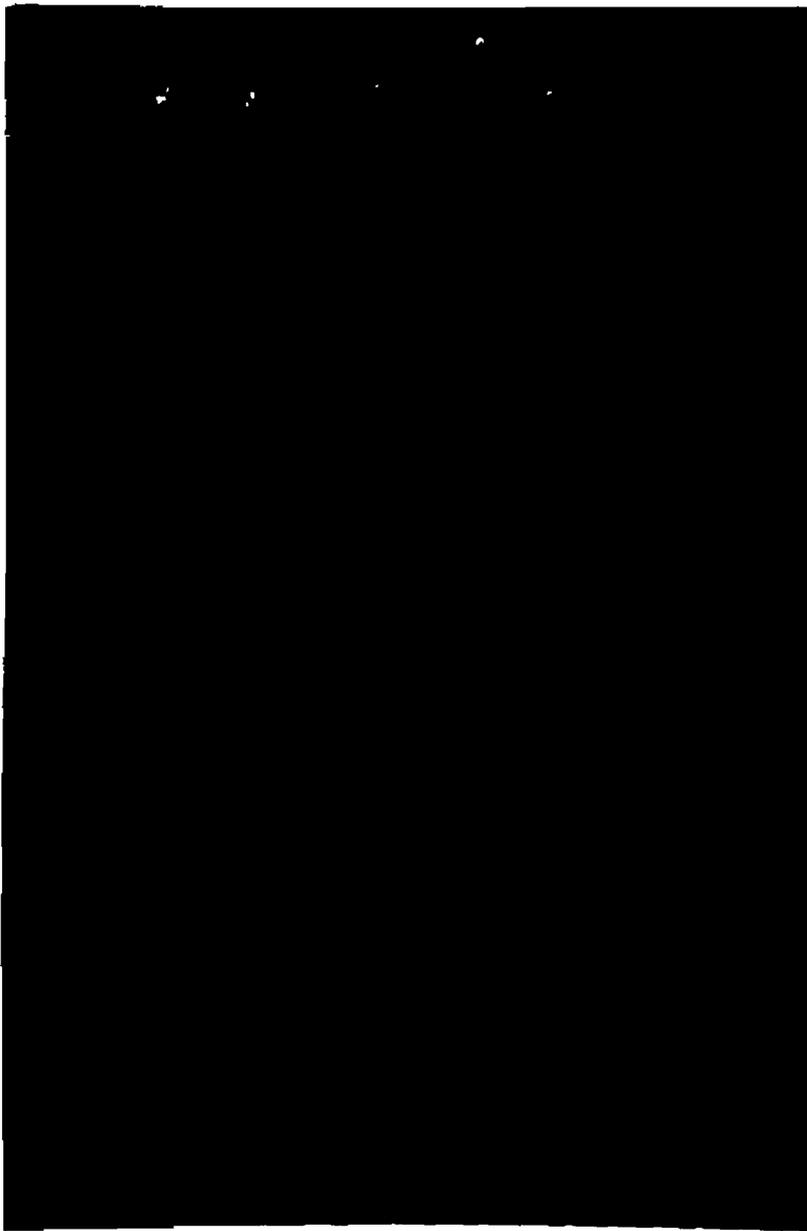
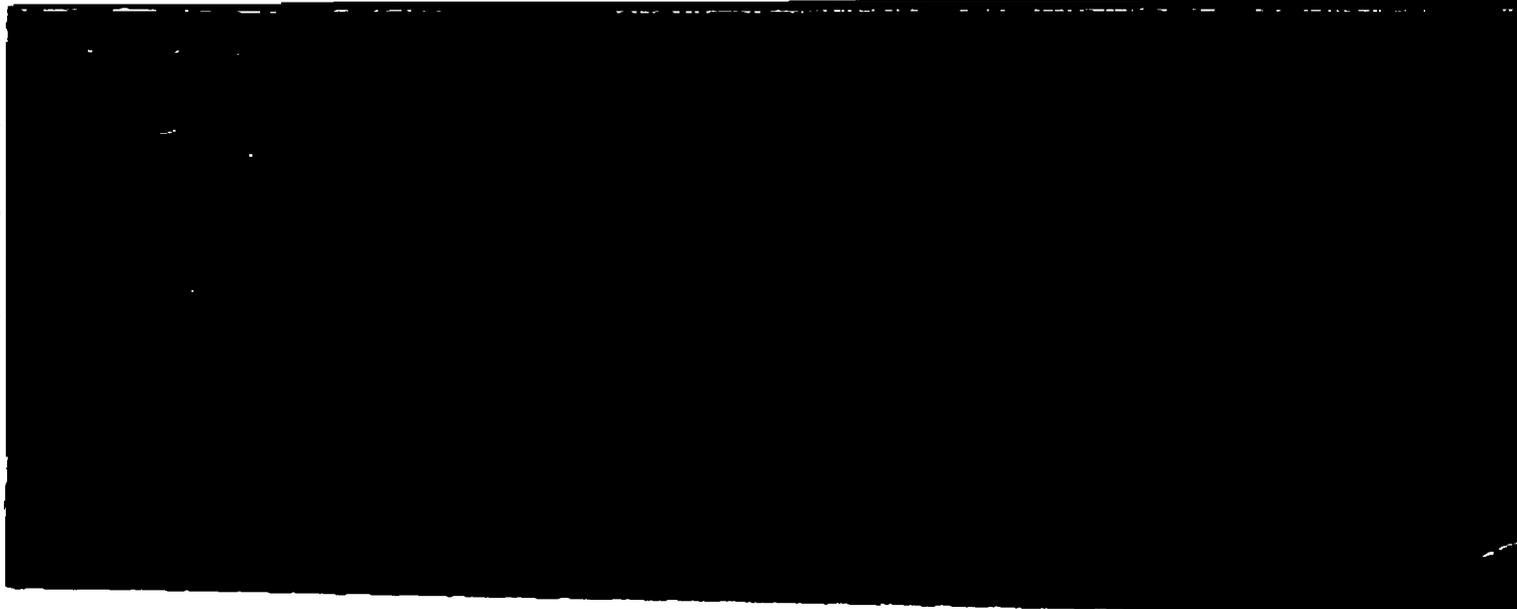


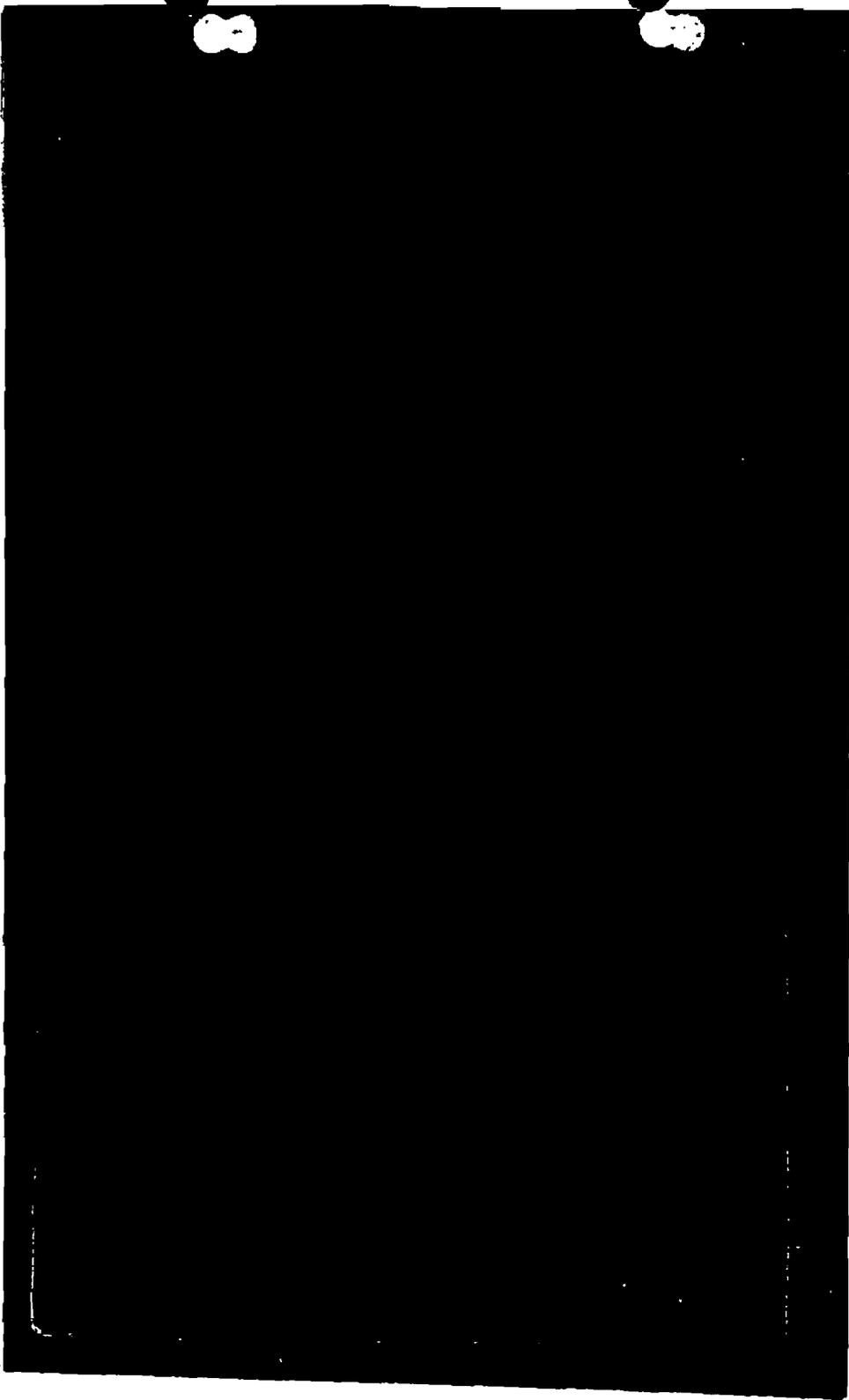
b7D



b7D

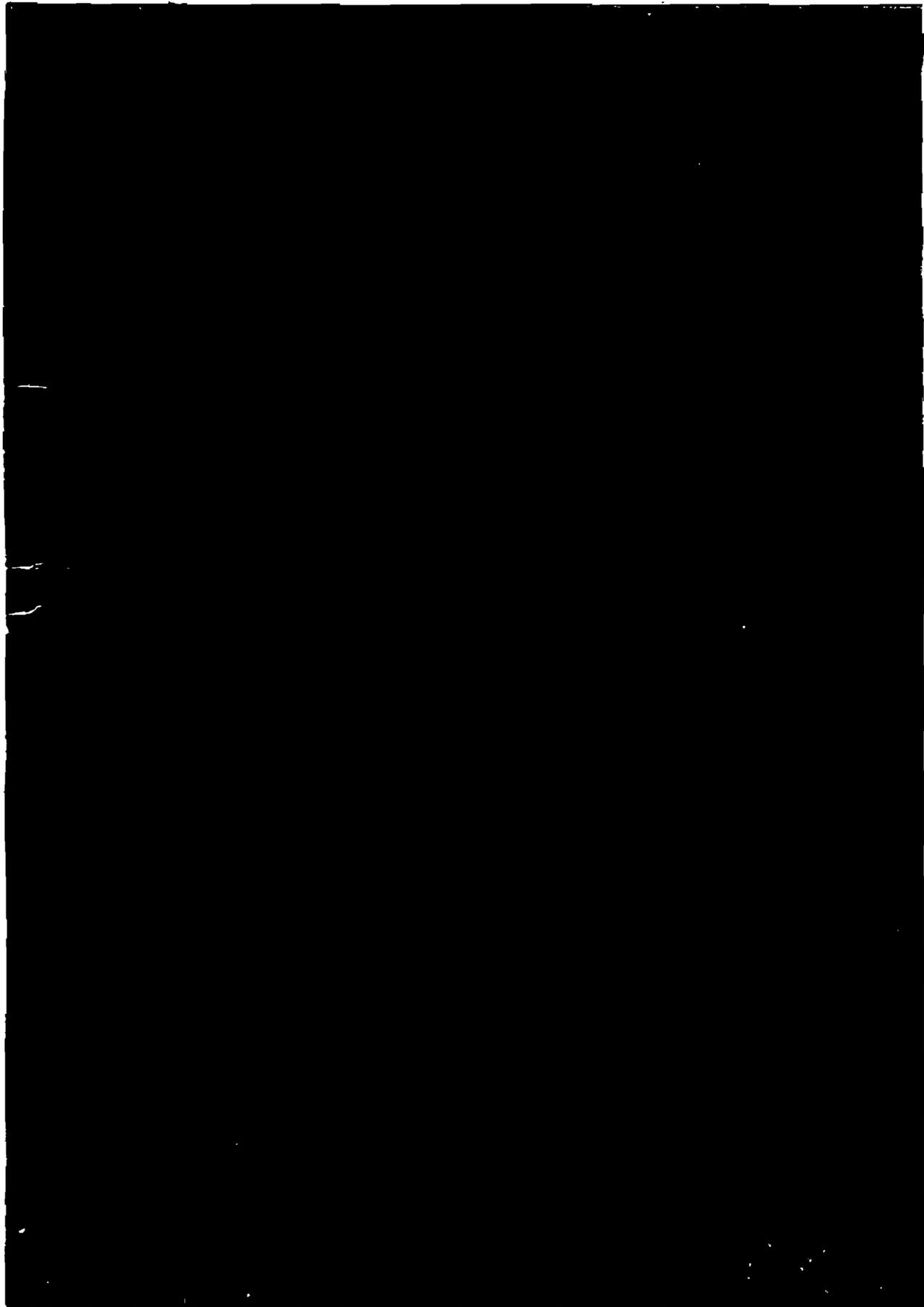


b7D



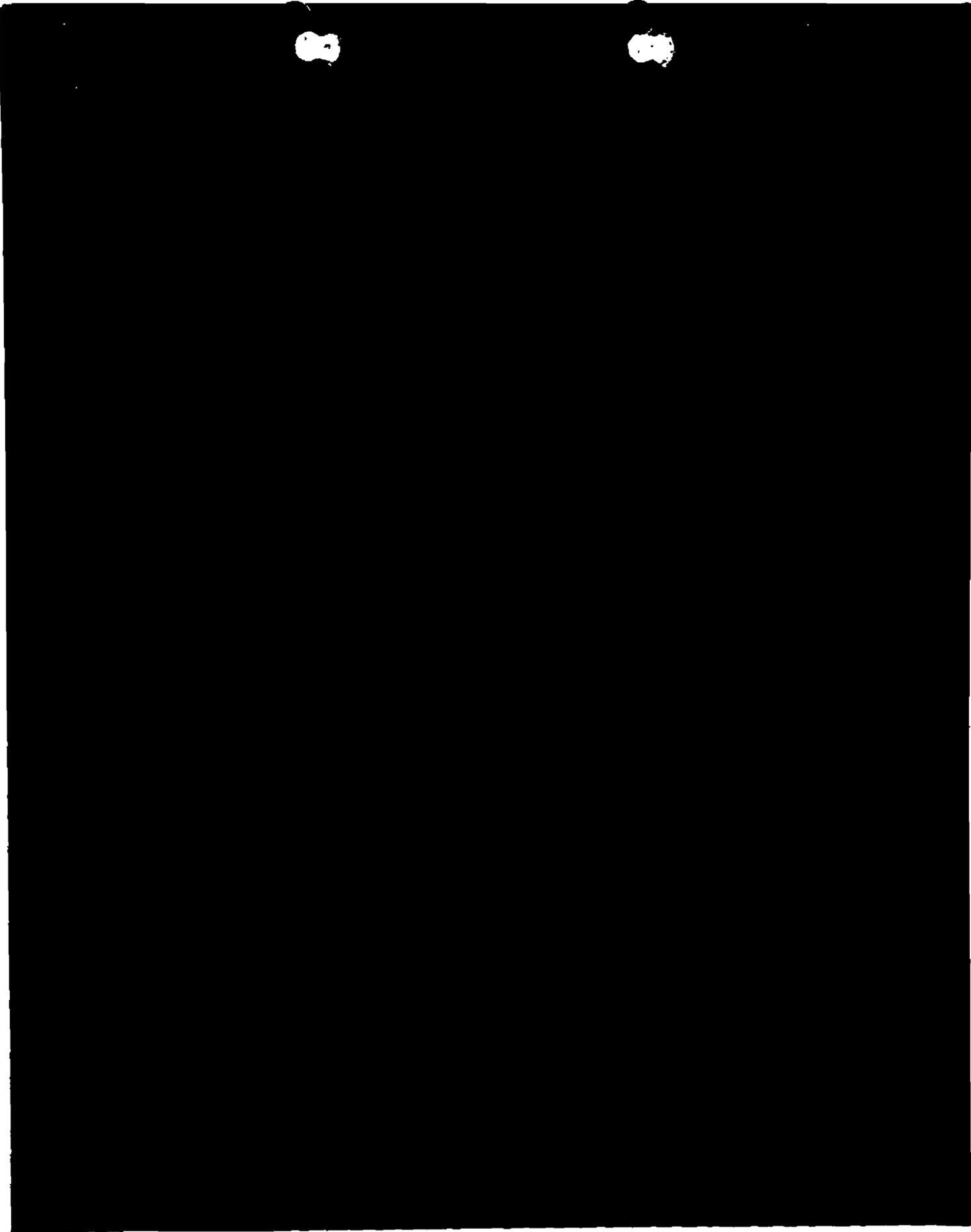
67D

b7D

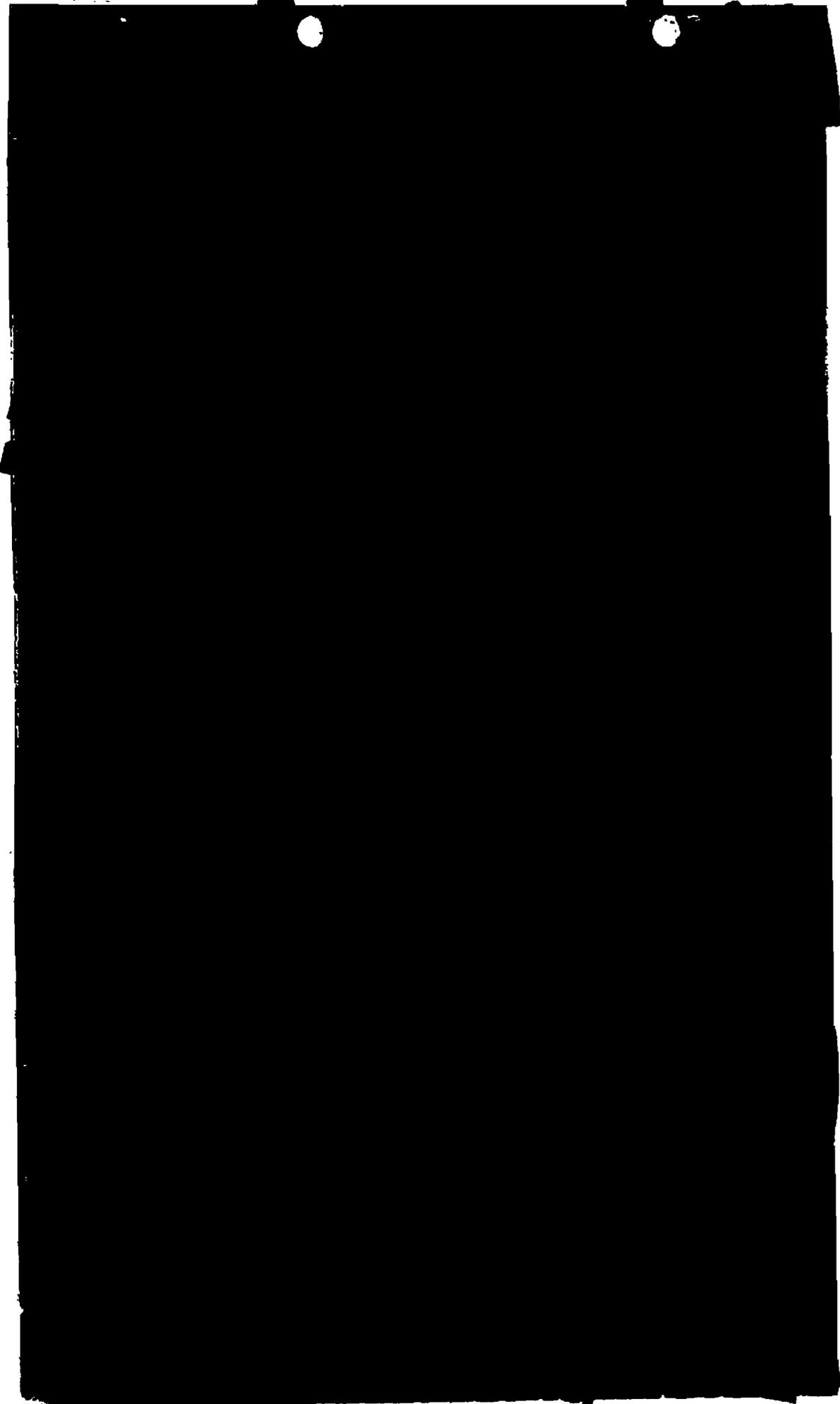


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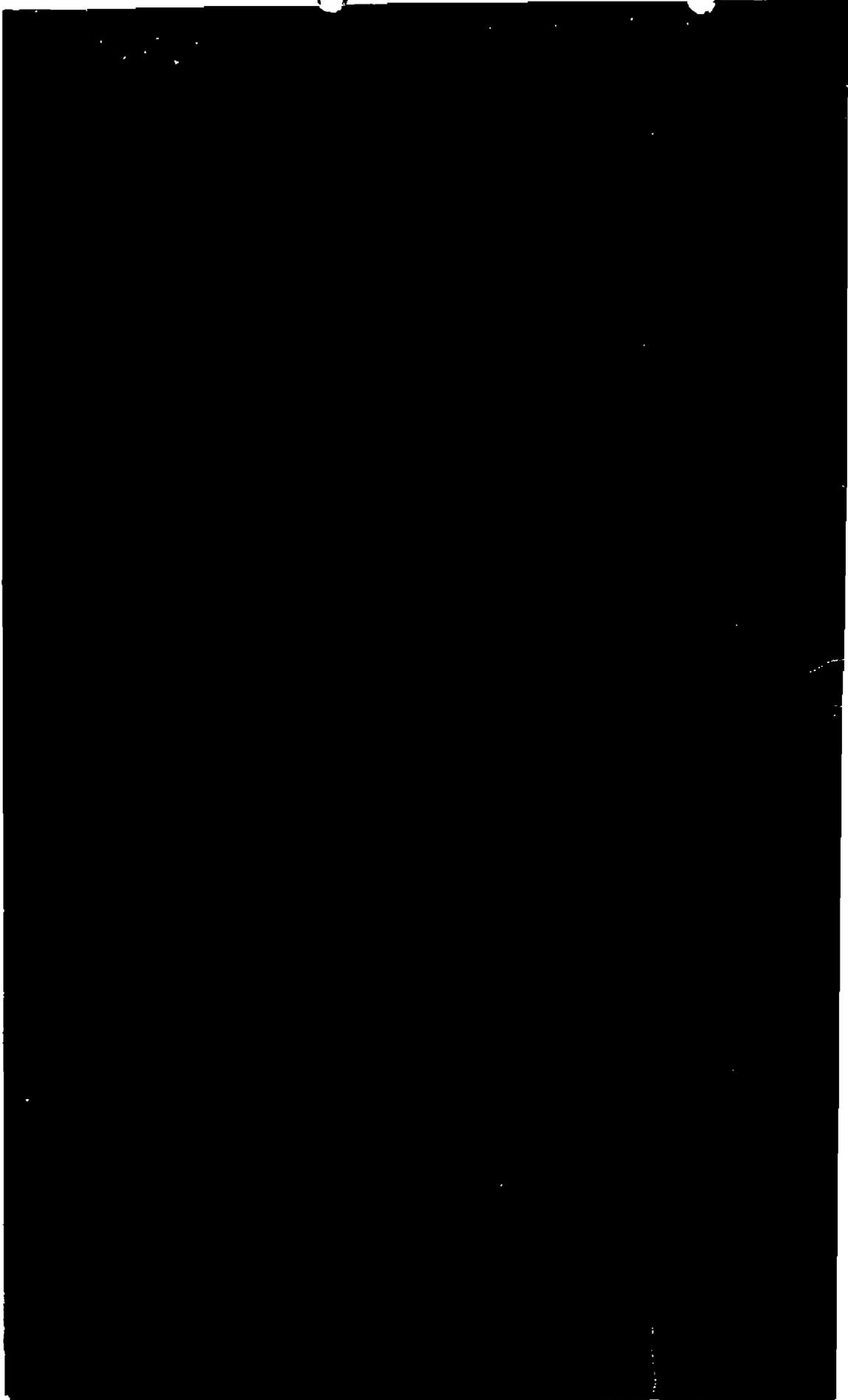
67D



b7D



b7D



67D

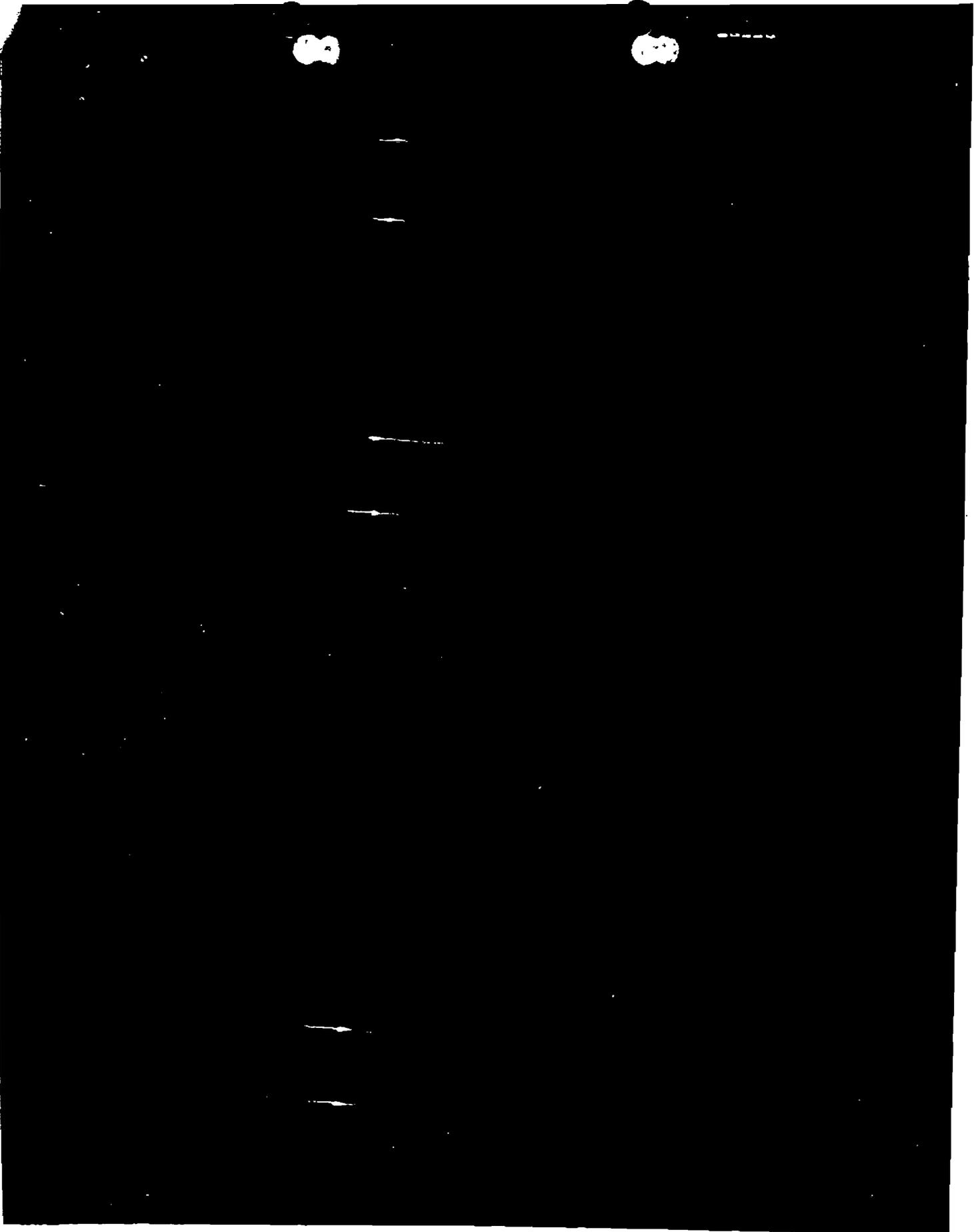


67D

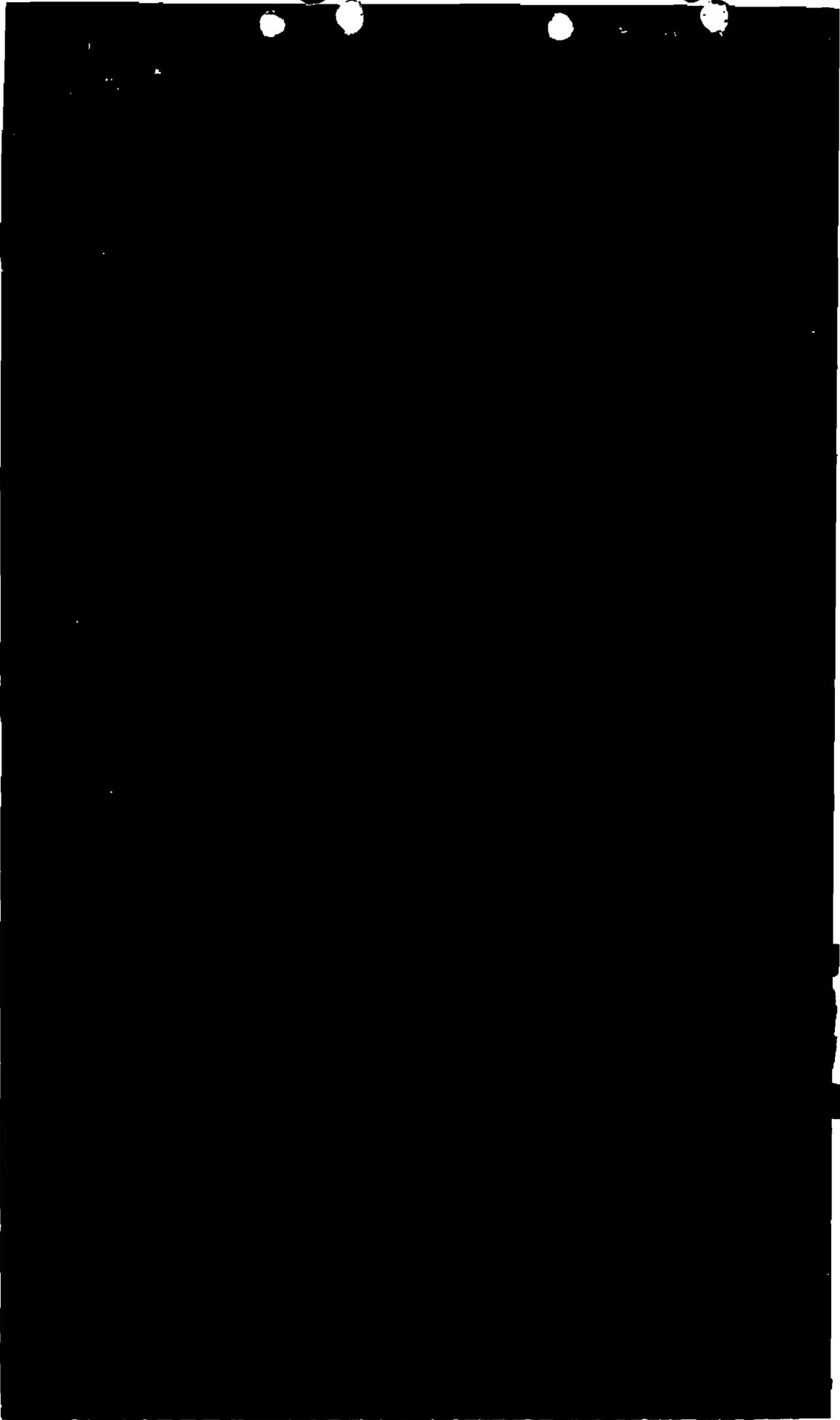
b7D

b7D

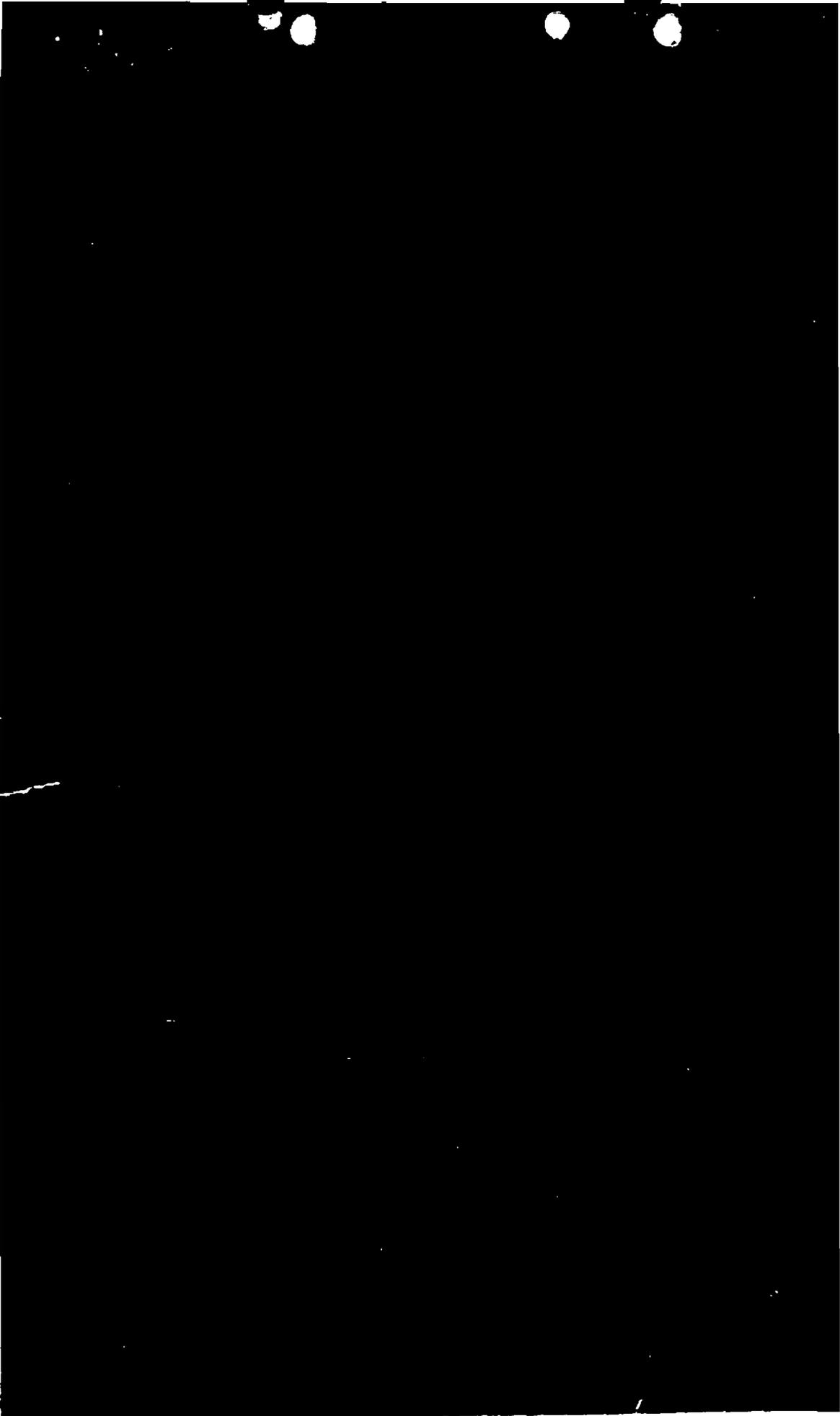
b7D



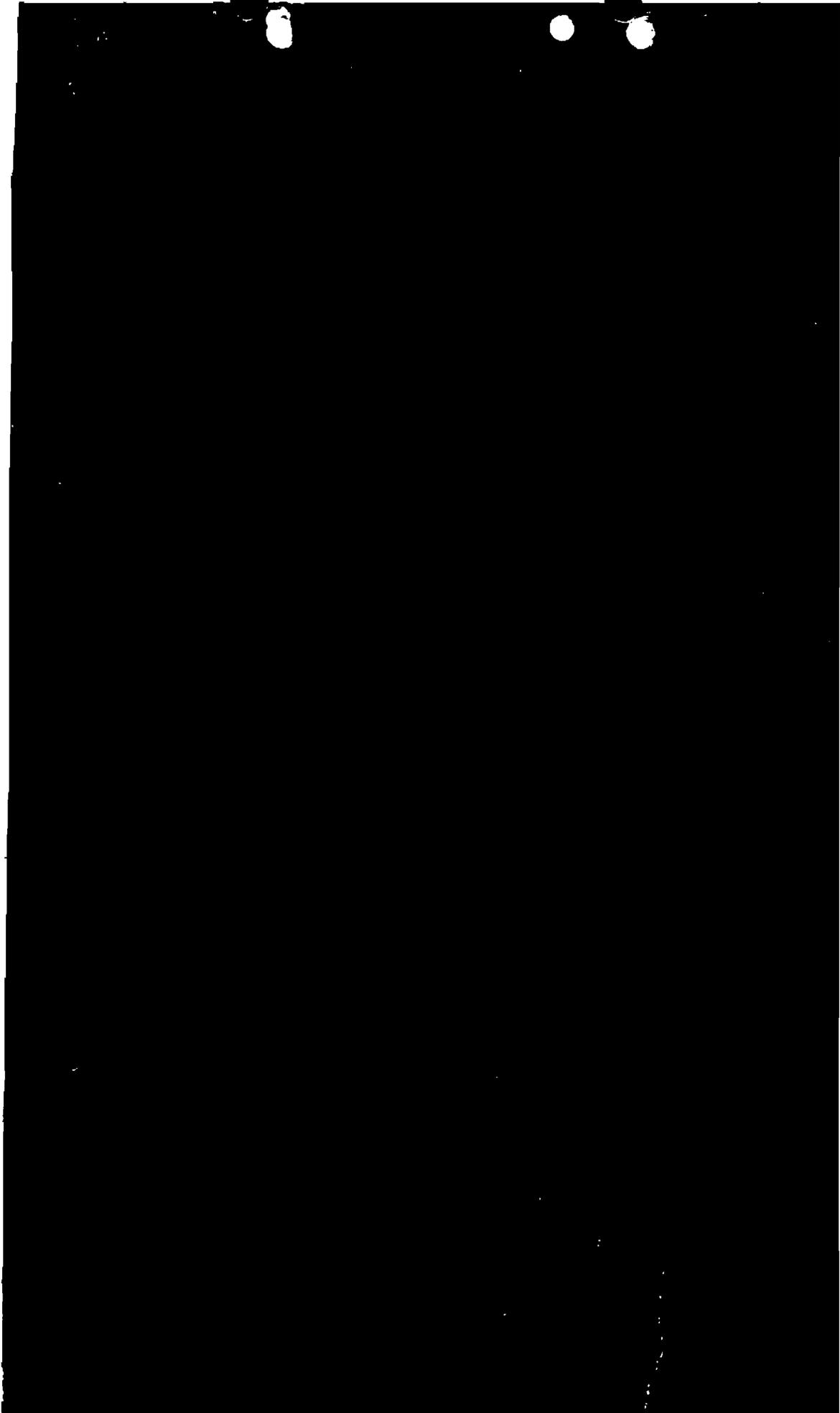
b7D



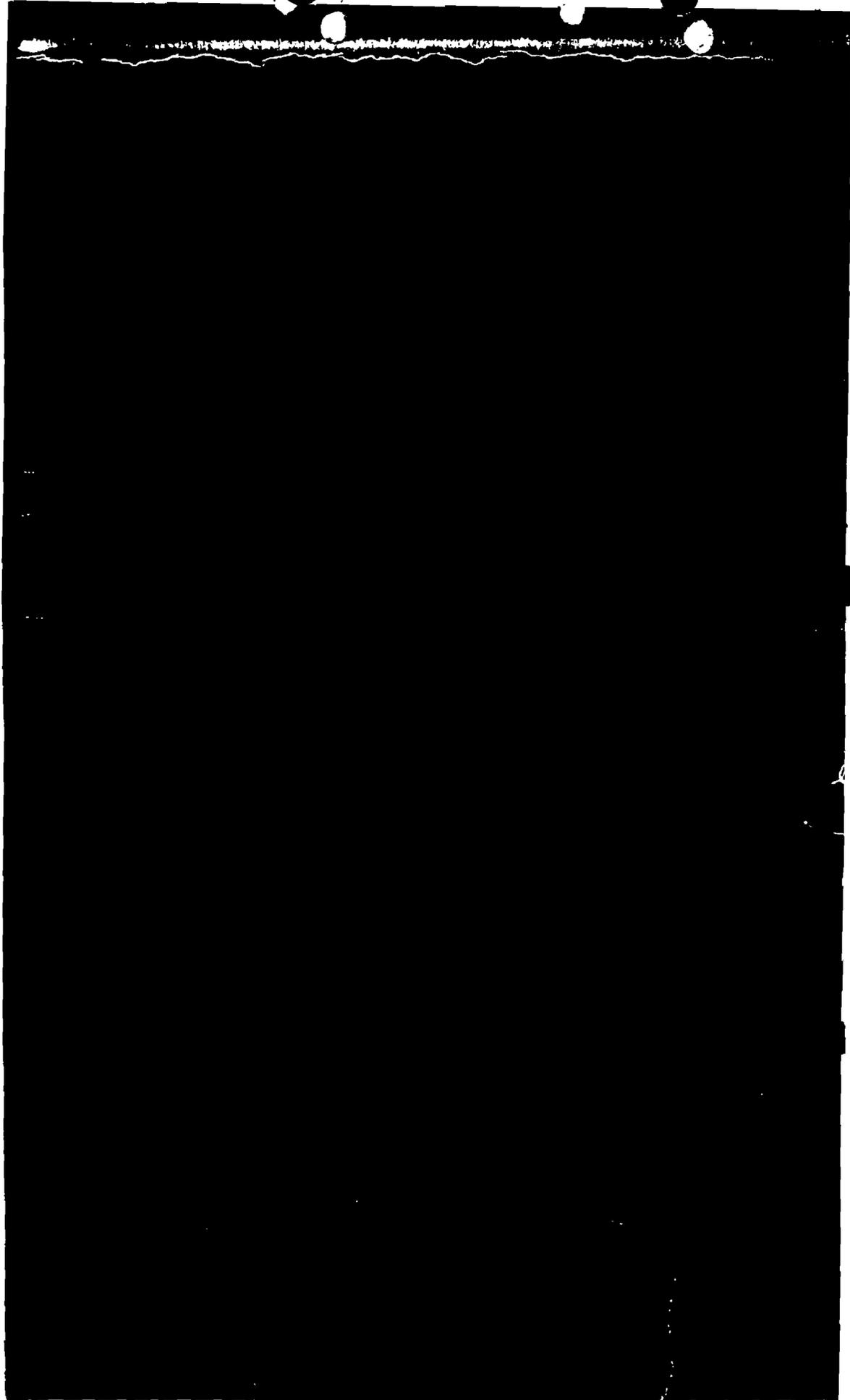
67D



b7D

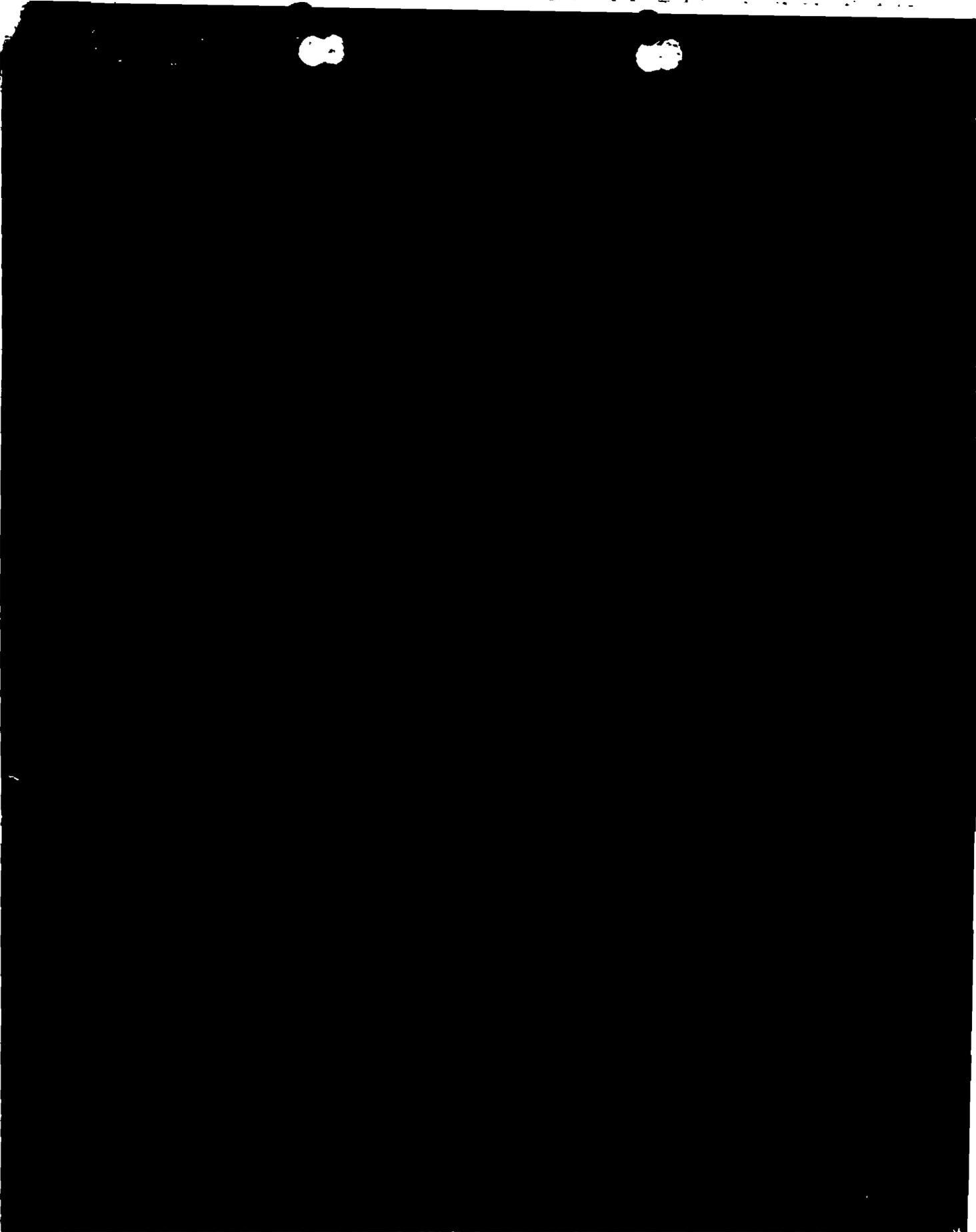


67D



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67D



67D

67D

SAC, NEW YORK

DIRECTOR, FBI

FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

March 14, 1950

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Enclosed herewith for both the New York and Boston Offices are two copies of the translations of the following German language documents which were found in the subject's quarters at the time of his arrest:

Ausweiskarte of Hans Fuchs, at the Friedrich-Wilhelms University, Berlin, showing attendance at the 1933 Summer Semester.

Memorandum signed by the Rektor of Friedrich-Wilhelms University, dated October 2, 1933, excluding Fuchs from the University because of Communist activity.

Handwritten "Lebenslauf" covering the period from 1939 through 1938. (This is said to be in the handwriting of the subject.)

The highly confidential foreign source furnishing this material has advised that it does not possess the documents under legal process and, therefore, the material should be held in strict confidence.

Enclosures

CG: Boston (Enclosures)

65-58805

EJVL:hc

2/26/96 SA 5668 SD

CLASSIFIED BY 6710/JS
DECLASSIFY ON: 15X

FAIR 56,261
OAR 75,1121

Classified by 3042 PWT/IMW
Declassify on: OADR 1/29/87

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

NOT RECORDED

EX-8

65-58805-661

MAR 16 1950

~~SECRET~~

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

FOR GOVT. CONSULTATION
SSA 5668
DECLASSIFIED BY SSA 6668
6/16/97
OAR 75-1121-510

MAR 14 1950

Classified by 735
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~SECRET~~

SUBJECT: KLAUS FUCHS

FILE: 65-58805

SECTION: 15

6. Diagram of Lines, London Railways Transport, issued November 1, 1948, bearing some notations in the apparent handwriting of subject, and with a notation "black #1184," which MI-5 stated is not in subject's handwriting.] (S) (u)
7. Announcements for Klaus Fuchs, dated at Glat, Germany, October 20, 1931, and 2 positive prints of Fuchs' photograph appearing therein.
8. Letter dated 18th August at 1699 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, Mass., to "Dear Klaus" from Kristal and Bob.
9. Letter dated 7th September, Walfleet, Massachusetts, to "Dear Klaus" from "Kristal," enclosing typewritten letter dated August 27, 1948, to "Kristal" from Gerhard Fuchs, written in the German language.
10. 5-page undated, handwritten letter on stationery of Paris Mansion (Luxurious Rooms & Apartments), Paseo de la Reforma 119, Mexico, D. F., to "Dear Klaus" from "Sus."
11. 3-page letter dated April 29, 1946, on stationery of Mrs. Susanne E. Deutsch, 86 Buckingham Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, to "Dear Klaus" from "Sus."
12. 2-page letter dated at Washington, June 21st, to "Dear Klaus" -- signature of writer undecipherable.
13. Envelope postmarked Santa Fe, New Mexico, December 17, 1946, addressed to Klaus Fuchs at Harwell, with return "Evalyn Kline, Box 1539, Santa Fe, New M., U.S.A.," and 2-page letter dated 16 December, to "Dear Klaus" from "Evvy."
14. Air mail letter form, postmarked Philadelphia, Pa., April 1, 1949, to Dr. Klaus Fuchs, Abingdon, England, from Emil Fuchs, Pendle Hill, Wallingford, Pa., containing message in the German language and bearing penciled notations which, [according to MI-5, are in the handwriting of subject and refer to a proposed trip by him on the Continent of Europe.] (S) (u)

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

15. Air mail letter form, postmarked Boston, Mass., Terminal Sta., May 2, 1949, addressed to Dr. Klaus Fuchs, Abingdon, England, from Emil Fuchs, containing message in the German language and bearing penciled notations [said by MI-5 to be in the handwriting of subject.] (S)(u)
16. Air mail letter form, typewritten, postmarked Wallingford, Pa., June 16, 1949, to Dr. Klaus Fuchs, Harwell, from Anna Brinton, Fendle Hill, Wallingford, Pa.
17. Envelope postmarked Lowell, Mass., September 2, 1949, addressed to Dr. Klaus Fuchs, Harwell, bearing the return "Konstantin Iafanos, 91 Willie Street, Lowell, Mass.," and 3-page handwritten letter dated September 2, 1949.
18. Air mail letter form, postmarked Westboro, Mass., Oct. 24, 1949, to Mr. Klaus Fuchs, Harwell, from Kristal Fuchs Heineman, Westboro State Hospital, Westboro, Mass., U.S.A., the message being dated Wednesday, 20th Oct. 1949. (S)(u)

Two photostatic copies of Item 4 above, [Fuchs' 1949 diary], are also enclosed for San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Albuquerque. (S)(u)

Two photostatic copies of Items 5 and 13 above are enclosed for Albuquerque.

Two photostatic copies of Items 14, 15, and 16 above are enclosed for Philadelphia.

Translations of Items 7, 9, 14, and 15 will be made and furnished to the offices receiving photostatic copies of these items.

With reference to Item 12 above, New York and Boston will note that it apparently is the letter to which Fuchs responded by his letter dated June 27, 1946, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, a photostatic copy of which was furnished to Boston and New York as an enclosure to Bureau letter dated February 17, 1950. Fuchs' letter of June 27, 1946, is addressed to "Dear Geoffrey" and contains a request that his regards be given to Mrs. McMillan. The undecipherable signature to Item 12 appears to be "G. McMillan." (S)(u)

The New York Office should promptly and carefully review this material for possible investigative leads.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

SUBJECT: KLAUS FUCHS

FILE: 65-58805

SECTION: 16

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: **FOOCASE**
ESPIONAGE - R

~~SECRET~~

DATE: March 14, 1950

- 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 _____

2/26/96
FOIA 56/26/01 CA 75-1121

CLASSIFIED
DECLASSIFIED

You will recall that Dr. Klaus Fuchs has tentatively identified a photograph of one Joseph Arnold Robbins as being that of his contact in the United States.

4/4 For the completion of the record, [the MI-5 interrogator, W. J. Skardon,] has advised that when the photographs were shown to the subject they were laid face up on a table and the subject did not look at the names written on the reverse side. *(S)*

ACTION:

None. This is for your information.

LW:EW

Classified by *3042 fut-die*
1/9/87

DECLASSIFIED BY *SSA 5248 SLD/AB*
ON *7/9/97*

FOR GOVT. CONSULTED/SSA *7-11-88*
65-58805-808

APR 4 1950
31

CLASSIFIED BY *SSA 3467 SLD/AB*
DECLASSIFY ON: *25X/A*
CA 75-1121

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

SUBJECT: KLAUS FUCHS

FILE: 65-58805

SECTION: 28

37633

4/8/93 950/see Mandatory Review
NND 922009

Classified by 9803 RDD/AHR April 6, 1950
Declassify on OADR

Mandatory Review
NND 882009
NND 882018

~~TOP SECRET~~
~~1-29-87~~
CLASSIFIED BY: 364/PWT/CS
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
#441890

2/26/96
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

RECORDED - 26
65-58805-1079

Honorable Brian McMahon
Chairman
Joint Congressional Committee on
Atomic Energy
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~
VIA LIAISON

My dear Senator:

DATE 10-22-78

In response to your inquiry of April 5, 1950, for
information regarding the case involving Dr. Emil Julius Klaus
Fuchs, I wish to advise as follows:

WAS/DRP
10/16/78
Para 4
bracketed under
on DOE
200 std
7/22/96
SP6 AG/JS 7/5/97

The investigation of Fuchs originated upon ascertain-
ing in August, 1949, from confidential sources of known reliability
that a highly restricted document in the MSN Series on atomic energy
had been furnished to an agent of the Soviet Government in 1944. The
first indication that the person responsible for the disclosure to
the Soviets might be a British subject occurred in August, 1949. At
the same time, however, the information did not exclude the possi-
bility that the responsible party could have been an American citizen
or a person of other nationality. After the receipt of this infor-
mation, Mr. C. A. Rolander, Jr., Security Officer, Atomic Energy
Commission, Washington, D.C., was contacted and he advised on
August 29, 1949, that the MSN Series were documents on atomic energy
research prepared by the British Mission attached to the Manhattan
Engineer District in New York City during 1944. On the basis of
documents subsequently made available to Mr. Rolander, the particular
document in question was identified as Fluctuations
and the efficiency of a Diffusion Plant, Part III, the author of
which was K. Fuchs.

All of the members of the British Mission in New York
City during the pertinent time, immediately became suspect. In

Approved by
Paylin Javel. no.

~~TOP SECRET~~
Classified by 2355 V/mg/ld
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification/Indefinite

DECLASSIFIED BY: SP6 AG/JS
RECEIVED 7/21/98
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

~~TOP SECRET~~ 37634

addition to Fuchs, who was the most logical suspect on the basis of information set out hereinafter in this letter, the British Mission in New York City included Dr. Rudolf Ernst Peierls, Christopher Frank Kearton, and Tony Hilton Boyle Skyrms. Investigation was instituted immediately to single out, if possible, which of the four members of the British Mission might be the responsible party by means of developing information concerning them and comparing it with the meager facts made available by the original informant. After we had furnished British Security Authorities with the name of Dr. Fuchs on September 22, 1949, as the individual believed to be responsible for the disclosures of atomic secrets to the Russians, they advised on October 29, 1949, that they concurred in our belief and that they contemplated interviewing Fuchs. On December 22, 1949, they reported that on the previous day Fuchs had been interviewed, but had flatly denied he had acted as an espionage agent. On January 31, 1950, the British advised that under protracted re-interrogation Fuchs had confessed to continuous espionage from the end of 1941 to February, 1949.

On October 21, 1949, a letter was directed by me to the Atomic Energy Commission, attention Mr. G. A. Bolander, Jr., advising that an espionage investigation was being conducted regarding Fuchs, who was then employed as the senior research worker at the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, England. In this letter there was set forth information reflecting that the name of Fuchs appeared in the address book of Israel Halperin and in a captured German document.

With respect to Israel Halperin, documents abstracted from the Soviet Embassy at Ottawa, Canada, by Igor Gouzenko, Soviet Code Clerk who defected to the Canadian authorities on September 5, 1945, supported by the testimony of Gouzenko himself, established that Halperin was a member of the Soviet Military Intelligence espionage network operating in Canada during the period 1942-1945. Apprehended in February, 1946, Halperin subsequently was placed on trial for conspiracy to violate the Canadian Official Secrets Act. However, on March 4, 1947, charges against him were dismissed upon refusal of a co-conspirator to testify against him and the consequent failure on the part of the Crown attorneys to link him with the conspiracy through independent evidence, a condition precedent to the admissibility of the Soviet documents. X U

~~TOP SECRET~~

37635

On March 12, 1946, the Bureau liaison representative in Ottawa, Canada, forwarded photostatic copies of an address book and diary found in Halperin's possession at the time of his apprehension. The address book and diary contained several hundred names of individuals living in the United States and other parts of the world. Among the entries appeared the name of Klaus Fuchs, Asst. to M. Born, 84 George Lane, Univ. of Edinburgh, Scotland, Camp N (Camp L.) Internment Operations.

~~SECRET~~

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police have advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation that this data also was made available to British Security Authorities. No investigation was conducted by the Bureau regarding persons listed in the address book as not residing in the United States inasmuch as both the Canadian and British authorities were conducting investigations in connection with the ramifications of the Canadian espionage network, and pertinent information being developed by the respective services was being exchanged.

~~SECRET~~

b7D
The only known link between the widely publicized Canadian espionage case and espionage activity of Fuchs is the Halperin address book entry. Recent press articles setting out that the United States, in 1946, was advised of Fuchs' activity through the Canadian Royal Commission, have absolutely no basis in fact. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police have advised that neither the Royal Commission nor the Royal Canadian Mounted Police had possessed any information regarding Fuchs' espionage activity in 1946, as stated in various news articles, including the Canadian weekly, "The Ensign." [redacted] have confidentially advised they believe that Igor Gouzenko may now be attempting to claim credit for the Fuchs case and that he may be the source of the articles. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

Among the thousands of German documents captured at the end of the war, there were two documents which apparently were prepared by the German Security Police in the Spring of 1941, prior to the invasion of Russia. These documents contained thousands of names and were indexed for future reference in this Bureau's files in the Spring of 1948. Included in the lists were the following:

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~ TOP SECRET
37431

"Klaus Fuchs, student of philosophy, Dec. 29, 1911, Busselsheim, NSHA-IVA2, Gestapo Field Office Kiel."

"Gerhard Fuchs, October 30, 1909, Busselsheim, student, NSHA-IVA2 Gestapo Field Office Kiel."

Gerhard Fuchs is the brother of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs. The NSHA reportedly stands for the Central Office of the Security Police in Germany, and the names on the lists were reportedly of persons suspected by the Germans as Communists or Soviet agents. After the investigation of Fuchs was initiated, an examination of the documents reflected the names of Fuchs and his brother.

This Bureau does not know the basis of the clearance of Fuchs by the British authorities prior to his coming to the United States in connection with atomic energy research in 1943 inasmuch as the responsibility of security rested on the Manhattan Engineer District, and Federal Bureau of Investigation responsibilities were not fixed by law until the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 became effective January 1, 1947. When Fuchs came to the United States in 1947 he was cleared by the Atomic Energy Commission without reference to the FBI.

In connection with the above, I desire to draw to your attention the fact that the information contained herein is of a strictly confidential nature, particularly with reference to the original informant, and should be considered as of Top Secret classification. ~~TOP SECRET~~

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

SUBJECT: KLAUS FUCHS

FILE: 65-58805

SECTION: 32 + 2BF 1202

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

DECODE OF DOUBLE CODE CABLE NUMBER 481 FROM 818 NUMBER 828 DATED
MAY 20, 1950 AT LONDON, ENGLAND. RECEIVED VIA THE STATE
DEPARTMENT *JAW*

CA#757121

URGENT

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP6AC/JS*
ON *2/26/96* *FBI #54261*

FOOCASE, ESPIONAGE - R. FUCHS INTERVIEWED FOR APPROXIMATELY ONE HOUR MORNING OF MAY 20. HE WAS SEEMINGLY COOPERATIVE AND RAISED CORSON MATTER BUT WAS SATISFIED WHEN MATTER EXPLAINED TO HIM REGARDING CORSON-8 EXPRESSED DESIRE TO GO TO RUSSIA, AND FATHER-8 REQUEST THAT STATE DEPARTMENT WITHDRAW PASSPORT. SUBJECT SHOWN STILL PHOTOGRAPHS OF GOLD, AND STATED QUOTE I CANNOT REJECT THEM, UNQUOTE BUT HE DID NOT IDENTIFY THEM, SAYING THEY WERE NOT CLEAR ENOUGH FOR IDENTIFICATION. PROJECTOR OBTAINED AND ARRANGEMENTS MADE TO SHOW HIM MOVING PICTURES OF GOLD MONDAY. SUBJECT FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL ESTIMATED DESCRIPTION OF AMERICAN ESPIONAGE CONTACT: HEIGHT 5 FEET 8 OR 9 INCHES, WEIGHT 175, DARK HAIR - DOES NOT REMEMBER HAIR LINE, FAIR BROAD FACE AND FIGURE. USUALLY WORE DARK OVERCOAT AND SUITS. THINKS HE MENTIONED HAVING WIFE AND CHILDREN. HE MAY HAVE BEEN JEWISH. MAY HAVE LIVED IN PHILADELPHIA, THINKS HE MENTIONED THIS ONCE. NO ACCENT IN SPEECH, BUT BELIEVED THAT SPEECH WOULD BE EAST U.S. COAST. DESCRIBED HIM AS BEING OF THE MIDDLE CLASS. HIS FAMILIARITY WITH CERTAIN TECHNICAL TERMS LED FUCHS TO BELIEVE CONTACT WAS CHEMIST OR ENGINEER. SUBJECT STATED THAT HE MAY HAVE GIVEN KRISTEL SOME NAME TO IDENTIFY CONTACT IF HE CALLED THERE. VAGUELY REMEMBERS THE NAME OF JACK BUT IT COULD HAVE BEEN JOSEPH. CLEGG.

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-57449

RECEIVED: 5-20-50 3:54 PM MET

*5-28-50
Teletype to New York
and Philadelphia
all info sent except
that info in green
parenthetical above.*

RECORDED - 58
INDEXED - 56

65-58805-50
MAY 22 1950

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

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

TOP SECRET DATE: February 6, 1950
554566820/JS 6/19/97
Partiment pgs. 2+3

FROM : D. M. Ladd *JLHBY*

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] (S)
ESPIONAGE - R

b1

Purpose

CLASSIFIED BY *3022 PUP/PS*
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR 3-10-87

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE
(For Govt. Consult)
6/10/88 SAS/BB8/SJF/JS

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	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

There is attached a summary memorandum which has been prepared for your use in your appearance before the Congressional Atomic Committee with respect to their hearing regarding Dr. Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs.

per appropriate agency ltr 6/24/96
Details declassified pgs 6, 17, 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
AP3, L37; P4. com pgs 2.
TOP SECRET 554566820-25-96.

CLASSIFIED BY *506 AC/JS/DO*
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1 X6
F054
50, 20
CAF
75-114

You will note that in the attached summary memorandum on this matter there has been a very careful paraphrasing of the information which we received from [REDACTED] (S) this has been done because of the extremely delicate nature of the information from [REDACTED] which is received by us under an agreement that it will not be disseminated outside the Bureau. There is, however, attached separately to this memorandum all of the available information from [REDACTED] dealing with Rest and Charles [REDACTED] which were the two Soviet cover names designated for Dr. Fuchs. In addition, all of the available information is attached regarding Fuchs' Soviet principal who was identified under the two cover names of [REDACTED] Goose and Arnaud [REDACTED].

We are continuing our investigation to identify the Unknown Subject, with aliases [REDACTED] Goose, Arnaud [REDACTED]. The following information is available concerning this individual:

As of August 29, 1944, the possible departure of Fuchs for Great Britain was mentioned in a cable to Moscow. In this connection, the name Goose was mentioned. It was stated that Fuchs had missed meetings and 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 learned that his sister and her husband would not return until September 20, 1944. As of October 4, 1944, it was 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

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINAL
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 2/25/97
554566820/JS/DO

Attachment *REMOVED FILE*

RECORDED - 111

65-55805-102

RJL:EFF

Detached & filed
[REDACTED] (S)
89
b1

INDEXED - 111

Classified by *2355 WA3/JS*
Exempt from GDS, Category *2+3*
Date *1/11/00*

6
AT

APJ

56 MAY 26 1950

TOP SECRET

~~TOP SECRET~~

Memorandum to the Director

learned that Fuchs had not returned to Great Britain, but had gone to Camp 2 (Los Alamos). 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.

DS (2)

In addition to the contacts with Fuchs, information from [redacted] reflects that on October 1, 1944, Goose had reported to his Soviet espionage superiors that Abraham Brothman had stopped working at the Chemurgi Design Company. It was reported that Brothman had been collaborating with one Heilig concerning the production of aerosol bombs. Goose reported to the MIB that in two business arrangements Brothman had been cheated by his partner. It was set forth that Brothman had set up his own laboratory at 114 East 32nd Street, New York City, with the help of the Graver Tank Company and the Bridgeport Brass Company, and that in two or three weeks he would conclude his work on aerosol and DDT. It was indicated that Goose apparently contemplated using Brothman and mention was also made of \$100 a month, but the information from [redacted] does not set forth whether the \$100 a month was to be paid to Brothman.

(S)

61

(S)

~~TOP SECRET~~

(W) (S)

On December 13, 1944, the MIB 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. On December 20, 1944, the New York MIB representative made reference to Goose and also to a laboratory. The MIB representative stated that Goose had selected the title "Problems of the Practical Application Under Production Conditions of the Processes of the Thermal Diffusion of Gases" as the subject for his work. He commented further that Goose contemplated entering into contracts with various firms in a short time and that also Goose was contemplating setting up a laboratory. As noted previously, our investigation to identify Goose is being continued and we are seeking to find an individual who would know both Brothman and Fuchs. Various suspects have been considered, most of whom were connected with Brothman in business activities. The best suspect developed to date is Gerhart Norval Wollan, who is a former partner of Brothman and at one time was a physicist employed by the Navy. Another suspect is Martin Deutsch, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the interview of Robert and Kristel Heineman. The available information concerning him is being made the subject of a separate memorandum to you.

~~TOP SECRET~~

page 2, p 1 refer [redacted];
page 3, p 3 [redacted], info
disseminated per [redacted]
Agency, etc etc 6/24/96.

2
SSA 568510
ST/AG/J.S
7/25/96.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Memorandum to the Director

~~TOP SECRET~~

(U)

Our collaboration with British Intelligence in connection with this case, developed in the following manner (X)

British Intelligence, for a considerable period of time, has had a technical representative working with [redacted] Certain information, dealing with the MBE activities in Australia, had been furnished to British Intelligence. After certain conferences with General Carter Clarke and the British Intelligence representatives, a discussion of the information available to us from [redacted] which would be of interest to British Intelligence, was conducted on April 4, 1949. One of the matters brought to the attention of the British Intelligence representatives was material dealing with Rest who had furnished his espionage superior a document identified in the MSN series. It is to be noted that the information concerning Rest and the document was very fragmentary at that time, not having been completed to any extent by [redacted] (S)

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(S)

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On August 15, 1949, in the [redacted] case, a memorandum was directed to the New York Office instructing them to institute an investigation of Abraham Brothman, looking towards the identification of the Unknown Subject (Goose) in the [redacted] case, on August 25, 1949, in a memorandum to me, it was recommended that the documents in the MSN series be identified, if possible, through the Atomic Energy Commission. Mr. Rolander, of the Atomic Energy Commission Security Office, was contacted on August 29, 1949, and he, after some difficulties, identified the MSN series as documents prepared by the British Atomic Mission in New York City during the early part of 1944. The documents in this series were obtained from the Atomic Energy Commission and were examined, at which time the document MSN-12 was identified as a document prepared by Dr. K. Fuchs, who was subsequently identified as Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs. The document MSN-12 was the document furnished on June 15, 1944, to the Soviet Intelligence, according to information from [redacted] (S)

b1

(U)

(S)

b1

On September 7, 1949, a memorandum was received from [redacted] requesting the Bureau's assistance in connection with the identification of Rest. On September 22, 1949, [redacted] was advised in a memorandum that the document MSN-12 was undoubtedly a document furnished to the Soviet Intelligence Service by Rest. The available information concerning the author, Dr. Fuchs, was furnished to [redacted] including the fact that his name appeared in Israel Halperin's notebook. (S)

(S)

(S)

b1 per British government

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to the Director

b1 per
British gov.

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X the fact that his name appeared in a list of Soviet and Communist agents contained in a captured German document, and the fact that Kristel Heineman's husband, Robert Heineman, had been a member of the Communist Party in Cambridge, Massachusetts. [redacted] was advised that a further investigation of the matter was in progress. Since September 1949, there has been, in various memoranda to and from [redacted] a complete exchange of information developed concerning this matter. (S) (S)

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In connection with your request that the marked portions of the newspaper articles in the "Times Herald" and "The Washington Post" for February 4, 1950, be incorporated in the attached summary memorandum where you had designated them by markings, this has been done where we had verified available information. It is to be noted that in connection with "The Washington Post" article, it is date-lined at Frankfort, Germany on February 3, 1950, and contains considerable information which has not previously been made available to us and which we cannot at this time verify as being authentic.

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SUMMARY BRIEF ON

DR. EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS

65-58805-1202

ENCLOSURE

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SUMMARY BRIEF ON
DR. EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS
FEBRUARY 6, 1950

~~DISCLASSIFIED BY 3042 PAT/ols
ON 3-11-87
#861840~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/6/96 BY SP5CE/JS
FOIA 56,261
C# 75-1121

~~Classified by 235/WAS/dj
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite~~

~~TOP SECRET~~ -A-

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IDENTIFICATION

IDENTIFICATION AS SOVIET ESPIONAGE AGENT

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Basis of Investigation

The investigation of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs was based on information received during September, 1949, from a confidential informant who stated that a British scientist engaged in research work on the diffusion program of the atomic development had worked for the Soviet Government in the United States during a period prior to the first atomic bomb explosion at Alamogordo.

(S) (u)

DECLASSIFIED BY SSAS668 SLD/JAC
ON 7-10-98
per for. govt. consultation (75-1121)

Preliminary Investigation

Based on the above, and the informant's statement that this British scientist had a sister living in the United States, investigation by the FBI, in collaboration with British authorities, was instituted. The names of various British scientists were checked by the FBI. One individual soon became of particular interest. This was Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, commonly known in scientific circles as Dr. Karl Fuchs. It was determined that he had a sister by the name of Kristel Fuchs Heineman residing in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The names of one Klaus Fuchs, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Kristel Heineman of Watertown, Massachusetts, appeared with numerous other names in the address book of Israel Halperin, who was arrested by the RCMP but not convicted in connection with the widely publicized Canadian espionage network. These names were identified with Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs and his sister, Kristel.

7/9/55

(S) (u)

It was further noted concerning Fuchs that his name appeared on a list maintained by the Gestapo of suspected Communists and Soviet agents. The name of his brother, Gerhard, also appeared on this list.

7/9/57

(S) (u)

Identification Established

Acting on this information and further investigative results, all of which were made available to the British authorities, it was concluded that Fuchs was identical with the individual mentioned by the original informant.

7/9/57

(S) (u)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

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DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

3-11-87

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CLASSIFIED BY: SP4 AG/JS
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 16

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FOIA 56126
CF 751121
into declass per [unclear] 6/24/96.
SP4 AG/JS 7/8/96.

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ESPIONAGE CONTACTS

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ESPIONAGE CONTACTS

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The identity of Fuchs' principal contact in the United States during the period he was here has not been determined. Investigation is continuing to determine who this individual is. (His Soviet cover name was [Goose.] It is known that Fuchs was contacted by this espionage principal during the year 1944 and that arrangements for other contacts were being made. It is also known that the particular espionage network involved was controlled by a Soviet intelligence agent in the Soviet Consulate in New York City. Fuchs, in recent interviews with the British authorities, has refused to identify his espionage principal in the United States, stating he does not remember his description nor does he even remember his nationality. (u)

During the interviews with the British authorities Fuchs furnished the following information. He stated that he was recruited in 1941 at his own instigation through the introduction of a Communist friend whom he did not further identify. He stated that his first contact in England was a man of Russian nationality. His second contact in England was a woman of foreign nationality. He furnished no information concerning either of these persons in addition to the foregoing. (S) u

Fuchs stated that his contact with the Soviets while he was in the United States was carried out through the medium of one man. He said that he does not even know this individual's nationality and cannot remember his description. He said that this contact was not a nuclear physicist but had some knowledge of chemistry and engineering. He said that all meetings were carried out at street corners. Of these meetings, four took place in New York City during 1944. A further meeting was arranged to take place in Boston, Massachusetts, at Christmas, 1944, but Fuchs claims he did not keep this appointment. One or two meetings took place in Boston between February 13 and 22, 1945. Another meeting took place at Santa Fe, New Mexico, in June, 1945, and a further meeting also occurred at a later date in Santa Fe. (S) u

Fuchs claimed that his sister who had been an active undercover Communist in Germany may have witnessed his meetings with his United States contact in Boston and may have deduced that these meetings were a continuation of Fuchs' underground work in Germany. The information from the original informant definitely indicates that Kristel Fuchs Heineman, the sister of Fuchs, was used to some extent in the arrangements made for the espionage contacts between Fuchs and his principal. Kristel Fuchs Heineman has been interviewed (as set forth under a separate page) but denies having any knowledge of her brother's having engaged in espionage in the United States. (S) u

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PERSONAL HISTORY

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PERSONAL HISTORY

Dr. Fuchs was born December 29, 1911, at Russelsheim, Germany. He is a British subject, having been so naturalized in 1942. He is unmarried and a mathematical physicist by occupation.

Fuchs' father is Dr. Emil Fuchs, who was born May 13, 1874, in Germany. Until recently his father resided in Frankfort, Germany, at which time he accepted a chair at the University of Leipzig in the Russian Zone of Germany. (Note: Gerhart Eisler was offered a position at the University of Leipzig.)

The Immigration and Naturalization records at New York reflect that Fuchs' father, Dr. Emil Fuchs, age seventy-four, arrived in New York on October 10, 1948. He was admitted until April 9, 1949, which was 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, 27 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

It has been reported that Fuchs' mother's name was Elfe Wagner and that she was born and had died in Germany.

Dr. Fuchs has a brother, Gerhard Fuchs, who was born October 30, 1909, at Russelsheim, Germany. In 1942, Kristel Heineman reported that this brother was held at a sanatorium in Zurich, Switzerland. *More recently she is reported to have stated that all of her brothers, except Emil Fuchs, were engaged in Communist activities. Presumably this would apply to Gerhard Fuchs. There is no information available at this time that Kristel Heineman has any brothers except Gerhard and Emil Fuchs.

Kristel Heineman, the sister of Dr. Fuchs, is discussed at length under a separate heading bearing her name.

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* Note: This was secured from confidential hospital records and this reference should not be utilized for to do so would be to violate a confidence.

KNOW APPLICANTS

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KNOWN ACTIVITIES OF FUCHS

The earlier activities of Dr. Fuchs are rather sketchy and obscure.

The British have advised that Fuchs landed in the United Kingdom in 1933. They also have stated that Fuchs engaged in underground work in Germany and that his sister, Kristel Heineman, also was evidently an active undercover Communist in Germany. (S) U

While the date of the underground activity of Fuchs in Germany is not known, it is to be noted that Kristel Heineman first entered the United States on September 30, 1936, from England, where she claimed to have resided since July, 1936. Prior to July, 1936, back to 1934, she had been in Germany, and from July, 1934, back to 1933, she had been in Switzerland. (S) U

Kristel Heineman is reported to have made the statement 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 added that (Albert E.) Einstein had sent for him to help work on the atomic bomb. (S) U

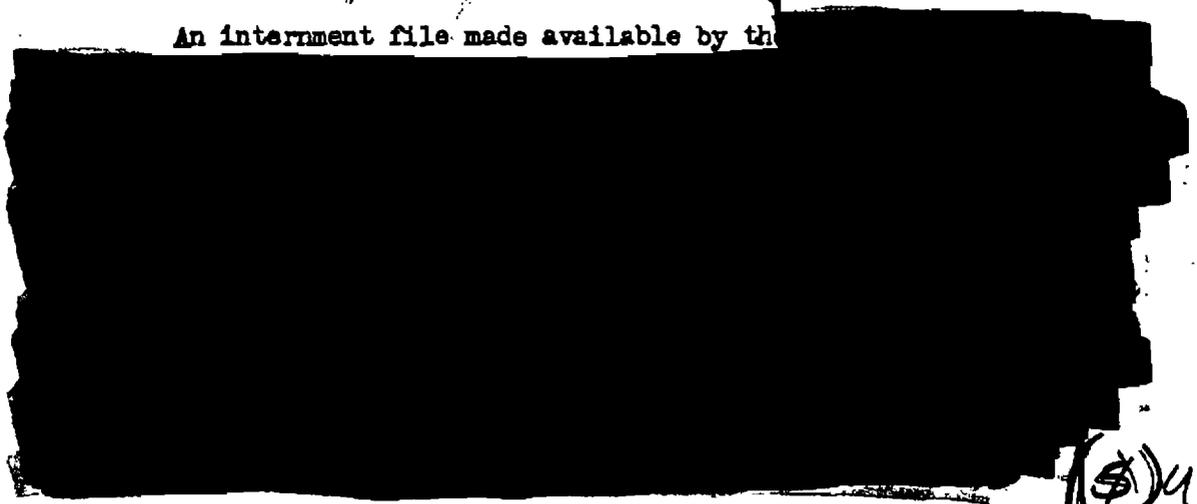
The British also have reported that from 1941 to 1943, when Fuchs came to the United States, he had been engaged as a mathematical physicist at the University of Birmingham, England. (S) U

In this regard, Fuchs advised the Immigration and Naturalization Service that during the five years preceding his entry into the United States on December 3, 1943, i. e., since 1938 or 1939, he had been a research fellow at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and a research worker, Department of Mathematics, University of Birmingham, England.

Concerning this period, it must be noted that Kristel and Robert Heineman have separately advised that Fuchs was, at one time, interned in Canada as a German alien. Robert Heineman could not recall when this occurred and Kristel Heineman placed the time as from 1943 to 1945, which obviously is incorrect in view of the well-established facts of this case. It will be recalled that Israel Halperin's address book contained the name of Dr. Fuchs, followed by the notation "Camp N — Camp L, internment operations," and the name of Kristel Heineman, with an address at which she resided prior to January, 1941. It also will be recalled that the British have stated that from 1941 to 1943, Fuchs was at the University of Birmingham. It would appear, therefore, that Fuchs' internment in Canada as an enemy alien occurred in 1940. At no time have the British furnished any information about the fact that Dr. Fuchs had been interned as an alien enemy. (S) U

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An internment file made available by the



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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In December, 1943, when Fuchs entered the United States he gave his residence address as the Taft Hotel, New York City. Subsequently, for a brief period, he resided at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel, New York City. The records of these hotels for the pertinent period have been destroyed. Following these residences, on about February 8, 1944, Fuchs took over an apartment from a member of the Diffusion Mission who returned to the United Kingdom. The British have not been able to furnish the address of this apartment. They have advised that it was on West 77th Street, midway between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, approximately No. 120. At 120 West 77th Street, investigation reflects that there is no record of Fuchs' residence there. Additional investigation at numerous addresses on 77th Street, as well as 76th and 72nd Streets, has failed to locate Fuchs' former apartment. (S) u

Upon his arrival in the United States Fuchs advised that he was employed by the British Government at the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and stated that his business address in the United States would be 43 Exchange Place, New York City. Shortly thereafter his business address was changed to Care of British Ministry of Supply Mission, Room 2500, 37 Wall Street, New York City. (S) u

The British have advised that while in New York City Fuchs had had office space at the Kellex Corporation, which space was taken over by another individual during February, 1944, at which time Fuchs began spending two days a week in the office of John R. Dunning at Kellex. (S) u

At Christmas, 1943, according to Fuchs, he paid his first visit to his sister, Kristel Heineman, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. (S) (u)

On May 29 and 30, 1944, Fuchs is reported to have visited Montreal, Canada, for a conference with members of the National Research Council of Canada. (S) u P.P.R. DOE.

During the summer of 1944 Fuchs again visited his sister, Kristel Heineman, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, according to his own statement. (S) (u)

On July 14, 1944, Fuchs is known to have visited Washington, D.C., for a conference with Sir James Chadwick, British Atomic Energy representative. (u) (S)

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With respect to Fuchs' transfer from New York to Los Alamos, the British have advised that on June 13, 1944, London telegraphed Rudolph E. Peierls, member of the British Mission who arrived in the United States with Fuchs, and who, on June 2, 1944, had been sent from New York to Los Alamos, where he headed the British group there, and asked for advice on whether Fuchs should return to the United Kingdom to work on a project. On June 24, 1944, Peierls 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 Peierls, saying that Los Alamos should take precedence over the project in the United Kingdom. On July 20, 1944, and again on July 21, 1944, Christopher F. Kearton, also a member of the British Mission in New York City, wrote to London advising 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, with a copy to Fuchs, confirming Fuchs' posting to Los Alamos and instructing that he should catch the plane for Santa Fe, New Mexico, from Chicago on August 10, 1944, inasmuch as Fuchs previously had stated 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 of the British Mission. (S) u

The records of the Atomic Energy Commission contain a statement that Fuchs was supposed to leave for Los Alamos on August 11, 1944.

The records of the Atomic Energy Commission at Los Alamos, New Mexico, reflect that Fuchs arrived there on August 14, 1944. At Los Alamos he worked in the Theoretical Physics Division of the Laboratory and resided in Room 17, Dormitory T-102.

The records at Los Alamos also reflect that on February 11, 1945, Fuchs left there for a vacation with Kristel Heineman at 144 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Prior to leaving he advised that he would be at Cambridge from February 13th to 22nd. He returned to Los Alamos on February 25, 1945, and stated that there had been no deviation from the itinerary he had furnished:

The Los Alamos records further reflect that on November 21, 1945, Fuchs departed for Montreal, Canada, via Chicago, for a two-day conference with representatives of the British Organization, and for a vacation in Mexico. Under "Itinerary" he showed that he would be in Montreal, Canada, November 22, 1945 - November 23, 1945, Albuquerque November 24, 1945, Albuquerque to Mexico City and back November 24, 1945, to December 8, 1945. There was no indication that Fuchs had reported his return to Los Alamos or whether there had been any deviations from his itinerary. (S) u

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Regarding Fuchs' vacation in Mexico, the British have advised that this vacation was in company with Rudolph E. Peierls, head of the British group at Los Alamos and a close associate of Fuchs. At this time, Fuchs and Peierls called on the British Consul General in Mexico City. They reportedly returned to the United States early in December, 1945. (S)(u)

Immigration and Naturalization Service records at Laredo, Texas, reflect that Rudolph and Eugenia Peierls entered the United States at Laredo enroute to England by way of Santa Fe, New Mexico, on December 8, 1945.

The records at Los Alamos reflect that on December 12, 1945, Peierls changed his residence from Room 17, Dormitory T-102, to Room 5, Dormitory T-109, Los Alamos. The British have advised further that during 1945 Fuchs is known to have used Post Office Box 1663, Santa Fe, New Mexico. (S)(u)

On June 16, 1946, Fuchs departed permanently from Los Alamos, traveling to Washington, D.C., according to the records at Los Alamos.

On June 17, 1946, Fuchs was at the Hotel Sheraton, Washington, D.C. The records reflect that he either checked in on that date for a one-night's stay, or checked out on that date after a one-night's stay, probably the latter.

On June 21, 1946, according to the British, Fuchs was residing in care of Kristel Heineman, 144 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and on June 28, 1946, he departed by bomber for the United Kingdom from Montreal, Canada. (S)(u)

Immigration and Naturalization Service records reflect that on November 11, 1947, Fuchs was admitted into this country at New York City and that he departed from the country on November 30, 1947. At the time of this visit he showed his employment as the British Government. (S)(u)

The records of the Atomic Energy Commission reflect that Fuchs was in this country in November, 1947, for the purpose of attending a declassification conference in Washington, D.C., and also for the purpose of discussing unclassified and declassified aspects of neutron spectroscopy with Dr. H. L. Anderson at the Argonne National Laboratory, Chicago, Illinois.

According to the Atomic Energy Commission records, Dr. Fuchs was scheduled to attend another declassification conference at the Canadian Atomic Energy Research establishment at Chalk River, Ontario, Canada, from September 26 to September 28, 1949. It appears, however, that Dr. Fuchs was not able to attend this conference because of illness. (u)

Since his departure from the United States Dr. Fuchs, according to the British, has been continuously engaged in the atomic energy program at Harwell, England, where he held the position of Senior Research Worker. This was his status at the time of his arrest. (S)(u)

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ISRAELI BALPHEIN

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Association With Israel Halperin

Israel Halperin was born on January 5, 1911, in Westmount, Quebec, Canada, of Russian parents. He joined the Canadian Army in 1942; in 1943 was attached to the Directorate of Artillery; became a captain in 1944 and a major in 1945; being discharged shortly thereafter and becoming a professor of mathematics at Queens University, Kingston, Ontario. In the Army he worked on a considerable number of secret projects and had access to all the files and documents concerning explosives and weapons, as well as to all new discoveries made available to the Artillery. (S)(u)

Documents abstracted from the Soviet Embassy at Ottawa, Canada, by Igor Gouzenko, Soviet Code Clerk, who defected to the Canadian authorities on September 5, 1945, supported by the testimony of Gouzenko himself, established that Halperin was a member of the Soviet Military Intelligence espionage network operating in Canada during the period 1942-1945. Apprehended in February, 1946, Halperin subsequently was placed on trial for conspiracy to violate the Canadian Official Secrets Act. However, on March 4, 1947, charges against him were dismissed upon refusal of a co-conspirator* to testify against him and the consequent failure on the part of the Crown attorneys to link him with the conspiracy through independent evidence, a condition precedent to the admissibility of the Soviet documents. (S)(u)

On March 12, 1946, the Bureau liaison representative in Ottawa, Canada, forwarded photostatic copies of an address book and diary found in Halperin's possession at the time of his apprehension. The address book and diary contained several hundred names of individuals living in the United States and other parts of the world. Among the entries appeared the following:

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

Internment Operations

Kristel Heineman, 55 Carvel Rd., Watertown*
(See Exhibit 1) (S)(u)

A preliminary review was made of the names and addresses contained in the address book and diary. However, as of that time the Bureau's files contained no information whatsoever identifiable with Klaus Fuchs. (S)(u)

* David Gordon Inman (S)(u)

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X On June 11, 1946, photostatic copies of the two documents were sent to offices (19) covering territories in which the addresses were located. However, 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. (X)(u)

The offices receiving copies of this letter of June 11, 1946, were given the following instructions: "— 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." (X)(u)

As a result of these instructions, the Boston Office instituted investigation of Kristel Fuchs Heineman, sister of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, and developed information concerning her background. The individual investigation on Kristel Fuchs Heineman was closed by report dated December 26, 1946, but further investigation was conducted under the name of her husband, Robert Block Heineman, who had been determined to have been a member of the Communist Party. Investigation of Robert Block Heineman was closed in October 1947, on the basis of information that he had left the United States and was in Mexico City, D. F., as a student.

Investigation of Kristel Fuchs Heineman and her husband, Robert B. Heineman, was reinstated on September 22, 1949, upon receipt of information indicating the possibility that Emil Fuchs was a Soviet agent. This investigation is presently in a pending status.

Kristel Heineman has advised that about 1943 (actually in 1940), Fuchs was sent from Great Britain to Canada for internment as a German alien. There he was contacted by Israel Halperin who befriended him and furnished him with cigarettes. According to Kristel Heineman, Wendell Furry, a member of the same Communist Party in Cambridge, Massachusetts, as that to which her husband, Robert B. Heineman, belonged, advised her husband that Halperin had informed him of Fuchs' internment. Thereafter she heard from her brother (Emil Fuchs) from time to time during the course of his internment, the message in each instance being forwarded from Halperin to Furry and by Furry given to Robert Heineman. (X)(u)

Both Konstantin Lafazanov, paramour of Kristel Heineman, and the latter's husband, Robert Heineman, have substantiated her statements as to Emil Fuchs' internment in Canada, but have been unable to indicate the period during which he was held. (X)(u)

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Wendell Hinkle Furry, brother-in-law of Israel Halperin, was born on February 18, 1907, at Prairietown, Indiana. He received an A. B. Degree from DePauw University in 1928, a Master of Arts Degree from the University of Illinois in 1930, and a Ph. D. Degree from the same institution in 1932. Since 1934, he has been a member of the Physics Department of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, presently occupying the position of Associate Professor. Effective January 1, 1950, he received an appointment as exchange Professor of Physics at the Royal Institute of Physics, Copenhagen, Denmark. Records of the Radiation Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, reflect that Furry was employed by the Radiation Laboratory from October 1, 1943, to August 1, 1945, having been approved for access to classified materials as of July 2, 1943. During the period of his employment, he was dedicated to theoretical research in radar and had access to top secret research information. **

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According to a highly confidential source [REDACTED] Wendell Hinkle Furry has been listed as a member of the Henry Thoreau Professional Branch of the Communist Party as recently as 1947. A highly confidential source has also furnished information indicating that his wife, Elizabeth Sawday Furry, registered as a member of the Cambridge Branch of the Communist Party for the calendar year of 1945, indicating at that time her former membership. Wendell Hinkle Furry is also reported to have been affiliated with a number of organizations coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835, including such groups as the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, the Civil Rights Congress, and the Samuel Adams School for Social Studies. He has been exceedingly active as a member of the Boston-Cambridge Branch of the American Association of Scientific Workers, and played a prominent part in raising funds for defense of individuals charged in Canada with conspiracy to violate the Official Secrets Act, as the outgrowth of Igor Gouzenko's defection in September of 1945. He is known to have been in contact with his brother-in-law Israel Halperin on frequent occasions. (S) (u)

The Bureau investigation of Wendell Hinkle Furry, instituted as the result of Bureau memorandum of June 11, 1946, directing the identification of individuals listed in the address book of Israel Halperin, is currently in a pending status. (S) (u)

** No information has been received indicating Furry's employment on classified atomic research since the Atomic Energy Commission assumed responsibility on December 31, 1946. Consequently, no information concerning his prior employment with the Radiation Laboratory at MIT has been made available to them.

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KRISTEL HIRIPAN

~~TOP SECRET~~

Kristel Fuchs Heineman, Sister of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs

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

Robert B. Heineman, whom Kristel Fuchs Heineman married on November 2, 1938, was born at Wausau, Wisconsin, on March 25, 1917. According to a highly confidential source of known reliability, he was registered as a member of the Cambridge Branch of the Communist Political Association in 1944.

(A) Through a confidential source, (Confidential Informant ND-BOS MS-100) it was also ascertained that on January 23, 1947, he visited the Communist Party Headquarters in Boston where he rejoined the Communist Party under the name of Robert Hill. At that time he indicated that he had been a member of the Party until 1937. It was also reported by the [British Intelligence Service] that on June 8, 1937, Robert B. Heineman arrived in England en route to Leningrad, Russia, returning to England in August of that same year via Italy and France. Robert B. Heineman admitted current active membership in the Communist Party and the fact that Communist Party meetings have recently been held at his home. (u)

At the present time, Robert B. Heineman operates a launderette under the name of the Huron Self Service Store, 146 Huron Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and is also enrolled in the Harvard University School of Education where he is studying for a degree as a Master of Arts. His current address is given as 94 Lake View Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Kristel Heineman appears to have been estranged from her husband for some time and is presently confined as a patient in the Westboro State Hospital (a mental institution), Westboro, Massachusetts. (In this connection it is noted that confidential records of the Westboro State Hospital reflect that when interviewed, Kristel Heineman stated that her husband was a sexual pervert and that Konstantin Lafazanov, a former fellow student of her husband at Harvard University, was actually the father of her three children, a fact which Lafazanov is reported to have acknowledged).

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

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(S) (u)

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JURISDICTION

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JURISDICTION

a. Jurisdiction between the Manhattan Engineer District and the FBI

Dr. Emil Fuchs was employed by the British during the entire tenure of his association with atomic energy work in the United States. During at least the majority of this time, his salary was paid, according to the British, by the British Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. (S)(u)

While in the United States, Dr. Fuchs, of course, was associated with the Manhattan Engineer District, and therefore, was under the jurisdiction of the War Department. The Delimitations Agreement in effect at that time (Agreement signed February 9, 1942) provided that the War Department would be responsible for investigation of all civilian employees of the War Department, as well as civilians on military reservations or under military control.

With reference to jurisdiction for investigation of persons connected with the Atomic Bomb Project (MED), on March 6, 1943, after we furnished information to Major General George V. Strong, Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, War Department, that Steve Nelson, Communist Party functionary and known Soviet agent, was in close contact with Dr. Julius Robert Oppenheimer, G2 requested that we discontinue investigation of Oppenheimer but requested that we continue coverage of Oppenheimer's associates. After furnishing additional data to G2 on April 5, 1943, General Strong conferred with Mr. Tamm and an agreement was reached that the Bureau would not take any action in this matter unless military intelligence specifically requested it. At this time, the War Department stated they took complete responsibility for protective activities in connection with the MED Project. Specifically, the Bureau was not to initiate any investigative activities except on request of the War Department. This agreement, which was continued in effect during the entire life of the MED, fixed complete responsibility for clearance procedures and investigations on the War Department.

b. Jurisdiction of the FBI under the Atomic Energy Act

The Atomic Energy Act was signed by the President on August 1, 1946. The Atomic Energy Commission did not officially take over the program from the Manhattan Engineer District until January 1, 1947. Since that latter date, the Bureau has exercised jurisdiction under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act, which provides:

- (1) Investigations with reference to character, associations, and loyalty of all applicants for positions with, and employees of, the Atomic

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Energy Commission; all applicants for positions with and employees of contractors and licensees of the Commission who will have access to restricted data; and of all other persons who will have access to restricted data.

(2) Investigations of all violations of the Atomic Energy Act.

The statute provides that notwithstanding the provisions set forth above, "during such period of time after the enactment of this Act as may be necessary to make the investigation, report, ... (a) any individual who was permitted access to restricted data by the MED may be permitted access to restricted data and (b) the Commission may employ any individual who was employed by the MED." (Section 10 (5)(B)(iii)).

No request was received from the Atomic Energy Commission for investigation of Fuchs when he received access to restricted data in 1947, although from the above-cited provisions it would appear that while they could continue the clearance already issued by MED, it would be necessary that they immediately request an FBI investigation. No instance can be recalled where the Atomic Energy Commission requested the Bureau, under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act, to investigate a British or Canadian scientist or other employee who would have access to restricted data of the Atomic Energy Commission. ~~(S)~~(u)

On February 5, 1950, the following question was propounded to the officials of the Atomic Energy Commission: "Is it the policy of the United States Atomic Energy Commission to request FBI investigations on British and Canadian atomic energy personnel who will have access to United States Atomic Energy Commission restricted data or is it the policy to continue the practice of the Manhattan Engineering District of accepting the British and Canadian investigations and clearances?" Mr. Frank Hammack, Acting Director of Security, obtained from Carroll Wilson, General Manager of the Atomic Energy Commission, the following answer, which is quoted: "It has been the policy of the United States Atomic Energy Commission to accept British and Canadian investigations and clearances of their own personnel, just as they accept ours." ~~(S)~~(u)

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CLEARANCE

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CLEARANCE FOR ATOMIC ENERGY EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

Dr. Emil Fuchs first arrived in the United States on December 3, 1943, at Newport News, Virginia, at which time he indicated he was an employee of the British Government in the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. He was then employed in New York City where he conducted research on atomic energy matters as a member of the British Mission, collaborating with the Manhattan Engineering District. A review of the Bureau indices reflects no information indicating that the Manhattan Engineering District submitted Dr. Fuchs' name for a check against our records. According to the records of the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. Fuchs was permitted to be employed on the Atomic Energy Project in the United States inasmuch as General Groves had been assured by the British Supply Council in North America that all British aliens in the United States engaged in the work of interest to the Manhattan Engineering District had been cleared by British Security prior to their departure for the United States from the United Kingdom. Evidence of this clearance, according to Atomic Energy Commission records, is contained in a letter to General Groves, dated December 11, 1943, from W. L. Webster, of the British Supply Council in North America. Webster's letter attached a letter from W. A. Akers, of the British Ministry of Supply Mission, dated December 10, 1943, which stated that a special clearance had been carried out in the case of Dr. Karl Fuchs. (S)(U)

See Exhibit 2

Following Dr. Fuchs' employment in New York, Fuchs, in August 1944, was assigned to atomic energy work in Los Alamos, New Mexico, and with the exception of short trips within the United States, to Canada on official atomic energy business, and to Mexico City for a vacation, Fuchs remained at Los Alamos until he left in June 1946 for the United Kingdom. (S)(U)

Dr. Fuchs reentered the United States at New York City on November 11, 1947. This visit was made in company with Dr. H. W. B. Skinner to visit the Chicago Operations Office of the Atomic Energy Commission for a discussion of the subject of neutron spectroscopy. According to the records of the Atomic Energy Commission, it is noted that by letter dated October 22, 1947, L. G. Ralfe, British Commonwealth Scientific Office, Washington, D. C., wrote Carroll L. Wilson, General Manager, Atomic Energy Commission, for formal clearance of this visit. (S)(U)

See Exhibit 3

By letter dated November 7, 1947, Carroll L. Wilson advised L. G. Ralfe that the Commission had no objection to the visits and discussions proposed. (S)(U)

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for Dr. Fuchs and other British scientists and advised that approval was granted "on the basis that no Commission restricted data will be involved. (X) (u)

** See Note Below

See Exhibit 4

Atomic Energy Commission records reflect that Dr. Fuchs, on November 28, 1947, visited the Chicago Operations Office of the Atomic Energy Commission. Dr. Fuchs, according to a Visitor's Form executed at that time, indicated that he was a representative of the British Commonwealth Scientific Office. Dr. Fuchs also attended a Declassification Conference between the United States, Great Britain, and Canada, held November 16-17, 1947, at the Atomic Energy Commission Headquarters Building, Washington, D. C. A review of the Bureau's indices fails to reflect that the Atomic Energy Commission submitted Dr. Fuchs' name to the Bureau in 1947 for a check of the Bureau's records.

*** The records of the Atomic Energy Commission reflect a memorandum dated August 6, 1947, which requested a security check on Dr. Fuchs and two other scientists in connection with an invitation to be extended to those individuals for the joint conference on declassification to be held in Washington, D. C. This memorandum reflects the following information which is pertinent to the clearance by the Manhattan Engineering District of Dr. Fuchs' entrance into the United States in 1943, and of the clearance by the Atomic Energy Commission regarding Dr. Fuchs' entrance into the United States in 1947:

"A check of the Washington Records indicates:

"Dr. R. E. Peierls & Dr. K. Fuchs - were both members of the original British Mission that came over in 1943. Both are German born but became British citizens. The members of this Mission were never investigated by the U. S. government, their special investigation as conducted by the British government was accepted by General Groves as MD clearance."

The above record clearly indicates that no investigation of Dr. Fuchs was made "by the United States Government" at the time of his entrance into the United States in 1943 (X) (u) See Exhibit 5

**Note: The Carroll L. Wilson letter of November 7, 1947, cleared Dr. Fuchs for the visit to the Chicago Operations Office at the University of Chicago, but did not cover the clearance for Dr. Fuchs' visit to the Declassification Conference.

*** AEC records reflect also that an agenda for the Declassification Conference which Fuchs attended contained the following statement: "No classified information not already known to all parties concerned will be discussed."

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ATOMIC KNOWLEDGE

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KNOWLEDGE OF ATOMIC RESEARCH DEVELOPMENTS

It of course is not possible to describe Fuchs' complete knowledge of atomic energy matters. However, certain statements concerning matters known to Fuchs have been made by the Atomic Energy Commission. ~~(S)~~ Note: This information was furnished by the Atomic Energy Commission under a Secret classification) ~~(S)~~ (u)

At the outset it should be noted that Fuchs is reported to have confessed that he has betrayed "the full bomb know-how from Los Alamos." ~~(S)~~ (u)

According to information from the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. Fuchs was one of the group of British scientists who developed diffusional separation processes. In this regard, the British group undertook analysis of the following theoretical problems, the results of which were summarized in a series of reports which have been helpful in anticipating problems of plant design:

1. Cascade of cascades flow sheets.
2. Exact calculation of equilibrium time.
3. Loss of separation due to surges.
4. Control of main cascade (e.g., frequency of use of automatic control valves).
5. Control of purge cascades.

According to the Atomic Energy Commission, a document entitled "Reports Prepared At Los Alamos By Members of the British Mission" reflects that Dr. Fuchs is said to have prepared the reports listed below. The report number, classification and date are also set forth. The above mentioned document pointed out that this list of reports was not necessarily complete, but merely intended to show (a) the extent of British participation in the atomic bomb project, (b) the nature of the work done by the British, and (c) the general knowledge which these individuals may yet have about weapons. ~~(S)~~ (u)

<u>Title of Report</u>	<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Date</u>
Shock Attenuation in Rods	IAMS-402	Secret	7/26/46
Efficiency for Very Slow Assembly	IA-596	Secret	8/2/46
Effect of Evaporation of Free-Surface Velocities	IA-441	Secret	10/30/45

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<u>Title of Report</u>	<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Date</u>
Initiator Theory, III. Jet Formation by the Collision of Two Surfaces	LA-325	Secret	7-11-45
Penetration by Jets Pro- duced by Cavity Charges	LA-328	Secret	7-14-45
Theory of Initiators II, Melon Seed	LA-300	Secret	6-1-45
Rarefaction Wave from a Plan Free Surface in an Explosive	LA-227	Secret	2-16-45
Jet Formation in Cylin- drical Implosion with 16 Detonation Points	LA-216	Secret	2-6-45
Formation of Jets in Plane Slabs	LA-195	Secret	12-27-44

According to the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. Paul McDaniels, a physicist assigned to the Atomic Energy Commission Building, Washington, D. C., was asked whether any of the above-listed reports dealt with detonation or assembly of the weapon (atomic bomb). Dr. McDaniels replied in the affirmative, saying that "Dr. Fuchs participated considerably in the design and development of the atomic weapon." McDaniels also stated that Fuchs had knowledge of the method of detonation. According to McDaniels, none of these reports applied to the Hanford Plant. (S)(U)

Dr. McDaniels advised that a report prepared by Dr. Fuchs entitled "Fluctuations and Efficiency of a Diffusion Plant, Part III, The Effect of Fluctuations in the Flow of N₂" was a skilled technical theoretical discussion which covered a refinement of plant operations. He said that this document, along with others, such as barrier production, operating characteristics, seal development and pumps, would be helpful in determining over-all plant operating techniques. (S)(U)

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Mr. Ralph C. Smith, Assistant Director for Classification and Security, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, has advised that Fuchs worked in the Theoretical Physics Division of the Laboratory at Los Alamos. He stated that while at Los Alamos Fuchs had almost unlimited access to highly classified information. According to Smith, Fuchs had written a great number of reports at Los Alamos and had, along with other members of the British Mission, contributed heavily to the technical series. Fuchs was not only familiar with all phases of the atomic bomb project while he was at Los Alamos, but he also was familiar with the planned long range research program. Smith said that Fuchs contributed heavily to all phases of the atomic weapon development, including implosion and super (the future long range program of research). He said that Fuchs and two other scientists headed the team which did the hydro-dynamics work which made the plutonium implosion method possible. This team did considerable work on the efficiency of the design of the Eniwetok model of the atomic bomb. According to Smith, the members of the British Mission probably had complete information concerning all phases of atomic energy research in this country, up through the latter part of 1946, with the possible exception of the details of the design of the Oak Ridge and Hanford plants. (S)(u)

Smith further stated he believed that Fuchs was on the Joint British, Canadian, United States Declassification Committee. (S)(u)

Records of the Atomic Energy Commission reflect that as of January 12, 1949, there was made a compilation of the Canadian Staff, scientific and technical, and United Kingdom Staff, scientific and technical, who participated in the atomic energy program under the former Manhattan Engineering District from 1943 to 1946. This compilation included, insofar as is possible, a statement as to the installations visited and degree of access afforded to this group. It is stated that records available in the security files of the Atomic Energy Commission give a general picture as to the fields of activity in which the British Mission participated, but that the available records do not provide detailed information as to their particular specialties, nor do the records clearly indicate what familiarization the British group may have had with other programs in which they did not actually participate, but undoubtedly became acquainted with by reading technical reports available to them. The following statement appears in the records of the Atomic Energy Commission concerning the British group at Los Alamos. (S)(u)

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Inasmuch as it was the policy of the laboratory to make all information available to this group at Los Alamos, and as the British personnel had general access to the Document Room, various local sites, and the organized meetings of the local project, it is believed that the group had substantially complete knowledge of the gun assembly and implosion assembly of fissile material, the actual design of the aerial bombs employing these principles, the possible future developments, including the 'Super' or Thermo Nuclear Reactions, the auxiliary equipment at the various local sites including the Water Boiler. The British Group probably did not obtain detailed information concerning the final chemical work at Los Alamos, however, the general aspects were known to them because they would be discussed in colloquiums or staff meetings. The exact extent of the technical knowledge about sites other than the Los Alamos project by British personnel at Los Alamos cannot readily be determined since work directly relating to Los Alamos activities such as basic physics as well as pile design which members of the Mission would use in their daily work is undoubtedly known to them. Such items as Hanford chemistry would have reached the group by inference only since the laboratory as such did not have detailed access to such information. During their stay at Los Alamos, they also had access to the general physics and chemistry principles involved in the operation of the Chicago and Hanford piles, the physical construction of these piles, but only a minimum of the engineering details. They had, however, complete access to all general theoretical work on pile design. It is assumed that they had rather complete knowledge of the mass spectrometer application used in the Calutron and gaseous diffusion process for separating uranium isotopes."

See Exhibit 6

|| According to the Atomic Energy Commission, the "Super" refers to the hydrogen bomb, and, therefore, Fuchs had knowledge of that development as indicated in the statements above. (S)(u)

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Memorandum to the Director
Re---DR. ALLAN HUNN MAY

which May would be contacted by an unidentified Soviet agent in London, England on October 7, 17, or 27, 1945. The place and hour of this meeting, as well as recognition symbols for a password, were decided upon by the Soviet Military Intelligence Headquarters in Moscow and were included in the instructions cabled to Zabolin. (S)(u)

Dr. Allan Hunn May left Canada in September 1945, en route to the United Kingdom, where he established residence at King's College, London. The British Intelligence Service advised that so far as it was possible to ascertain, no contact with any identified Soviet agent was made by May after his return to England. In February 1946, Dr. May was arrested by the British authorities in London and charged with violating the Official Secrets Act. He admitted his guilt and furnished a written statement, but has consistently refused to identify any of his contacts or indicate the source from which he obtained the uranium specimens. In London on May 1, 1946, Dr. May entered a plea of guilty to violation of the Official Secrets Act and was sentenced to imprisonment for a term of ten years. (S)(u)

Information concerning Dr. May's implication in the Soviet espionage network in Canada was set forth in the Report of the Royal Commission, dated June 27, 1946, which has received wide public dissemination. (S)(u)

RECOMMENDATION

The above is furnished for your information.

MBS



(Stamped) READING FILE

August 6, 1947

T. O. JONES
D. DEAN

On this date, Mr. Keller (presently in Dr. Fidler's Office - assigned to Declassification, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.) requested a security check of the following individuals: *SW*

- Dr. W. B. Lewis (Dir. of Research, Chalk River)
- Dr. R. E. Peierls (British)
- Dr. K. Fuchs (British)

Mr. Keller explained that they want to invite the above individuals for a conference on declassification; Dr. Lewis to come down from Canada and Dr. Peierls and Dr. Fuchs to come over from Britain. The meeting will probably be held here in Washington, and undoubtedly in AEC Headquarters. The purpose of the meeting is to coordinate the British and Canadian declassification with our own. *SW*

Mr. Keller stated that Mr. Derry and Mr. Wilson approve of the meeting, and that Mr. Wilson is signing the letter of invitation. *SW*

A check of the Washington Records indicates: *SW*

SW Dr. R. E. Peierls & Dr. K. Fuchs - were both members of the original British Mission that came over in 1943. Both are German born but became British citizens. The members of this Mission were never investigated by the U. S. government, their special investigation as conducted by the British government was accepted by General Groves as MD clearance.

Dr. W. B. Lewis - No Record in either CFCO or Rm 1 Files.

A check will be made at Oak Ridge, Tennessee to see if any record exists there of the clearance of Dr. Lewis. *SW*

(Handwritten) Distribution
1. Jones
2. Reading
3. Record Section

(Handwritten) Check at O. Ridge
SW revealed No Record on W. B. Lewis
(per phone conversation - Fowler/
Dean)

D. Dean

*Revised per Dept of Energy letter dated 12-3-47
all items + 43*



6 - To General
Holt

Admiral Cingrich

January 12, 1949

C. A. Bolander, Jr.

BRITISH MISSION

Symbol: GMS-PS:RAB

Attached herewith is a compilation of the Canadian staff, scientific and technical, and UK staff, scientific and technical, who participated in the atomic energy program under the former Manhattan Engineer District from 1943 to early 1946. Included, insofar as possible, is a statement as to the installations visited and degree of access afforded to this group. General Leslie R. Groves was assured by the British Supply Council in North America that all the participating members of the British Mission in the U. S., engaged on work of interest to the MEB, had been cleared by British Security prior to their departure for the United States. This assurance was accepted by General Groves as sufficient clearance for participation in the Manhattan Project.

The information included in the attachments was prepared from records available in the Security Files. Although these records give a general picture as to the fields of activity in which the British Mission participated, they do not provide detailed information as to their particular specialties, nor do the records clearly indicate what familiarization the British Group may have had with other programs in which they did not actually participate but undoubtedly became acquainted by reading technical reports available to them. An example would be the familiarization with the HEW activities through technical reports made available to the Los Alamos Laboratory. A more detailed study should be made through the examination of the Los Alamos history, technical series, work notebooks and other reports, most of which are a part of the field records.

The attachments were discussed with John A. Derry who checked them for accuracy. The statements concerning the access to classified information provided the British Group were discussed with Ralph C. Smith regarding Los Alamos; A. V. Peterson regarding Oak Ridge; and Harold Fidler concerning Berkeley.

With reference to the members of the British Mission, Attachment #2, it is noted that George Plezszak has become a naturalized U. S. citizen and is presently at Princeton University, and J. Carson Mark has received his first papers and is employed at Los Alamos. Lew Kowaraki and Bertrand Goldschmidt have returned to France and are presently staff members of the French Atomic Energy Program.

Attachments - 3

Cpy 4 - VAVCB File
Cpy 5, 6, & 7 - retained in VAVCB File
Cpy 1 - Adm Cingrich
Cpy 2 - Record Section
Cpy 3 - Reading File

*see Mr. Bolander has
not reviewed 5 or designated
Series C & 5 or draft later Series D.*

SECRET

*See report from R. C. Smith
T.O. Jan 18 1949
Subject: British Mission*

SECRET

Copy No. 7 of 2 pages

BERKELEY

Records reflect that there were no prohibitions on the access of the British Group on the work being done by the Radiation Laboratory in connection with the Y-12 Program. However, while no limitation did exist, it was felt that the British Group had more information concerning the overcoming of space charge, use of magnetic shims, the physics of the source unit and ionizations, and much less information on the collectors, on the chemistry, the regulators and controlling units. The British Group, especially Massey and Buneman, practically directed the work of the theoretical group which studied the fundamental physics of the electro-magnetic method of separation of isotopes. There is no question that Dr. Olyphant and Dr. Massey, who succeeded Olyphant as head of the British Group at Berkeley, discussed high matters of policy with E. O. Lawrence. They took an important part in such decisions as the degree of enrichment desired and the correlation of the alpha and beta enrichment with K-25. It is believed, however, that no member of the British Group had access or any knowledge of Latimer's work on I-10 chemistry. It is believed that the British Group generally had little knowledge concerning the work performed by J. C. Hamilton with the 60" cyclotron, either on health problems or on special bombardments for the Chemistry Divisions at Los Alamos and the Metallurgical Laboratory. James Moore of the British Group spent about two months with Hamilton learning the operation of the 60" cyclotron, and when he returned to England he took with him a set of blueprints for the cyclotron. He had no access to the specific work being performed for the MID Project with the cyclotron.

DAK RIDGE

It is difficult to ascertain the amount of information obtained by the British Group who visited or remained at Oak Ridge or to determine the amount of classified information made available to them. It is believed, however, that as a group they had access to all information at Y-12 with only a very limited familiarization with K-25, X-10 and S-50. It is to be noted that some of the British Group only made a tour of the area, while others spent varying lengths of time working in the area.

LOS ALAMOS

Inasmuch as it was the policy of the laboratory to make all information available to this group at Los Alamos, and as the British personnel had general access to the Document Room, various local sites, and the organized meetings of the local project, it is believed that the group had substantially complete knowledge of the gun assembly and implosion assembly of fissile material, the actual design of the aerial bombs employing these principles, the possible future developments, including the "Super" or Therac Nuclear Reactions, the auxiliary equipment at the various local sites including the Water Boiler. The British Group probably did not obtain detailed information concerning the final chemical work at Los Alamos, however, the general aspects were known to them because they would be discussed in colloquiums or staff meetings. The exact extent of the technical knowledge about sites other than the Los Alamos project by British personnel at Los Alamos cannot readily be determined since work directly

relating to Los Alamos activities such as basic physics as well as pile design which members of the Mission would use in their daily work is undoubtedly known to them. Such items as Hanford chemistry would have reached the group by inference only since the laboratory as such did not have detailed access to such information. During their stay at Los Alamos, they also had access to the general physics and chemistry principles involved in the operation of the Chicago and Hanford piles, the physical construction of these piles, but only a minimum of the engineering details. They had, however, complete access to all general theoretical work on pile design. It is assumed that they had rather complete knowledge of the mass spectrometer application used in the Calutron and gaseous diffusion process for separating uranium isotopes.

There is included below examples of certain fields of weapon research in which the Britishers listed were particularly outstanding:

- O. R. Frisch -- Critical mass work on weapons.
- J. L. Tuck -- Experimental work on explosives, relating to weapon assemblies, jet work for super assembly.
- R. E. Peierls -- Theoretical work on implosion and was a top theoretical advisor on most phases of Los Alamos research activity.
- H. G. Faney -- Bomb after effects work and under water explosion.
- E. W. Titterton -- Complete charge of electronics group, designed experimental detonation circuits and numerous circuits relating to weapon and weapon components testing.
- W. G. Marley -- One of those responsible for design and field testing of explosive lens components used in the weapon.

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Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, known as Dr. Karl Fuchs

1. Confessed to continuous espionage for Soviets from 1941 to Feb 1949.
2. Furnished Soviets full atomic bomb "know-how" from Los Alamos.
Read - (Message from Sister Lucy Ellitt)
3. Fuchs - Born Dec 29, 1911 at ^{Read} Russelsheim, Germany. Active Communist
4. Went to Eng. 1933 - Interned 1940. Canada
Halperin; Einstein
5. 1941 to 1943 Mathematical Physicist
Univ. of Birmingham.
6. Naturalized 1942.
7. Currently Senior Research Worker at
A & P. Harwell, Eng.
8. Sister Kristel born July 22, 1913
9. Entered U.S. Sept 20, 1936
10. Left for Cuba May 17, 1938 & re-entered
on visa.
11. Attended Swarthmore College
12. Has 3 children & lives in ^{TOP SECRET} Cambridge
Massa. -1-

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 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
 CLASSIFIED BY 2042 RWT/CS
 DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
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 ON 6/27/97
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13. (Robert Heinenman) Brother-in-Law
Active Communist; Meetings at
House;
Contacts with (Martin Deutsch) -
(Prof. M.I. - Nuclear Labs)

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Fuchs Family in Germany

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- 1. Captured German Documents compiled in 1941 listed as student of philosophy
- 2. Listed Karl + brother Gerhard for arrest as Communists in case of war.
- 3. Relatives in Germany
 - Father - Dr. Emil Fuchs, ^{Leipzig Univ} Berlin
 - Brother - Gerhard Fuchs
 - Brother - Klaus Fuchs now with British.
- 4. (Father + Brother spent time in German concentration camps.
- 5. Fuchs went to Eng. 1933 + helped Einstein at Einstein's request on Atom Bomb.

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Fuchs in U.S.A.

Dec. 3, 1943

Arrived U.S.A. stayed at Jeff Hotel
W.H.C. worked at 43 Exchange St.
& then at British Ministry of Supply
Mission, 37 Wall St.

Dec. 25, 1943

Visited sister (Kristel Heineman)

May 29 & 30, 1944

Visited Canada & met with members
of Nat. Research Council, Canada

declass per Dept of
Energy letter dated
12-3-87

July 14, 1944

Wash. D.C. for conference with Sir
James Chadwick
(over)

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Development of Lead

for details
see letter
to [unclear]
4/22/46
6/24/46
SP-10/55
1/6/46
CH-15/12

1. Soviet Oct 1944 (under code name Rest) had furnished to No 9 B⁴ third part of the report No 27-1 (one digit missing) - - "Ehrend Fluctuation in a Stream" - - (diffusion method - - works on a specialty")

2. Start to identify (Rest) & title of document.

3. Examined all No 27 documents numbered with 2 digits of which first was 1.

4. Determined it to be "Fluctuations & the Efficiency of a Diffusion Plant Part 3, The Effect of Fluctuations in the Flow of W₂" designated document No 27-12 authored by K. Fuchs, one of 4 British Scientists at W. U. (TX) (u)

~~TOP SECRET~~

(to identify Rest). (From our source knew he had visited in U.S. Check at Los Alamos, Oak Ridge, N.Y. Col. Univ.)

~~TOP SECRET~~

6. Examined J + his service records & found other 3 scientists, Veinla, Kearson + Skogme had no sides in U.S. all cleared by Brit. Int. (u)

7. Learned from British Fuchs had one named Kristel + a husband named Bob. (u)

8. Established Fuchs sister name. Robert Bloch Herman subject of FBI investigation ¹⁹⁴⁹ name in address book of ~~_____~~ Soviet Agt. Husband involved as Communist Party member. Fuchs name also in book. (u)

9. May 8, 1944 F. advised Russians (u)

10. Work of Brit. Com. on A.E. meeting with ~~no~~ success in U.S. & dissatisfied. Russia proposed to send F back to G. B. (u)

11. June 15, 1944 furnished M.D.T. document (u)

11. F. advised Russians Brit + Amer. showing down research work on diff. (u)

Approved E J...
Declassify all...
9/16/90
7/5/94
6/24/96
TOP SECRET

~~TOP SECRET~~

12. F. advised Russians that Americans had informed G. B. that construction of plant in G. B. will directly contradict spirit of agreement Dr A E signed together with Atlantic Charter. ~~X~~ U

13. F. advised R. someone from G. B. in Wash was at that time looking into details of transferring the work to G. B. ~~X~~ U

#14, #15 + #16
Sugg declass
for
approximate
date
at dtd 1/24/96
SP6 AC/PS 6/24/96
7/5/96
CAF 75-1121

July 15, 1944 Moscow was asked to authorize \$500. to Fuchs for 1/2 year services & that he deserved it. ~~X~~ U

Aug. 29, 1944 - Russian Agent had lost contact & Goose tried to locate ~~X~~ U

Oct 5, 1944 Fuchs cover names changed & also Russians. ~~X~~ U

Russians learned Fuchs at Camp 2 in N. Mex. ~~X~~ U

Fuchs knowledge of Bomb. P. 18 & 19 & 20 ~~X~~ U

Fuchs knowledge of Bomb - Bottom 20 & 21 ~~X~~ U

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

20. Meetings - 1944 - 420.4.
1945 - 2 Bost
1 Santa Fe U
(X)

21. Fuchs interviewed - Dec. 21, 1949
Again - Dec. 31, 1949
Last - Jan. 31, 1950 - Burke U
(X)

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Mem. 6

1943 - W & D insisted on FBI refraining from investigating anyone on project.

1. Gross re contact of Samuel A. Galt with Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, Radiation Lab, Univ. of Cal., Berkeley, Cal.
2. FBI knew nothing of bomb develop-
ment. Kept secret by W & D
3. Asked by Army to discontinue investi-
gation of Oppenheimer but to con-
tinue on associates.
4. FBI advised on April 5, 1943 of bomb W & D would have complete responsibility for all protective activities & FBI would initiate no investigation except at a specific request of War Dept.
5. Nov. 17, 1945 - W & D requested FBI take over investigation of scientists who were separated from Atomic project though nominally retained.
We did

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

6. Jan 1, 1947 - A & C took over from
M & D & since then FBI

a. Investigates character, associa-
tions & loyalty of all applica-
ants & employees of

1. A & C

2. Contractors & Spongers
of A & C who have
access to restricted data

3. All other persons having
access to restricted
data.

b. (Investigates
Espionage & Thefts.)

Nothing to do with Security Guarding
of Installations either under M & D
& A & C

Name of Fuchs never sent FBI.

Memo points out in M & D - all cleared by

[British Security prior to departure for
U.S. (U) - 10- ~~TOP SECRET~~]

~~TOP SECRET~~

Policyhow - P. 15

~~TOP SECRET~~

From the office of
The Director

2/27/96
CLASSIFIED BY SP6/JS
DECLASSIFY ON: 2X6
FOIA 56/261
#75/121

DECLASSIFIED BY SSA 56685LD/BS
ON 6/27/97

Director of Security
20 April 1949
Decentralized ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1. Results wide divergence in security practices
2. All security clearance placed in various installations
3. Would be stronger if files, clearances & all security matters centralized

31187
 CLASSIFIED BY: ~~SECRET/CLS~~
 DECLASSIFY ON: ~~DDP~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 OTHERWISE

Look at a friend effect
in methods of
accountability &
inventory which
would permit fixing
of responsibility
of tracing such
data.

a. months before
w/pt & FBI.

b. Tighten up on
charging out docu-
ments (375 C.R.)

Difficulty of Prosecution

a. need statutes

pa

Revealing restricted data
pertaining to the
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ by act. P. 4
a. need statute

Need for checks of
Foreign Missions
in U.S.A.

Need for Security Con- (X)
cessions
a. must be real con-
cessions of the
problem. Try on
side of caution.
b. Tendency to gaily
all security checks
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - 1/10/53

- 4 -

c. Not always actual
members but
ideological intellex
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- A -

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DATE 2/29/96 BY 30676/ps
FOIA 56261
CA 75-1121

February 5, 1950

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SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION SECURITY

Director of Security

One of the principal problems involving security of the Atomic Energy Commission is that of selecting and retaining a strong qualified career Director of their Security Division. At present, Frank Hammack, who is actually head of their Personnel Security Clearance Section, is the Acting Director of Security, and there has been no Director appointed since the resignation of Admiral John Gingrich on April 29, 1949. Since the Atomic Energy Commission took over the Manhattan Engineer District in January 1947, there have actually been five Directors or Acting Directors of Security; namely, T. O. Jones, Bernard Menke, W. L. Uanna, Admiral John Gingrich and Frank Hammack. With such rapid changing of heads of security, it cannot be expected that an efficient Security Division can be maintained.

Centralized Control of Security

The Atomic Energy Commission is operating all its work under a highly decentralized procedure, and this includes the Security Division. The business of the Commission is actually run by five centers of operations (Hanford, Washington; Oak Ridge, Tennessee; Los Alamos, New Mexico; New York City; Chicago, Illinois), although theoretically policy is made at Commission Headquarters. This same system applies to security, and the local Security Offices are under the final authority of the Manager of Operations at the five centers of operations, although security policy ostensibly is formulated in Washington. For practical purposes, this means a wide divergence in security practices.

In April 1948, the AEC decentralized security clearance, and authority was placed in the various installations to rule on clearance of any individuals to be employed or to have access to restricted data in these installations. The files of the Commission were placed on a decentralized basis and reports furnished by the Bureau on investigations are forwarded to the local offices and copies not retained in the Washington Headquarters. In so far as clearance is concerned, Washington Headquarters in most instances has only an index card on the person involved.

Regardless of the method of conducting the Commission's business, that is, its buying, its processing, et cetera, it certainly would make for stronger and better security if security, including files, clearance and all other matters relating to it, were centralized in the Headquarters.

Attachment ~~DECLASSIFIED BY~~ 3042 PUF-JAL

ON 2-10-89
Pg 2 R1

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2-4-87

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Accountability of Materials and Documents

Declass per Dept of Energy letter dtd 12-3-87

During FBI investigations of numerous cases involving missing materials and documents, it has been indicated that there is a lack of an efficient effective method of accountability and inventory which would permit fixing of responsibility and tracing of such data. For instance, numerous missing documents have been reported to the Bureau usually after considerable delay on the part of the Atomic Energy Commission and it has been determined the document has been misfiled or lost through loose handling. For example, during June 1949 at least four documents were reported missing at the Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York. Investigation developed that the documents had been carelessly handled by a failure to make proper entries on accountability records; misfiling; or other breakdown in the accountability system. In June of 1948, it was ascertained confidentially that there were 375 classified documents missing and unaccounted for at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory which had been charged out to 56 former employees. These employees had been terminated at the installation since as far back as the middle of 1947. One official at the Laboratory stated that documents' security, both under the Manhattan Engineer District and the Atomic Energy Commission, had been extremely lax in that any person cleared for access to restricted data could obtain any document in the Laboratory without stating that he needed it in connection with his work. (Strictly confidential information furnished SAC Knoxville by George Rathman, AEC Security Office (62-82221-667) 2

On March 29, 1949, AEC, Chicago, advised that 31.739 grams of uranium oxide had been discovered missing on February 11, 1949. After extensive investigation by the Bureau, the Atomic Energy Commission advised by letter July 15, 1949, that the missing material had been satisfactorily accounted for by finding most of it in waste material. The investigation reflected a lack of definite information as to the movement of this material at the Laboratory, and there was a lack of detailed inventory or analysis to establish the handling of this specific material.

Another instance was revealed by Fulton Lewis, Jr., a radio commentator, who disclosed, May 20, 1949, that a Security Officer at the AEC installation, Richland, Washington, was able to remove two slugs of uranium from the plant without detection, and the project officials were not aware of the loss until they were advised by the Security Officer, because their method of accountability was inefficient. This incident was confidentially confirmed through our Seattle Office.

While the Bureau is not in a position to make specific recommendations concerning the immense and complex system of handling accountability of documents and material, it is obvious from the above that the system does need overhauling. The Bureau did on January 5, 1950, transmit to the Commission suggestions regarding identifying inventory and accountability for uranium at the Hanford, AEC, installation, Richland, Washington. These suggestions were made after an investigation involving missing 8-inch uranium slug and one gram of plutonium. (Copies of the suggestions attached)

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Difficulty of Prosecution Where Testimony
Would Reveal Restricted Data

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In the investigation of violations of the Atomic Energy Act where testimony would be required which would consist of restricted data, the Atomic Energy Commission has consistently refused to offer such testimony. They have pointed out that such testimony would harm the atomic energy program to a greater extent than the failure to convict individuals. By memorandum of September 2, 1948, this matter was called to the Attorney General's attention. Particular emphasis was placed on the investigation of the George Wallace Comer and Anthony P. Harrison cases involving attempted sale of photographs of an exact replica of the atomic bomb to the Baltimore News Post in October, 1946. On April 7, 1947, Mr. Lilienthal directed a letter to the Attorney General to the effect that the Commission could not supply evidence as to the restricted nature of the photographs. Based upon this, the Department advised that prosecution, therefore, would be impossible.

Similar difficulties were encountered in the case of Alex Nazaremus who obtained employment on a highly secret project in Texas which involved the building of bomb storage facilities. Nazaremus claimed to have been born in Kansas when, in fact, he was a native of Russia and had been refused U. S. citizenship in 1945. The nature of the project on which he was employed was so highly secret that even though the Attorney General stated on April 5, 1947 that in his opinion Nazaremus should be prosecuted, the Atomic Energy Commission felt that such prosecution would be highly undesirable from the Commission's standpoint.

In the memorandum of September 2, 1948 to the Attorney General, it was suggested that he give consideration to remedial action such as securing passage of a statute permitting introduction of evidence in court of secret and restricted data under seal with an explanation by an expert as to the general nature or the presenting of such classified material at a closed hearing which would be composed of the judge, jury, prosecution and defense.

Revealing of Restricted Data Pertaining to Atomic Energy
Not Covered by the Atomic Energy Act

To date, there have been no prosecutions of individuals for violation of the Atomic Energy Act. There have been a number of prosecutions which have involved the theft of secret photographs and documents, but in each of these the intent necessary under the Act (intent to give aid to a foreign power or to harm the U.S.) was missing and prosecution was had under the Theft of Government Property Statute. These cases included Alexander von der Luft and Ernest D. Wallis, both of whom were convicted of theft of classified photographs.

By memorandum of January 12, 1948, this was called to the attention of the Attorney General. It was pointed out that the Bureau's investigations had disclosed that restricted data had been revealed by various individuals knowingly and wilfully but not with the necessary intent as required by the Act. It was suggested that it might be desirable to have changes made in the Atomic Energy Act which would cover such cases which might possibly be as harmful to the security

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of the program as those cases which would come within the purview of the present statute. An amendment to the statute could provide that intentional and willful revealing of secret or restricted data would be punishable as a misdemeanor or with a lesser penalty than that provided in the present statute requiring the greater intent.

Need for Security Consciousness

The finest mechanical protective devices and the most thorough investigation will not insure security unless there is a real consciousness of the problem and a resolve to err on the side of caution.

Illustrative of this point has been the tendency of some to characterize the activities of intelligence and security agencies as "witch hunts." There has been a deliberate but concerted effort on the part of an articulate minority to ridicule security. It must be remembered that increasingly the successful spy and subverter will be the one on whom Communist Party affiliation or subversive acts are difficult of proof. The ideological intellectual too frequently becomes enamored with a false Marxist idealism and before he is conscious is entwined in a net of Marxism-Leninism and eventually the tool of the Communist Party or foreign intelligence.