusion Commission.)

The third heading was "August 1944 to the summer of 1946 while employed on the British atomic energy team at Los Alamos."

Q. When was his first contact from Los Alamos with a Russian agent?

A. February, 1945 in Boston.

Q. Did he admit that he passed information?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he tell you what it was?

A. Yes.

Q. In your opinion, was it of value to an enemy?

A. Yes.

Fourth heading was "information passed from the summer of 1946 to February 1949 while at Harwell."

Q. Did he have dealings with agents in 1947?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he pass information relating to the results of atomic energy research?

A. Yes.

Q. Was it of value to the enemy?

A. Yes.

Q. Was all the information passed of a technical character related to atomic research, and of value to a potential enemy?

A. Yes.

Perrin then looked at Exhibit 4 and stated that it was the usual security undertaking issued to all persons in the wartime project.)

Fuchs stood up in the dock, and the Chief Magistrate then read the two charges. The Defense arose, stating that it had nothing to say and would offer no evidence. The Chief Magistrate then committed the case to trial in criminal court proceedings beginning on February 26.

////



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W. 1
February 17, 1950

~~SECRET~~

*1 letter
Van Hook*

*checked
4/3/50
rmb*

CONFIDENTIAL - AIR COURIER POUCH

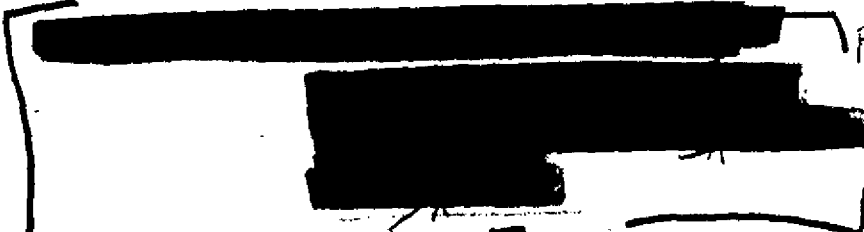
Director, FBI
Washington, D. C.

(7)

RE: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Remycable 347 dated 2/8/50 and Bucable 416 dated 2/13/50.



Photographs

*S
b1*

These were furnished by [redacted]

S b1

~~SECRET~~

Very truly yours,

Lish Whitson

Lish Whitson
Special Agent

*2 ea photo to
NY, Boston, info,
Ya & SF
by let 3-6-50
EJVL*

LW:CFJ
65-721
Enclosures

*24 ENCL
1-2*

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
RECORDED - 126
INDEXED - 126

MAR 9 1950

Classified by *3042 put-DK*
Declassify on: OADR
1/2/87

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~~2755 WAP/DCB
Category 1
Classification Indefinite~~

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65-58805-541 (IC ltr 2-17-50) enclosure

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SAC, NEW YORK

~~SECRET~~

March 6, 1950

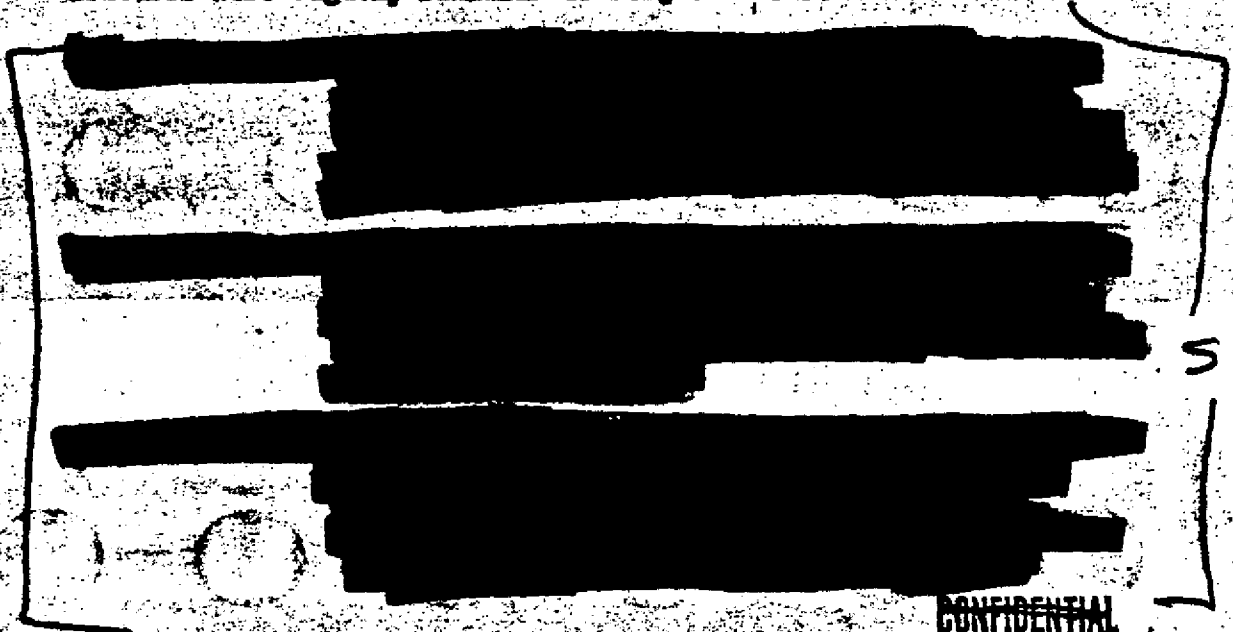
DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: ~~FOUCASE~~
~~ESPIONAGE - R~~

Classified by 3042 *put-DTC*
Declassify on: OADR
1/2/87

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Enclosed herewith for each of the offices receiving copies of this letter are two photographs each of certain individuals whose features were vaguely familiar to subject Fuchs;



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

There is no further information available concerning Fuchs' comments about these people except that their features were vaguely familiar. The foregoing is for your information.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Enclosures
204 Bureau (Encl)
Washington Field (Encl)
Los Angeles (Encl)
San Francisco (Encl)

Classified by *R/S/WAA/DEB*
Exempt from GDS, Category *3*
Date of Declassification Indefinite

65-58805 - 541

MAILED 17
MAR 6 1950
COMM. - FBI

REC'D DEPT OF JUSTICE
FBI
MAR 10 1950
Handwritten signatures and initials

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

5 3 MAR 16 1950

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

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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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The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-58805-542

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To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

MARCH 1950

URGENT CABLE

Transmit the following message to:

LEGAL ATTACHE
LONDON, ENGLAND

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POCCASE, UNLESS MATTERS PRESENTLY PENDING INDICATE CONTRARY, WHITSON
SHOULD IMMEDIATELY RETURN WASHINGTON. AIRMAIL.

CHIEF

me

[REDACTED]

Classified by 3042 *Ant-Dtc*
Declassify on: OADR
1/2/87

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
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- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 6 10 20 AM '50

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165-58805-543
MAR 9 1950

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MAR 6 6 25 PM '50
RECEIVED R.I. U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F B I

60 MAR 13 1950

SENT VIA Cable 3/6/50 8:51 P.M.

March 3, 1950.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable Louis A. Johnson
The Secretary of Defense
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL
VIA LIAISON

Classified by 3042 ~~but-57c~~
Declassify on: OADR
1/2/87

Handwritten initials and scribbles

Dear Louis:

[REDACTED] TS b1

[REDACTED] TS TS b1 TS b1

[REDACTED]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF CLASSIFICATION
DATE 2/21/78 SP/LS

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

~~TOP SECRET~~

RECORDED 8-146

60 MAR 13 1950

MAE Classified by 2385
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Handwritten notes:
To Slave Earlings
OSR 3/6/50

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P. Harling
JSP/LS 9/10/78

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

65-58805-544 pg 2-7

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TOP SECRET

[REDACTED]

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This is for your confidential information. U

With assurances of my highest regards, U

Sincerely yours,

~~TOP SECRET~~

March 3, 1950

~~TOP SECRET~~
~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~
VIA LIAISON

Handwritten notes:
3/1/50
3/1/50

To: Director of Intelligence
General Staff
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C. Attention: Chief, Security and Training Group

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was
ESPIONAGE - R

Classified by 3042 *put-etc*
Declassify on: OADR
4/2/82

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EXEMPT FROM GDS, Category 1
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60 MAR 13 1950

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65- 58805- 545 pp 2-7

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TOP SECRET

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

This is for your confidential information and should not be disseminated outside your Department.

cc - Mr. Jack B. Neal
Associate Chief
Division of Security
Department of State
315 22nd Street, S. W.
Washington, D. C.
PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
VIA LIAISON

cc - Director of Special Investigations
The Inspector General
Department of the Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.
PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
VIA LIAISON

Director of Naval Intelligence
Department of the Navy
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.
PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
VIA LIAISON

TOP SECRET

March 7, 1950

VIA LIAISON

Brigadier General Carter W. Clarke
Chief
Army Security Agency
Headquarters
Washington 25, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/2/87 BY 3042 Jut-B/c

My dear General:

It is believed that the following information concerning Hall Julius Klaus Fuchs will be of interest to you. This information has been submitted by the Bureau's representative in London, who was designated as the official observer at Fuchs' trial.

On March 1, 1950, Dr. Fuchs was tried in London. He pled guilty to all of the four counts of the indictment and was sentenced to the maximum penalty of fourteen years. The contents of the four counts in the indictment are as follows:

"Count 1 - On a day in 1943 in the City of Birmingham for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interest of the State communicated to a person unknown information relating to atomic research which was calculated to be or might have been, or was intended to be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy.

"Count 2 - On a day unknown between 31st December, 1943 and 1st August, 1944, being a British subject in the City of New York in the United States of America, committed a similar offense.

"Count 3 - On a day unknown in February, 1945, being a British subject at Boston, Massachusetts, in the United States of America, committed a similar offense.

"Count 4 - On a day in 1947 in Berkshire committed a similar offense."

It has been reported that there was some question concerning the wording as to the location in England in the first count of the indictment, but it was established that the correct location was Birmingham rather than Banbury, England.

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

RECORDED - 126
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60 MAR 13 1950

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 9 1950

57805-546

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RECEIVED
MAR 7 1950

502

The Attorney General, Sir Hartley Shawcross, in summary fashion traced Fuchs' history for the Court and characterized Fuchs as one of the leading mathematical physicists. He stated Fuchs was held to be a bona fide refugee from Nazi persecution by an Alien Tribunal at the outbreak of World War II. Nevertheless, in 1940 Fuchs was interned as an enemy alien and transferred to Canada for internment. Upon release from internment Fuchs went to Glasgow University and then to Birmingham University to work on nuclear physics. On June 18, 1942, Fuchs signed an oath of secrecy in connection with his nuclear physics work for the British Government. In July, 1942, Fuchs became a naturalized citizen of Great Britain, but nevertheless his allegiance to Communism remained supreme.

The Attorney General read from a statement made by Fuchs an excerpt indicating that when Fuchs learned the purpose of his work he established contact with the Russians. The Attorney General pointed out that this contact was established through a foreign Communist. The Attorney General also read another excerpt which he had previously read at the arraignment hearing at the Bow Street Court concerning the two compartments in Fuchs' mind. He also read a portion relating to Fuchs' having furnished to the Soviets what he personally knew, though later at Harwell, England, he began to sift the information. The Attorney General pointed out that in the summer of 1943 Fuchs went to the United States (Fuchs arrived in the United States on December 3, 1943), was in the United States approximately eighteen months and continued contact with Russian agents. Fuchs returned to the United Kingdom in 1946 and thereafter received one hundred pounds as a symbolic payment to show subservience to the Communist cause.

The Attorney General then told the Court that last fall information had come from the United States suggesting that there had been a leakage of information from the British Atomic Energy Mission in America while Fuchs was there.

The Attorney General also read another portion of Fuchs' statement to the effect that Fuchs began to have doubts as to Soviet policies and that after he found that his father was going to the Eastern Zone of Germany he informed the Security Officer at the Atomic Energy Establishment, Harwell, England, of this fact. The Attorney General then read further from Fuchs' statement to the effect that Fuchs was then faced with two alternatives; namely, that he could tell the truth and stay at Harwell, or that he could conceal his activities and leave Harwell. The Judge inquired at this point as to what the two alternatives were and how they were presented to Fuchs, and the Attorney General explained that they were alternatives Fuchs placed in his own mind. The Attorney General pointed out that Fuchs' statement was free and

voluntary, and further, that Fuchs had cooperated with officials of the British Government and had said he wished to give as much assistance as he could to correct the damage he had done. The Attorney General told the Court that it was not in the public interest to disclose the extent of Fuchs' cooperation. He pointed out that Fuchs' disclosures to the Russians from 1942 on were undoubtedly of great assistance to Russia in Fuchs' particular field. He pointed out further that Fuchs' confession had been made while Fuchs was a free man and that when Fuchs was arrested he was charged immediately and tried as soon as possible. He stated that this was quite different from the types of justice meted out in other countries (apparently referring to the Soviet bloc). The Court then commented that it was his recollection that Fuchs had been arrested on February 2, charged on February 3, given a hearing on February 10, and brought to trial on March 1, the first possible day he could have been tried.

After the Attorney General's opening statement, Derek Curtis-Bennett, attorney for Fuchs, called W. J. Skardon, British Security Service Officer who had interrogated Fuchs, placed him on the stand and obtained the following information: Skardon had talked to Fuchs on December 21, 1949, and on other dates up to the time that Fuchs made his written confession in January. The statement made by Fuchs was free and voluntary. The British Government had no evidence to use in prosecution prior to Fuchs' confession. Fuchs has furnished additional information since his arrest. Fuchs had stated that he was cooperating in an effort to right the wrong he had committed. Skardon was then dismissed from the stand and Curtis-Bennett began his argument, which was as follows:

- (1) the statement by Fuchs was made freely by a free man, not under arrest;
- (2) Fuchs was under no sort of pressure from any quarter at the time of his statement;
- (3) Fuchs is a scientist of considerable ability;
- (4) Fuchs joined the Communist Party in Germany because it fought Nazism;
- (5) when Fuchs was educated at Leipzig, Kiel, Bristol, and Birmingham Universities he hoped to become a scientist in order to rebuild a Communist Germany;
- (6) Fuchs became a British subject in 1942, but never a member of the Communist Party in Great Britain; and
- (7) Fuchs never made a secret of his Communist Party sympathies or association with Communist Party members.

Curtis-Bennett stated that it was a matter of record in the British Home Office that at the time of Fuchs' naturalization, Fuchs was a refugee from the Nazis because he was a Communist. At that point the

Attorney General interrupted and stated that there was no evidence that Fuchs was an active Communist in the United Kingdom. Curtis-Bennett replied that anyone knowing Marxist ideology knows that Communists act the same anywhere. The Court interrupted, saying that he was not particularly interested in a psychological study of Fuchs' state of mind and instructed that the argument proceed.

Curtis-Bennett then stated that Fuchs originally had told the Russians only those things which were the products of his own brain, but that while he was in America he had divulged not only the products of his own brain, but also the products of the brains of others. Curtis-Bennett pointed out that during the period covered by the first three counts of the indictment, Russia was a friend and ally, and that at the time covered by the fourth count, namely, 1947, Fuchs went right on doing the same things in the same way. He stated that scientists do not have flexible minds and that Fuchs had been in a dreadful state of mind from the spring of 1949 until he finally confessed. Curtis-Bennett then went over the same ground covered by the Attorney General with reference to Fuchs' learning that his father was in the Soviet zone, and he mentioned the discussions between Fuchs and Skardon. He pointed out that Fuchs recognized that the authorities were suspicious of his activities in the United States. He said that at the time Fuchs gave his confession there was no other evidence on which he could be prosecuted and that Fuchs himself had provided the whole case for prosecution. He commented that Fuchs' whole attitude had changed as a result of his association with British people and British scientists.

At the conclusion of Curtis-Bennett's argument the Court asked Fuchs whether he had anything to say. Fuchs, who speaks very broken English with a German accent, said in substance that he wanted to thank the Court and everyone concerned for a fair trial. The Court then stated that he had considered four points, namely, (1) Fuchs had imperiled the right of asylum to any new refugees because the British Government could not tell when other persons such as Fuchs were coming into the country; (2) Fuchs had betrayed not only his own intellect, but also the secrets of other men's brains, and had caused suspicion to fall on innocent people; (3) Fuchs' actions might have imperiled relations between Great Britain and the United States of America; (4) Fuchs' actions had caused great damage to both Great Britain and the United States.

The Court stated that the crime with which Fuchs was charged was only thinly different from high treason, and that the Court was affixing a penalty not so much for punishment but to safeguard the country. The Court then pronounced that the maximum sentence "I can give you under the Official Secrets Act is fourteen years, and I, therefore, sentence you to fourteen years."

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Note: With reference to the Attorney General's statement that Fuchs had attended the University of Glasgow, it is to be noted that available information would indicate that he probably meant the University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, Scotland. There is no information available reflecting that Fuchs attended the University of Glasgow.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 7, 1950

3042 part-D/C

DECLASSIFIED BY 1/2/87

Honorable Louis A. Johnson
Secretary of Defense
Washington 25, D. C.

VIA LIAISON

Dear Louis:

It is believed that the following information concerning
Paul Julius Klaus Fuchs will be of interest to you. This information
has been submitted by the Bureau's representative in London, who was
designated as the official observer at Fuchs' trial. *q u*

On March 1, 1950, Dr. Fuchs was tried in London. He pled
guilty to all of the four counts of the indictment and was sentenced to
the maximum penalty of fourteen years. The contents of the four counts
in the indictment are as follows: *q u*

"Count 1 - On a day in 1943 in the City of Birmingham for a
purpose prejudicial to the safety or interest of the State
communicated to a person unknown information relating to atomic
research which was calculated to be or might have been, or was
intended to be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy. *q u*

"Count 2 - On a day unknown between 31st December, 1943 and 1st
August, 1944, being a British subject in the City of New York in
the United States of America, committed a similar offense. *q u*

"Count 3 - On a day unknown in February, 1945, being a British
subject at Boston, Massachusetts, in the United States of America,
committed a similar offense. *q u*

"Count 4 - On a day in 1947 in Berkshire committed a similar
offense." *q u*

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the wording as to the location in England in the first count of the
indictment, but it was established that the correct location was
Birmingham rather than Banbury, England. *q u*

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF CLERK
DATE 2/24/88

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

EJVL:gm

To Mr. Stephens
3/1/50
RECORDED - 126

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
MAR 13 1950
65-58805-547

RECEIVED
MAR 7 1950
MAR 13 1950
GDS, Category
Date of Classification Indefinite
889
1/16/50
20

60 MAR 13 1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Attorney General, Sir Hartley Shawcross, in summary fashion traced Fuchs' history for the Court and characterized Fuchs as one of the leading mathematical physicists. He stated Fuchs was held to be a bona fide refugee from Nazi persecution by an Alien Tribunal at the outbreak of World War II. Nevertheless, in 1940 Fuchs was interned as an enemy alien and transferred to Canada for internment. Upon release from internment Fuchs went to Glasgow University and then to Birmingham University to work on nuclear physics. On June 18, 1942, Fuchs signed an oath of secrecy in connection with his nuclear physics work for the British Government. In July, 1942, Fuchs became a naturalized citizen of Great Britain, but nevertheless his allegiance to Communism remained supreme. *q u*

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Attorney General interrupted and stated that there was no evidence that Fuchs was an active Communist in the United Kingdom. Curtis-Bennett replied that anyone knowing Marxist ideology knows that Communists act the same anywhere. The Court interrupted, saying that he was not particularly interested in a psychological study of Fuchs state of mind and instructed that the argument proceed. *q u*

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,
Sincerely yours,

Note: With reference to the Attorney General's statement that Fuchs had attended the University of Glasgow, it is to be noted that available information would indicate that he probably meant the University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, Scotland. There is no information available reflecting that Fuchs attended the University of Glasgow.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VIA LIAISON

*Personally delivered
3/8/50
[Signature]*

Date: March 7, 1950
To: Mr. Jack B. Neal
Associate Chief
Division of Security
State Department
315-22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director, FBI

Subject: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, with aliases
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/2/87 BY 3042 [Signature]

It is believed that the following information concerning Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs will be of interest to you. This information has been submitted by the Bureau's representative in London, who was designated as the official observer at Fuchs' trial.

On March 1, 1950 Dr. Fuchs was tried in London. He pled guilty to all of the four counts of the indictment and was sentenced to the maximum penalty of fourteen years. The contents of the four counts in the indictment are as follows:

*Count 1 - On a day in 1943 in the City of Birmingham for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interest of the State communicated to a person unknown information relating to atomic research which was calculated to be or might have been, or was intended to be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy,

*Count 2 - On a day unknown between 31st December, 1943 and 1st August, 1944, being a British subject in the city of New York in the United States of America, committed a similar offense.

*Count 3 - On a day unknown in February, 1945, being a British subject at Boston, Massachusetts, in the United States of America, committed a similar offense.

*Count 4 - On a day in 1947 in Berkshire committed a similar offense.

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- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
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- Tele. Room _____
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It has been reported that there was some question concerning the wording as to the location in England in the first count of the indictment, but it was established that the correct location was Birmingham rather than Banbury, England.

The Attorney General, Sir Hartley Shawcross, in summary fashion traced Fuchs' history for the Court and characterized Fuchs as one of the leading mathematical physicists. He stated Fuchs was held to be a bona fide refugee from Nazi persecution by an Alien Tribunal at the outbreak of World War II. Nevertheless, in 1940 Fuchs was interned as an enemy alien and transferred to Canada for internment. Upon release from internment Fuchs went to Glasgow University and then to Birmingham University to work on nuclear physics. On June 18, 1942, Fuchs signed an oath of secrecy in connection with his nuclear physics work for the British Government. In July, 1942, Fuchs became a naturalized citizen of Great Britain, but nevertheless his allegiance to Communism remained supreme.

The Attorney General read from a statement made by Fuchs an excerpt indicating that when Fuchs learned the purpose of his work he established contact with the Russians. The Attorney General pointed out that this contact was established through a foreign Communist. The Attorney General also read another excerpt which he previously had read at the arraignment hearing at the Bow Street Court concerning the two compartments in Fuchs' mind. He also read a portion relating to Fuchs' having furnished to the Soviets what he personally knew, though later at Harwell, England, he began to sift the information. The Attorney General pointed out that in the summer of 1943 Fuchs went to the United States (Fuchs arrived in the United States on December 3, 1943), was in the United States approximately eighteen months and continued contact with Russian agents. Fuchs returned to the United Kingdom in 1946 and thereafter received one hundred pounds as a symbolic payment to show subservience to the Communist cause.

The Attorney General then told the Court that last fall information had come from the United States suggesting that there had been a leakage of information from the British Atomic Energy Mission in America while Fuchs was there.

The Attorney General also read another portion of Fuchs' statement to the effect that Fuchs began to have doubts as to Soviet policies and that after he found that his father was going to the Eastern Zone of Germany he informed the Security Officer at the Atomic Energy Establishment, Harwell, England, of this fact. The Attorney General then read further from Fuchs' statement to the effect that Fuchs was then faced with two alternatives, namely, that he could tell the truth and stay at Harwell, or that he could conceal his activities and leave Harwell. The Judge inquired at this point as to what the two alternatives were and how they were presented to Fuchs, and the Attorney General explained that they were alternatives Fuchs placed in his own mind. The Attorney General pointed out that Fuchs' statement was free and voluntary, and further, that Fuchs had cooperated with officials of the British Government and had said he wished to give as much assistance as he could to correct the damage he had done. The Attorney General told the Court that it was not in the public interest to disclose the extent of Fuchs' cooperation. He pointed out that Fuchs' disclosures to the Russians from 1942 on were undoubtedly of great assistance to Russia in Fuchs' particular field. He pointed out further that Fuchs' confession had been made while Fuchs was a free man and that when Fuchs was arrested he was charged immediately and tried as soon as possible. He stated that this was quite different from the types of justice meted out in other countries (apparently referring to the Soviet bloc). The Court then commented that it was his recollection that Fuchs had been arrested on February 2, charged on February 3, given a hearing on February 10, and brought to trial on March 1, the first possible day he could have been tried.

After the Attorney General's opening statement, Derek Curtis-Bennett, attorney for Fuchs, called W. J. Skardon, British Security Service Officer who had interrogated Fuchs, placed him on the stand and obtained the following information: Skardon had talked to Fuchs on December 21, 1949, and on other dates up to the time that Fuchs made his written confession in January. The statement made by Fuchs was free and voluntary. The British Government had no evidence to use in prosecution prior to Fuchs' confession. Fuchs has furnished additional information since his arrest. Fuchs had stated that he was cooperating in an effort to right the wrong he had committed. Skardon was then dismissed from the stand and Curtis-Bennett began his argument, which was as follows: (1) the statement by Fuchs was made freely by a free man, not under arrest; (2) Fuchs was under no sort of pressure from any quarter at the time of his statement;

(3) Fuchs is a scientist of considerable ability; (4) Fuchs joined the Communist Party in Germany because it fought Nazism; (5) when Fuchs was educated at Leipzig, Kiel, Bristol, and Birmingham Universities he hoped to become a scientist in order to rebuild a Communist Germany; (6) Fuchs became a British subject in 1942, but never a member of the Communist Party in Great Britain; and (7) Fuchs never made a secret of his Communist Party sympathies or association with Communist Party members.

Curtis-Bennett stated that it was a matter of record in the British Home Office that at the time of Fuchs' naturalization, Fuchs was a refugee from the Nazis because he was a Communist. At that point the Attorney General interrupted and stated that there was no evidence that Fuchs was an active Communist in the United Kingdom. Curtis-Bennett replied that anyone knowing Marxist ideology knows that Communists act the same anywhere. The Court interrupted, saying that he was not particularly interested in a psychological study of Fuchs' state of mind and instructed that the argument proceed.

Curtis-Bennett then stated that Fuchs originally had told the Russians only those things which were the products of his own brain, but that while he was in America he had divulged not only the products of his own brain, but also the products of the brains of others. Curtis-Bennett pointed out that during the period covered by the first three counts of the indictment Russia was a friend and ally, and that at the time covered by the fourth count, namely 1947, Fuchs went right on doing the same things in the same way. He stated that scientists do not have flexible minds and that Fuchs had been in a dreadful state of mind from the spring of 1949 until he finally confessed. Curtis-Bennett then went over the same ground covered by the Attorney General with reference to Fuchs learning that his father was in the Soviet zone, and he mentioned the discussions between Fuchs and Skardon. He pointed out that Fuchs recognized that the authorities were suspicious of his activities in the United States. He said that at the time Fuchs gave his confession there was no other evidence on which he could be prosecuted and that Fuchs himself had provided the whole case for prosecution. He commented that Fuchs' whole attitude had changed as a result of his association with British people and British scientists.

At the conclusion of Curtis-Bennett's argument the Court asked Fuchs whether he had anything to say. Fuchs, who speaks very broken English with a German accent, said in substance that he wanted to thank the Court and everyone concerned for a fair trial. The Court then stated that he had considered four points; namely, (1) Fuchs had imperiled the right of asylum to any new refugees because the British Government could not tell when other persons such as Fuchs were coming into the country; (2) Fuchs had betrayed not only his own intellect, but also the secrets of other men's brains, and had caused suspicion to fall on innocent people; (3) Fuchs' actions might have imperiled relations between Great Britain and the United States of America; (4) Fuchs' actions had caused great damage to both Great Britain and the United States.

The Court stated that the crime with which Fuchs was charged was only thinly different from high treason, and that the Court was affixing a penalty not so much for punishment but to safeguard the country. The Court then pronounced that the maximum sentence "I can give you under the Official Secrets Acts is fourteen years, and I, therefore, sentence you to fourteen years."

Note: With reference to the Attorney General's statement that Fuchs had attended the University of Glasgow, it is to be noted that available information would indicate that he probably meant the University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, Scotland. There is no information available reflecting that Fuchs attended the University of Glasgow.

March 7, 1950

Rear Admiral Sidney W. Sowers
Special Consultant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C.

VIA LIAISON

*To Sowers
3/8/50 - [Signature]*

My dear Admiral:

It is believed that the following information concerning
Dr. Julius Klaus Fuchs will be of interest to the President and you.
This information has been submitted by the Bureau's representative in
London, who was designated as the official observer at Fuchs' trial.

On the morning of March 1, 1950 Dr. Fuchs was tried in
London. He pled guilty to all of the four counts of the indictment
and was sentenced to the maximum penalty of fourteen years. The contents
of the four counts in the indictment are as follows:

*Count 1 - On a day in 1943 in the City of Birmingham for a
purpose prejudicial to the safety or interest of the State
communicated to a person unknown information relating to atomic
research which was calculated to be or might have been, or was
intended to be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy.

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August, 1944, being a British subject in the City of New York in
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subject at Boston, Massachusetts, in the United States of America,
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The Attorney General, Sir Hartley Shawcross, in summary fashion traced Fuchs' history for the Court and characterized Fuchs as one of the leading mathematical physicists. He stated Fuchs was held to be a bona fide refugee from Nazi persecution by an Alien Tribunal at the outbreak of World War II. Nevertheless, in 1940 Fuchs was interned as an enemy alien and transferred to Canada for internment. Upon release from internment Fuchs went to Glasgow University and then to Birmingham University to work on nuclear physics. On June 18, 1942, Fuchs signed an oath of secrecy in connection with his nuclear physics work for the British Government. In July, 1942, Fuchs became a naturalized citizen of Great Britain, but nevertheless his allegiance to Communism remained express.

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The Attorney General then told the Court that last fall information had come from the United States suggesting that there had been a leakage of information from the British Atomic Energy Mission in America while Fuchs was there.

The Attorney General also read another portion of Fuchs' statement to the effect that Fuchs began to have doubts as to Soviet policies and that after he found that his father was going to the Eastern Zone of Germany he informed the Security Officer at the Atomic Energy Establishment, Harwell, England, of this fact. The Attorney General then read further from Fuchs' statement to the effect that Fuchs was then faced with two alternatives, namely, that he could tell the truth and stay at Harwell, or that he could conceal his activities and leave Harwell. The Judge inquired at this point as to what the two alternatives

were and how they were presented to Fuchs, and the Attorney General explained that they were alternatives Fuchs placed in his own mind. The Attorney General pointed out that Fuchs' statement was free and voluntary, and further, that Fuchs had cooperated with officials of the British Government and had said he wished to give as much assistance as he could to correct the damage he had done. The Attorney General told the Court that it was not in the public interest to disclose the extent of Fuchs' cooperation. He pointed out that Fuchs' disclosures to the Russians from 1942 on were undoubtedly of great assistance to Russia in Fuchs' particular field. He pointed out further that Fuchs' confession had been made while Fuchs was a free man and that when Fuchs was arrested he was charged immediately and tried as soon as possible. He stated that this was quite different from the types of justice meted out in other countries (apparently referring to the Soviet bloc). The Court then commented that it was his recollection that Fuchs had been arrested on February 2, charged on February 3, given a hearing on February 10, and brought to trial on March 1, the first possible day he could have been tried.

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With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Note: With reference to the Attorney General's statement that Fuchs had attended the University of Glasgow, it is to be noted that available information would indicate that he probably meant the University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, Scotland. There is no information available reflecting that Fuchs attended the University of Glasgow.

March 7, 1950

VIA LIAISON

Mr. James S. Lay, Jr.
Executive Secretary
National Security Council
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/2/87 BY 3042 *just*

To Lay
3/8/50 *WLF*

My dear Mr. Lay:

It is believed that the following information concerning
Hail Julius Klaus Fuchs will be of interest to you. This information
has been submitted by the Bureau's representative in London, who was
designated as the official observer at Fuchs' trial.

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to the maximum penalty of fourteen years. The contents of the four
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the wording as to the location in England in the first count of the
indictment, but it was established that the correct location was
Birmingham rather than Banbury, ~~Wiltshire~~.

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With assurances of my highest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Note: With reference to the Attorney General's statement that Fuchs had attended the University of Glasgow, it is to be noted that available information would indicate that he probably meant the University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, Scotland. There is no information available reflecting that Fuchs attended the University of Glasgow.

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b7c Feb. 20, 1950

Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/2/87 BY 3042 put-etc

attention: Mr. J. E. Hoover.

Dear Sir:

Focare

My husband and I operate a small luncheon stand in Houghton, Mich, called "Be Lunch". We are both veterans, of World War I and II respectively.

Last summer, a man who could answer the description of Dr. Fuchs, was a customer in our shop. He was small, dark, wore dark-rimmed glasses and he told us that he was an Episcopal priest. He had a wonderful British accent. He had with him a woman and a two children; also an Indiana license plate. All I ask is that will you please keep this confidential.

Yours very truly
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March 2, 1950

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/2/87 BY 3042 *Just-BK*

[Redacted]

Dear [Redacted]

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter to me of February 20, 1950.

I want you to know that I appreciate your interest which prompted you to furnish this information and you may rest assured that this matter will be kept confidential.

Please accept my most sincere thanks.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

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- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
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SAC, New York

March 8, 1950

Director, FBI

FOURTH
ESPIONAGE - R

There are enclosed the following for each of the offices receiving copies of this letter:

Two photostatic copies of a letter from Special Agent Lish Whitson, dated February 24, 1950, with enclosures, consisting of a list of known relatives of Subject Fuchs and a summary of information obtained from Fuchs on February 23, 1950 concerning his contact with the Russians after his return to Great Britain from the United States.

Two photostatic copies of a Top Secret document entitled, "Notes by Fuchs on contacts and meetings."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 1/6/87 BY 2042 put-DJC

Enclosure

cc: Boston (Encl.)
Washington Field (Encl.)
Los Angeles (Encl.)
San Francisco (Encl.)

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SAC, New York
Director, FBI

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

March 8, 1950

~~TOP SECRET~~

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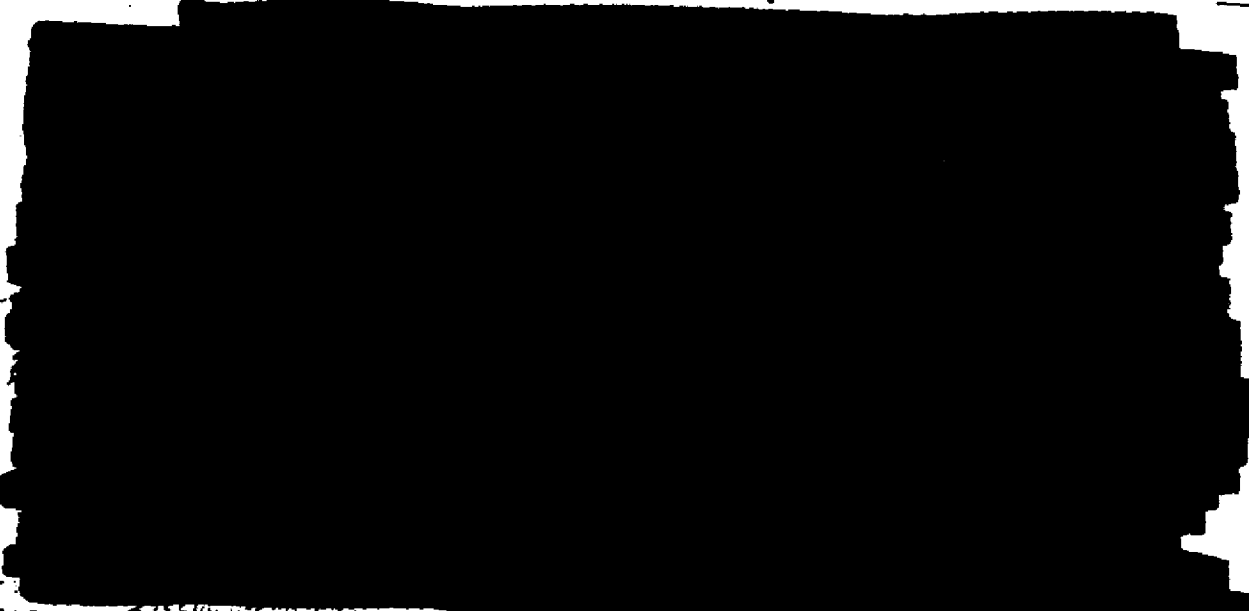
DATE 2/22/78

Re New York teletype February 23rd, last, requesting a check of Bureau indices on Dr. Ernst Bergman, a London, England, scientist possibly connected with the Palestine Red Cross, and an advisor to Chaim Weizmann, President of Israel.

New York teletype states Bergman may be a cousin or a brother-in-law of Oto Biheler, Military and Air Attache, Czech Embassy, Washington, D. C. Reference teletype states that one Dr. Bergman, probably identical with Dr. Ernst Bergman heretofore described, according to former New York Confidential Informant [redacted], met with Abraham Brothman, a known Soviet agent and a contact of unknown subject, with alias, [redacted] on December 8 and 28, 1945, and December 26, 1946. The meeting of December 26, 1946, was in Dr. Bergman's suite at Hotel Salisbury, New York City. This Dr. Bergman, according to the informant, had a laboratory in Philadelphia and was in New York only on week-ends. New York advised that the records of the Salisbury Hotel reflect that Dr. Ernst Bergman, a London, England, scientist, was probably identical with the Dr. Bergman who contacted Brothman.

b2
b7D
b1

~~TOP SECRET~~



Referred to VISA

ENC 1

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Worr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Nease _____
- By _____

WLW: [redacted]
Enclosures (2)
cc: Albuquerque
Boston (Encls. 2)
Philadelphia
Washington Field

23 55 WAB/DD 65-58805-553
MAR 9 1950

~~TOP SECRET~~

MAR 8 1950
COMM - FBI

Classified by 3042
Declassify on: OADR 1/2/87

60 MAR 13 1950

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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.

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_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

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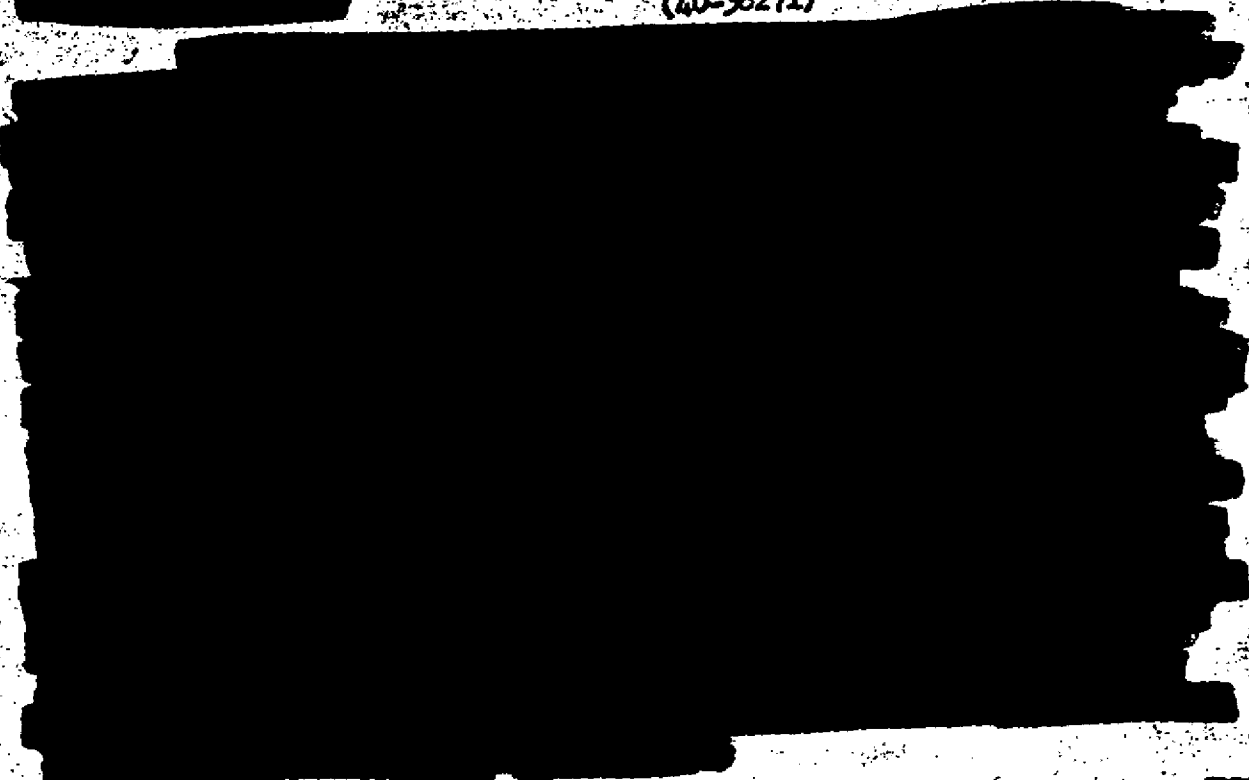
 65-58805-553 pg 2

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(40-36271)



REFERRED TO VISA

Bergmann, on this application, is described as follows:

Race	Hebrew
Sex	Male
Age	40
Height	177 cm.
Weight	176 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Brown
Distinctive marks	None

Attached to this application is a photograph of Bergmann, two copies of which are being enclosed for the New York and Boston Offices.

(40-367-2)

The report of SA William H. Marr, dated November 16, 1949, at Washington, D. C., entitled [REDACTED] copies of which were furnished New York, disclosed that according to a reliable informant, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] S b1 [REDACTED] S b1

The report of SA John S. McCool, dated June 6, 1949, at New York, entitled [REDACTED] discloses that on [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] S CONFIDENTIAL b1 [REDACTED] S b1

New York is referred to its letter of November 15, 1949, to the Bureau [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] S This letter notes that on [REDACTED] b1 S

CONFIDENTIAL [REDACTED] S b1
On March 26, 1947, Martin David Kamen was interviewed at the St. Louis Field Office. Kamen, from August, 1942, until July, 1944, was employed as a research associate on the Manhattan Project at the Radiation Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, California. He was discharged from the Project on July 12, 1944, because of indiscretions on his part in discussing the work and project, and for "revealing top secret information" to Gregori Kheifets and Gregori Kasparov, USSR Consular officials in San Francisco, California. Kamen's meeting with these officials occurred on July 1, 1944.

CONFIDENTIAL
During the interview of March 26, 1947, in connection with his travel plans, Kamen advised that in the Summer of 1946 Dr. Salomon of Washington University, St. Louis, showed him a pamphlet explaining the founding of the Weizmann Institute at Rehovoth, Palestine. Kamen stated that the Jewish Agency sponsoring the Weizmann Institute was the official governmental agency which had a co-mandate of Palestine with the British, and that the Agency's New York Office was 16 E. 66th Street. Kamen continued that in November, 1946, Dr. E. Bergmann, Director of the Weizmann Institute, personally interviewed Kamen at St. Louis and offered him a position with the Institute

at Palestine. Kamen said the Weismann Institute is comparable to the Rockefeller Institute. He related that he believed his name was first referred to Dr. Bergmann by Dr. David Rittenberg of Columbia University. One Curt Stern and a Dr. Weisgal are both believed to be connected with the New York Office of the Jewish Agency located at 16 East 66th Street, according to Martin Kamen. At the time of the interview, Kamen planned to leave from New York City en route to Palestine April 9, 1947, to conduct a series of lectures at the Weismann Institute. Kamen did not make the trip, however, because on April 7, 1947, the State Department took up his passport and declined to give him clearance for the trip.

(100-336244, serials 66, 73, 99)

It will be noted that available information concerning Bergmann tallies in some rather important respects with information available concerning unknown subject, with alias, [REDACTED]. Bergmann was in contact with Abraham Brothman in December, 1945, and again in December, 1946. Bergmann holds a Ph.D. degree as a research chemist. The available physical description of Bergmann is generally in line with the known descriptive data concerning unknown subject [REDACTED]. Bergmann reportedly had a laboratory in Philadelphia apparently as of December, 1946. It might be noted also that Bergmann contemplated his departure from the United States for England on or about December 15, 1943, and in this connection it will be recalled that subject Puch's first contact in the United States was arranged prior to his arrival in this country on December 9, 1943, although it did not actually take place, according to his own statement, until February or March, 1944. Bergmann, in addition to being a contact of Abraham Brothman, had contact with Martin David Kamen, appears to have been a cousin of Oto Biheler, Czechoslovakian Military and Air Attache, and appears to have been known to Ervin Munk, former Czech Consul General at New York City. ~~TOP SECRET~~

The Boston Office should display the photographs of Bergmann to Robert and Kristel Helman at the first opportunity and teletype the results to the Bureau and interested offices.

Philadelphia should conduct investigation to identify the reported laboratory of Bergmann; specifically the date on which this laboratory was organized should be obtained, along with other details concerning its nature and purpose.

Washington and New York are requested to examine the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for all available information concerning Bergmann. It will be noted that there is some indication that Bergmann may have been in the United States as late as October 30, 1949.

This matter should be given continuous and preferred attention.

Note: [REDACTED]

REFERRED
TO VISA



Dr. Ernst Bergmann

Race	Hebrew
Born	10/18/03 Karlsruhe, Germany
Sex	Male
Age	40
Height	177 cms.
Weight	176 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	"
Distinctive marks	None
Parents	Dr. Julius & Mrs. Hedwig Bergmann

Photo believed taken about
1943.

5-58805-553

ENCLOSURE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 16 1950

u
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	<i>[initials]</i>
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	<i>[initials]</i>
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

no

(M)

WASHINGTON 35 FROM NEW YORK 16 7-13 P
DIRECTOR URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/2/87 BY 3042 fut-8/c

[Handwritten signatures and initials]
#3 Fletcher
Vas Row

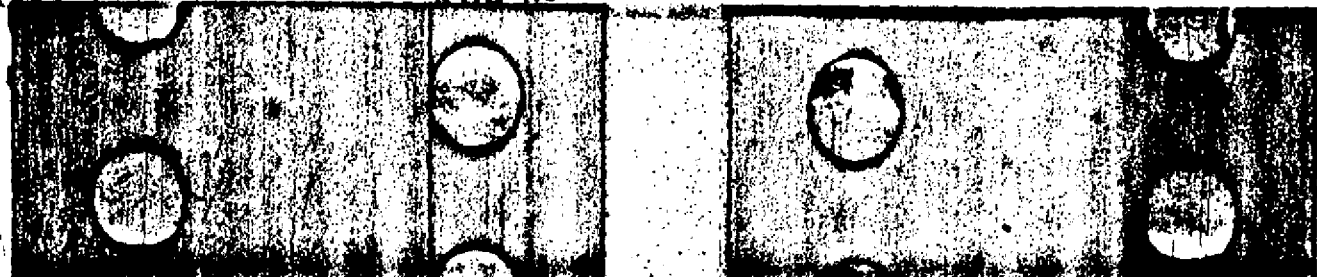
FOOCASE, ESP-R. RMYTELS FEB. THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH LAST.
MR. T. AVERY OF INS CALLED TODAY AND ADVISED KERLEY HAD CONTACTED
IMMIGRATION AND ADVISED THE UNKNOWN GIRL, A SENIOR AT COLUMBIA, HAD
CONTACTED THE JOURNAL AMERICAN ON MONDAY OF THIS WEEK AND ADVISED IT
WOULD BE USELESS FOR THE JOURNAL TO CONTINUE TO LOOK FOR HER AS SHE
WAS NOT GOING TO HAVE ANYTHING FURTHER TO DO IN THIS MATTER. INFO.

SCHEIDT
HLD PLS

RECORDED - 125
65-58805-554
MAR 8 1950
5
EW cc Mr Fletcher

58 MAR 15 1950

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R 35 NOV 16 1960



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. *Adm*

FROM : H. B. Fletcher *HBF*

SUBJECT: *dy* FOCCASE

DATE: February 11, 1950

- 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 _____

Reference letter from James G. Stahlman of the "Nashville Banner," Nashville, Tennessee, dated February 8, 1950.

I talked with SAC Bills of Atlanta early this afternoon. I furnished him the substance of the information contained in Mr. Stahlman's letter as given by Mr. Charles Branham of Atlanta, Georgia. SAC Bills stated he would try to handle this matter personally this afternoon. He will furnish a teletype summary, to be followed by an appropriate communication in detail.

HBF:cas

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/2/81 BY 3042 *rust-DJC*

165-58805-555

MAR 9 1950

6

FIVE
SN

161
51 MAR 14 1950

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

FEB 14 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/2/87 BY 3042 put [signature]

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

[Handwritten initials]

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 43 14 8-42P
DIRECTOR URGENT

*U.S. News
Fletcher*

FOOCASE, ESP - R. RMYTEL FEB. THIRTEEN INSTANT. MR. AVERY, INS, ADVISED ON INSTANT DATE THAT LARRY KERLEY, OF THE "NY JOURNAL AMERICAN" CONTACTED HIS OFFICE TODAY AND REQUESTED THAT AN INS REPRESENTATIVE BE SENT DOWN TO INTERVIEW HIM CONCERNING THE INFO CONCERNING THE "GIRL, A SENIOR, AT COLUMBIA," WHO HAD FURNISHED THE "JOURNAL AMERICAN" WITH INFO IN THE FUCHS INVESTIGATION. MR. AVERY ADVISED THAT ONE OF THE INS REPRESENTATIVES SPOKE TO KERLEY IN PERSON TODAY AND LEARNED FROM KERLEY THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE DETAILS OF THE CONTACTS BY THIS UNKNOWN GIRL WITH THE "JOURNAL AMERICAN"--- MR. AVERY ADVISED THAT THE FIRST CALL FROM THIS UNKNOWN GIRL TO THE "JOURNAL AMERICAN" WAS ON FEB. FOUR, FIFTY, AFTER FOUR PM, AT WHICH TIME SHE SPOKE TO "RED" HORAN, THE NIGHT EDITOR, AND GAVE HIM THE STORY CONCERNING THE VISIT BY HERSELF AND THE FINN TO AN APARTMENT IN GREENWICH VILLAGE. IN THIS CONNECTION MR. AVERY ADVISED THAT INS LEARNED TODAY FROM KERLEY THAT THE VISIT BY THE GIRL AND THE FINNISH SEAMAN TO THE UNKNOWN RUSSIAN PROFESSOR-S APARTMENT TOOK PLACE A FEW NIGHTS BEFORE HER CALL TO THE "JOURNAL AMERICAN".

INDEXED
RECORDED
65-58805-556
MAR 8 1950
52 APR 3 1950

*And this is the same Kerley
the Amer. Express is playing
"footie" with.*

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-8-113

PAGE TWO

AMERICAN* ON FEB. FOUR. IN ADDITION MR. AVERY ADVISED THAT THE APARTMENT ACCORDING TO KERLEY IS LOCATED IN THE VICINITY OF FOURTEENTH STREET, GREENWICH VILLAGE. HOWEVER, THAT NO ADDITIONAL ADDRESS WAS AVAILABLE. IN FURTHER DESCRIBING THE DETAILS OF THE VISIT TO THE ABOVE APARTMENT ACCORDING TO AVERY, KERLEY CLAIMS THAT THE GIRL STATED IT WAS A SOCIAL GATHERING AND THAT SHE NOTICED WHEN SHE ENTERED THE APARTMENT OF THE UNKNOWN PROFESSOR THAT A NOTE ON THE TELEPHONE TABLE IN THE APARTMENT READ AS FOLLOWS-- "LONDON HAS CALLED." IN ADDITION, MR. AVERY ADVISED THAT ACCORDING TO THE INFO FROM KERLEY TODAY THE GIRL CLAIMED THAT WHILE SHE AND THE OTHERS WERE IN THE APARTMENT A CALL CAME INTO THE APARTMENT FROM FUCHS IN LONDON DURING WHICH THE PROFESSOR IN SPEAKING TO FUCHS SPOKE IN A SUPERIOR OR SENIOR MANNER, AND FROM THE PORTIONS OF THE CONVERSATION HEARD BY THE GIRL IT APPEARED THAT FUCHS-FATHER HAD TURNED HIM, FUCHS, IN TO THE AUTHORITIES. WITH REFERENCE TO THIS MATTER MR. AVERY ADVISED THAT ACCORDING TO KERLEY, HORAN, THE NIGHT EDITOR, AT THE TIME HE WAS SPEAKING TO THE UNKNOWN GIRL ON FEB.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

FOUR ATTEMPTED TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE GIRL ON THE FOLLOWING DAY. HOWEVER, THE ONLY ARRANGEMENTS MADE WERE THAT SHE WOULD CALL HORAN AT HIS HOME ON SUNDAY, FEB. FIVE, FIFTY. ACCORDING TO THE INFO INS RECEIVED FROM KERLEY TODAY HORAN RECEIVED A CALL FROM THIS UNKNOWN GIRL AT HIS HOME ON SUNDAY, AT WHICH TIME SHE PROMISED TO CALL AGAIN ON MONDAY, FEB. SIX, AT WHICH TIME SHE WOULD ARRANGE TO MEET A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE "JOURNAL AMERICAN," SO THAT SHE COULD ATTEMPT TO POINT OUT TO THE "JOURNAL AMERICAN" THE LOCATION OF THE APARTMENT HOUSE IN WHICH THE UNKNOWN PROFESSOR-S APARTMENT IS LOCATED. ACCORDING TO MR. AVERY, KERLEY CLAIMS THAT THE GIRL FAILED TO MAKE THE MEETING ON MONDAY WITH THE "JOURNAL AMERICAN." HOWEVER, SHE CALLED THE "JOURNAL AMERICAN" ON MONDAY NIGHT AND STATED SHE WOULD CALL AGAIN ON TUESDAY. MR. AVERY ADVISED THAT FOLLOWING THIS THE "JOURNAL AMERICAN" DID NOT HEAR ANYTHING FURTHER FROM THIS GIRL UNTIL SATURDAY, AT WHICH TIME THIS UNKNOWN GIRL CALLED THE "JOURNAL AMERICAN" IN RESPONSE TO AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE SATURDAY, FEB. ELEVEN, FIFTY, ISSUE OF THE "JOURNAL AMERI-

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

CAN" REQUESTING HER TO CALL THAT PAPER. AT THE TIME OF HER CALL TO THE "JOURNAL AMERICAN" ON SATURDAY, FEB. ELEVEN, LATE IN THE AFTERNOON, THE UNKNOWN GIRL TOLD THE "JOURNAL AMERICAN" THAT SHE HAD HAD A DISCUSSION WITH HER FATHER AND THAT HER FATHER HAD ADVISED HER THAT HER BECOMING MIXED UP IN THIS MATTER MIGHT INTERFERE WITH HER GRADUATION FROM COLUMBIA. ACCORDING TO MR. AVERY, THE "JOURNAL AMERICAN" HAS HAD NO FURTHER CONTACT WITH THIS UNKNOWN GIRL. HOWEVER, IN TODAY-S "JOURNAL AMERICAN," FRONT PAGE, THERE IS A SMALL ARTICLE REQUESTING THAT "MISS X", THE YOUNG LADY WHO FURNISHED THE "JOURNAL AMERICAN" INFO CONCERNING FUCHS CASE, COMMUNICATE WITH "JOURNAL AMERICAN." MR. AVERY ADVISED THAT KERLEY REQUESTED THAT INS ASSIST HIM IN ATTEMPTING TO IDENTIFY THIS UNKNOWN RUSSIAN PROFESSOR WHO ACCORDING TO THE INFO KERLEY FURNISHED INS WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE ARRIVED IN THIS COUNTRY EIGHT MONTHS AGO AND WAS SUPPOSED TO BE MARRIED TO AN EGYPTIAN GIRL. IN ADDITION KERLEY ADVISED INS TODAY, ACCORDING TO MR. AVERY, THAT THREE

END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

MONTHS AGO A SERVICE EMPLOYEE OF AN APARTMENT BUILDING ON THE UPPER WEST SIDE, NYC, CALLED THE "JOURNAL AMERICAN" AND SPOKE TO A COPY BOY, AT WHICH TIME THIS SERVICE EMPLOYEE TOLD THE COPY BOY THAT HE HAD INFO CONCERNING FUCHS, WHO ALLEGEDLY HAD STAYED WITH A WOMAN IN THE BUILDING AT WHICH HE WAS AN EMPLOYEE AND THAT HE WOULD FURNISH THIS INFO TO THE "JOURNAL AMERICAN" FOR THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS. MR. AVERY ADVISED THAT ACCORDING TO KERLEY WHILE THE COPY BOY WAS ATTEMPTING TO LOCATE SOMEONE TO SPEAK WITH THE SERVICE EMPLOYEE WHO COULD RENDER A DECISION AS TO WHETHER THE "JOURNAL AMERICAN" WOULD PAY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR THE INFO, THE SERVICE EMPLOYEE HAD HUNG UP AND THAT THE "JOURNAL AMERICAN" HAD NEVER HEARD ANYTHING FURTHER FROM THIS INDIVIDUAL. MR. AVERY ADVISED THAT INS WOULD OF COURSE FURNISH NO INFO TO KERLEY WITH REFERENCE TO ANY RUSSIAN PROFESSOR OR ANYONE ELSE IN CONNECTION WITH THIS MATTER. THE VERACITY OF KERLEY-S STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE CALL BY THE SERVICE EMPLOYEE TO THE "JOURNAL AMERICAN" COPY BOY THREE MONTHS AGO IS CONSIDERED DOUBTFUL. IN ABSENCE OF BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS, NO ACTION IS BEING TAKEN BY THIS OFFICE.

HLD PLS

RECEIVED JET
SCHEIDT

cc Mr Fletcher

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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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.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD *DLW*
 FROM : MR. FLETCHER *DF*
 SUBJECT: FOOCASE
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: February 27, 1950

3042 Int-Disc
 Classified by *OADR*
 Declassify on: *1/2/87*

~~SECRET~~

Handwritten notes and signatures:
 Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Nichols _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____
Belmont
V. J. [unclear]

PURPOSE

To obtain authority to interview Howard Rushmore of the New York Journal American for the details of information furnished to the Immigration & Naturalization Service by Larry Kerley, and purportedly of interest to this investigation.

FACTS

The New York Office was advised by Mr. T. Avery of the Immigration & Naturalization Service that Larry Kerley of the New York Journal American had advised Maurice Malkin, former Communist now employed by the Immigration & Naturalization Service, that he was working on a story regarding the Fuchs case. Kerley is reported to have stated that a girl who was a senior at Columbia University and whose father is a Merchant Marine Captain had been introduced (apparently by her father) to a Finn who was believed to be a Communist. This Finn took her to Greenwich Village to visit a Russian professor who has been in the United States eight or nine months and who is married to an Egyptian. Two weeks previously, while this girl was at the professor's apartment, Fuchs is said to have called the unidentified professor from London, England. Fuchs and the professor had a conversation and then the professor told Fuchs to call him back later. Fuchs reportedly said he could not call back because "they" were after him because of his father. Kerley is reported to have said that the Journal American had made some checks of long distance telephone calls and found some corroboration. This is not explained further.

On February 14, 1950, Mr. Avery of the Immigration & Naturalization Service advised the New York Office that Larry Kerley had been personally interviewed at his request by a representative of the Immigration & Naturalization Service. Kerley is said to have advised that the first call from this unknown girl to the Journal American was on February 4, 1950, after 4:00 PM, at which time she spoke to "Red" Horan, the Night Editor, and gave him the story of the visit by herself and the Finn to the apartment in Greenwich Village. Kerley reportedly stated that this visit took place a few nights before her call to the Journal American on February 4th, and that the apartment visited was located in the vicinity of 14th Street, Greenwich Village. Kerley reportedly stated that the girl claimed the gathering was a social one and that when she entered the apartment of the unknown professor she noticed a note on the telephone table in the apartment reading as follows: "London

~~SECRET~~

EJVL:hc
65-58805

RECORDED - 126
 INDEXED - 126

65-58805-557

MAR 8 1950

Classified by *2355 WAB/DAB*
 Exempt from GDS, Category *1*
 Date *1/27/87*

APR 3 1950

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has called." Furthermore, the girl claimed that while she and others were in the apartment a call came into the apartment from Fuchs in London, during which the professor spoke to Fuchs in a superior or senior manner. From the portions of the conversations heard by the girl it appeared to her that Fuchs' father had turned Fuchs in to the authorities.

According to Mr. Avery, Kerley is reported to have advised that Horan arranged with the girl that she would call him at his home on Sunday, February 5, 1950. The girl called Horan on Sunday and at that time promised to call again on Monday, February 6th, at which time she did arrange to meet a representative of the Journal American, to whom she would attempt to point out the location of the apartment house of the unknown professor. Kerley stated, according to Mr. Avery, that the girl failed to keep this meeting, but she called in the evening on Monday, saying she would call again on Tuesday. She did not call, however, until Saturday, February 11, 1950, when, as a result of an ad in the Journal American of that date, she contacted the paper. She then advised that she had had a discussion with her father, who had advised her not to become mixed up in the matter as it might interfere with her graduation from Columbia. According to Mr. Avery, the Journal American has had no further contact with this unknown girl. On February 14, 1950, however, the Journal American carried a small article on the front page requesting "Miss X", the young lady who furnished the Journal American information concerning the Fuchs case, to communicate with the paper.

Mr. Avery also stated that Kerley advised the Immigration & Naturalization Service on February 14, 1950, that three months ago a service employee of an apartment building on the upper west side, New York City, called the Journal American and spoke to a copy boy to whom he stated that he had information concerning Fuchs, who allegedly had stayed with a woman in the building in which he was an employee. This service employee offered to furnish this information to the Journal American for \$300.00. Kerley reportedly stated that while the copy boy was attempting to locate someone to speak with the service employee and to render a decision about the payment of \$300.00, the service employee hung up and the paper never has heard anything further from him.

It is to be noted that available information is that Fuchs made his first confession of espionage activity on January 26, 1950, and on the next day made a confession to the British Security Service representative. In view of this, it would not seem probable that he would have been in a position to place the telephone call described.

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

~~SECRET~~



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b1

RECOMMENDATION

While the authenticity of the information furnished by Kerley is considered doubtful, it is recommended that authority be granted for the New York Office to interview Howard Rushmore in an effort to verify this matter. There is attached a teletype to New York authorizing this interview, if you approve.

*Hold
by [unclear]*

ADDENDUM

I would recommend that we not go to Howard Rushmore.

*I agree
[unclear]*

*DE Ladd
[unclear]*

*I agree with Ladd.
Michael thinks we
should contact
Rushmore*

*I agree with
Ladd & Tolson.
H.*

2/28

←

~~SECRET~~