

**SUPPLEMENTAL RELEASE**

**1998**

**KLAUS FUCHS**

\_\_\_\_\_ **pages**

SUBJECT: KLAUS FUCHS

FILE: 65-58805

SECTION: 1

## NOTICE

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pg 47

SAC, New York

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September 2, 1949

Director, FBI

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Page 1, pgs 1, 2, EXCEPT (2);  
pgs 3, 4 (cont'd.)  
Info Declass per  
Appropriate Agency  
Ltr DTD 6/24/96  
SP6 AG/JS  
1/8/96  
CA 95-1121

MAIL ROOM - ELIUS FUCHS, was;  
Mr. Earl Fuchs, Klaus Fuchs,  
Klaus Fuchs,  
Mrs. Elsie Fuchs

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

KRISTEL ELISE WEINBERG  
(MRS. ROBERT BLOOM WEINBERG), was;  
Kristel Klaus, Kristel Klaus,  
Kristel Fuchs, Mrs. Bob Klaus,  
Miss Anna Gertrude Ida Christel Fuchs  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(Bufile 100-46228)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY SLIP(S)

DATE 6/14/78

CLASSIFIED BY SP6 AB/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X  
1/8/96  
CA 95-1121

b1 (S) [redacted] (S)  
[redacted] (S)

Classified by 3049 PWT/1mw  
Declassify on OADR 10/5/8

b1 [redacted] has furnished information concerning a Soviet agent who used the cover names of Nest and Charles in 1944, and who is believed to be identical with Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs.

b1 According to [redacted] the Soviet Agent Nest furnished the U.S. representative in New York with information concerning the Atomic Energy program and particularly with respect to the British participation in that program. On June 15, 1944, Nest turned over the third part of a document designated as "SMA-1 (one digit missing) - - - - - (different) fluctuation in a stream - - - - - (diffusion) method - - work on his speciality. On that date it was mentioned that Nest might have to leave within a matter of a month and a half. (S) (U)

On July 25, 1944, comment was made concerning the demonstrated value of Nest's work for the Soviet during the past half year. Authority was requested of Moscow to pay Nest \$500 for these past services. (S) (U)

On August 29, 1944, mention was made of the possible departure of Nest for Great Britain and in this connection the names of Alexis (Clancy) and George (Gus) were mentioned. Mention was also made of "(sending) George across [redacted] to see Nest's sister [redacted] across her husband (Abel?) departure of [redacted] (S) (U)

CLASSIFIED BY SA 5660/10/pt  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X  
1/8/96  
CA 95-1121

CLASSIFIED SECTIONS FINALIZED  
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRG)  
DATE: 2/19/97 5:58 PM  
CA 95-1121

- Class \_\_\_\_\_
- Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Tels. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
RECORDED - 127  
INDEXED - 127  
SEP 21 1949 P.M. B I  
RECEIVED  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

65-58805-3

SEP 29 1949

~~TOP SECRET~~  
Classified by 2395 WAB  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

NOTE: R/S previously sent to interest offices for classification during removal Section 2 drk.

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September - - - - - " Something was also mentioned about checking on someone's arrival, probably that of Rest. Mention was also made of \$500 allowed by Moscow which apparently was turned over to Rest. (S) (U) b1

On October 4, 1944, according to [redacted] Rest's sister had already returned home. It was stated that Goose's next trip to sea bar was planned for October 12. (S) (U) b1

On October 5, 1944, Rest's cover name was changed to Charles and Goose (Gus) was changed to Armand (?) (ARND). (S) (U)

Again on November 14, 1944, mention was made of a visit to Charles' sister on the part of Armand. At this time there was also some mention of Great Britain. (S) (U)

Efforts are presently being made to identify the Soviet agent who used the cover names of Goose (Gus) and Armand. You will be advised of any identification effected. (S) (U)

The "report MSN-1 (one digit missing) Efrant (Efferant) Fluctuation in a Stream", is believed to be identical with an Atomic Energy Commission document designated MSN-12 dated June 6, 1944. The MS series was borrowed from the British and the "N" was added to indicate the New York Office of the Manhattan Engineering District. MSN-12 is entitled "Fluctuations and the Efficiency of a Diffusion Plant, Part III, The Effect of Fluctuations in the Flow of N<sub>2</sub>," by I. Fuchs. (S) (U) b1

The information from [redacted] concerning Rest includes a reference to "work on his specialty" which seems to indicate that Rest may be identical with the author of the MSN document referred to by [redacted] herein tentatively identified as MSN-12. Furthermore, Rest's knowledge of Atomic Energy matters and particularly the British aspects thereof, seems to suggest that he might be a British scientist. (S) (U)

A confidential source abroad has suggested four possible candidates for identification with the Soviet agent Rest. They are Rudolph Ernest Peierls, C. F. Kearton, Tony Hilton Royle Skyrme and Paul Julius Klaus Fuchs. According to this source (S) (U)

Rudolph Ernest Peierls was born in Berlin, June 5, 1907, arrived at New York on December 3, 1943, visited Los Alamos in February 1944, and again in May 1944, married and accompanied by wife. (S) (U)

19-2, IPS 1+6 EXCEPT [ ]  
IPS 2-5 INFO DECLASSIFIED  
PER APPROPRIATE AGENCY LTR  
6/24/96. SP 6 A G/JS 7/18/96  
CAF 75-121

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C. F. Kearton arrived at New York on December 3, 1943, returned to the United Kingdom on a visit on February 18, 1944. He returned to New York on March 14, 1944, and finally returned to the United Kingdom in September 1944. (S) U

Dr. Tony Milton Regis Symes arrived in New York, February 14, 1944. He was born in London, England on December 5, 1922 and traveled to the United States on British Passport #35231. (S) U

The confidential foreign source advised that Paul Julius Klaus Fuchs was born December 29, 1911 at Bamberg, Germany, the son of Paul Fuchs, who in turn was born May 13, 1874 and was a professor residing in Germany. Paul Julius Klaus Fuchs landed in the United Kingdom in 1933 and from 1941 to 1943, was a medical physicist at the University of Birmingham, England. In November 1943, he was posted to the United States on an Atomic Energy Commission mission. He arrived at New York City on December 3, 1943, and was posted to Oak Ridge, August 14, 1944, and left for the United Kingdom from Montreal, Canada on June 28, 1946. [In correspondence about the administrative arrangements he was referred to as Dr. Karl Fuchs, he was closely associated during his visit with Professor Peierls mentioned above. Peierls landed in the United Kingdom from the U.S.S.R. in 1934 and became a naturalized British subject in 1940. Fuchs became a naturalized British subject in 1942. He is now a senior research worker at the Atomic Energy Project at Harwell, England.] (S) U

This source further advised that Paul Fuchs, Senior, the father of Paul Julius Fuchs visited the United States in April 1949 traveling on a temporary traveling document in lieu of passport issued in Berlin, Germany on October 6, 1947. He returned via the United Kingdom leaving the United States on about June 15, 1949. (S) U

This source also advised that a reliable confidential source reported that Fuchs received a letter in February 1947, from Mrs. Klaus of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, who signed herself "your sister Kristal." It also appeared elsewhere that the name was "Kristol". It was believed possible that her husband's first name was Robert. (S) U

The Bureau files reflect a Security Matter C Case, Boston file no. 100-16615 on Robert Black Heinson and his wife Kristal Fuchs Heinson. The latter is definitely identified in the file as the sister of Dr. Karl Fuchs. The investigation concerning Mrs. Heinson was instituted when it was determined that her name appeared in the address book of Israel Halperin, Soviet Espionage. (S) U

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consultation with  
for govt.  
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(75-1121)

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Agent identified in the Gorky Case at the time of his apprehension in February 1946. *W*

A review of the address book reflects the following entry - Klaus Fuchs, cont. to K. Fuchs, 21 Grange Lane, University of Edinburgh, Scotland Camp (possibly camp) N.-Camp 1., Internment Operations - Kristal Heinsman, 55 Carver Road, Watertown." The phrase Camp 1 is circled. *(A) u*

The file reflects that Kristal Fuchs Heinsman resided at 55 Carver Road, Watertown, Massachusetts, prior to January 1941. This would indicate that Halperin had an address for Kristal Fuchs Heinsman that was five years old at the time of his apprehension. *(u)*

In February 1942, Kristal Heinsman listed the following relatives outside of the United States. Dr. Emil Fuchs, Berlin, Germany - father; Gerhard Fuchs, held at a sanatorium, Zurich, Switzerland - brother; Dr. Klaus Fuchs, serving in the English Army - brother. *(u)*

Kristal Heinsman is reported to have stated that she lived in Germany when Hitler first came to power and that her father and brother had spent some time in German concentration camps. She said that her brother later went to England and became a British subject. She described this brother as a very brilliant scientist and said that Einstein had sent for him to help work on the Atomic Bomb, and that recently he had returned to England. This was as of the early part of 1947. *(u)*

It appears that the Heinsmans resided at 144 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts, from 1941 until 1944, and possibly until 1945. However, it is known that in 1944, Robert Heinsman had the address of 302 South Plymouth Street, Chicago, Illinois, which may be the address of his parents. *(u)*

It appears that in January 1944, the General Electric Company, River Forge Plant, Lynn, Massachusetts, filed an occupational certificate on behalf of Robert Heinsman with his selective service draft board. This was during the period he was in attendance at Harvard. On July 15, 1944, Heinsman advised his draft board that he had applied for overseas ambulance duty with the American Field Service, 8 Kenberry Street, Boston, Massachusetts. *(u)*

From August 1945, until about June 6, 1946, he was employed as a teacher at the Andria Public High School, Andria, New Hampshire. After the *(u)*

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school term he returned to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where his address was changed from 144 to 94 Lakewood Avenue. This is his last known address. The November 1948 telephone directory for Cambridge, Massachusetts reflects that the Hinzman's still reside at that address. (u)

The Bureau files also reflect that a captured German document which appears to be a list of persons compiled in 1941 for the use of the German army in the invasion of Russia lists the following: (u)

"Klaus Fuchs, student of philosophy, December 29, 1911, Busselshain, RSHA-IVA2, Gestapo Field Office Kiel. (u)

"Gerhard Fuchs, October 30, 1909, Busselshain, student, RSHA-IVA2, Gestapo Field Office Kiel (u)

"Dr. Fuchs, Jew, Director of the sick fund in Coarwitz, Russian M-Agent, Ekovina, RSHA-IVB5, Gestapo Field Office Breslau. (u)

The translator of this document submitted an analysis of the file numbers. RSHA stands for Reichssicherheitshauptamt, which is the central office of the Security Police. The roman numerals IV refer to the department of the RSHA. The files IV41 and IV42, usually assigned to German Communists. The majority, former German Communist Deputies and German Communist Writers, had the file number of IV42. (u)

The notation concerning Dr. Fuchs is set forth as it might possibly relate to the father of Karl Julius Klaus Fuchs. In that connection the file number IV45 seems to concern key GPU and NKVD agents, Espionage and Military Agents. (u)

The Bureau files further reflect that Karl Julius Klaus Fuchs arrived in this country on December 3, 1943, aboard the British Navy Transport H.V.T. Andes. Aboard this same ship were Christopher Frank Kearton, Rudolph Ernst Peierls and his wife Eugenia Peierls. Mrs. Peierls was born July 25, 1908, at Leningrad, Russia. She is a British citizen having been naturalized March 26, 1940, at London, England. (u)

It was learned through the Atomic Energy Commission that K. Fuchs arrived in this country on December 3, 1943, and had BGN pass number 8795. It appears that General Groves had been assured by the British Supply Council. (u)

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in North America that all the British aliens in the United States engaged in work of interest to the KID had been cleared by British security prior to their departure for the United States from the United Kingdom. Fuchs was connected with the Manhattan District Project through June 1946. He was assigned to Los Alamos. He returned to England June 28, 1946. (u)

According to the Atomic Energy Commission, Book II, Gaseous Diffusion (K-25) Project, Volume III, Reassigned, Section 15, of the Manhattan District History reflected that Dr. Fuchs was one of a group of British scientists who developed diffusional separation processes. This report stated that during the period from March to June 1944 (which period is pertinent to this case) certain members of the British group Messrs. C. F. Kearton, R. Peierls, K. Fuchs and R. Skyrms were stationed in New York, and on request from Kellogg and with the approval of the War Department undertook an analysis of certain theoretical studies which were summarized in a series of reports, the MSN series, which were helpful in anticipating problems of plant design. (Kellogg was a prime contractor of the Manhattan Engineering District). (u)

The Atomic Energy Commission files also reflect that Dr. S. E. S. Skinner and Dr. K. Fuchs were cleared to visit the Chicago Operations Office in November 1947 to confer with Dr. H. L. Anderson for a discussion of unclassified and declassified aspects of neutron spectroscopy. The file reflected that Fuchs had participated in declassification conferences among the United States, Great Britain and Canada. (u)

A partial list of reports prepared at Los Alamos by Dr. Fuchs, according to the Atomic Energy Commission, lists one report dated July 26, 1949. (u)

The New York Office should institute a separate espionage investigation concerning Karl Julius Klaus Fuchs. This investigation should be designed to develop all possible information concerning Fuchs' activities and associates during 1944 particularly. (u) ~~(S)~~ (u)

It will be recalled that the known Soviet Agent Gouss appears to have had some connection with West at that time. Of course, all possible information concerning Fuchs' activities at any time should be developed. ~~(S)~~ (u)

The Boston Office should reinstitute an espionage investigation concerning Kristel Fuchs Heinsman. Efforts should be made to develop information concerning the whereabouts of the Heinsman's during 1944. It will ~~(S)~~ (u)

Page 6, # IP5 I J3  
Info Declass per APPROPRIATE  
Agency LTR 6/24/96  
Sp 6 hrc/js 7-8-96.

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b1

indicated that the information from [redacted] indicated travel on the part of East's sister. You will note that available information fails to reflect any travel on the part of the Heinsman's during 1944, except as might be inferred from the Chicago address listed by Robert Heinsman in 1944, and from the application he made for overseas admission duty. (S)(U)

The Boston Office should develop information concerning the associates and contacts of the Heinsman's particularly during 1944 when Gense was in contact with East's sister. (S)(U)

The Boston Office should immediately submit a summary report incorporating all information presently available and setting forth all logical leads. (U)

C-6

The Chicago Office is requested to determine the period during 1944, when Robert Klock Heinsman resided at 302 South Plymouth Street, which is believed to be the address of his parents. It should be determined whether Mrs. Heinsman was with him at that time. Information concerning his activities and employment should also be developed. This investigation should be expedited and it must be handled in a very discreet manner. (S)(U)

Lead  
\* C-13  
C-12

The El Paso and Knoxville Offices should make discreet inquiry at the Lee Glass and Oak Ridge installations for any available information concerning Dr. Fuchs. (U)

C-30

The Washington Field Office is requested to examine the records of the State Department, Passport Division for any information concerning travel on the part of Robert Klock Heinsman and Kristel Heinsman. The Washington Field Office should also check the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for all information concerning the entry and/or entries into the United States of Dr. Fuchs. (S)(U)

Page 7, Top portion except E J's  
Info declassified per appropriate  
Agency's LTR 6/24/96.  
SP6AG/JS 7/8/96.

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# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE DATE: 10/10/75 SA 58805-7

TO: Mr. D. M. Ladd

FROM: Mr. H. B. Fieger

DATE: September 23, 1949

~~TOP SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED BY: 60556850/aj  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X  
6/27/97

EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was;  
Dr. Karl Fuchs, Klaus Fuchs,  
Klaus Emil Fuchs,  
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

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

KRISTEL KLAUS HEINEMAN  
(MRS. ROBERT BLOCK HEINEMAN), was;  
Kristel Klaus, Kristbl Klaus,  
Kristel Fuchs, Mrs. Bob Klaus  
Elma Anna Dorothe Ida Christel Fuchs  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(Bufile 100-346228)

Classified by: 3040 PNT/IMW  
Declassify on: OADR 3/18/87

ESPIONAGE - R

~~CLASS. & EXT. BY 5061/ADK  
REASON-FCIM II 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/3/92  
C99323~~

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to attempt an identification of a Soviet Agent known to [redacted] under cover names of Rest and Charles

DETAILS:

[redacted] furnished information set forth hereafter concerning two Soviet Agents, one of whom was known under the cover names Rest and Charles, and the other one who was known under the cover names of Goose (Gus) and Arnaud (apparently pronounced Arno). According to this Source on May 8, 1944, the M.G.B. representative in New York advised Moscow that Rest had reported that the work of the British Commission in the United States was meeting with no success. [redacted] was not certain of the reason for the lack of success but thought it might have been the result of dissatisfaction or a misunderstanding. The M.G.B. representative advised that it would be proposed to Rest either to support Great Britain or to work at a special laboratory or camp, apparently for research.

On June 15, 1944, it was reported to Moscow that "the ten" had "received from Rest the third part of the report MSN-1 (one digit missing) - - - - - Eferent (Efferent?) Fluctuation in a Stream - - - - - (diffu?)sion method - - work on his specialty. (Rest?) . . . . . doubt of the

EVL: gmi

Attachments:

RECORDED - 130

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EX-119

165-58805-7

PARAS, ETC  
EJS. P3 CONT P2  
DIED ORINALS PER APPROVATE  
AGENCY LTR DTD 6/24/96.  
SOLACITS 9/9/96. OADR 95-1121

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Classified by: 3040 PNT/IMW  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

per Klaus Fuchs FOIA release

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possibility of staying in the United States without arousing suspicion. According to Rest's information the British and the Americans finally . . . . . slowing down of research work on diffusion. The Americans advised the representative of Great Britain that construction of a plant in Great Britain 'will directly contradict the spirit of agreement on Atomic Energy signed together with the Atlantic Charter.' Right now . . . . . (of?) Great Britain in Washington is looking into the details of the transfer of the work to Great Britain. Rest presumes he will have to leave in a matter of a month and a half. (S-1) (X) (U)

On July 25, 1944, Moscow was advised that "The almost half a year of connections (established?) with Rest has demonstrated the value of his (work?) for us. We consider it indispensable to pay him for this half year the due reward of 500 dollars. The said sum he fully deserves. Telegraph (consent?)". (S-1) (X) (U)

On August 29, 1944, Moscow was advised concerning the possible departure of Rest for Great Britain, and in this connection the names of Alexis (Aleksey) and Goose (Gus) were mentioned. In part it was stated "- - - - - Goose advised that Rest - - - - - Great Britain. With the aim of (sending?) Goose across (?) to see Rest's sister - - - - - see her husband (their?) departure of 20 September - - - - -". Something was also mentioned about checking on someone's arrival, probably that of Rest. Mention was also made of \$500 allowed by Moscow which apparently was turned over to Rest. (S-1) (X) (U)

On October 4, 1944, Moscow was advised that Rest's sister had already returned home and that Goose's next trip to see her was planned for October 12. (S-1) (X) (U)

On October 5, 1944, Rest's cover name was changed to Charles (Charl'z) and Goose (Gus') was changed to Arnaud (?) (Arno?). (S-1) (X) (U)

On November 14, 1944, reference was made to Arnaud's last trip to see Charles' sister. There was also some mention of Great Britain. (S-1) (X) (U)

61

It should also be noted that according to [redacted] Goose furnished the M.G.B. representative in New York with information concerning a Soviet Agent using the cover name of Constructor, who has been identified as Abraham Brothman, who was a prominent subject in the Gregory Case. An effort to identify Goose is now being carried out in the Brothman Case. (S-1) (X) (U)

With reference to the "report MSN-1 (one digit missing) Eferent (Efferent?)". (S-1) (X) (U)

PARAG. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 + 7;  
IP 6, EXCEPT I J's INFO DECLASS  
PER APPROPRIATE AGENCY LTR DTD 6/24/96.  
SP6 AG/JS 7/9/96.

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Fluctuation in a Stream", it was determined at the Atomic Energy Commission that they have reports designated MSN followed by a numeral. The MS series was borrowed from the British and the "N" was added to indicate the New York Office of the Manhattan Engineering District. (S) (U)

61

(S) [redacted] eliminated MSN-10, MSN-11 and MSN-15 as not being the document mentioned on June 15, 1944. An effort to examine all documents from MSN-12 through MSN-19 was made. Documents MSN-12, 13, 14, 16, 17 and 18 were examined, there appears to be no MSN-19. These documents were noted to be dated in chronological order, MSN-12 was dated June 6, 1944, MSN-13 was dated June 21, 1944, and the documents with higher MSN numbers had later dates all in chronological order. Inasmuch as the document to be identified was mentioned on June 15, 1944, it would appear that it was MSN-12 dated June 6, 1944. MSN-12 is entitled "Fluctuations and the Efficiency of a Diffusion Plant, Part III, The Effect of Fluctuations in the flow of N<sub>2</sub>" by K. Fuchs. (S) (U)

IN THE FLOW

It will be noted that the document to be identified was the third part of a report and that MSN-12 is Part III. It will also be noted that the document to be identified dealt with Fluctuations in a Stream and MSN-12 deals with Fluctuations of N-2. It will further be noted that the document to be identified apparently deals with Diffusion and Diffusion method, and that MSN-12 relates to a Diffusion Plant. Finally it is to be noted that it was the custom, according to the Atomic Energy Commission, to assign the MSN number from a central source in a chronological order after the project had been completed, though on some occasions the numbers were assigned ahead of time to refer to a particular project being accomplished. The Atomic Energy Commission stated that the chances are that the numbers were assigned to the document in chronological order at the time the document was prepared but that they cannot be certain of that. (S) (U)

The information from [redacted] concerning Rest includes a reference to "work on his specialty" which gives rise to the belief that Rest is identical with the author of the MSN document mentioned by [redacted]. It further appears that Rest has a knowledge of Atomic Energy and particularly the British aspects. This would suggest that he might be a British scientist. (S) (U)

Approved  
6/1/94  
(S)

The British Intelligence suggested four possible candidates for identification with the Soviet Agent Rest. They are Rudolph Ernest Peierls, born in Berlin, June 5, 1907, arrived at New York on December 3, 1943, visited Los Alamos in February 1944 and again in May 1944, married and accompanied by wife. C. F. Kearton arrived in New York on December 3, 1943, returned to the (S) (U)

IP's 1, 3 EXCEPT E JS  
INFO DECLASSIFIED PER  
APPROPRIATE AGENCY LTR DTD  
6/24/96. SP6 AG/JS 7/2/96.  
AND  
PAGE 8, IP 2 EXCEPT E JS  
INFO DECLASSIFIED.

Para 2 declass  
per DOE ltr dtd  
7/22/96.  
SP6 AG/JS 8/8/96

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United Kingdom on a visit on February 18, 1944. He returned to New York on March 16, 1944 and finally returned to the United Kingdom in September 1944. Dr. Tony Hilton Boyle Skyrme arrived in New York, February 16, 1944, he was born in London, England on December 5, 1922 and traveled to the United States on British Passport #35235. Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, was born December 29, 1911 at Ruesselhtenn, country unknown, the son of Emil Fuchs, who in turn was born May 13, 1874 and was a professor residing in Germany. ~~(S)~~ u

Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs landed in the United Kingdom in 1933 and from 1941 to 1943 was a (medical) physicist at the University of Birmingham, England. In November 1943, he was posted to the United States on an Atomic Energy Commission mission. He arrived at New York City on December 3, 1943 and was posted to Oak Ridge, August 14, 1944 and left for the United Kingdom from Montreal, Canada on June 28, 1946. In correspondence about the administrative arrangements he was referred to as Dr. Karl Fuchs, he was closely associated during his visit with Professor Peierls mentioned above. Peierls landed in the United Kingdom from the U.S.S.R. in 1934 and became a naturalized British subject in 1940. Fuchs became a naturalized British subject in 1942. He is now a senior research worker at the Atomic Energy Project at Harwell, England. ~~(S)~~ u

The British further advised that Emil Fuchs, Senior, the father of Emil Julius Fuchs visited the United States on April 1949 traveling on a temporary traveling document in lieu of passport issued in Berlin, Germany on October 6, 1947. He returned via the United Kingdom leaving the United States on about June 15, 1949. ~~(S)~~ u

The British also advised that a reliable confidential source reported that Fuchs received a letter in February 1947, from Mrs. Klaus of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, who signed herself "your sister Kristbl." It also appeared elsewhere that the name was "Kristel". It was believed possible that her husband's first name was Bob. ~~(S)~~ u

The Bureau files reflect that the address book in the possession of Israel Halperin, Soviet Espionage Agent identified in the Corby Case, at the time of his apprehension in February 1946 contained the following entry: "Klaus Fuchs, Asst. to M. Born, 84 Grange Lane, University of Edinburgh, Scotland Camp (possibly comp) N.-Camp L., Internment Operations - Kristel Heineman, 55 Carvel Road, Watertown." The phrase Camp L is encircled. ~~(S)~~ u

[(100-342-972-365) (X) u]

PP's 2 & 3 are (u).  
per consultation with for. govt.  
SSA 5669 SLD/JAC 7-9-58 (95-1121)

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The Bureau files reflect a Security Matter C Case on Robert Block Heineman and his wife Kristel Fuchs Heineman. The file positively reflects that Mrs. Heineman is the sister of Dr. Karl Fuchs. It will be noted in connection with the notations in Halperin's address book that Kristel Heineman resided at 55 Carver Road, Watertown, Massachusetts prior to January 1941. In other words Halperin had an address for Kristel Fuchs Heineman that was five years old at the time of his apprehension. (S) (u)

The file on Mrs. Heineman reflects that she had the following relatives outside of the United States as of February 1942. Dr. Emil Fuchs, Berlin, Germany - father; Gerhard Fuchs held at a sanatorium Jurich, Switzerland - brother; Dr. Klaus Fuchs serving in the English Army - brother. (S) (u)

The file also reflects that Mrs. Heineman told informants that she had lived in Germany when Hitler first came to power and that her father and brother had spent some time in German concentration camps. She said that her brother later went to England and became a British subject. She described this brother as a very brilliant scientist and said that Einstein had sent for him to help work on the atomic bomb, and that recently he had returned to England. (S) (u)

The file does not clearly reflect the residences of the Heineman's. It is indicated that they resided at 144 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts until 1944 and possibly until 1945. It also reflects that in 1944, Mr. Heineman at least had the address of 320 South Plymouth Street, Chicago, Illinois, which may be the address of his parents. (S) (u)

Inasmuch as 1944 is the pertinent period it should be noted that according to the file an occupational certificate on behalf of Robert Block Heineman was filed at his local draft board on January 17, 1944, by the General Electric Company, River Works Plant, Lynn, Massachusetts. (S) (u)

By letter dated July 18, 1944, Heineman advised his draft board that he had applied for overseas ambulance duty with the American Field Service, 8 Newberry Street, Boston, Massachusetts. As of August 1945, he notified his draft board that he was employed as a teacher at the Antrim Public High School, Antrim, New Hampshire. In May 1946, he had returned to Cambridge, Massachusetts where his address was changed from 144 to 94 Lakeview Avenue. This appears to be his last known address. (S) (u)

The file reflects that Heineman made a trip to Mexico and registered at the United States Embassy on February 15, 1947, giving his address as Calle San (S) (u)

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Idelfonso 71. He resided at this address until May 20, 1947 under the name of Authuro Heineman. While in Mexico he attended classes at the University of Mexico. On May 20, 1947, he left for Chapala, Jalisco on a vacation where he planned to remain until the end of July 1947. He left Chapala enroute to the United States on or about August 1947. During this time in Mexico, he received a letter in care of the United States Embassy from Alma B. Heineman, Golden Beach, Hollywood, Florida. This was most likely from his mother. (u) (S) u

It has been determined that a captured German document which appears to be a list of persons compiled in 1941 for the use of the German Army in the invasion of Russia lists the following: (u) (S) u

"Klaus Fuchs, student of philosophy, December 29, 1911, Russelsheim, RSHA-IVA2, Gestapo Field Office Kiel. (u) (S) u

"Gerhard Fuchs, October 30, 1909, Russelsheim, student RSHA-IVA2, Gestapo Field Office Kiel. (u) (S) u

"Dr. Fuchs, Jew, Director of the sick fund in Ozernowitz, Russian N-Agent, Bukowina, RSHA-IVE5, Gestapo Field Office Breslau." (u) (S) u

The translator of this document submitted an analysis of the file numbers. RSHA stands for Reichssicherheitschauptamt, which is the central office of the Security Police. The roman numerals IV refer to the department of the RSHA. The file IVAL and IVA2, usually assigned to German Communists. The majority, former German Communist Deputies and German Communist Writers, had the file number IVA2. (u) (S) u

A notation concerning Dr. Fuchs is set forth above as he might possibly be the father of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs. In that connection the file number IVE5 seems to concern key GPU and NKVD Agents, Espionage and Military Agents. (u) (S) u

Bureau files also reflect that the following persons arrived at Norfolk, Virginia aboard the British Navy Transport H.M.T. Andes on December 3, 1943. (u) (S) u

Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, born December 29, 1911 at Russelsheim, Germany, British citizen, naturalized July 30, 1942. (u) (S) u

~~TOP SECRET~~

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Christopher Frank Keerton, born February 17, 1911, Tustall, Staffordshire, British citizen. (S) u

Rudolf Ernst Peierls, born June 5, 1907, Berlin, Germany, British citizen, naturalized March 26, 1940 at London (S) u

Eugenia Peierls, born July 25, 1908, Leningrad, Russia, British citizen, also naturalized March 26, 1940 at London (S) u

It was learned through the Atomic Energy Commission that K. Fuchs arrived in this country on December 3, 1943, and had BMSM pass number 8795. It appears that General Groves had been assured by the British Supply Council in North America that all the British aliens in the United States engaged in work of interest to the MED had been cleared by British security prior to their departure for the United States from the United Kingdom. Fuchs was connected with the Manhattan District Project through June 1946. He was assigned to Los Alamos. He returned to England June 28, 1946. (S) u

According to the Atomic Energy Commission, Book II, Gaseous Diffusion (K-25) Project, Volume III, Designed, Section 15, of the Manhattan District History reflected that Dr. Fuchs was one of a group of British scientists who developed diffusional separation processes. This report stated that during the period from March to June 1944 (which period is pertinent to this case) certain members of the British group Messrs. C. F. Kearton, R. Peierls, K. Fuchs and R. Skyrme were stationed in New York, and on request from Kellogg and with the approval of the War Department undertook an analysis of certain theoretical studies which were summarized in a series of reports, the MSN series, which were helpful in anticipating problems of plant design. (S) u

The Atomic Energy Commission furnished a list of reports prepared by Dr. Fuchs which is not meant to be complete and which is not being mentioned here except to note that it lists one report prepared by him on July 26, 1949, entitled "Shock Attenuation in Rods, report no. LAMS-402, classified secret. This purports to be a list of reports prepared at Los Alamos. (S) u

The Atomic Energy Commission files also reflect that Dr. W. H. B. Skinner and Dr. K. Fuchs were cleared to visit the Chicago Operations Office in November 1947 to confer with Dr. H. L. Anderson for a discussion of unclassified and declassified aspects of neutron spectroscopy. The file reflected that Fuchs had participated in declassification conferences among the United States, Great Britain and Canada. (S) u

Review per Dept of Energy  
date 12-8-87  
73

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

RECOMMENDATION:

b1

It is recommended that the attached memorandum summarizing developments be delivered to [redacted] (S)

*sent  
sh,*

Attached herewith is a letter to the Field to institute separate espionage investigations on Dr. Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs and Kristel Fuchs Heineman. It will be necessary in the latter case to develop detailed information concerning her activities in 1944, to determine whether or not they coincide with the information furnished by [redacted] concerning contacts between Goose and the sister of Rest (S)

(S-1) (S)

b1

*sent  
sh*

~~TOP SECRET~~

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~TOP SECRET~~  
~~TOP SECRET~~

DATE: September 26, 1949

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

FROM : Mr. L. Whitson

SUBJECT: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, ~~TOP SECRET~~  
Karl Fuchs  
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

PARA. 2, E7's

DECLASS PER

APPROPRIATE Agency LTR 6/24/96

SP6 AG/JS

7/8/96

CA# 75-1121

- 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 \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

There is attached hereto a blind memorandum which had been prepared for dissemination to [redacted] for their assistance in connection with this matter. (S)

The attached memorandum identifies the individual known under the cover name of Rest as Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, identifies Heilig as Theodore Heilig, and sets out that Gus (Goose) may possibly be identical with Arthur Phineas Weber. (K)

Recommendation:

Classified by 30/SPWT/1mm

Declassify on: OADR 12/8/8

If you approve, this memorandum should be returned to Special Agent R. J. Lamphere, who will, as in the past, personally deliver it to [redacted]. (S)

RJL: gma

Attachment:

Delivered to [redacted] on Sept 28, 1949. C.J.F.

RECORDED - 28

INDEXED - 28

OCT 4 1949

~~TOP SECRET~~

Classified by 23521 with act. 10/1/75  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~TOP SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE DATE 10/27/82 222568

CLASSIFIED BY SP6 AG/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1  
7/2/96  
CA# 75-1121/55A566850/6087  
6/26/97

58 OCT 21 1949

32

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declass per COS 2/20  
dtd 7/22/96. SP6 AG/JS  
7/31/96

2/21/96  
CLASSIFIED BY SP6 AG/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1  
FOIA 5/2/04  
CAF 75/2/16/21

~~TOP SECRET~~

September 26, 1949

EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, aka;  
Karl Fuchs

RESTRICTED (S)(U)

PAGE 6 (P1, 1ST E J F)  
P2 E J F + E J F  
Info declassified per  
appropriate Agency LTR DTD  
6/24/96. SP6 AG/JS 7/8/96 CAF 75/12/1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

On June 15, 1944, Rest furnished to a representative of Soviet  
Intelligence (U.G.B.), Part III of a document now identified as MSN-12.  
This document dated June 6, 1944 is on file with the Atomic Energy  
Commission and is entitled "Fluctuations and the Efficiency of a Diffusion  
Plant", and Part III specifically refers to "The Effect of Fluctuations  
in the Flow of N<sub>2</sub>". The designation MSN stands for documents prepared  
by British scientists who were in New York City working on Atomic Energy  
research. The author of this document is K. Fuchs, who is actually Emil  
Julius Klaus Fuchs, who is usually known as Karl Fuchs. He is a top  
ranking British Atomic scientist. (S)(U)

Information available concerning Rest indicated that he was a  
British scientist, inasmuch as he had also furnished to the Soviet  
Intelligence information concerning British participation in the Atomic  
Energy development. It was also indicated that he had a sister in the  
United States. There are indications that Rest was actually the author  
of the document. (S)(U)

Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs also known as Karl Fuchs, was born  
December 29, 1911, at Russelsheim, Germany. His father, Emil Fuchs was  
born May 13, 1874, and was a professor in Germany. Emil Julius Klaus  
Fuchs entered the United Kingdom in 1933, and from 1941 to 1943, was a  
medical physicist at the University of Birmingham, England. In November  
1943, he was designated by the British Government to come to the United  
States as a part of the British Atomic Energy Commission. He arrived at  
New York City on December 3, 1943, and went to Los Alamos or to Oak Ridge,  
Tennessee in August 1944. While in the United States, Fuchs worked with  
a group of British scientists in the period of March to June 1944, on  
the development of diffusional operational processes working particularly  
with the Kellogg Corporation, which was working under the Manhattan (u)

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

R.J.Lamphere: gmu

Classified by SP6 PWT/mw  
Declassify on: OADR 10/8/8

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 AG/JS  
ON 7/31/96

Classified by 2355 WAB dtd 10/7/75  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

ENCLOSURE

65-58805-9

~~TOP SECRET~~

Engineering District. Fuchs left for England from Montreal, Canada on June 28, 1946. (u)

In November 1947, Fuchs was back in the United States and visited the Chicago Operations Office of the Atomic Energy Commission. At that time, he attended discussions regarding unclassified and declassified aspects of neutron spectroscopy. He also participated in declassification conferences which were being held between the United States, Great Britain and Canada. Fuchs is presently the senior research worker at the Atomic Energy Commission project at Harwell, England. (u)

Fuchs has a sister, Kristel Fuchs Heineman, who prior to January 1941, resided at 55 Carver Road, Watertown, Massachusetts. From approximately 1941, until about 1945, she resided with her husband, Robert Block Heineman at 144 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts. They presently reside at 94 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Robert Block Heineman has been reliably reported as a member of the Communist Party, United States of America in 1947. (u)

The address book of Israel Halperin implicated in the Canadian Espionage network contained the following: "Klaus Fuchs, Asst. to W. Born, 84 Grange Lane, University of Edinburgh, Scotland Camp (possibly comp) N.-Camp L., Internment Operations - Kristel Heineman, 55 Carval Road, Watertown." The phrase Camp L is encircled. (u)

In addition to the foregoing a captured German document prepared presumably by German Counter Intelligence and which relates to Communist Party members in Germany contains the following: (u)

"Klaus Fuchs, student of philosophy, December 29, 1911, Russelsheim, RSHA-IVA2, Gestapo Field Office Kiel. (u)

"Gerhard Fuchs, October 30, 1909, Russelsheim, student RSHA-IVA2, Gestapo Field Office Kiel." (u)

It is to be noted that Gerhard Fuchs is the brother of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs. (u)

GUS (GACSE) (u)

In connection with Rest, who furnished the document RSH-12 and who (u)

Page 2, I J's Cont pg. 3 (Top)  
Info DeClass PER APPROPRIATE  
Agency DTD 6/24/96.  
SP6 AC/JS 7/8/96  
CAF 75-1121

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~ ~~TOP SECRET~~

is thought to be Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, it is also known that East's sister was a contact of Gus (Gooss), who has presumably a scientific background. You will recall, Gus contemplated preparing a work on the production method with respect to the thermal diffusion of gases. (S) (U)

You will also recall, Gus, who has not been identified was also a contact of Abraham Brothman, a Consulting Engineer in New York City, who furnished espionage information to Elisabeth Bentley in 1940. (S) (U)

It is thought that Gus may possibly be identical with Arthur Phineas Weber, who is presently an employee of the Kellogg Corporation which is engaged in work under the Atomic Energy Commission. Weber was born March 10, 1920, in Brooklyn, New York and is a chemical engineer. From 1941 to 1942, he worked with Brothman for the Henderick Manufacturing Company. From June 1942 to July 1944, he worked with Brothman in the Chemurgy Design Corporation, and according to some information during a part of this period he was also working for the Kellogg Corporation. Weber lists employment with Kellogg Corporation as a chemical engineer from July 1944 to March 29, 1946, and again from April 8, 1946, to the present. It should be noted that the Kellogg Corporation was closely working in 1944 with the British Scientist group which included Fuchs. (S) (U)

HEILIG (S) (U)

With respect to No. 1390 of October 1, 1944, the Heilig mentioned is believed to be Theodore Heilig, who was born August 6, 1897 in Jersey City, New Jersey and resides at 128 West Walnut Street, Long Beach, New York. He is married and his wife's name is Lee Heilig. In November 1942, Heilig formed the Tedlee Chemical Corporation. This corporation received Government contracts for the filling of methyl bromide ampoules. In July 1943, Heilig formed the Regal Chemical Corporation which received Government contracts for the filling of aerosol containers with insecticide. The prime contractor was the Bridgeport Brass Company. (S) (U)

In October 1943, Abraham Brothman and Arthur F. Weber became associated with the Tedlee Chemical Corporation doing work for Heilig under a contractual agreement to work on an automatic machine to fill aerosol bombs. In an interview Brothman claims that in April 1944, Heilig offered to ask for a draft deferment for Weber if Brothman would sign over to Heilig the automatic filling machine. Brothman refused to do this and broke up with Heilig. (U)

App. 3, P's 1; 2, L's; 3, E's  
Info Declassified per APPROPRIATE  
Agency LTR OTO 6/24/96  
SP6AC/JS 7/8/96 CAA75-1121

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CO-75-1121  
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED  
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE  
DATE 10/10/87 BY 501/buy

SAC, New York  
Director, FBI

October 11, 1949  
~~TOP SECRET~~ (25-1121)  
DECLASSIFIED BY SSA/SLS/SDR  
ON 7-9-87

EMIL JULIUS KLAIN FUCHS, was.  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(Bureau File 65-38805)

Classified by 3042 PWT/lmn  
Declassify on OADR 12/11/82

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated September 22, 1949.

A confidential foreign source of known reliability has advised that in 1943 the subject, who is commonly known as Dr. Emil Fuchs, was receiving a salary of \$30 pounds per annum plus a bonus of approximately 49 pounds and a daily mission allowance of \$4. In March 1944, Fuchs was in financial difficulties owing to confusion between the Birmingham University and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, 24 Portico Gate, London, England, and their inability to sort out his pay. The matter was finally settled and Birmingham University agreed to pay Fuchs up to February 29, 1944, at which time he went on the pay roll of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

In August 9, 1944, Fuchs wrote to A. Longair, administrative officer of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, asking that in the future 5 pounds per month be paid from his salary into his banking account with Lloyd's, Edgobaston, Birmingham 15, England.

In March 1945, Fuchs was raised to a salary of \$50 pounds per annum plus a bonus of approximately 60 pounds. In March 1946, his pay was again raised to \$72 pounds per annum. In April 1946, he arranged for the amount to be paid from his salary into his banking account to be increased from 5 pounds to 30 pounds per month.

According to the foreign source, Fuchs, when in New York City, worked at c/o British Ministry of Supply Division, Room 2500, 37 Wall Street. The belief was expressed that Fuchs maintained a bank account at the Chase National Bank in the vicinity of his office address.

New York is requested to locate the reported bank account of Fuchs in New York City and to review it for any information of interest to this case. (u)

The Foreign Section advised that on May 27 and 30, 1944, Fuchs visited Montreal, Canada, for a conference with members of the National Research Council of Canada.

6/15/87 BY SSA/SLS/SDR  
CLASSIFIED BY 501/buy  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6  
FOIA 25X 6  
CO-75-1121

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

RECORDED  
INDEXED  
FBI  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

65-59805-53  
FBI  
70 NOV 1 1949

~~TOP SECRET~~  
Classified by 1355  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

RWL:hmb

~~TOP SECRET~~

On July 14, 1944, Fuchs visited Washington, D. C., for a conference with Sir James Chadwick. ~~(S)~~ (u)

In 1945, Fuchs used the address c/o Post Office Box 1663, Santa Fe, New Mexico. ~~(S)~~ (u)

On November 21, 1945, Fuchs visited Chicago, Illinois and Montreal, Canada. He was in the latter city through November 22 and 23, 1945. On November 24, he returned to Chicago, Illinois, and proceeded from there to Albuquerque, New Mexico, by air. The purpose of his trip to Montreal was for an interview with a Major Sumner and a Mr. Hoff. (u)

On June 21, 1946, Fuchs was residing c/o Heineman, 244 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts. He also resided during June 1946 at the Sheraton Hotel, Washington, D. C. He left Los Alamos for Washington, D. C. on June 16, 1946. He departed for the United Kingdom by bomber from Montreal on June 29, 1946. (u)

Washington Field is requested to conduct an investigation at the Sheraton Hotel to determine the length of Fuchs' residence there and his activities in Washington, D. C. during June 1946. (u)

A confidential foreign source also advised that Fuchs and Dr. Rudolph E. Peierls visited Mexico together on a private visit in November 1945. They called on the British Consul General in Mexico City. They reportedly returned to the United States early in December 1945. ~~(S)~~ (u)

The Atomic Energy Commission supplied information from the records of its installation at Los Alamos to the effect that Fuchs was at Los Alamos from December 1944 through the latter part of 1945. On November 22, 1945, Fuchs went to Montreal, Canada, for two days for the purpose of attending a conference with "representatives of the British organization." He returned to Albuquerque, New Mexico by air on November 24, 1945, and on that date departed for Mexico City. He was in Mexico City from November 24 to December 8, 1945, for the purpose of vacationing. It was also reported that from February 11 to February 25, 1945, Fuchs was on a vacation and visited a Mrs. Heineman, 244 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts. (u)

The Atomic Energy Commission advised that the diffusion project on which Dr. Fuchs may have been a member was under the supervision of Dr. H. C. Urey. In Dr. Urey's absence, the work was directed by Dr. L. M. Currey. (u)

- 2 -  
~~TOP SECRET~~

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The foreign source referred to above subsequently advised that it had been reported that Ronald Wilfred Gurney, a British subject born July 1, 1898, was a contact of Dr. Fuchs'. Gurney's wife, Natalia Gurney nee Kontainikoff, was born in Leningrad, Russia, October 30, 1908. It was reported that they arrived in the United States on January 5, 1941, traveling on the SS Nikawa Maru. It was stated that Gurney, who gave the permanent home address of 4230 Lockhead Haven Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland, in June 1949, is presently in the United Kingdom. (S) U

The Bureau files reflect that Natalia Gurney and Ronald Wilfred Gurney were both subjects of Atomic Energy Act - Applicant investigations. In addition a Loyalty of Government Employee investigation was also conducted concerning Ronald Wilfred Gurney. (S) U

According to information submitted by Gurney himself, he first entered the United States in 1926 to attend Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, during the academic years 1927 and 1928. He and his wife last entered the United States on January 5, 1941, at Seattle, Washington. The Gurneys landed in the United States because the ship on which they were returning to England from Sweden via Russia, could not get through in view of the war. (S) U

In an interview by military authorities during 1943, Gurney stated that he had expected to return to England after the war and did not intend to become a United States citizen. As of April 1947, however, he claimed to have his first papers towards United States citizenship. (S) U

On June 5, 1941, Gurney secured a fellowship in the Commonwealth Fund, 41 East 57th Street, New York City. He was engaged in research and apparently was associated with the fellowship until about June 1943. During this time he apparently was doing research for the Carnegie Institute, Washington, D. C., and Columbia University, New York City. (S) U

In June 1943, Gurney began employment as a research associate at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen, Maryland. During 1943 through 1945, he was thus employed on a part time basis but this occupied the greater portion of his time. (S) U

From August to September 1945, he was in Canada for the purpose of obtaining an immigration visa. From September 1945 to March 1946, he was in England where he worked for the Ordnance Department from the Office of the United States Military Attaché in London. (S) U

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

From October 15, 1946 to 1948, he was employed at the Argonne Laboratory, Chicago, Illinois, where he held the title of Chief Physicist in the Theoretical Nuclear Physics Division. During this time he was called in on special problems by the Ballistics Research Laboratory at Aberdeen Proving Ground. ~~(S)~~ U

In September 1948, he was on the faculty of the Physics Department at John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. He remained on the staff until June 1949. ~~(S)~~ U

As of October 1948, he claimed to belong to the following organizations: P.E.N. Group, London, Faraday Society, London, and Atomic Scientists of Chicago. ~~(S)~~ U

On arrival in this country, his wife, Natalie Gurney, became employed on May 21, 1941, with the British Purchasing Commission, Washington, D. C., as an administrative secretary in the British Scientific Office. Apparently this employment lasted until 1943. ~~(S)~~ U

From March 1943 to October 1946, she was the executive secretary of the South East Asia Institute, New York City, which had been the East Indies Institute of America. Two officers of the East Indies Institute of America were connected with organizations declared subversive by the Attorney General. ~~(S)~~ U

From 1943 to 1947, Mrs. Gurney belonged to the Institute of Pacific Relations, 1 East 54th Street, New York City. While the Institute has a number of prominent and reliable people on its board of officers, it has been reported that a number of persons active in the Communist Party, have managed to infiltrate into the organization and its research department. Communists and Communist sympathizers were also said to have been successful in infiltrating into clerical positions with the Institute. ~~(S)~~ U

A social acquaintance of the Gurneys prior to 1945, expressed the belief that Mrs. Gurney was a Communist sympathizer. This belief was based upon the facts that Mrs. Gurney spoke about race relationships in a manner corresponding to the Communist Party line; that she was an atheist; that she has spoken in opposition to the Spain of Franco and in favor of the Spanish loyalists; and that during the years 1942 to 1944, she spoke in favor of the second front on a parallel with the demands of the Russian Government. ~~(S)~~ U

The above information is being furnished to you to assist the investigation of this subject. (u)

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

FROM : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: **EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, aka;**  
**Dr. Karl Fuchs**  
**ESPIONAGE - R**

DATE: October 21, 1949

**TOP SECRET**

*EB 4-1*

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	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

**PURPOSE:**

The purpose of this memorandum is to obtain your approval to advise the Atomic Energy Commission of certain aspects of our investigation on the above subject.

**BACKGROUND:**

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED  
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)  
DATE: 7/9/97 SSA JLB/SLD/buy b1

You are aware that our investigation of Fuchs is based on information received from [redacted] wherein we learned that one Rest (cover name) had furnished to a Soviet Espionage Agent in 1944, a document regarding Atomic Energy designated as MSN-12. Upon the receipt of this information we went to the Atomic Energy Commission and identified the document and found Fuchs was the author. The identification of Fuchs was based on this information. The Atomic Energy Commission also through liaison furnished us considerable data of interest concerning Fuchs. Mr. Rolander at the Atomic Energy Commission has requested us through the liaison section to furnish him if possible the results of any investigation we have conducted.

*Handwritten note: Review per [unclear] 12-1-53*

In view of the fact that we do not disseminate to agencies information obtained from [redacted] there has been prepared a short memorandum to the Atomic Energy Commission furnishing them the result of our investigation excluding the basis for our investigation. You may desire to consider the advisability of discussing this matter with [redacted] prior to approving the attached letter.

**RECOMMENDATION:**

It is recommended that we do furnish to the Atomic Energy Commission through liaison the attached memorandum concerning Fuchs.

**Attachment:**

RJL:gmm

RECORDED - 130

*65-58805-24*

Classified by *304 PWT/lmw*  
Declassify on: OADR *10/11/86*

INDEXED - 130  
EX-3  
*2/21/96*  
*75-1121*  
*SSA 568 SLD/buy 6/27/97*  
DECLASSIFIED BY *SP6AC/JS*  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X/ *XL*  
*CA 75-1121*

**TOP SECRET**  
Classified by *19355*  
Exempt from GDS, Category *1,2,3*  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

SUBJECT: KLAUS FUCHS

FILE: 65-58805

SECTION: 2

TOP SECRET [CORSE]

~~TOP SECRET~~

5/9810

November 7, 1949

NOV 7 1949

[Elli FUCHS] (S)(u)

Reference is made to our S/9801 dated October 29, 1949 about the above named individual. (S)(u)

An episode had occurred which to some extent modifies our previous thoughts on this subject and which may offer an opportunity of interrogating FUCHS without in any way endangering the source. (S)(u)

FUCHS has recently sought the advice of the Security Officer at Harwell (Wing Commander Arnold) with whom he is on good personal terms. FUCHS explained to Arnold that his father, who is at present living at Frankfurt, has been offered a Chair at Leipzig University which he wished to accept. Because Leipzig is in the Russian zone of Germany FUCHS said that he was worried about what effect this might have on his position at Harwell, and that he had come to the conclusion that Arnold ought to be aware of the position. (S)(u)

Arnold, who probably knows FUCHS as well as anyone does, reported the conversation, stressing that, from FUCHS, such a confidence was most unusual since he is normally the most reticent and self-sufficient of men. (S)(u)

Arnold reopened the subject a day or two later and, after FUCHS had reiterated that his father was unlikely to refuse the offer, Arnold asked him whether he feared that pressure might be brought to bear on him through his father and, if so, what would his reactions be. FUCHS replied, with some care, that at present he did not feel that he could be induced to co-operate but that he found it impossible to say what he might feel under altered circumstances. Later in the conversation he asked Arnold whether, in his view, he should resign from Harwell, to which Arnold made a noncommittal reply. (S)(u)

OADR

~~TOP SECRET~~

Classified by 235  
Exempt from GDS Category 1, 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

F B I

NOV 7 1949

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CLASSIFIED BY 5066/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X  
CA 75-1121  
75-56761  
CA 75-1121  
6/20/97  
DECLASSIFIED BY 60566/SL  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X  
6/20/97

342 Rutch

65-58805-32

~~TOP SECRET~~  
~~TOP SECRET~~

Our Headquarters are examining the proposal that Arnold might again interview FUCHS informally and, by leading the conversation round to a discussion of how FUCHS would behave if the Russians did apply pressure through his father, so lead to the direct question of whether FUCHS had ever come into contact with Russians or with members of the Communist Party. It is just possible that such a talk might lead to a confession if FUCHS really wants to unburden himself about his past. But even if he does not confess to Arnold we hope that, on the basis of the attitude he adopted, our Headquarters would be better able to assess their chances of success were FUCHS later confronted by a direct accusation in a formal interrogation. This preliminary step could in no way alert FUCHS nor compromise the source. (S)(S) u

We would appreciate your comments on this latest development. (S) u

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~ ~~SECRET~~

November 14, 1949

[Redacted] (S)

bl per British government

~~SECRET~~

RECORDED - 112

65-58805-32

4

Reference is made to your memorandum of 11/10 dated November 7, 1949, relating that Emil Fuchs approached the Security Officer at Harwell, England, with the information that his father was about to accept a Chair at Leipzig University in the Russian zone of Germany, and that he was worried about the effect this might have on his employment. (S) (U)

The possibility is suggested that in taking the initiative in this matter Fuchs may have considered that by so doing he could forestall a general investigation such as could logically be expected of one in his employment whose father assumed a position of some prominence in the Soviet sphere, and could thus confine the inquiry to more or less direct contact with himself. From his standpoint as a Soviet Agent, this exercise of a measure of control over the inquiry would possibly appear to him to be the best solution to an unavoidable situation arising from circumstances beyond his control. (S) (U)

We have no objection to your interviewing Fuchs as mentioned in our memorandum dated November 2, 1949, and we agree that the action of his father affords an opportunity to institute with him an informal and general discussion about his feelings, without either alerting him or disclosing the original source of our information. (S) (U)

cc - Legal Attache  
London, England  
Foreign Service Desk

EVL:gm  
*gm*

*Am. Cons. (London) advised for info. 11/18/49 (75-1121)*  
*6/30/97*  
CLASSIFIED BY SSA 5668 SLO/Bury  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6  
CA 75-1121

*2/1/96*  
CLASSIFIED BY SP6AC/BS  
DECLASSIFICATION: 25X 6  
FARA 3/2/96  
CA 75-1121  
SSA 5668 SLO/Bury 6/25/97  
*12/8/85*  
*3012 FBI/dm 75-1121*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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

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~~TOP SECRET~~

Classified by 3012 FBI/dm  
Declassify on: OADR

~~TOP SECRET~~  
Classified by 2855 [Redacted] 9/2/85  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

CLASSIFIED BY SSA 5668 SLO/Bury  
DATE 7/19/97  
CA-75-1121

SECRET [COPSE]

PERSONAL: Mr. Ladd.

**TOP SECRET**

8/9801

October 29, 1949

Emil FUCHS.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED

BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE

DATE 7/19/87 55A-56264

Reference is made to your memorandum 7581 and previous correspondence concerning the above named individual. (TS) U

Our Headquarters are now of the opinion that in the light of information supplied by you FUCHS has been proved beyond all reasonable doubt to be identical with the Soviet agent REST and they feel that the time has now come to make definite recommendations for action by the British authorities. (TS) U

We know that in 1944 FUCHS was a Soviet agent. Our Headquarters have no evidence that he is operating as a Soviet agent today. After some weeks of the fullest coverage nothing has emerged to suggest that he is still active, nor does he appear to make any contacts of a suspicious kind. We fully realise, however, that his contact dates may occur at most infrequent intervals. (TS) U

There is at present no evidence which could be used to prosecute him in a court of law, and we cannot specify any period of time within which, by continued investigation of his case, we can guarantee to prove beyond doubt that he either is or is not currently engaged in espionage. (TS) U

In view of the above our Headquarters feel that they are bound to advise the appropriate authority that the continued employment of FUCHS at the Research Station at Harwell, England, represents a grave risk to security, and that in consequence he should be removed from it. (TS) U

ENCLOSURE

65-58805-33

**TOP SECRET**

RECORDED - 69

Classified by 335 WAB/dec 9/22/75  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Classified by 12186  
Declassify on: OADR

CP-75-4124  
CLASSIFIED BY SSA/CLL/SCD/Bury  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X  
6/25/97

CP-75-4124  
CLASSIFIED BY SSA/CLL/SCD/Bury  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X  
6/25/97

b1 per British government (B)

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**TOP SECRET**

Before our Headquarters make this recommendation, however, they have asked us to present to you the full facts of the British aspect of the case: (TS) (S) U

- (i) Our Headquarters are fully conscious of the fact that the case of FUCHS is only part of a much larger investigation upon which you are engaged, and (TS) (S) U
- (ii) That the position and status of FUCHS is such that the operation of removing him from Harwell, however it is achieved, will certainly involve supplying him with some explanation which may in turn develop into something not far removed from an interrogation. (TS) (S) U

Our Headquarters believe that in all the circumstances an interrogation of FUCHS is, in fact, the step which is most likely to lead to a satisfactory solution of this case, and it is one which they would like to take as a part of the operation for removing him from his work at Harwell. Before coming to any decision our Headquarters are anxious to obtain your views on the proposition that FUCHS should be interviewed, and, in particular, to have your comments on the following questions: (TS) (S) U

- (i) Do you consider that it will be possible to obtain either from the source or from your current investigations, for instance, into the HEINEZANs or HALPERIN, further material implicating FUCHS and useful for the interrogation of him? If you consider further material will become available, is it possible for you to indicate when such further evidence might develop? (TS) (S) U
- (ii) Since an interrogation of FUCHS, whether or not supported by further evidence will involve a consideration of the risk to which the source might be exposed would you be willing to give us clearance for such an interrogation? (S) U (TS)

**TOP SECRET**

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~~TOP SECRET~~  
even if no further evidence is forthcoming, our Headquarters are of the opinion that a plan can be devised for the interrogation of FUCHS based on information provided by you. For instance, you may agree that the information from Israel HALPERIN's address book, the fact that FUCHS' brother-in-law was a Communist and the information contained in the captured German documents might be used. (IS) (S)h

Our Headquarters wish to assure you that they will await your comments before taking any action in this matter, but they are sure that you will appreciate the urgency of the need to take action to remove the immediate danger to atomic energy security, both British and American. (S)h

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd  
FROM : Mr. E. B. Fletcher

DATE: November 2, 1949

~~TOP SECRET~~

SUBJECT: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS  
ESPIONAGE - R

Classified  
Declassify on: OADR

CLASSIFIED BY 5660/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON 25X 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

The purpose of this memorandum is to call to your attention the ramifications of our investigation of this case in connection with the attached memorandum dated October 29, 1949.

BACKGROUND:

The information from [redacted] indicates the following in connection with Fuchs' activity as a Soviet Espionage Agent:

1. One Goose (Soviet cover name) was using Kristel Fuchs Heineman as a cut-out in the Espionage activity. We have instituted an investigation to identify Goose. This may take considerable time and the effect of an interview with Fuchs on such an investigation is problematical.
2. We are actively investigating Kristel Heineman whether this will develop information of value concerning Fuchs will depend on our ability to trace her activities in 1944 which is difficult but perhaps not impossible. While this investigation may be jeopardized, a successful interview with Fuchs will materially assist this investigation.
3. We are instituting an investigation of the Ten who received espionage data from Fuchs. There are indications that the Ten were Soviet students in New York City who were being used by the M.G.B. The identity of these students are not known to us but an investigation may identify them. In all likelihood they have returned to the Soviet Union and therefore an interview of Fuchs probably would not in any way jeopardize this investigation.

~~TOP SECRET~~

INDEXED - 69  
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65-58805-33

It is recommended that [redacted] be advised that any action they desire to take will be all right as far as we are concerned. The effect on our current investigations cannot be determined with any degree of accuracy. The attached memorandum to [redacted] it is also pointed out that at all costs the original source must be protected.

Attachments:

Gen C.W. Clarke ASP advised on 11/10/49 that [redacted] organization & Adm Stone had no objection to the British interrogating or taking any action against Fuchs but that the source must be protected under any circumstances. 11/10/49

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DECLASSIFY ON 25X 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

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per consultation with the Joint...  
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DECLASSIFY ON 25X 6  
DATE 8/25/97

bl per Butch

65-58805-33

gm

RECORDED - 60

KRISTEL JULIUS MAIUS FUCHS

Reference is made to your communication No. 47001 dated October 29, 1949 regarding the captioned individual.

In your communication you raised several questions regarding the investigation being conducted by you and by us and specifically as to whether an interview with Fuchs would jeopardize our current inquiries. It is our belief that the effect of an interrogation of Fuchs at this time on our investigations cannot be accurately determined. The successful investigation of Kristel Fuchs Heilmann might be jeopardized but at the same time it is realized that a successful interview of Fuchs might materially assist that investigation.

In view of the fact that our investigation of Goose and of the Ten will undoubtedly be lengthy, we do not feel that we would desire to ask you to withhold taking action with respect to Fuchs on the basis of those investigations. We are of course hopeful that our investigations will provide you with additional information of value concerning Fuchs' involvement in Soviet Espionage. It does not appear sure that such information will be available in the immediate future.

In light of the above we would appreciate your feeling free to take any action you may so desire. You are of course fully aware of the necessity of protecting at all costs the original source of this investigation. We would appreciate being kept advised of the action you take with respect to this matter.

cc - Legal Attache  
London, England  
Foreign Service Desk

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

RJL:gzl

2/21/96  
CLASSIFIED BY SP6AG/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6  
DATE 7/5/91  
FOIA 56,261

SECRET

12/8/86  
Classified by 3012 PWT/ellw  
Declassify on: OADR

TOP SECRET

Classified by 23/2  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 2, 3  
Date of Declassification

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN





November 25, 1949

SAC, New York

~~SECRET~~

RECORDED: 78

Director, FBI

WEL JULIUS ELIAS FUCHS  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(Bufile 65-90005)

(75-1121)  
DECLASSIFIED BY SSA5669 SLD/DAJ  
ON 7-9-98  
for consultation with for. govt  
SSA5669 SLD/DAJ 7-9-98

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated October 31, 1949, reflecting the information that Ronald Wilfred Gurney was reported to be a contact of Fuchs according to a Tullistin confidential foreign source.

This source has now furnished information concerning the nature and occasion of the contact between Fuchs and Gurney. It is stated that Gurney visited the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, England, on September 20, 1949, as the result of a previous invitation to do so by Sir John Cockcroft. Inasmuch as Sir John Cockcroft was absent at the time, Gurney was received by Professor Herbert Skinner, the Deputy of Sir John Cockcroft. Gurney also met Fuchs among other scientists at Harwell, and Fuchs appears to have assisted Skinner in conducting Gurney around the establishment.

This source advised that in the light of the foregoing Gurney's contact with Fuchs appears to have been only incidental in the course of an official visit to the Atomic Energy Research Establishment. The object of Gurney's visit was described as "unclassified discussions".

cc - Boston  
Washington Field

EVL:gm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

2/11/96  
CLASSIFIED BY SP6ACK/S  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X6  
FOIA/56-26  
CA# 75,1121

CA-75,1121  
CLASSIFIED BY SSA [Signature]  
DECLASSIFY ON 25X6  
6/25/97

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CA 75-1121  
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED  
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRS)  
DATE: 11/10/97 SSA SLD/DAJ

RECEIVED BY:

RECEIVED-NY 600H

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NOV 25 1949  
COMM - FBI

ON 52 2 42 6H

~~SECRET~~

Classified by 7555  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

12/18/86  
Classified by [Signature]  
Declassify on OADR

212

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

**SECRET**

NY FILE NO. **65-15136**

WS

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>12/5/49</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>10/4-6, 18-20, 25, 28; 11/ 7, 8, 17, 18/49</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JOHN R. MURPHY</b>
TITLE <b>EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:		<p><b>ADMINISTRATIVE</b></p> <p>No record of subject at Kellex, Columbia University or AEC, NYC. New York Office indices negative. SS Boards, Taft Hotel negative. Chase National Bank has no record of subject's account.</p>	
<p><i>fm</i></p> <p><b>NO DISSEMINATION CASE BASED ON [REDACTED]</b></p> <p><b>CLASSIFIED BY SP6/AG/RS</b></p> <p><b>DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1</b></p> <p><b>CA# 75-1121</b></p>		<p><b>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.</b></p>	
		<p><b>REFERENCE:</b></p> <p>Bureau letters, 9/22/49 and 10/31/49. Report of SA J. Jerome Maxwell, 10/20/49, El Paso. Report of SA H. Dudley Payne, 11/15/49, Washington, D.C.</p>	
<p><b>DETAILS:</b></p> <p><b>Classified by 12/8/86 3042 PJK/kl</b></p> <p><b>Declassify on OADR</b></p>		<p>No record of subject under his true name or aliases could be located in the New York indices.</p> <p>A review of Immigration and Naturalization records, 70 Columbus Avenue, New York, reflected his entry into the United States on November 11, 1947 as <b>KLAUS FUCHS</b>, age 35, under Visa #V-116431. At that time he described himself as a British Government Official, address, <b>Lacies Court, Abingdon, England</b>. No United States destination was shown. These records did not show FUCHS' entry into the United States in December, 1943, nor his departure in June, 1946.</p>	
<p><b>COPIES DESTROYED</b></p> <p><b>R 47 NOV 16 1960</b></p>		<p>However, these records did reveal that subject's</p>	
<p>APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i></p>		<p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;"><b>65-58805-38</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>RECORDED - 16</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>INDEXED - 16</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>EX-87</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>12 DEC 1949</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>61 FEB 13 1950</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>COPY IN FILE</b></p>	

4-1

*b1*

**NO DISSEMINATION CASE BASED ON [REDACTED]**

**CLASSIFIED BY SP6/AG/RS**

**DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1**

**CA# 75-1121**

**FORM 56, 261**

**CA# 75-1121**

**SECRET**

NY 65-15136

~~SECRET~~

father, Dr. ~~EMIL FUCHS~~, age 74, arrived at New York on October 10, 1948. He was admitted until April 9, 1949, which was later extended to July 9, 1949. Dr. ~~EMIL FUCHS~~ left the United States on July 6, 1949. He was here as a lecturer, sponsored by Pendle Hall, Wallingford, Pennsylvania, in cooperation with the American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He listed his daughter as Mrs. ROBERT XHEINEAN, 94 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

No record of subject could be found at the Taft Hotel, New York City. It was ascertained that registration records are destroyed by the hotel after four years.

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised that no record of subject could be found in the rolls of scientists who are now or ever have been employed by the "SAM" contract at Columbia University, New York City.

The following investigation was performed by SA F. L.

Ward:

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised that no record of subject could be located in the files of Kellogg, Inc., 233 Broadway, New York. A photograph of subject was exhibited to Confidential Informant T-2 with negative results. Confidential Informant T-2 expressed the thought that possibly the records of subject had been transferred to Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability, was unable to locate any record on subject. Confidential Informant T-3 stated that it was possible, if subject had been employed in the so-called "Columbia area", records on him are now on file with the Security Officer, BERNARD W. MENKE, Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Confidential Informant T-3 did not recognize subject's photograph.

Confidential Informants T-4, T-5 and T-6, of known reliability, were also contacted regarding subject with negative results.

The remaining investigation was performed by the writer.

~~SECRET~~

**SECRET**

The records of the New York Office reflect that ~~TONEY HILTON~~ SKYRME, an associate of subject, who was born on December 5, 1922, at London, England, arrived in the United States on March 6, 1944. SKYRME stated he was a Junior Technical Officer, British Supply Commission, New York. He claimed to be destined to Dr. U. L. WEBSTER, Grafton Hotel Annex, Washington, D.C. On July 2, 1944, SKYRME was arrested by the New York City Police Department for failure to possess Selective Service cards. At that time, he stated he was employed by the British Supply Consul of North America, 15 Broad Street, New York, as a physicist. His address at that time was 339 West 87th Street, New York. On July 11, 1944, SKYRME appeared at the office of the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, with a State Department "blue card" attesting to the fact he had been notified to the United States State Department.

Confidential Informant T-7, of known reliability, recalled that SKYRME resided at 339 West 87th Street, New York, for about six months in 1944. Confidential Informant T-7 stated SKYRME lived alone there. He was unable to identify the photos of subject and ~~RUDOLPH~~ PEIRLIS.

No record of subject could be located at Local Board 20, New York City, covering the Taft Hotel or Local Board 27, covering 339 West 87th Street. Also, no record could be found in the Locator Index, Local Boards 1-75, New York, New York, and 133-147 Brooklyn, New York.

Confidential Informant T-8, of known reliability, stated that no record of a present or past account could be located at the Chase National Bank, 18 Pine Street (main office). This check covered all regular commercial accounts at all Chase branches and all main office accounts.

Confidential Informant T-8 also checked the records of the Chase National Bank at 11 Broad Street, New York for special checking and regular accounts.

- P E N D I N G -

**SECRET**

NY 65-15136

~~SECRET~~

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will conduct further investigation on subject as directed by the Bureau or upon information furnished by auxiliary offices.

\* \* \* \* \*

Copies of this report are being designated to Washington Field, El Paso, Knoxville and Boston since those offices have outstanding leads.

~~SECRET~~

NY 65-15136

~~SECRET~~  
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The confidential informants mentioned in the report of SA John R. Murphy, dated at New York December 5, 1949, are as follows:

- T-1: LESTER WATSON, Columbia University  
433 West 117th Street, New York
- T-2: ALBERT L. BAKER, Vice-President  
Kellex, Inc., New York City
- T-3: HARRY WALSH, Security Officer,  
AEC, New York City
- T-4: H. B. LYTZ, Security Officer, Kellex, New York City
- T-5: MILDRED POWERS, United States Engineers,  
90 Church, New York City
- T-7: PHILIP FALTBICH, Superintendent  
339 West 87th Street, New York City
- T-6: A. RIZZO, Personell Officer, United States  
Engineers, 120 Wall Street, New York City
- T-8: THOMAS McGEARY, Officer, Chase National Bank,  
18 Pine Street, New York City

~~SECRET~~

SAC, NEW YORK

~~SECRET~~

December 22, 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS  
REF: ABE - 2  
New York File No. 65-15136

2/21/98  
CLASSIFIED BY SP6AG/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON 25X6  
FOIA 3601; USA 75-114

~~SECRET~~

A highly confidential foreign source has advised that subject Fuchs recently sought the advice of the Security Officer at the Atomic Energy Research Station, Harwell, England, with whom he has been on good personal terms. Fuchs explained to the Security Officer that his father, who is at present living at Frankfurt, has been offered a chair at Leipzig University, which he wished to accept. Because Leipzig is in the Russian zone of Germany, Fuchs said he was worried about what effect this might have on his position at Harwell, and that he had concluded that the Security Officer should be aware of the situation. (S) U

A day or two after this incident the Security Officer re-opened the conversation. After Fuchs had reiterated that his father was unlikely to refuse the offer, the Security Officer inquired whether he feared that pressure might be brought to bear on him through his father, and if so what his reactions would be. Fuchs replied, with some care, that at present he did not feel that he could be induced to cooperate, but that he found it impossible to say what he might feel under altered circumstances. Later in the conversation Fuchs asked the Security Officer whether he should resign from Harwell. The Security Officer made a noncommittal reply to this inquiry. (S) U

In view of the above situation the confidential foreign source is contemplating an interview with Fuchs concerning his possible involvement in Soviet espionage at a very early date. (S) U

The New York Office is requested to expedite its inquiry concerning the female employee hired in New York City at the British Mission by Rudolph Peierls, as mentioned in Bureau letter dated November 30, 1949. This information is desired for dissemination purposes. (S)

CC: New Haven

65-38805-38

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.  
Declassify on OADR

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6AG/JS  
ON 7/2/92  
GA-73-114  
(For Govt. Resources 2/2/98)  
584568 SLD/ONE 7/2/98

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Classified by 2395  
Exempt from GDS Category 1, 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

MAILED 15  
DEC 22 1949  
COMM - FBI

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RECORDED - 23

EX-128  
100-346228  
JAN 5 1950

Handwritten initials and signatures: Nw, H, J, E

~~SECRET~~

8/9837

November 22, 1949

"X"

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED  
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRS)

DATE 7/19/97 BY 5545 G68 SJO/EM1 FUCHS

CH 25-1121

~~SECRET~~

~~Rudolf Ernest PEIERLS~~

In connection with the espionage investigation which is presently being conducted we have been informed that a female was employed by the British Atomic Energy Mission in New York. It is reported that she was locally recruited by PEIERLS in January or February 1944 and at that time was aged 22 or 23 years. (S) u

It is believed that this girl's parents were Russian born. It is also reported that she worked as a machine computer for PEIERLS and FUCHS. (S) u

When the British mission in New York was disbanded the girl in question was recommended by PEIERLS for work with an American agency (probably at Los Alamos), but it has been reported that her application was turned down on security grounds. (S) u

Our Headquarters are most anxious urgently to discover the name of the above mentioned girl who was employed by FUCHS and PEIERLS and we should be grateful if you can assist us in this matter. We regret that at present no further identifying particulars are available to us except that she had studied at a University and had graduated in mathematics. (S) u

CLASSIFIED BY 5545 G68 SJO/EM1 FUCHS  
DATE 7/19/97 BY 5545 G68 SJO/EM1 FUCHS  
CH 25-1121

RECORDED - 10

65-58805-39

CLASSIFIED BY 5269 G68 SJO/EM1 FUCHS

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6

REF 56 X6X  
CH 951121

INDEXED 19

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47 DEC 13 1949

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Classified by 3042 P. B. T. /  
Declassify on: OADR

Classified by 3551 G68 SJO/EM1 FUCHS  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

53

~~SECRET~~

SAC, New York

November 20, 1949

Director, FBI

①  
BILL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was;  
ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED - 10

65-58805-39

14-1

Information has been received from a reliable confidential source to the effect that in January or February 1944, Rudolf Peierls recruited a girl 22 or 23 years of age for employment by the British Atomic Energy Mission in New York. It is believed that this girl's parents were Russian born. It is also reported that the girl was a machine computer for Peierls and Fuchs, and that when the British Mission in New York was disbanded, Peierls recommended her for work with an American Agency (probably in Los Alamos). It is stated, however, that her application was reportedly turned down on security grounds. (S) u

The New York Office is requested to make discreet inquiry to identify this girl without conducting an extensive investigation. This matter should receive prompt attention. (u)

cc - Boston  
El Paso  
Washington Field

CA 75-1121  
DECLASSIFIED BY SSA 5668 SLD/puy  
ON 6/27/97  
(FOR GOVT. CONSULTED  
SSA 5668 SLD/JAC 7/9/98)

EVL: gmi

*gmi*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

2/21/96  
CLASSIFIED BY SP-AC/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X6  
FOIA 50261  
CA 75-1121

Classified by 3042 tvt/bk  
Classify on: OADR  
12/19/86  
SSA 5668 SLD/puy  
6/23/97 CA 75-1121

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27/50  
rev 64(3)  
to Wash.  
E.V.M.

=====

NOV 1949

58 DEC 21 1949

Classified by 255  
Except from GDS, Category 1, 2, 3,  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

FROM [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

DEC 22 1949

S/9907

December 22, 1949

CA-75-1121  
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED  
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRCT)  
DATE 7/9/97 SSA 5668/SCD/amy

~~Bill FUCHS~~

Reference is made to correspondence ending with your memorandum 7540 dated December 6, 1949 about the above named individual. (S) U

FUCHS was interviewed on December 21, 1949 and we are informed that he either volunteered or admitted the facts which we know about his background except that which might be deduced from your special source. FUCHS denied that he had acted as an espionage agent and he was either unable, or unwilling, to suggest any contacts which might have used him as an "unconscious" source of information. (S) U

It is understood that the British Directorate of Atomic Energy will meet in London on December 28, to decide what action should be taken regarding subject. (S) U

In the meantime, FUCHS will be re-interrogated and our Headquarters ask if any new information might be available to you regarding this espionage network. Any such information will be of the greatest value to them. We shall be very grateful if this matter can be treated as most urgent. (S) U

CLASSIFIED BY 296AG/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6  
7/25/97  
CA 75-1121

CA 75-1121  
CLASSIFIED BY SSA 5668/SCD/amy  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6  
6/25/97 (See Govt. Controlling Authority)

RECORDED - 80

85 JAN 17 1950

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Classified by 255  
Exempt from GDS Category 1, 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Declassified by 3012 Puffel  
OADR

ORIGINAL FILED IN

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED  
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)  
DATE 7/9/97

~~SECRET~~

January 9, 1950

CA-75421  
DIRECTOR, FBI

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

Classified by 1017/clm  
Declassify on: OADR  
17/12/86

HEIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was  
ESPIONAGE - R

65-38805-53

DATE 10/14/78

RECORDED - 80

EX-9

Under date of November 30, 1949, a confidential foreign source made available a note on an interview with Christopher Frank Kearton concerning subject Fuchs. Copies of this are being furnished herewith to the New York and Boston Offices. (u)

Under date of December 22, 1949, this same source advised that FUCHS was interviewed on December 21, 1949, at which time he either volunteered or admitted all the known facts about his background except those which might be deduced from the information of [redacted]. Fuchs flatly denied that he had acted as an espionage agent and he was either unable or unwilling to suggest any contacts who might have used him as an "unconscious" source of information. Further interview with Fuchs is contemplated. (u)

According to this source, the British Directorate of Atomic Energy was to meet in London on December 28, 1949, to decide what action should be taken regarding Fuchs. (u)

You will note that Christopher Frank Kearton advised on interview that Fuchs was in contact with a research group at Columbia University which was working on behalf of Kellogg, Ltd., and further, that the man with whom Fuchs would normally have dealt was named Cohen. Kearton also stated that the MSN series was produced particularly for the research group at Columbia University. (u)

Information previously furnished by the Atomic Energy Commission regarding Fuchs reflects that the MSN series related to the Diffusion Project. A list of scientists who did research work on the Diffusion Project included the name of Karl Cohen, who is said to be presently with the "Carbon & Carbide Chemical Corp.", which is probably identical with the Carbide & Carbon Chemical Corporation, 30 East 42nd Street, New York City 17. It further appears from information supplied by the Atomic Energy Commission that Dr. K. P. Cohen was head of Division 4 of the Diffusion Project Committee. (u)

Dr. Karl Paley Cohen was the subject of an Applicant - Atomic Energy Act investigation. His PSQ, received by the Bureau in June, 1947, reflects that at that time he resided at 501 West 121st Street, New York City, and was employed by Standard Oil and Development Company, Bayway, New Jersey, as a consultant, conducting surveys of various Atomic Energy Commission installations.

CC: Boston (Enclosure)

Enclosure  
65-38805

CLASSIFIED BY 5285/6/26/97  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1.1  
(116-16918)

copy is being sent to Boston inasmuch as it is office of origin in the investigation of Kristel Klaus Heineman, sister of the subject.

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~SECRET~~

Classified by 10355  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

CLASSIFIED BY 5285/6/26/97  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1.1  
1/14/97

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10/23/75

(u)

CLASSIFIED BY 5285/6/26/97  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1.1

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~~SECRET~~

According to the PSQ and the applicant investigation, Cohen attended Columbia University from September, 1929, to 1936, and received AB, AM, and Ph.D Degrees. He attended the College de France, Paris, France, from 1936 to 1937. Investigation verified this and reflected that he majored in chemistry, and that his record was excellent. (u)

Cohen's previous employment is shown as 1938, Resident Assistant, Columbia University, New York; 1940, Scientific Staff member, C.V. (probably C.U. for Columbia University), Division of War Research, New York; 1944, Physicist, Standard Oil Development Company, Elizabeth, New Jersey. (u)

The records of Columbia University, Government Contract Division, disclosed that Cohen had been employed as a Consultant with the SAM Laboratories, New York City, from July 1, 1940, until April 29, 1944. He had first served as a contractor with OSRD and later with the Manhattan Engineers. His record was good. He had served as Assistant to Professor Harold C. Urey before Professor Urey's transfer to the University of Chicago. (u)

The records of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey reflect that Cohen was employed by that company on May 1, 1944. It was the understanding of Mr. A. V. Green, Director of the Development Division, Standard Oil Company, that Cohen had been highly recommended by one of the Vice Presidents of the Standard Oil Company, who formerly had worked very closely with Cohen at Columbia University. (u)

According to the PSQ, Cohen had the following prior addresses:

510 West 123rd Street, New York City;  
200 West 108th Street, New York City;  
15 Boulevard Jourdan, Paris, France;  
868 Eastern Park Way, Brooklyn, New York;  
319 (?) West 109th Street, New York City. (u)

According to the PSQ form, Cohen traveled from September, 1936, to November, 1937, to the following countries:

France, England, Belgium, Italy,  
Russia, Germany, Poland, Austria,  
Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey,  
Switzerland, and Holland. (u)

This trip was for the purpose of study in France and travel. Cohen again visited France from June to September, 1938, to get married. He has made numerous trips to Canada on business. Investigation has reflected that Passport No. 337,620 was issued to Cohen on August 8, 1936, for travel to France, England, Russia, and other countries for purposes of study and travel. This passport was renewed by the American Consul, Paris, France, July 21, 1938. (u)

~~SECRET~~

**SECRET**

Cohen listed membership in the American Physical Society since 1939, and membership in the American Chemical Society from 1939 to 1941 (?). These are described as professional organizations. He also listed membership in the Phi Beta Kappa and the Phi Lambda Upsilon (Columbia Chapter) since 1933. (u)

The PSQ reflects that Cohen is married to Marthe-Herminie Malartre Cohen, who was born in France, is a French citizen, and resides at 501 West 121st Street, New York City. He has two daughters, Martine-Claude Cohen and Elizabeth Cohen. His father is listed as Joseph M. Cohen, deceased, who was born in the United States. His mother is Ray Paley Cohen, 159 East Park Way, Brooklyn, New York, who was born in the United States. Investigation, however, reflected that Cohen's birth certificate listed his mother as Rachel Paley, who was born in Russia. His sister is Matila C. Simon, 15 West 11th Street, New York City, who was born in the United States. The Bureau's indices are negative regarding Matila C. Simon. (u)

Earl Paley Cohen was born February 5, 1913, at New York City, and this was verified by investigation. He is described as five feet, nine inches, 125 pounds, gray eyes, brown hair, and Social Security No. 156-20-3283. (u)

[REDACTED] University of Chicago, whose identity should be protected, advised in 1947 that he was an acquaintance and professional associate of Cohen and that Cohen held some radical political views, though he did not believe Cohen to be a Communist. He described Cohen as a theoretical and analytical thinker in politics, as well as in science, who was not in complete agreement with any one complete set of political ideas. He stated, for example, that Cohen might agree with some of the philosophy of the Communists, but would disagree violently with some of it. Cohen's interest in such matters was described as purely professional and theoretical. (u)

[REDACTED] Columbia University, whose identity must be protected, advised in July, 1947, that he was [REDACTED] acquainted with Cohen and [REDACTED]. He stated that he knew the applicant's wife was a French citizen [REDACTED] acquainted with Cohen's wife and mother. He stated Cohen definitely was not a Communist, nor was he sympathetic to Communism. He said Cohen was a well-rounded scholar and that Cohen had read Karl Marx's "Das Kapital" to inform himself on the subject of Communism. He said that Cohen had expressed himself as definitely anti-sympathetic to Communism and that this dislike was based on considered and informed opinion. He further stated that Cohen and his wife and mother were loyal, patriotic Americans, and that he knew no derogatory information concerning them. (u)

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[redacted] Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts, whose identity must be protected, advised in July, 1947, that he had known Cohen since [redacted] Cohen was [redacted] Since that time he and Cohen [redacted] although he has not [redacted] He described Cohen as very brilliant and the only person he could think of whom he would characterize as a genius.

b7c, D

[redacted] stated [redacted] talked with Dr. Harold Urey and Dr. Enrico Fermi, two of the co-discoverers of the atom bomb process, and both had [redacted] that if it had not been for Cohen there would be no atom bomb, and that it was due to Cohen's brilliant mathematical work that the process was developed. [redacted] stated Cohen had been in on the absolute inside of the whole atom bomb program from the very beginning, possibly as far back as 1940. (S)u

[redacted] stated Cohen was completely loyal. He said that Cohen had a French wife and had been bitterly anti-German and anti-Fascist, and that he possessed no associations or had no loyalties of a radical or subversive nature. [redacted] stated, however, that he was of the belief that Cohen had entertained ideas of a radical nature while in his youth, but that he presently has outgrown any radical thoughts and is completely loyal to the American form of Government. He said Cohen had not associated with the element of atomic scientists which had been lobbying in Congress for their own atomic control bill. (S)u

In view of Cohen's apparent association with Fuchs, and the possibility that Cohen may have connection with the matters furnished by [redacted] the New York Office should examine its indices for additional information concerning Cohen. (S)u

b1

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~~SECRET~~

8/9930

January 6, 1950

~~SECRET~~

Miss CROSBY  
Mrs. GODFREY  
Miss GORDON

*Emile Fuchs*

Reference is made to our 8/9929 dated January 5, 1950 about the above named. (S) U

We are informed that Miss CROSBY's first or second name is Gertrude, and that she was born in New York on July 19, 1923. She was employed by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in New York City from February 7, 1944 to July 15, 1944. (S) U

It is known that FUCHS' typist had the initials J.E.G. and that KEARTON's typist the initials R.G. It is presumed that these initials apply either to Mrs. GODFREY or Miss GORDON, but we are unable to be definite. Can a record check please be made on Mrs. J.E.G. GODFREY, Mrs. R.G. GODFREY, Miss J.E.G. GORDON and Miss R.G. GORDON. (S) U

Reference the last paragraph in our above quoted memorandum, our Headquarters now state that FUCHS was in New York on August 11, 1944. (S) U

CLASSIFIED MEMORANDUMS FINALIZED  
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE ON 11/15/67  
DATE 11/15/67

FILE IN  
CLASSIFIED BY 606/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6  
FOIA 56,261  
CA 75-1121  
2/21/96  
SECRET

6/22/97  
CLASSIFIED BY 550566/SCD/BWJ  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6  
CA-75-1121  
65-58805-56  
RECORDED - 62  
JAN 13 1950

FROM [redacted]  
JAN 6 1950  
53 FEB 8 1950  
b1 per British gov.

Classified by 63/5  
Exempt from GDS Category 1, 2, 3  
Declassification Indefinite

12/12/96  
Classified by 3042 R/J/aw  
Declassify on: OADR

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FOR [redacted]

(S)  
bl per British gov

**SECRET**

January 10, 1950

RE: EMIL FUCHS  
HUDOLF ERNEST PEIERLS

Reference is made to your memoranda dated January 5 and 6, 1950. We have examined our records concerning the names Mrs. or Miss M. B. MACKENZIE, GERTRUDE CROSBY, J. E. GODFREY, R. GODFREY, J. E. GORDON, and R. GORDON and have been unable to develop any information identifiable with this matter. (S)

It will be noted that your memorandum of January 5 reflects that Miss Gordon was a computer. It would appear, therefore, that the typists' initials "JEC" and "RG" would not apply to her. (S)

Efforts to develop information concerning the above named four persons are being made in New York. (u)

RECORDED - 62

EJVL:hc

65-53805-56

CC: Legal Attache, London

Ladd  
Fletcher  
Foreign Service Desk

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CA-75,1121 (For Govt. Classified)  
CLASSIFIED BY SSA 5668 SLA / 1/26/98  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X6  
6/27/97

DECLASSIFIED BY 506 AG/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X6  
6/27/97  
CA 75,1121

CA-75-1121  
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED  
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DR) 1/29/97  
SSA 5668 SCD / bmg

12/12/86  
Classified by 3042 PWT/elm  
Declassify on OADR

**SECRET**

Classified by 2302  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 65-53805-56

*See appropriate Agency letter dtd 6/24/96 info declassified p.1, p.2, 2 of 2*

SP6 AG/JS  
7/8/96  
CA 75-112

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

September 22, 1949

PERSONAL ATTENTION

**TOP SECRET**

EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was;  
Dr. Karl Fuchs, Klaus Fuchs,  
Klaus Emil Fuchs.  
ESPIONAGE - R

KRISTEL KLAUS HEINEMAN  
(Mrs. ROBERT BLOCK HEINEMAN), was;  
Kristel Klaus, Kristhl Klaus,  
Kristel Fuchs, Mrs. Bob Klaus,  
Elma Anna Dorothea Ida Christel Fuchs.  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(Bufile 100-346228)

ESPIONAGE - R  
(Bufile [redacted])

[redacted] has furnished information concerning a Soviet Agent who used the cover names of Rest and Charles in 1944, and who is believed to be identical with Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs.

According to [redacted] the Soviet Agent Rest furnished the M.G.B. representative in New York with information concerning the Atomic Energy Program and particularly with respect to the British participation in that program. On June 15, 1944, Rest turned over the third part of a document designated as "MSK-1 (one digit missing) - - - - - Kfrent (Efferent?) Fluctuation in a Stream - - - - - (diffu?)sion method - - work on his speciality." On that date it was mentioned that Rest might have to leave within a matter of a month and a half.

On July 25, 1944, comment was made concerning the demonstrated value of Rest's work for the Soviet during the past half year. Authority was requested of Moscow to pay Rest \$500 for these past services.

On August 29, 1944, mention was made of the possible departure of Rest for Great Britain and in this connection the names of Alexis (Aleksey) and Goose (Gus) were mentioned. Mention was also made of "(sending?) Goose across (?) to see Rest's sister - - - - - see her husband (their?) departure of 29

- cc - Boston
- Chicago
- El Paso
- Knoxville
- Washington Field

R/S 4/17/78  
gn

RECORDED 121

65-58805-62  
JAN 21 1950

**TOP SECRET**

EVL: gmu

Classified by 2355  
Exempt from GDS Category 1, 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED BY SP6 AG/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-346228

~~TOP SECRET~~

September -----." Something was also mentioned about checking on someone's arrival, probably that of Best. Mention was also made of \$500 allowed by Moscow which apparently was turned over to Best. (S) (U)

On October 4, 1944, according to [redacted] Best's sister had already returned home. It was stated that Goose's next trip to see her was planned for October 12. (S) (U) b1

On October 5, 1944, Best's cover name was changed to Charles and Goose (Gas) was changed to Arnaud(?) Arno? (S) (U)

Again on November 14, 1944, mention was made of a visit to Charles' sister on the part of Arnaud. At this time there was also some mention of Great Britain. (S) (U)

Efforts are presently being made to identify the Soviet Agent who used the cover names of Goose (Gas) and Arnaud. You will be advised of any identification effected. (S) (U)

The "report MSN-1 (one digit missing) Effrent (Effarent?) Fluctuation in a Stream," is believed to be identical with an Atomic Energy Commission document designated MSN-12 dated June 6, 1944. The MS series was borrowed from the British and the "Y" was added to indicate the New York Office of the Manhattan Engineering District. MSN-12 is entitled "Fluctuations and the Efficiency of a Diffusion Plant, Part III, The Effect of Fluctuations in the flow of N<sub>2</sub>," by E. FUCHS. (S) (U)

The information from [redacted] concerning Best includes a reference to "work on his specialty" which seems to indicate that Best may be identical with the author of the MSN document referred to by [redacted] herein tentatively identified as MSN-12. Furthermore, Best's knowledge of Atomic Energy matters and particularly the British aspects thereof, seems to suggest that he might be a British scientist. (S) (U)

A confidential source abroad has suggested four possible candidates for identification with the Soviet Agent Best. They are Rudolph Ernest Peierls, C.E. Kearton, Tony Hilton Boyle Skyrms and Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs. According to this source: (S) (U)

[redacted] Rudolph Ernest Peierls was born in Berlin, June 5, 1907, arrived at New York on December 3, 1943, visited Los Alamos in February 1944, and again in May 1944, married and accompanied by wife. (S) (U)

(Page 2)  
PI + 6 re: E J's  
PI's 2-5 info declassified  
per appropriate agency  
letter dtd 6/24/96  
SP6AG/IS 7-8-96

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

u  
(S) C. F. Kearton arrived at New York on December 3, 1943, returned to the United Kingdom on a visit on February 18, 1944. He returned to New York on March 16, 1944, and finally returned to the United Kingdom in September 1944. (S) u

Dr. Tony Hilton Boyle Skyrms arrived in New York, February 16, 1944. He was born in London, England on December 5, 1922 and traveled to the United States on British Passport #19235. (S) u

The confidential foreign source advised that Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs was born December 29, 1911 at Hunselsheim, Germany, the son of Emil Fuchs, who in turn was born May 13, 1874 and was a professor residing in Germany. Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs landed in the United Kingdom in 1933 and from 1941 to 1943, was a medical physicist at the University of Birmingham, England. In November 1943, he was posted to the United States on an Atomic Energy Commission mission. He arrived at New York City on December 3, 1943, and was posted to Oak Ridge, August 14, 1944, and left for the United Kingdom from Montreal, Canada on June 28, 1946. In correspondence about the administrative arrangements he was referred to as Dr. Karl Fuchs, he was closely associated during his visit with Professor Peierls mentioned above. Peierls landed in the United Kingdom from the U.S.S.R. in 1934 and became a naturalized British subject in 1940. Fuchs became a naturalized British subject in 1942. He is now a senior research worker at the Atomic Energy Project at Harwell, England. (S) u

This source further advised that Emil Fuchs, Senior, the father of Emil Julius Fuchs visited the United States in April 1949 traveling on a temporary traveling document in lieu of passport issued in Berlin, Germany on October 6, 1947. He returned via the United Kingdom leaving the United States on about June 15, 1949. (S) u

This source also advised that a reliable confidential source reported that Fuchs received a letter in February 1947, from Mrs. Klaus of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, who signed herself "your sister Kristal." It also appeared elsewhere that the name was "Kristal." It was believed possible that her husband's first name was Bob. (S) u

The Bureau files reflect a Security Matter-C Case, Boston file No. 100-16615 on Robert Block Heineman and his wife, Kristal Fuchs Heineman. The latter is definitely identified in the file as the sister of Dr. Karl Fuchs. The investigation concerning Mrs. Heineman was instituted when it was determined that her name appeared in the address book of Israel Halperin, Soviet Espionage (S) u

pp's 2 & 3 ARE (u)  
FOR GOVT. CONSULTED  
SSA 5668 SL/ALC 7/19/98  
(75-1211)

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Agent identified in the Cobby Case at the time of his apprehension in February 1946. ~~(S)~~ (S) u

A review of the address book reflects the following entry: "Klaus Fuchs, Asst. to M. Born, 84 Grange Lane, University of Edinburgh, Scotland Camp (possibly camp) N.-Camp L., Internment Operations - Kristel Heineman, 55 Carver Road, Watertown." The phrase Camp L is encircled. ~~(S)~~ (S) u

The file reflects that Kristel Fuchs Heineman resided at 55 Carver Road, Watertown, Massachusetts, prior to January 1941. This would indicate that Halperin had an address for Kristel Fuchs Heineman that was five years old at the time of his apprehension. ~~(S)~~ (S) u

In February 1942, Kristel Heineman listed the following relatives outside of the United States. Dr. Emil Fuchs, Berlin, Germany - father; Gerhard Fuchs, held at a sanatorium, Jurich, Switzerland - brother; Dr. Klaus Fuchs, serving in the English Army - brother. ~~(S)~~ (S) u

Kristel Heineman is reported to have stated that she lived in Germany when Hitler first came to power and that her father and brother had spent some time in German concentration camps. She said that her brother later went to England and became a British subject. She described this brother as a very brilliant scientist and said that Einstein had sent for him to help work on the Atomic Bomb, and that recently he had returned to England. This was as of the early part of 1947. ~~(S)~~ (S) u

It appears that the Heinemans resided at 144 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts, from 1941 until 1944, and possibly until 1945. However, it is known that in 1944, Robert Heineman had the address of 302 South Plymouth Street, Chicago, Illinois, which may be the address of his parents. ~~(S)~~ (S) u

It appears that in January 1944, the General Electric Company, River Works Plant, Lynn, Massachusetts, filed an occupational certificate on behalf of Robert Heineman with his selective service draft board. This was during the period he was in attendance at Harvard. On July 18, 1944, Heineman advised his draft board that he had applied for overseas ambulance duty with the American Field Service, 8 Newberry Street, Boston, Massachusetts. ~~(S)~~ (S) u

From August 1945, until about June 6, 1946, he was employed as a teacher at the Antrim Public High School, Antrim, New Hampshire. After the ~~(S)~~ (S) u

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~~TOP SECRET~~

school term he returned to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where his address was changed from 144 to 94 Lakeview Avenue. This is his last known address. The November 1948 telephone directory for Cambridge, Massachusetts reflects that the Heineman's still reside at that address. ~~(S)~~ u

The Bureau files also reflect that a captured German document which appears to be a list of persons compiled in 1941 for the use of the German Army in the invasion of Russia lists the following: ~~(S)~~ u

u  
(S) "Klaus Fuchs, student of philosophy, December 29, 1911, Russelsheim, RSHA-IVA2, Gestapo Field Office Kiel. ~~(S)~~

(S) "Gerhard Fuchs, October 30, 1909, Russelsheim, student, RSHA-IVA2, Gestapo Field Office Kiel. ~~(S)~~

"Dr. Fuchs, Jew, Director of the sick fund in Czernowits, Russian M-Agent, Bukowina, RSHA-IVE5, Gestapo Field Office Breslau." ~~(S)~~ u

The translator of this document submitted an analysis of the file numbers. RSHA stands for Reichsaicherheitshauptamt, which is the central office of the Security Police. The roman numerals IV refer to the department of the RSHA. The file IVA1 and IVA2, usually assigned to German Communists. The majority, former German Communist Deputies and German Communist Writers, had the file number of IVA2. ~~(S)~~ u

The notation concerning Dr. Fuchs is set forth as it might possibly relate to the father of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs. In that connection the file number IVE5 seems to concern key GPU and NKVD Agents, Espionage and Military Agents. ~~(S)~~ u

The Bureau files further reflect that Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs arrived in this country on December 3, 1943, aboard the British Navy Transport H.M.T. Andes. Aboard this same ship were Christopher Frank Keerton, Rudolph Ernst Peierls and his wife Eugenia Peierls. Mrs. Peierls was born July 25, 1908, at Leningrad, Russia. She is a British citizen having been naturalized March 26, 1940, at London, England. ~~(S)~~ u

It was learned through the Atomic Energy Commission that K. Fuchs arrived in this country on December 3, 1943, and had BMSM Pass Number 8795. It appears that General Groves had been assured by the British Supply Council ~~(S)~~ u

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

in North America that all the British aliens in the United States engaged in work of interest to the WED had been cleared by British security prior to their departure for the United States from the United Kingdom. Fuchs was connected with the Manhattan District Project through June 1946. He was assigned to Los Alamos. He returned to England June 28, 1946. (u)(S)u

According to the Atomic Energy Commission, Book II, Gaseous Diffusion (K-25) Project, Volume III, Resigned, Section 15, of the Manhattan District History reflected that Dr. Fuchs was one of a group of British scientists who developed diffusional separation processes. This report stated that during the period from March to June 1944 (which period is pertinent to this case) certain members of the British group Messrs. C.F. Kearton, R. Pateris, K. Fuchs and R. Skyrme were stationed in New York, and on request from Kellax and with the approval of the War Department undertook an analysis of certain theoretical studies which were summarized in a series of reports, the MSN series, which were helpful in anticipating problems of plant design. (Kellax was a prime contractor of the Manhattan Engineering District). (u)(S)u

The Atomic Energy Commission files also reflect that Dr. W.E.B. Skinner and Dr. K. Fuchs were cleared to visit the Chicago Operations Office in November 1947 to confer with Dr. H.L. Anderson for a discussion of unclassified and declassified aspects of neutron spectroscopy. The file reflected that Fuchs had participated in declassification conferences among the United States, Great Britain and Canada. (u)(S)u

A partial list of reports prepared at Los Alamos by Dr. Fuchs, according to the Atomic Energy Commission, lists one report dated July 26, 1949. (u)(S)u

The New York Office should institute a separate espionage investigation concerning Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs. This investigation should be designed to develop all possible information concerning Fuchs' activities and associates during 1944 particularly. (u)(S)u

It will be recalled that the known Soviet Agent Goose appears to have had some connection with Rest at the time. Of course, all possible information concerning Fuchs' activities at any time should be developed. (u)(S)u

The Boston Office should reinstitute an espionage investigation concerning Kristal Fuchs Heineman. Efforts should be made to develop information concerning the whereabouts of the Heinemans during 1944. It will be (u)(S)u

page 6, P5 [ ]'s copy  
declassified per appropriate  
agency letter dtd 6/24/96

~~TOP SECRET~~

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

61

recalled that the information from [redacted] indicated travel on the part of Rest's sister. You will note that available information fails to reflect any travel on the part of the Heinemans during 1944, except as might be inferred from the Chicago address listed by Robert Heineman in 1944, and from the application he made for overseas ambulance duty. (S) U

The Boston Office should also develop information concerning the associates and contacts of the Heinemans particularly during 1944 when Goose was in contact with Rest's sister. (S) U

The Boston Office should immediately submit a summary report incorporating all information presently available and setting forth all logical leads. (S) U

The Chicago Office is requested to determine the period during 1944, when Robert Block Heineman resided at 302 South Plymouth Street, which is believed to be the address of his parents. It should be determined whether Mrs. Heineman was with him at that time. Information concerning his activities and employment should also be developed. This investigation should be expedited and it must be handled in a very discreet manner. (S) U

The El Paso and Knoxville Offices should make discreet inquiry at the Los Alamos and Oak Ridge installations for any available information concerning Dr. Fuchs. (S) U

The Washington Field Office is requested to examine the records of the State Department, Passport Division, for any information concerning travel on the part of Robert Block Heineman and Kristel Heineman. The Washington Field Office should also check the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for all information concerning the entry and/or entries into the United States of Dr. Fuchs. (S) U

page 7, pertaining to Top [redacted]  
TOP SECRET was declassified  
per appropriate agency  
letter dth 6/24/96  
SP6 AG/JS 7/8/96.

~~TOP SECRET~~  
~~TOP SECRET~~

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

FEB 4 - 1950

TELETYPE

*Mr. Fletcher*  
*1743*  
*Mr. Gagg*  
*7614*

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

WASHINGTON 1 FROM BOSTON

4

4-29 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

KRISTEL KLAUS HEINEMAN, WAS, ET AL, ESPIONAGE DASH R. REBUTEL TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK DATED FEBRUARY THREE LAST CONCERNING EXHIBITION OF PHOTO OF SUSPECT MARTIN DEUTSCH TO MRS. HEINEMAN. MRS. HEINEMANS LOVER, KONSTANTIN LAFAZANOS, WHEN INTERVIEWED YESTERDAY, ADVISED THAT HE CAN RECALL THAT ON ONE OCCASSION, KRISTEL KLAUS HEINEMAN AND KLAUS FUCHS VISITED SCHENECTADY, NY TO SEE SCIENTIFIC FRIEND. BEST RECOLLECTION IS THAT TRIP OCCURRED SOME TIME IN FORTY SEVEN, THAT UNIDENTIFIED SCIENTIST WAS AFFILIATED WITH CORNELL UNIVERSITY OR GENERAL ELECTRIC

AS PHYSICIST. BELIEVES CORNELL ASSOCIATION MORE LIKELY. FURTHER STATES UNIDENTIFIED SUBJECT HAD A GERMAN NAME WHICH HE BELIEVED HAD BEEN ANGLICIZED. RE REPORT SA J. JEROME MAXWELL AT EL PASO DATED OCTOBER TWENTY LAST RE FUCHS. PAGE TEN OF CITED REPORT REFLECTS THAT FUCHS WAS CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH HANS BETHE, RICHARD FEYNMAN, ROBERT MARSHAK

AND VICTOR WEISSKOPF AT LOS ALAMOS. FIRST THREE NAMED COULD BE UNIDENTIFIED SCIENTIST SUPRA. BOSTON DOES NOT HAVE ANYTHING BUT FRAGMENTARY INFO ON FIRST THREE NAMED. BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO REVIEW THEIR

FILES AT SOG, AND SET OUT LEADS TO ALBUQUERQUE CONCERNING ABSENCES OF EACH FROM LOS ALAMOS. BUREAU REQUESTED SEARCH ITS FILES FOR PHOTOS OF EACH AND FORWARD SAME AMSD TO BOSTON FOR EXHIBITION TO MRS. HEINEMAN ALONG WITH THOSE OF DEUTSCH. BOSTON WILL OBTAIN PHOTO OF WEISSKOPF FOR SIMILAR PURPOSES. IT IS NOTED THAT MRS. HEINEMAN HAS NOT

END PAGE ONE

*2/4/50*  
*2:45 PM*  
*2:50 PM*  
*2:55 PM*  
*EV*  
*Albany*  
*2/4/50*  
*EV*

RECORDED - 124  
INDEXED - 124

*65-58805-64*  
*FEB 8 1950*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/16/86 BY 3042 B/tdh  
*2/11/96* *SP6/HG/JS*

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-396324-64

PAGE TWO

PROVIDED INFO CONCERNING THIS ALLEGED TRIP. SHE WILL NOT BE INTER-  
VIEWED RE ABOVE AND PHOTOS WILL NOT BE EXHIBITED TO HER UNLESS BUREAU  
GRANTS AUTHORITY. SUGGESTED THAT PHILIP MORRISON, IF HE WAS AT LOS  
ALAMOS AT SAME TIME AS SUBJECT FUCHS, OR IF HE WAS AT ANY INSTALLATION  
WHERE FUCHS WAS LOCATED WOULD BE A LIKELY SUSPECT ALSO. MORRISON  
NOW BELIEVED BY BOSTON TO BE AT CORNELL. IF BUREAU THINKS MORRISON  
LIKELY SUSPECT REQUEST SAME ACTION BE TAKEN WITH REFERENCE TO HIM. IF  
BUREAU WISHES MRS. HEINEMAN INTERVIEWED IN ADVANCE OF RECEIPT OF ABOVE  
PHOTOS, SUTEL.

SOU CY

*cc: Mr. Tracy*

END

SS R 1 WA

RETYPE BY ED

Called Ident.

*M. K. Bremwell's Ok.*  
*(Mr. De los)*

By *R*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

February 7, 1950

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, ALBANY

CODE AS UNDERLINED

URGENT

**CONFIDENTIAL**

EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, WAS., RSP-R.

INFO FROM ABC REFLECTS ON NOV. EIGHTEENTH, FORTY SEVEN, SUBJECT AUTHORIZED TO VISIT GENERAL ELECTRIC, SCHENECTADY, BY CAPT. W. A. BROOK, U. S. NAVAL INSPECTOR OF MACHINES AT GE. ALBANY IMMEDIATELY OBTAIN ALL AVAILABLE INFO AT GE CONCERNING SUBJECT, PARTICULARLY IDENTITY PERSONS CONTACTED, ACTIVITIES AT PLANT, AND NATURE INFO MADE AVAILABLE TO HIM. SUTEL.

RECORDED - 124

2/21/96  
CLASSIFIED BY SP6AC/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3  
FOIA 5/26/81  
CA# 75-1121

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE  
DATE 12/16/86 BY SP10/WJS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CC: New York, AM

Boston, AM

DECLASSIFIED BY ASA SLD/bwr  
ON 6/26/97

EJVL:hc  
CA 75-1121

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR  
F B I  
FEB 7 5 17 PM '50  
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

**CONFIDENTIAL**

TELETYPE

FEB 7 1950

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

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

SENT VIA 1 FEB 10 1950

8:00 P M

Per gar

SUBJECT: KLAUS FUCHS

FILE: 65-58805

SECTION: 3

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: February 1, 1950

FROM : MR. FLETCHER

~~TOP SECRET~~

SUBJECT: **EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.**  
ESPIONAGE - R  
Bufile 65-58805

**KRISTEL KLAUS HEINEMAN, was.**  
ESPIONAGE - R  
Bufile 100-346228

2/21/96  
CLASSIFIED BY SP6 AC/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 86  
FSA 56261  
CA 75-1121  
6/26/97 SSA 560  
CA-75-1171  
Classified by 3042 PWT  
Declassify on: OADR  
12/9/86

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

**PURPOSE**

To obtain authority to interview Kristel Heineman, sister of Emil Fuchs, who has confessed his Soviet espionage activities to British Intelligence.

**FACTS**

Emil Fuchs entered the U.S. on December 3, 1943, as a member of the British Atomic Energy Mission. He was employed in New York City until about August, 1944. On August 14, 1944, he was posted to Los Alamos, New Mexico, where he remained until his departure from the U.S. on June 28, 1946. At Los Alamos Fuchs worked in the Theoretical Physics Division and had access to highly classified information concerning the present atomic bomb and the long range research program. (S) (u)

Fuchs operated on behalf of the MGB while in the U.S. under the cover names Rest and Charles. (S) (u)

(S) [redacted] has furnished information to the effect that another Soviet agent using the code name Goose (Gus) was apparently Fuchs' contact. [redacted] also indicated that Goose contacted Fuchs' sister, Kristel Heineman, in July and/or August, 1944, when Fuchs failed to keep meetings. This failure apparently was occasioned by Fuchs' transfer to Los Alamos. (S)

(S) [redacted] has furnished additional information indicating that Goose had furnished information concerning Abraham Brothman to the Soviets. It will be recalled that Elizabeth T. Bentley charged that Brothman himself had furnished information to the Russians. There are various suspects for the unidentified agent Goose, but the principal one now appears to be Gerhard (Gus) Wollan, a former partner of Brothman. Wollan currently is employed as an Associate Professor of Mathematics at the North Georgia State College, Dahlonega, Georgia.

65-58805  
100-346228

EJVL:hc

FEB 13 1950  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

165-58805-84  
FEB 7 1950

~~TOP SECRET~~  
Classified by 2375  
Exempt from GDS Category 1, 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

CLASSIFIED BY SA 566 JSD/bog  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1, 6  
6/27/97 CA M 75-1121

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED  
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)  
DATE: 2/9/97 SSA 566 JSD/bog  
CA 75-1121

Vanhook  
100-346228-121

~~TOP SECRET~~

Investigation of Kristel Heineman has developed that her name, together with that of Fuchs, appeared with 1941 addresses in the notebook of Israel Halperin, a Soviet agent identified in the Corby case. It also has been developed that her husband, Robert Bloch Heineman, is a former member of the Communist Party. No other significant information has been developed. (S)(u)

Fuchs has denied that his sister is, or was, engaged in Soviet espionage. However, he stated that she may have witnessed contacts between himself and his contact man [Goose]. From this may have surmised the nature of Fuchs' activities inasmuch as he had engaged in undercover activities in Germany. Fuchs also has stated that he met his contact man, apparently at Cambridge, Massachusetts, during February, 1945, when he was on leave from Los Alamos to visit the Heinemans. (S)(u)

It also should be noted that according to [redacted] Kristel Heineman did not have a code name. It would appear from all the circumstances that there is an even possibility that Kristel Heineman is not an active Soviet agent. (S)(u)

Consideration has been given in the past to the possibility of interviewing Kristel Heineman, but such action has been deferred in view of the possibility of thus jeopardizing the investigation of the unidentified Soviet agent [Goose]. (S)(u)

It now appears that prosecution of Fuchs is contemplated and that publicity will be given to this in the near future, possibly as early as tomorrow morning. Such action, of course, will alert and render inactive both Kristel Heineman and [Goose], if they are presently active, and thus make further investigation practically useless. (S)(u)

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that authority be granted to interview Kristel Heineman at the earliest possible moment, first as an espionage agent herself, and second, to identify the unknown subject [Goose]. (S)(u)

It is further recommended that this interview be conducted by Special Agent Charles E. Pelletier, Boston, to whom the Heineman case is assigned, and Special Agent John R. Murphy, New York, to whom the investigation of the Goose case is assigned. In the event that Murphy is unavailable because of the Coplón trial, it is recommended that another experienced New York agent familiar with the [redacted] investigation participate in the interview. (S)(u)

If you approve, it is requested that the attached teletype be dispatched to New York and Boston. b1

*Teletype sent. Phone call made in [redacted] by Mr. [redacted] & R.*

*OK. H.*

~~TOP SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd  
FROM : Mr. H. B. Fletcher  
SUBJECT: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS,  
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: February 3, 1950

CA 75-1121  
SSA 566850/BWf  
6/27/97  
CLASSIFIED BY SP6 AG/BS  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1  
FOIA 562861 CA# 75-1121

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

PURPOSE  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

To show (1) our notification of the Atomic Energy Commission of this case, (2) action taken upon learning that Fuchs' name was in an address book of Israel Halperin, Soviet agent. (u)

FACTS  
IP2, I J6 INFO DECLASS PER APPROPRIATE AGENCY  
LTR DTD 6/24/96. SP6 AG/BS 7/9/96. CA# 75-1121

When the identification of Fuchs as the Soviet agent [Rest] became fairly apparent, a letter was directed to the Atomic Energy Commission under date of October 21, 1949. This letter notified the Commission that we were conducting an investigation of Fuchs. It further set forth the facts that Fuchs' name had appeared in the notebook of Israel Halperin; that the name of Fuchs and his brother were contained in a list of persons considered by German Gestapo as Communists in 1941; and that the husband of Fuchs' sister, Robert Bloch Heineman, had been reliably reported as a member of the Communist Party in 1947. (u)

At the time of delivery by Liaison of the letter dated October 21, 1949, the Atomic Energy Commission was requested that if it desired any further information on this case [from the British] it should ask us for this information. No requests were received from the Atomic Energy Commission. (u)

The information received from [redacted] was not made available to the Atomic Energy Commission for these reasons: (u)

- 1. The information from this source is received with the explicit limitation that it not be disseminated outside the Bureau. (u)
- 2. The identification of Fuchs, while reasonably certain, was not absolutely positive. (u)
- 3. At the time Fuchs was no longer in the United States and there was no indication that he was presently working on the United States Atomic Energy Program. (u)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED  
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)  
DATE 10/27/58 BY SSA 566850/BWf  
CA 75-1121

Classified by [redacted]  
Declassify on OADR 12/10/86  
65-58805-109  
FEB 7 1950  
31

134  
61 FEB 13 1950

TOP SECRET  
Classified by 2395  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~SECRET~~

On March 12, 1946, the Bureau Liaison representative on Ottawa, Canada, forwarded single photostatic copies of the address book and diary of Israel Halperin, who had been identified as a member of the Soviet espionage network in Canada, disclosed through the defection of Igor Gouzenko. (Note: Halperin was brought to trial in Canada, but the charges against him were subsequently dismissed.) The address book contained several hundred names of individuals living in the United States and other parts of the world. Among the entries appeared the following: (S) (u)

"Klaus Fuchs, Asst. to M. Born, 84 George Lane, Univ. of Edinburgh, Scotland, Camp N (Camp L.)

Interment Operations (S) (u)

"Kristel Heineman, 55 Carvel Rd., Watertown" (S) (u)

A preliminary review was made of the names and addresses contained in the address book and diary and on June 11, 1946, photostatic copies of the two documents were sent to offices (19) covering territories in which the addresses were located. The memorandum contained the statement that "many of the individuals listed are already known to the offices receiving copies of this letter. Of others, there is no information available concerning them." (S) (u)

The offices receiving copies of this letter were instructed "to immediately identify all of the contacts of Halperin listed in the enclosures. Reports should be submitted setting out the identification of these contacts together with any information contained in your field office files concerning them. In the event there is no information contained in your field office files, a preliminary investigation should be conducted of these contacts at the conclusion of which, if it appears necessary or desirable, a more intensive investigation of them should be conducted." (S) (u)

The documents having been made available to the British Intelligence Services by the RCMP, no attempt to investigate individuals listed therein as having addresses in Great Britain was made. Furthermore, though the British had this data available, they did not furnish any further information concerning Fuchs to us. (S) (u)

As a result of the above-mentioned Bureau letter dated June 11, 1946, the Boston Office instituted investigation of Kristel Fuchs Heineman and developed the usual background information. The investigation was closed by report dated December 26, 1946, and carried on under the name of her husband, Robert Bloch Heineman, who has been determined to have been a member of the Communist Party. The investigation of Robert Bloch Heineman was closed in October, 1947, on the basis of information that he was in Mexico City, where he had gone as a student. (S) (u)

~~SECRET~~

MR. LADD

February 3, 1950

MR. FLETCHER

~~TOP SECRET~~

EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.

ESPIONAGE - R

P1, C J's; IP 3/21/96  
INFO DECLASS PER APPROXIMATE AGENCY LTR DTD 6/24/96  
SPL AG/OS 7/9/96  
CIA 75-1121

2/21/96  
CLASSIFIED BY SPL AG/JS  
DECLASSIFIED ON 25X1; 26  
FOIA 56  
CIA 75-1121

To summarize this investigation and to point out that Fuchs was identified by the Bureau as the Soviet agent Rest.

Page 2, IP EXCEPT 1; Page 6, IP 3

EXCEPT 1; Page 7, IP 1, 2, 3

EXCEPT 1. INFO DECLASS PER APPROXIMATE AGENCY LTR 6/24/96.

A brief summary reflecting the nature of this case was submitted in a memorandum to the Director dated February 1, 1950.

As a result of information from [redacted] to the effect that a Soviet agent operating in 1944 under the code name Rest had furnished to the MGB "the third part of the report MSN-1 (one digit missing) -- Effrent Effrent; Fluctuation in a Stream -- (diffusion) method -- work on a specialty" efforts were undertaken to identify Rest. All available MSN documents numbered with two digits, the first of which was one, were obtained from the Atomic Energy Commission for this purpose. On the basis of dates, digits eliminated by the source, and the subject matter of the report, it was determined that the document furnished to the Russians was entitled "Fluctuations and the Efficiency of a Diffusion Plant, Part III, The Effect of Fluctuations in the Flow of N<sub>2</sub>," which was designated MSN-12. This report was authored by K. Fuchs, one of the four British scientists employed in New York at the pertinent time, according to the British. It will be noted that this subject is commonly known as Dr. Karl Fuchs. Further effort to identify Rest was made on the basis of the fact that [redacted] had a sister in this country, according to [redacted] information investigation consisting primarily of examination of the Immigration & Naturalization Service records failed to reflect that any of the three British scientists employed in New York during the pertinent time had a sister. These other three scientists are Rudolph E. Peierls, Christopher Frank Hooton, and Tony Hilton Royle Skyrms.

It was determined through the Bureau's files, it having been advised by the British that Fuchs possibly had a sister named Kristbl or Kristel who might have a husband named Bob, that Fuchs' sister was identical with Mrs. Robert Bloch Heinsman, aka Kristal Heinsman, the subject of a Security Matter-C investigation at Boston during 1946 inasmuch as her name had been noted in the address book of Israel Halperin, a Soviet agent identified in the Corby Case. Her husband also was a subject in this case because of reported Communist Party membership.

Classified by 3042 PWT/1/80  
Declassify on OADR 2/10/84

~~TOP SECRET~~

65-58405-109

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Classified by 2358  
Exempt from GDS Category 1, 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED  
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRK)  
DATE 7/19/97 BY SP5 BJS/SLD/SLD

6/27/97 (for Govt. Contractors)  
65-58405-109  
CIA 75-1121

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65-58405

REMB ST 101  
REMB

**TOP SECRET**

To further bolster the identification of Fuchs as the Soviet agent East, it was necessary to conduct investigation to determine if possible whether the Heinemanns had traveled during 1944, as indicated by [redacted] on behalf of East's sister. Immigration records were checked, as well as the Alien Enemy Registration folder of Kristel Heinemann. It was determined that Kristel Heinemann never had applied for a travel permit. The State Department records were negative concerning Robert Bloch Heinemann, whose employment and Selective Service records were checked for information as to his whereabouts. It was developed that in 1944 he was employed by the General Electric Corp., Lynn, Massachusetts, and that he was on leave during that year only for approximately five days in May, 1944. Our efforts to develop travel information concerning the Heinemanns which would correspond to the information reported about East's sister were not successful.

With reference to the Bureau's efforts to identify the agent East, a communication dated October 29, 1949, from the British representative reads in part as follows: "Our headquarters are now of the opinion that in the light of information supplied by you Fuch has been proved beyond all reasonable doubt to be identical with the Soviet agent East --"

Investigation also was conducted to develop as far as possible the activities of Fuchs and other British scientists in New York during the pertinent time. The records of the Atomic Energy Commission at the Seat of Government were consulted and investigation was conducted by the field at Los Alamos, Oak Ridge, and New York City, the latter office checking records at Kellogg Corp., Columbia University, and the Atomic Energy Commission, New York. (u)

As a result of this investigation, together with some information furnished by the British, we have developed a full picture of Fuchs' whereabouts in this country. Briefly it is as follows: (u)

December 3, 1943

Arrived U.S. and gave residence as Taft Hotel and business address as 43 Exchange Place, New York City. The latter subsequently was changed to British Ministry of Supply Mission, 37 Wall Street, New York City. (u)

December 25, 1943

He first visited Kristel Heinemann. (u)

May 29 and 30, 1944

Fuchs visited Montreal, Canada, for a conference with members of the National Research Council, Canada. (u)

**TOP SECRET**

~~TOP SECRET~~

July 14, 1944

He visited Washington, D.C., for a conference with Sir James Chadwick. (u)

August, 1944

On about August 11, 1944, he left Chicago by air for Santa Fe, New Mexico. (u)

August 14, 1944

He arrived at Los Alamos and resided in Room 17, Dormitory T-102, and used PO Box 1663, Santa Fe, New Mexico, during 1944. (u)

February 11, 1945

He left Los Alamos for a vacation with Kristel Hainman, Cambridge, Massachusetts. (u)

February 25, 1945

He returned to Los Alamos from vacation. (u)

November 21, 1945

He left Los Alamos for Montreal, Canada, via Chicago, for a two-day conference with representatives of the British organization. (u)

November 24, 1945

He returned to Albuquerque, New Mexico, and continued on to Mexico City for a vacation in the company of Rudolph S. Peierls and wife. Peierls is described by the British as a close associate of Fuchs and it is interesting to note that Mrs. Peierls is a Russian-born naturalized British subject. (u)

December 8, 1945

He and the Peierlses returned to Los Alamos from Mexico, via El Paso. (u)

December 12, 1945

He changed his residence to Room 5, Dormitory T-109, Los Alamos. (u)

June 16, 1946

Departed Los Alamos for Washington, D.C. (u)

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

June 17, 1946

He checked in at the Hotel Sheraton, Washington, D.C., for one night or checked out after one night's stay, probably the latter. (u)

June 21, 1946

He was residing at the Heineman residence, Cambridge, Massachusetts. (u)

June 28, 1946

He left Montreal, Canada, for the United Kingdom by bomber. (u)

November 11, 1947

He returned to the United States at New York City on British business. (u)

November 30, 1947

He departed the United States from New York. (u)

Investigation at New York to locate a bank account and a residence after Fuchs left the Taft Hotel was negative. (u)

A review of the Bureau's indices developed the interesting information that certain captured German documents, apparently compiled in 1941, listed this subject as a student of philosophy and apparently a Communist worthy of consideration for apprehension by the German Army during the invasion of Russia. This same list contained the name of his brother, Gerhard Fuchs. (u)

In this connection, investigation of Kristel Heineman developed that in February, 1942, she listed the following relatives outside the United States: Dr. Emil Fuchs, Berlin, Germany -- father; Gerhard Fuchs, held at a sanitorium, Zurich Switzerland -- brother; Dr. Klaus Fuchs, serving in the English Army -- brother. (u)

It was also ascertained that Kristel Heineman reportedly stated she lived in Germany when Hitler first came to power and that her father and brother had spent some time in German concentration camps. She said her brother later went to England and became a British subject. She described this brother as a very brilliant scientist whom Einstein had sent for to help work on the atomic bomb. (u)

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It also was determined that the following entry appeared in the address book of Israel Halperin, a Soviet agent involved in the Curly case, at the time of his apprehension in February, 1946, "Klaus Fuchs, Asst. to H. Born, 64 Grange Lane, University of Edinburgh, Scotland Camp (possibly camp) W.-Camp L., Internment Operations - Kristal Palace, 55 Garval Road, Watertown." The phrase Camp L is encircled. (14)

In the review of the Bureau's indices no information indicating that the Atomic Energy officials had submitted Fuchs' name for a check against our records was located. In this regard it is of interest that the Atomic Energy Commission records reflect that General Groves had been assured by the British Supply Council in North America that all the British aliens in the United States engaged in work of interest to the AEC had been cleared by British Security prior to their departure for this country. This statement appeared in a memorandum that pointed out the arrival of this subject in this country. (u)

The principal associates of Fuchs in this country were Rudolph Ernst Peierls and Karl Poley Cohen. Peierls was born June 5, 1907, Berlin, Germany, and became a British citizen by naturalization on March 26, 1940, at London, England. His wife, Eugenia Peierls, was born July 25, 1908, at Leningrad, Russia, and she too became a naturalized British subject March 26, 1940. It appears that Peierls was Fuchs' superior in atomic energy research prior to coming to the United States in December, 1943. He followed through as superior of Fuchs while they were in New York City and later at Los Alamos. At the latter place Peierls was in charge of the British group. It has been noted above that the Fuchses and the Peierlses have vacationed together. (u)

Dr. Karl Poley Cohen was born February 5, 1913, at New York City. He attended Columbia University from 1929 to 1936, receiving AB, AM and Ph.D. Degrees. From 1940 to May, 1944, a few months prior to the time that Fuchs went to Los Alamos, Cohen was employed on war research at Columbia University. The MBN series prepared by Fuchs and other British scientists was designed primarily for the use of the research group at Columbia University, and Cohen was said to be the person with whom Fuchs would ordinarily have been in contact. Upon his resignation from Columbia University, Cohen took up employment as a physicist with Standard Oil Development Co., Elizabeth, New Jersey. Cohen was the subject of an Applicant - Atomic Energy Act investigation. This failed to develop any information to the effect that Cohen was a Communist. One person interviewed stated that Cohen held some radical political views, though he did not believe Cohen to be a Communist. He described Cohen as a theoretical and analytical thinker in politics as well as in science, who was not in complete agreement with any one complete set of political ideas. Another person interviewed stated that Cohen definitely was not a Communist, nor sympathetic to Communism. He said further that Cohen was a well-rounded (u)

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scholar who had read Karl Marx's "Das Kapital" to inform himself on the subject of Communism. A third person interviewed said that Cohen was completely loyal to the United States. He also mentioned that Cohen had been bitterly anti-German and anti-Fascist. He expressed the belief that Cohen had entertained ideas of a radical nature while in his youth, but that he had presently outgrown such thoughts and is completely loyal to the American form of Government. (u)

Background on Fuchs is that he was born December 29, 1911, at Russelsheim, Germany, the son of Emil Fuchs, a professor. He arrived in the United Kingdom in 1933 and from 1941 to 1943 was a mathematical physicist at the University of Birmingham, England. He became a naturalized British subject in 1942. After his return to London from the United States he continued atomic energy research and currently is a Senior Research Worker at the Atomic Energy Project, Harwell, England. (u)

Kristel Heineman was born July 22, 1913, and is a subject of Germany. She first entered the United States on September 20, 1936, residing here until May 17, 1938, at which time she went to Havana, Cuba, and re-entered the United States on an immigration visa. She attended Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, and apparently met her husband there. She has three children at the present time. The Heinemans presently reside at 94 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts. (u)

A brief resume of the information furnished by [redacted] concerning Fuchs is that as of May 8, 1944, he advised the Russians that the work of the British Commission on atomic energy in the United States was meeting with no success, and apparently that there was dissatisfaction or misunderstanding. It was stated that it would be proposed to Fuchs either to return to Great Britain or to work at a research camp. (S) b1

As of June 15, 1944, Fuchs had furnished the MBN document mentioned above. There was an expression of doubt as to the possibility of Fuchs remaining in the United States without arousing suspicion. Fuchs had informed the Russians that the British and Americans were apparently slowing down research work on diffusion. Fuchs also advised that the Americans had informed the representative of Great Britain that construction of a plant in Great Britain "will directly contradict the spirit of agreement on Atomic Energy signed together with the Atlantic Charter." He also informed that someone from Great Britain in Washington was at that time looking into the details of transferring the work to Great Britain. Fuchs presumed that he would have to leave in about a month and a half. (u)

As of July 25, 1944, Moscow was requested to authorize the payment of \$50 to Fuchs for the approximate half-year of connection with him, during which time he had demonstrated the value of his work. It was stated that he fully deserved that sum. (u)

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As of August 29, 1944, the possible departure of Fuchs for Great Britain was again mentioned and in this connection the names of Alexi and Goose (Gus) were mentioned. It was [redacted] that Fuchs had missed meetings and that on inquiry at his apartment Goose learned that Fuchs had returned to Great Britain. For the purpose of verifying this, Goose attempted to contact Fuchs' sister, but the sister and her husband were not expected back until September 20, 1944. As of October 4, 1944, it was reported that Fuchs' sister had not yet returned home and that Goose planned another trip to see her on October 12th. (S) (u)

As of October 5, 1944, Fuchs' cover name was changed from Best to Charles, and Goose's cover name was changed to Arnaud (Arno). As of November 14, 1944, Goose had made contact with Fuchs' sister and had learned that Fuchs had not returned to Great Britain, but had gone to "Camp 2" in New Mexico. Fuchs had advised his sister that he would visit her at Christmas time in 1944 and Goose planned to establish liaison with Fuchs at that time. (S) (u)

A separate investigation on the [redacted] subject, [Goose], is in an active status [redacted] as [redacted] has also advised that Goose furnished information concerning the business activities of Abraham Brothman who Elizabeth T. Bentley has involved in Soviet espionage activities. [redacted] efforts have been made to identify someone who would know both Brothman and Fuchs. Various suspects have been considered, most of whom were connected with Brothman in business activities. These include Arthur Phineas Weber, Jules Korchein, Gerhard Norval Wollan, and Oscar J. Vago. It has not been possible to establish the identity of Goose and at the present time it appears that Wollan is the better prospect. He is a former partner of Brothman and at one time was a physicist employed by the Navy. He is commonly known as Gus Wollan and there has been one known instance where the correct first name of an individual appeared in the material of [redacted]. All possible and logical investigative efforts are being made to identify [Goose]. The most likely possibility in this respect is the authorized interview with Kristel and Robert Hainman. Efforts, however, also are being made to develop this information at the apartment residence of Fuchs [in New York] where Goose is known to have made an inquiry in 1944. (S) (u) b1

All aspects of this case in the United States will be followed closely and thoroughly investigated. (u)

RECOMMENDATION

The foregoing is submitted for your information. (u)

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**SUBJECT: KLAUS FUCHS**

**FILE: 65-58805**

**SECTION: 4**



~~SECRET~~

be welcomed to Los Alamos. On July 8, 1944 London telegraphed PETERLS saying that Los Alamos should take precedence over the project in the U.K. On July 20, 1944 and again on July 21st 1944, KEARTON wrote saying that FUCHS' position was still uncertain but that it looked as if he would return to the U.K. rather than be transferred to Los Alamos. On August 4, 1944 Washington wrote to KEARTON (copy to FUCHS) confirming FUCHS' posting to Los Alamos and instructing that he should catch the plane for Santa Fe from Chicago on August 10, 1944 which would presumably be convenient since FUCHS had previously stated that he would be ready to leave by August 9, 1944. On August 8, 1944 KEARTON wrote that FUCHS would be leaving New York "this week". On August 11, 1944 FUCHS signed a letter from the New York Office (S) u

- (d) T.H.R. SKYRME. Arrived New York from U.K. March 6, 1944. On June 1, 1944 KEARTON wrote that SKYRME would be leaving New York for Los Alamos "in about a month". He left New York for Los Alamos on June 29, 1944. (S) u

2.

Secretarial Staff in British Diffusion Mission, New York 1943-44. (S) u

A letter from KEARTON dated July 21st 1944 stated that Miss CROSBY left the office "last week" and might take up a similar job with KELLEY but that Mrs. GODFREY and Miss GORDON were still there. (S) u

In early February 1944 PETERLS wrote saying that he might be able to recruit suitable computers from one of two sources. First he would try a member of Columbia University Mathematical Physics Department. If this failed he would go to Professor Courant of the Mathematical Tables Organisation. Washington subsequently agreed and added that the computers should be on the British pay roll. (S) u

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On February 24, 1944 PETERLS wrote saying that he had already taken on one computer and that he hoped to get another shortly. (S) u

NOTE: This matter has been discussed with KEARTON who makes these comments (S) u

Miss MACKENZIE was a temporary secretary with PETERLS, not a permanent member of the office. Mrs. OODREY and Miss GORDON were the only permanent secretary-typists (Miss Gordon was married to an American but used her maiden name in the office). Miss CROSBY was a computer and, he thought, a first generation immigrant from Russia. He was unable to say definitely whether another computer had been engaged but he thought not.

3. The Thermal Diffusion Process. (S) u

There are several references to the difficulty the Mission was having in learning about the U.S. Navy Department's research into the Thermal Diffusion Process. It was early suggested that Professor UREY of Columbia University, who visited the U.K. in the spring of 1944, might know something about it but on April 10, 1944 London reported that UREY has said that he had been trying to get information about the process without success. On April 25, 1944 Dr. SIMON wrote to PETERLS asking "have you access to COHEN's manuscript of experiments on thermal diffusion of the liquid". On May 22, 1944 Dr. SIMON wrote to Professor Chadwick saying "we heard from COHEN - actually PETERLS knew already - that the Navy laboratories are building a pilot plant working with the thermal diffusion of the liquid". (S) u

4. American Contacts of the British Mission.  
 (a) Columbia University. (S) u

The following names appear on the files of members of Columbia University with whom the British Mission were in contact: (S) u

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

- u s [ Professor UREY
- Dr. R. D. PRESENT
- Dr. NEIREMBERG
- Dr. F.G. SLACK
- Dr. PAXTON
- Dr. COHEN
- MURPHY
- KAPLAN
- BORASE
- EMMETT
- LIBBEY
- BOOTH
- PONTIUS
- SCATCHARD
- Mrs. MAYER

Dr. COHEN was said to be FUCHS' normal contact at Columbia.  
 On March 1, 1944, PRIERLS wrote to Sir Wallace AKERS: (S) u

u s [ "COHEN told me confidentially that he is resigning from Columbia and expects to leave there in a few months. He was asked to go to Los Alamos but turned this down. I mentioned that Berkeley were in need of someone to work in his line of country but he said he wanted to get out of the project altogether; in any case he had already made up his mind to accept a position with Standard Oil. He asked me if I would like to take over his team at Columbia..... I believe he was chiefly concerned with facilitating his own release from the project".

(b) KELLEY. (S) u

The following names appear on the files of members of KELLEX with whom the British Mission was in contact: (S) u

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~Dr. SCHUMAN~~  
~~Dr. JOHNSON~~  
~~BENEDICT~~  
~~DUNNING~~  
~~WATTS~~  
~~BREWSTER~~  
~~SWEAHLINGER~~  
~~POWERS~~

~~HOBBS~~  
~~JACOBS~~  
~~ARNOLD~~  
~~AVERY~~  
~~MacMAHON~~  
~~WHEELER~~  
~~ABBOTT~~

During February 1944 PEIRLS and FUCHS were spending two days a week in DUNNING's office at Kellex, having lost their previous rooms there which had been taken over by HOBBS. (S) u

~~SECRET~~

SAC, NEW YORK

**SECRET**

February 7, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

12-10-50

EMIL JULIUS FUCHS, was.  
ESPIONAGE - R

CLASSIFIED BY 3042/PW/CLS  
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

65-58805-188

A highly confidential foreign source has furnished the following information concerning the movements of members of the British Diffusion Mission in New York City during 1943-1944. (S) U

Professor Enolph Pateris - Arrived New York December 3, 1943. Made numerous short journeys within United States until on June 2, 1944, he officially left the New York office, journeying to Los Alamos. He returned to New York on June 21, 1944, to tidy his affairs and left again for Los Alamos on June 29, 1944. (S) U

C. F. Kearton - Arrived New York December 3, 1943. Left for United Kingdom January 18, 1944. Arrived New York from United Kingdom March 17, 1944. Made numerous short journeys within United States until on September 27, 1944, he left by plane for the United Kingdom. (S) U

Emil Fuchs - Arrived New York December 3, 1943, and remained there until a date between 11 and 14 August, 1944. On June 13, 1944, London telegraphed Pateris asking for advice on whether Fuchs should return to the United Kingdom to work on a project. On June 24, 1944, Pateris replied that while he thought Fuchs should return if the project was being taken seriously, he nevertheless knew that Fuchs would be welcomed at Los Alamos. On July 8, 1944, London telegraphed Pateris saying that Los Alamos should take precedence over the project in the United Kingdom. On July 20, 1944, and again on July 21, 1944, Kearton wrote saying that Fuchs' position was still uncertain, but that it looked as if he would return to the United Kingdom rather than be transferred to Los Alamos. On August 4, 1944, Washington wrote to Kearton (copy to Fuchs) confirming Fuchs' posting to Los Alamos and instructing that he should catch the plane for Santa Fe from Chicago on August 10, 1944, which would presumably be convenient since Fuchs had previously stated that he would be ready to leave by August 9, 1944. On August 8, 1944, Kearton wrote that Fuchs would be leaving New York "this week." On August 11, 1944, Fuchs signed a letter to the New York office. (S) U

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-10/BAW/SW/6/04  
ON 6/27/92  
FOR GOVT. CONSULTED  
7/10/98 SSA 5668 SLD/JMC  
(75-1120)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

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

65-58805

CC: Boston

EJVL:hc

Classified by 2355 WAB/DVN  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

FEB 8 1950

CLASSIFIED BY 3042/PW/CLS  
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR  
6/27/92  
7/10/98  
CA# 75-1120

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

T.H.R. Skyrms - Arrived New York from United Kingdom March 6, 1944.  
On June 1, 1944, Kearton wrote that Skyrms would be leaving New York  
for Los Alamos "in about a month." He left New York for Los Alamos  
on June 29, 1944. (S) U

This source also furnished the following information concerning American  
contacts of the British Mission. (S) U

The following names appear on the files of members of Kellogg with whom  
the British Mission was in contact: (S) U

Dr. Schuman	Hobbs
Dr. Johnson	Jacobs
Benedict	Arnold
Dunning	Avery
Watts	MacMahon
Brewster	Wheeler
Swearinger	Abbott
Powers	

(S) U

During February, 1944, Peierls and Fuchs were spending two days a week  
in Dunning's office at Kellogg, having lost their previous rooms there  
which had been taken over by Hobbs. (S) U

The following names appear on the files of members of Columbia Univ-  
ersity with whom the British Mission was in contact: (S) U

Professor Urey	Borase
Dr. R. B. Present	Emmett
Dr. Weisenberg	Libbey
Dr. F. G. Slack	Booth
Dr. Parton	Pontius
Dr. Cohen	Scatchard
Murphy	Mrs. Mayer
Kaplan	

(S) U

Dr. Cohen was said to be Fuchs' normal contact at Columbia. On  
March 1, 1944, Peierls wrote to Sir Wallace Akers (S) U

"Cohen told me confidentially that he is resigning from  
Columbia and expects to leave there in a few months. He was  
asked to go to Los Alamos but turned this down. I mentioned  
that Berkeley were in need of someone to work in his line of  
country but he said he wanted to get out of the project  
altogether; in any case he had already made up his mind to  
accept a position with Standard Oil. He asked me if I would  
like to take over his team at Columbia.....I believe he was  
chiefly concerned with facilitating his own release from the  
project." (S) U

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**SECRET**

With reference to the unidentified female employee hired by Rudolph Peierls in February, 1944, information concerning whom is in Bureau teletype dated November 30, 1949, this source furnished the following information concerning the secretarial staff of the British Diffusion Mission. (S)u

A letter from Kearton dated July 21, 1944, stated that Miss Crosby left the office "last week" and might take up a similar job with Keller, but that Mrs. E. Godfrey and Miss Jean E. Gordon were still there. (S)u

In early February, 1944, Peierls wrote saying that he might be able to recruit suitable computers from one of two sources. First, he would try a number of Columbia University Mathematical Physics Department. If this failed he would go to Professor Courant of the Mathematical Tables Organization. Washington subsequently agreed and added that the computers should be on the British pay roll. (S)u

On February 24, 1944, Peierls wrote saying that he had already taken on one computer and that he hoped to get another shortly. (S)u

Christopher Frank Kearton was questioned concerning this matter and he advised that Miss MacKenzie was a temporary secretary with Peierls, not a permanent member of the office. Mrs. Godfrey and Miss Gordon were the only permanent secretary-typists (Miss Gordon was married to an American, but used her maiden name in the office). Miss Crosby was a computer and, he thought, a first generation immigrant from Russia. He was unable to say definitely whether another computer had been engaged but he thought not. (S)u

The New York Office is instructed to immediately institute investigation to further identify and locate the above-mentioned employees of the British Diffusion Mission. Sufficient investigation should be conducted to determine the advisability of interviewing these employees in connection with this case. You should submit your recommendations in this regard.

**SECRET**

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

**TOP SECRET**

DATE: February 13, 1950

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.  
ESPIONAGE - R

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

Reference is made to my memorandum of February 5, 1950, wherein there were listed contacts and associates of Dr. Fuchs as well as individuals considered as possibly being identical with the unknown subject, with alias Goose. Reference is also made to my memorandum of February 11, 1950, wherein you were advised that consideration is being given to interviewing these associates for information in their possession regarding Dr. Fuchs. **TOP SECRET**

One of the names contained in the list of associates was that of Christopher Frank Kearton. That individual is presently in England and unavailable for interview by the Bureau. However, it is noted that Kearton was a fellow member of the British Mission in the United States in 1944. Kearton was interviewed by the British prior to their initial interrogation of Fuchs and it was indicated that all information in Kearton's possession has previously been obtained by the British and furnished to the Bureau.

12/11/80  
 CLASSIFIED BY 3042/PST/CIS  
 DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

per appropriate agency  
 DECLASSIFIED BY SP6AC/JS dth  
 ON 11/9/96  
 CAT# 75-1121  
 6/24/96

RAC:jam

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
 OTHERWISE

RECORDED - 114

INDEXED - 114

65-58805-227  
 FEB 16 1950

Classified by 2855 WAB/DVN  
 Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3  
 Date of Declassification Indefinite  
 10-16-75

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 68 FEB 24 1950

EX-136

2/21/96  
 CLASSIFIED BY SP6AC/JS  
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1  
 CAT# 75-1121

**TOP SECRET**

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

u [February 14, 1950]

URGENT

Transmit the following message to: SAC, BOSTON

*Para 1, brackets in  
line 4 declassified  
per appropriate agency  
letter dtd 4/14/84  
SSA 5668540/JS 7/5/86.*

~~TOP SECRET~~

CODE UNDERLINED PORTIONS

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~~TOP SECRET~~

FOOCASE, REF-2.

[REDACTED]

b1 -

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
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DATE 6-14-78 92

CLASSIFIED BY 2042/POT/PLS  
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

12-1-80  
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE  
DATE: 7/9/07 SSA 5668540/JS  
SEC-114

65-58805-229  
HOOVER

FEB 18 1950

RJL:hc

Classified by 2255 WAB/DVN  
Exempt from GDS Category 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
10-1-75

2/21/96  
CLASSIFIED BY SSA 5668540/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3

FOIA 56,261  
CAF 75,1121

TELETYPE

[FEB 14 1950] u

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

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SENT VIA \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: KLAUS FUCHS

FILE: 65-58805

SECTION: 6

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**SECRET**

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

AL FILE NO. **65-1627**

caf

REPORT MADE AT <b>ALBANY, NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>2/17/50</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>2/14, 15/50</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>PETER F. MAXSON</b>
TITLE <b>EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Dr. HANS BETHE, Nuclear Laboratory, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., advised he has known subject since 1934, when he met him at the University of Bristol in England. Subject worked under his supervision at Los Alamos in the Theoretical Division, from 1944 to 1946. Subject visited Dr. BETHE in Schenectady, N. Y., in the summer of 1946, and in Ithaca, N. Y., in the spring of 1948 or 1949. Dr. BETHE visited the subject in England (Harwell), during the summer of 1948. Dr. BETHE advised he never had any reason to suspect the subject of espionage, and further that subject never seemed to be pro-Russian. To his knowledge, FUCHS never attempted to elicit any confidential information from him. He described him as extremely brilliant and as one of the top men in the world on atomic energy. Dr. BETHE furnished the names of subject's known contacts in the United States.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE 7/9/97 BY SSA/STG/SLD/549/104 ON 75-1121

Classified by **3046 PWT/lmw**

Declassify on: OADR **3/18/87**

Reference: Bureau teletype to Albany, 2/14/50.

Details: **AT ITHACA, NEW YORK**

2/21/96  
CLASSIFIED BY **SP6AG/JS**

DECLASSIFY ON: **25X1**

6/27/97  
**SSA/STG/SLD/549/104**  
**FOIA**  
**56, d, w**  
**CH 75-1121**

Dr. HANS BETHE, Nuclear Laboratory, Cornell University, advised that he has been a close associate and friend of subject, and that he considers him one of the world's leading atomic scientists. He first met FUCHS at the University of Bristol, Bristol, England, in 1934. FUCHS was a graduate student, and BETHE was a research assistant.

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R 35 NOV 16 1960

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> Special Agent in Charge	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (AMSD) 2 - Albany	<b>65-58805-326</b> RECORDED - 41 INDEXED - 41
<b>53 MAR 1 1950</b>	<i>[Handwritten initials]</i>

NO DISSEMINATION - CASE BASED ON [REDACTED]

**SECRET**

~~SECRET~~

AL 65-1627

Dr. BETHE stated that they did not become too well acquainted at this time, and that this period of association lasted for only half a year. He learned that FUCHS had left Germany for political reasons, but did not learn the details of his leaving. Dr. BETHE remembered that he had thought this to be quite commendable at the time. Subject impressed him as a very brilliant and quiet, and unassuming young man. Dr. BETHE recalled that many of the students and research assistants would often gather for political discussions and that the majority seemed to be very far to the left. However, subject never entered into these discussions and did not appear to have any political leanings. Further, he did not appear to have any particular friends or associates.

Dr. BETHE stated that after leaving England, he did not see subject for quite some time. He believed, however, that he perhaps contacted him professionally in 1936 and 1938, when he (BETHE) made visits to England.

In 1944, Dr. BETHE was in charge of the Theoretical Division at the Los Alamos Project. This division performed the calculations ahead of time as to how the bomb was to be made and assembled and how it would work. As a result of the Quebec Agreement, England furnished several top scientists to work in this division. They were about twelve in number, and Dr. BETHE stated that he does not believe that the bomb would have been completed as soon as it was without their assistance. Dr. BETHE personally requested that Dr. RUDOLPH PEIERLS, of the University of Birmingham, be assigned to the project. Dr. PEIERLS accepted with the stipulation that he bring with him two of his best collaborators (Dr. FUCHS and a research man named SKYRME). They joined the laboratory, and with some ten American scientists, were assigned to the particular task of determining the best way of bringing together parts of materials, so that after assembly there would be more than the "critical mass". Dr. BETHE stated that the name of this group is still classed as restricted information due to the fact that their work was about the most highly confidential work done. As a member of this group, subject was in as vital a position as anyone on the entire project, and had access at all times to all parts of the laboratory and all documents, except perhaps some "top secret" documents. However, Dr. BETHE stated that this did not mean that he could not examine the "top secret" documents which were necessary to his work, upon proper clearance and permission.

Dr. BETHE advised that subject lived in a dormitory on the project. He had a personal automobile, which he bought second-hand at this time. He had no particular close friends. Subject worked at Los Alamos under

~~SECRET~~

TRAVEL P.A. ...

~~SECRET~~

AL 65-1627

the supervision of Dr. BETHE from the summer of 1944, until January, 1946, when BETHE left. FUCHS left during the summer.

In June or July, 1946, subject visited Dr. BETHE at the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York. He was on his way back to England. Dr. BETHE recalled that their main topic of conversation was of a sad accident that had occurred at Los Alamos, when Dr. ~~SLONIN~~ was killed by radioactivity when one of the reactors ran away. FUCHS attempted to calculate why such an accident had happened. He did not spend much time at the plant, and did not question Dr. BETHE concerning his work. It was Dr. BETHE's recollection that the subject's sister from Boston came to Schenectady to meet him. He stated that he did not meet the sister and does not know her name. He believed that subject remained in Schenectady only one day.

Since the above meeting, Dr. BETHE stated that he has seen subject two other times. One occasion was in England, during the summer of 1948, when BETHE spent a day and a half at Harwell. He talked to subject, as well as several other scientists. FUCHS showed him around a bit, and told him something of the theoretical work being done there. BETHE was under orders of the Atomic Energy Commission not to talk of restricted matters, and so the conversation was strictly one-sided. He stated that the subject did not appear to be particularly interested in what was going on in this country.

During the spring of either 1948 or 1949, subject visited Dr. BETHE, at his invitation, at Ithaca, New York. He had come from England to attend Declassification Meetings, which were held in Washington. Dr. BETHE advised that he believes that FUCHS stayed one day. Their main topic of conversation was nuclear reactors and declassification. Again Dr. BETHE was under orders not to speak of restricted information, so all conversation was one-sided.

Dr. BETHE stated that during their association, he never had any reason to suspect subject of espionage or even to consider him to be pro-Russian. FUCHS always remained aloof from political discussions. He was always very quiet and reserved, and appeared to live for his work. He never spoke of his life in Germany, or much concerning his family. He did mention his father from time to time. Dr. BETHE stated that he had always understood from conversation with his English associates that the elder FUCHS was a fine old gentleman. Dr. BETHE advised that to his knowledge,

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~~SECRET~~

AL 65-1627

FUCHS never attempted to elicit any confidential information from any of his co-workers. But, as Dr. BETHE put it, subject knew as much restricted information as anyone and really did not have to do much questioning in order to know just what was going on. Dr. BETHE stated that subject's arrest was a complete surprise to him, and he now feels that he does not know whom he can ever trust since he had always regarded FUCHS as absolutely loyal and trustworthy.

Based on his own personal knowledge, Dr. BETHE furnished the following background data concerning subject. He immigrated from Germany in 1933 or 1934 to escape Nazi oppression. He was a student at Bristol University, Bristol, England, from 1934 to 1935, taking his Doctor of Philosophy Degree there. He remained at Bristol as an instructor until about 1940, when he was interned as a German national and taken to Canada. His work, while at Bristol, was chiefly concerned with the theory of solids.

Subject was returned to England and released in 1942, when he joined the research staff of Dr. PEIERLS at the University of Birmingham. His work with PEIERLS was concerned with atomic energy, particularly in the separation of uranium isotopes by diffusion, which according to Dr. BETHE, is the basis of the Oak Ridge Project. When the development of Oak Ridge was being considered, Dr. PEIERLS was asked to come to this country as a consultant. He brought FUCHS with him, and they planned many of the installations there, particularly the diffusion plant. This work took place in New York City in 1943.

In 1944, PEIERLS and FUCHS went to Los Alamos, where FUCHS remained until about July, 1946, when he returned to England. Since that time, he has been employed at Harwell.

Dr. BETHE stated that he knew of no relatives of the subject in this country, other than his sister in Boston. He listed the following persons as associates of the subject in this country.

~~Dr. VICTOR WEISSKOPF - Physics Department, Massachusetts  
Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.~~

~~Dr. ROBERT MARSHAK - Physics Department, University of  
Rochester, Rochester, New York.~~

~~Dr. EDWARD TELLER - Los Alamos Project~~

~~Dr. CARLSON MARK - Los Alamos Project~~

- P E N D I N G -

- 4 -

~~SECRET~~

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AL 65-1627

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

No leads are being set forth to interview the contacts of subject as listed in this report, since it is thought that this should be left to the discretion of the office of origin.

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AL 65-1627

~~SECRET~~  
LEAS

THE ALBANY DIVISION

At Schenectady, New York

Will report results of investigation requested at Schenectady,  
New York.

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~



United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

~~SECRET~~

American Embassy  
1, Grosvenor Square  
London, W. 1  
February 13, 1950

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO  
FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Pennington	✓
Mr. Quinn	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL -  
AIR COURIER POUCH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CA# 25-1121  
DECLASSIFIED BY SSA 5668 SLD/buff  
ON 7/1/97

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Department of Justice  
Washington 25, D. C.

Classified by 5042 PWT/IMN  
Declassify on OADR 10/20/88

Dear Sir:

RE: EMIL FUCHS  
ESPIONAGE - R

Reylet February 6, 1950, and Cables Nos. 357 - 362, dated  
February 12, 1950.

Enclosed are the two fragments of the TOP SECRET document  
referred to therein, portions of which were read, either verbatim  
or in substance, by Mr. Christmas Humphries in the Bow Street  
Magistrate's Court February 10, 1950.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED is respectfully urged that care be taken not to disclose  
the Bureau's possession of the exact phraseology of the document,  
since even these fragments have not been made public, either  
accurately or in their entirety.

Very truly yours,

2/23/97 SSA 5668 SLD 6/16/97  
CLASSIFIED BY SSA 5668 SLD/JC  
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR  
Lish Whitson  
Special Agent

Enclosure

COPIES DESTROYED

RECORDED - 126  
INDEXED - 28

Classified by 2355  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~TOP SECRET~~

SECRET

141

65-58805

2355-10-16-75

Shortly after my release I was asked to help Professor Peierls in Birmingham, on some war work. I accepted it and I started work without knowing at first what the work was. I doubt whether it would have made any difference to my subsequent actions if I had known the nature of the work beforehand. When I learned about the purpose of the work I decided to inform Russia and I established contact through another member of the Communist Party. Since that time I have had continuous contact with persons who were completely unknown to me, except that I knew that they would hand whatever information I gave them to the Russian authorities. At this time I had complete confidence in Russian policy and I believed that the Western Allies deliberately allowed Russia and Germany to fight each other to the death. I had therefore no hesitation in giving all the information I had, even though occasionally I tried to concentrate mainly on giving information about the results of my own work.

In the course of this work I began naturally to form bonds of personal friendship and I had to conceal from them my inner thoughts. I used my Marxist philosophy to establish in my mind two separate compartments. One compartment in which I allowed myself to make friendships, to have personal relations, to help people and to be in all personal ways the kind of man I wanted to be and the kind of man which, in a personal way, I had been before with my friends in or near the Communist Party. I could be free and easy and happy with other people without fear of disclosing myself because I knew that the other compartment would step in if I approached the danger point. I could forget the other compartment and still rely on it. It appeared to me at the time that I had become a "free man" because I had succeeded in the other compartment to establish myself completely independent of the surrounding forces of society. Looking back at it now the best way of expressing it seems to be to call it a controlled schizophrenia.

58805-328  
 6/16/85  
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 700756, 261  
 75, 1121  
 CLASSIFIED BY SA/AG/JS  
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X  
 (Evid. only)

Classified by 3042 DST/IMW  
 Declassify on: OADR 3/4/87

CA-75-915  
 DECLASSIFIED BY SA/AG/JS  
 ON 7/1/97  
 (FOR GOVT. CONSULT.)  
 SSA 5668 SLB/JAC  
 7/10/92

~~TOP SECRET~~

In the post war period I began again to have my doubts about Russian policy. It is impossible to give definite incidents because now the control mechanism acted against me also in keeping away from us facts which I could not look in the face but they did penetrate and eventually I came to a point where I knew I disapproved of many actions of the Russian Government and of the Communist Party, but I still believed that they would build a new world and that one day I would take part in it and that on that day I would also have to stand up and say to them that there are things which they are doing wrong. During this time I was not sure that I could give all the information that I had. However it became more and more evidence that the time when Russia would expand her influence over Europe was far away and that therefore I had to decide for myself whether I could go on for many years to continue handing over information without being sure in my own mind whether I was doing right. I decided that I could not do so. I did not go to one rendez-vous because I was ill at the time. I decided not to go to the following one.

Shortly afterwards my father told me that he might be going into the Eastern Zone of Germany. At that time my own mind was closer to his than it had ever been before, because he also believed that they are at least trying to build a new world. He disapproved of many things and he had always done so, but he knew that when he went there he would say so and he thought that in doing so he might help to make them realize that you cannot build a new world if you destroy some fundamental decencies in personal behaviour. I could not bring myself to stop my father from going there. However it made me face at least some of the facts about myself. I felt that my father's going to the Eastern Zone, that his letters, would touch me somewhere and that I was not sure whether I would not go back. I suppose I did not have the courage to fight it out for myself and therefore I invoked an outside influence by informing security that my father was going to the Eastern Zone. A few months passed and I became more and more convinced that I had to leave Harwell. I was then confronted with the fact that there was evidence that I had given away information in New York. I was given the chance of admitting it and staying at Harwell or of clearing out. I was not sure enough of myself to stay at Harwell and therefore I denied the allegation and decided that I would have to leave Harwell.

However it then began to become clear to me that in leaving Harwell in those circumstances I would do two things. I would deal a grave blow to Harwell, to all the work which I had loved and furthermore that I would leave suspicions against people whom I loved who were my friends and who believed that I was their friend. I had to face the fact that it had been possible for me in one half of my mind to be friends with people, be close friends and at the same time to deceive them and to endanger them. I had to realize that the control mechanism had warned me of danger to myself but that it had also prevented me from realizing what I was doing to people who were close to me. I then realised that the combination of the three ideas which had made up what I was was wrong, in fact that every single one of them was wrong, that there are certain standards of moral behaviour which are in you and that you cannot disregard. That in your actions you must be clear in your own mind whether they are right or wrong. That you must be able before accepting somebody else's authority to state your doubts and to try and resolve them; and I found that at least I myself was made by circumstances.

I know that I cannot go back on that and I know that all I can do now is to try and repair the damage I have done. The first thing is to make sure that Farwell will suffer as little as possible and that I have to save for my friends as much as possible of that part that was good in my relations with them.

65-58805-328

(3)

SUBJECT: KLAUS FUCHS

FILE: 65-58805

SECTION: 8

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

# AIRGRAM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*Handwritten notes:*  
V... H 709  
File 7

CA-75-1121

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED  
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)  
DATE: 7/9/97 SSA 5668 SLD/Buy

no

DECODE OF DOUBLE CODE MESSAGE NUMBER 72 DATED FEBRUARY 17, 1950  
AT MEXICO CITY, MEXICO. RECEIVED VIA AIRGRAM.

~~SECRET~~

KRISTEL FUCHS HEINEMAN, WAS, ET AL. ESPIONAGE - R. REFERENCE  
OUR CABLEGRAM FEBRUARY 14.

b1 (u)

[REDACTED SECTION]

~~SECRET~~

RECEIVED: 2-20-50 U 1:41 PM LL

CA-75-1121  
CLASSIFIED BY 5668 SLD/Buy  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3  
6/20/97

3/19/96  
CLASSIFIED BY SP6AC/TS  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3  
FORM 56,261  
CA # 75-1121

*Vertical handwritten note:*  
Journal

3042 put-PSC

12/23/86

RECORDED - 94

165-58805  
MAR 1 1950 U  
Director

Classified by 2355  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SYDIO COM-...

COPIES DESTROYED

R 35 NOV 16 1960 U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

*Vertical handwritten note on right edge:*  
100-396288

SAC, New York

~~SECRET~~

February 24, 1950

Director, FBI

~~SECRET~~

FOOCASE

65-58805-415

~~SECRET~~

NO  
RECORDED - 94

The Bureau has been advised by its representative in Mexico that a tourist card for Robert Robinson has been located reflecting his entrance at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on February 1, 1947. No record of his departure can be found. It is indicated that the file previously reported in the possession of the Gobernacion was probably that of a Frenchman named Robert Block and that no Gobernacion file on Robinson has ever existed. (B) U

~~SECRET~~

It is also indicated that a single entry by tourist card, as in this case, usually precludes any Gobernacion record. (B) U

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

~~SECRET~~

cc - Boston

DECLASSIFIED BY SSA-5668 SLD/Buy  
ON 6/20/97

RAG:ow

ow

~~SECRET~~  
3042 put DFC  
6/87

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

3/19/96  
CLASSIFIED BY SP6AG/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6  
FOIA 156,261  
CAF 75-1121

FEB 24 4 20 PM '50  
RECEIVED READING ROOM  
FBI  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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MAILED 12  
FEB 27 1950  
FBI

Classified by 2355  
Exempt from GDS, Category  
~~SECRET~~  
SECRET

161

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

(For GOVT. CONSULTED  
SSA SUBS. SLD/JAC 7/10/96)

TO : THE DIRECTOR

2/23/96  
CLASSIFIED BY SP6AG/JJ  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X  
OIA# 361261  
CA# 15-1121

DATE: February 11, 1950

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.  
ESPIONAGE - R

PURPOSE: Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs - Summary

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

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

## AVAILABLE INFORMATION RE UNKNOWN SUBJECT [GOOSE] (S)(U)

Our investigation at the present time is primarily concerned with identifying the Soviet espionage contact of Fuchs in the United States. The available information concerning this individual who was identified in the information from [redacted] under the two cover names of Goose and Arneud is as follows: (S)(U)

As of August 29, 1944, it was reported that [Goose had attempted to contact Fuchs after Fuchs had missed meetings and on inquiry at his apartment Goose had learned that Fuchs had returned to Great Britain. For the purpose of verifying this, Goose attempted to contact Fuchs' sister, but learned that the sister and her husband would not return until September 20, 1944. On October 4, 1944, it was further reported that Fuchs' sister had not returned home and that Goose planned another trip to see her on October 12th. On November 14, 1944, it was reported that Goose had made contact with Fuchs' sister and had learned that Fuchs had not returned to Great Britain but had gone to Camp 2 (Los Alamos). It was reported that Fuchs had told his sister that he would meet her at Christmas time in 1944, and Goose planned to establish liaison with Fuchs at that time. (S)(U)

In addition to the contacts with Fuchs, information from [redacted] reflects that on August 1, 1944, Goose reported to his espionage superiors that Abraham Brothman had stopped working at the Chemurgy Design Company. Goose reported that Brothman had been collaborating with Theodore Heilig in the production of aerosol bombs. It was reported that Brothman had been cheated in two business arrangements by his partner. It was further set forth that Brothman had set up his own laboratory at 114 East 32nd Street, New York City, and would soon conclude his work on aerosol and DDT. While the information is very fragmentary, it was indicated that Goose contemplated using Brothman and there is also the mention of a \$100 a month. (S)(U)

On December 13, 1944, the MGB representative in New York reported to Moscow that he did not deem it advisable to concentrate all espionage activity against Atomic Energy installations in Goose, for the reason that it would be too risky. He commented that while such a plan would be favorable in that it would limit the group of persons, it probably would not be advisable from another unspecified standpoint. (S)(U)

COPIES DESTROYED RECORDED - 3

Attachment  
RJL:al(ew)

R 35 NOV 16 1960  
INDEXED  
EXCEPT EJJ  
PARA. 2, 3, 4  
PARA. 4  
PSLJ: 12  
PS Info DECLASS PER AAPP Agency  
LR 6/24/96. SP6AG/JS 2/9/96

CLASSIFIED BY 55886/6 SLD/JAC  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X  
7-10-98

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CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED  
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)  
DATE: 7/10/98 SSA 5668 SLD/JAC

2355 WAB/4  
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65-58805-426