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XXXXXX XXXXXX United States Department of Justice Bederal Bureau of Investigation American Embassy 1, Grosvenor Square London, W. 1 February 13, 1950 Director, FBI Washington, D. C. Attention: Mr. D. M. Ladd The Assistant to the Director Dear Sir: RE: EMIL FUCHS TOP AND ESPIONAGE - R Forwarded is a copy of the address to the Court by Mr. Christmas Humphries, Public Prosecutor at Bow Street Magistrate's Court, February 10, 1950. This transcript, prepared from notes taken in the Court by Sergeant H. Helden, Special Branch, New Scotland Yard, was furnished to Mr. John A. Cimperman, Legal Attache, by Commander L. J. Burt, Special Branch, New Scotland Yard. Lish Whitson Special Agent LW: CFJ 65-721 65=58805-828 Enclosure The medule

Address to the Court by Mr. Christmas Humphries, 715%6 for the Director of Public Prosecutions, at the hearing of charges under the Official Secrets Act against Klaus Emil Julius FUCHS, at Bow Street Magistrate's Court on Friday 19th February, 1950, before the Chief Magistrate, Sir Laurence Dunne.

(FUCHS was committed for trial at the C.C.C. during the Sessions beginning 28th February, 1950, and will remain in custody.)

May it please you Sir, I am instructed for the Director of Public Prosecutions with Mr. Seaton. Mr. Halsall appears for the defence.

There are two charges before you, and as you know, they are both under Section 1. 1.(c) of the Official Secrets Act, 1911.

The first charge is that on a day in 1947, for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, he communicated to a person unknown, information relating to atomic research which was calculated to be, or might be, directly or indirectly useful to an enemy.

That offence took place in England.

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

On the actual offences, Sir, I shall call three witnesses and then ask for a committal to the Central Criminal Court. To all the three witnesses I shall call, the accused man made statements, orally, which amount to a confession of these two charges. To Mr. Skardon, an officer of the Security Service, he made a statement in writing, all due precautions having been taken to ensure that the statement was made volumerily and without threat or promise. I shall produce it in evidence before you and I claim that it amounts to a complete confession of the charges. So far as its contents are capable of verification as to fact, it is believed to be true.

The evidence of these three witnesses and the written statement constitute the case for the prosecution.

65-58805-828

The story is, briefly, as follows:

Dr. FUCHS was born at Russelsheim in Germany, near Frankfurt, educated at the University of Leipzig and Kiel, and, in 1932, so he says, he became an anti-Nazi, and joined the German Communist Party. In 1933 he left Germany for France and thence came to England as a refugee, so he says, from Nazi oppression.

The war broke out in 1939 and in 1940, on the invasion of France, he was interned in England.

In 1942 atomic research was being intensified in more than one country, certainly in England. The very finest brains available were needed to assist in that research and such brains as Dr. Fuchs possesses are very rare indeed. He was known as, and has proved himself to be, one of the finest theoretical physicists living, and has done magnificent work for British atomic research. After very careful examination of his background and mental make-up he was taken from internment and, in due course, his great brain was harnessed to atomic research in the team at Birmingham University.

In July, 1942, he was naturalised a British subject, and I shall produce the oath of allegiance which he signed at the time.
"I, Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, swear by Almighty God I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty, King George / TV, his heirs and successors, according to law".

When he first entered atomic research, which was before he was naturalised, he signed the usual security undertaking. There are two that I shall produce. This he did again in 1944. In that document it was made perfectly clear to him how security—minded he must be, and, understanding it, he signed it.

It is only right to say that he always impressed his superiors as being a thoroughly security-minded person, but it is now clear that such an oath of allegiance meant nothing whatsoever to a man whose mind was irrevocable wedded to communist principles. As he has said, in his own written statement, having described his life story up to internment:

"Shortly after my release, I was asked to help
Professor Peierls in Birmingham on some war work. I
accepted it and I started work without knowing at first
what the work was. I doubt whether it would have made
any difference to my subsequent actions if I had known
the nature of the work beforehand. When I learned
about the purpose of the work I decided to inform
Russia and I established contact through another
member of the Communist Party. Since that time I
have had continuous contact with persons who were
completely unknown to me, except that I knew that they
would hand whatever information I gave them to the
Russian authorities."

From then on, as he later confessed, in terms, to Mr. Skardon, an officer of the Security Department, there was a continuous passing of information relating to atomic energy, at irregular but frequent intervals. This illegal association, he said, was commenced on his own initiative, no approach having been made to him. He himself spoke to an individual who arranged the first rendezvous and future arrangements were made for him. For a long time, he said, he confined the information he gave to the product of his own brain, but as time went on, this developed into something more. He says some of the contacts were certainly Russian, but often other nationalities. He said he realised he was carrying his life in his own hands, but had done this during his underground days in Germany. There were prearranged alternatives to cover any eventuality, and recognition signals arranged.

The association continued during 1944 in the U.S.A., and later on in London again, on his return to England.

Lest there should be any doubt, Sir, that his communications were to the U.S.S.R., and not merely to a vague and unspecified agent of a foreign power, he told Mr. Skardon before making his written statement that the first meetings were in London and at one stage he visited the Soviet Embassy in Kensington Palace Gardens.

.../He

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He worked first in England, later in the U.S.A., and later back in England. In December, 1943, he went to New York and served in New York until August, 1944, as a member of the British Atomic Energy Diffusion Mission to the U.S.A. From August, 1944, until the summer of 1946 he worked in the American Atomic Section, Los Alamos, New Mexico.

He returned to the United Kingdom in the summer of 1946 and from that date until the present time was employed as head of the Theoretical Physics Division of the Atomic Energy Establishment at Harwell.

How much of the results of his own research, and how much of the information acquired from his colleagues, he has given away to the Russian authorities, it is undesirable and unnecessary that I should here reveal, but you will hear evidence from experts that what he did reveal was of the highest value to a potential enemy.

The motive for this planned and deliberate treachery to the country of his adoption, as distinct from its purpose which must be proved in law, is irrelevant to these charges, but where the whole evidence is a series of confessions, it is only fair to indicate points that are inseparable from the defence.

He did receive money. He said to Mr. Skardon that he admitted accepting his expenses in the early days of this relationship, and to taking the sum of £100 shortly after returning to England in 1946. He discussed the acceptance, by Dr. Alan Nunn May, of money from the Russians, with a friend who knew him and who said he thought that May had taken this money as a token payment, and Dr. Fuchs said that having thought it over he accepted the sum of £100 regarding it as a symbolic payment signifying his subservience to the cause. But his real motive, Sir, as shown by his own statements, reiterated many times, was undoubted, unswerving devotion to the cause of Russian Communism.

The mind of the accused may possibly be unique and create a new precedent in the world of psychology. It is clear from his statements that one half of his mind was beyond the reach of reason

and the impact of facts. The other half lived in the world of normal relationships and friendships with his colleagues, and human loyalty. This dual control was, if one can believe him, consciously and deliberately produced, and he broke his mind in two to produce what he has himself described as "controlled schizophrenia". He produced in himself the classical exemple of that immortal duality in English literature - Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

As Dr. Jekyll he was a normal citizen, happy in the use of his magnificent brain in the cause of science. As Mr. Hyde he was betraying week by week his oath of allegiance, his vows of security, and the friendship of his friends. Outwardly he appeared to be, to all about him, a loyal Englishman by adoption. Inwardly, unknown to all about him, he was a political fanatic on the pay-roll of a foreign power.

In the course of time this steady leakage of information became known to the authorities in this country and the U.S.A. Intensive enquiry was made under extremely difficult circumstances and gradually that narrowed down to a grave suspicion of Dr. Fuchs at Harwell.

Whether he suspected enquiries were being made I do not know, but he suddenly volunteered news of his father - he volunteered that to Wing Commander Arnold, the Security Officer at Harwell at that time.

Arnold and said that his father, who was then domiciled in Frankfurt, in the U.S. Zone of Germany, had been offered a Chair at Leipzig University in the Russian Zone. He thought he ought to tell the Security Officer this as he wanted to know what he should do about it and whether it would make any difference to his position at Harwell. He discussed with Mr. Arnold the possibility and the likelihood of his resignation. Mr. Arnold said he would have to report the matter to his superior officer.

Fuchs about his background and mentality. Mr. Skardon of the Security Service came and questioned him, and there were many interviews between then and the arrest in February of this year. Finally, after a long period and great detail being given of his mental background, and point blank denials of point blank accusations of treachery, he suddenly volunteered to answer questions. He answered many of them verbally, and finally, on January 26th of this year, he had clearly reached a mental crisis. He confessed to Mr. Arnold that he had communicated a great deal of information. As Mr. Arnold will say, that was technical information about the results of atomic research that would be of the greatest possible assistance to an enemy.

Finally, of his own volition, he made the statement I shall produce before you, Sir. He corrected it himself, he paragraphed it himself, and finally signed it, and I understand that he actually wrote in his words the final phrase, to the effect that "I have read this statement and to the best of my knowledge it is true."

That being so, Sir, I shall produce it before you.

The first part of the statement is a long detailed description of his early life in Germany. I don't propose to read it. I will, however, begin if I may in the middle of Page 6, the paragraph beginning "Shortly after my release...", that is, release from internment.

"Shortly after my release, I was asked to help
Professor Peierls in Birmingham on some war work.

I accepted it and I started work without knowing at
first what the work was. I doubt whether it would
have made any difference to my subsequent actions if
I had known the nature of the work beforehand. When
I learned about the purpose of the work I decided to
inform Russia and I established contact through

another member of the Communist Party. Since that time I have had continuous contact with persons who were completely unknown to me, except that I knew that they would hand whatever information I gave them to the Russian authorities.

At this time I had complete confidence in Russian policy and I believed that the Western Allies deliberately allowed Russia and Germany to fight each other to the death. I had therefore, no hesitation in giving all the information I had, even though, occasionally, I tried to concentrate mainly on giving information about the results of my own work.

In the course of this work I began, naturally, to form bonds of personal friendships and I had to conceal from them my inner thoughts.

I used my Marxist philosophy to establish in my mind two separate compartments, one compartment in which I allowed myself to make friendships, to have personal relations, to help people, and to be in all personal ways the kind of man I wanted to be and the kind of man which, in a personal way, I had been before with my friends in or near the Communist Party.

I could be free and easy and happy with other people without fear of disclosing myself because I knew that the other compartment would step in if I approached the danger point. I could forget the other compartment and still rely on it. ...

It appeared to me at the time that I had become a "free man" because I had succeeded, in the other compartment, to establish myself completely ind dent of the surrounding forces of society. Lo back at it now, the best way of expressing it a to be to call it a controlled schizophrenia.

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

Shortly afterwards my father told me that he might be going into the Eastern Zone of Germany. At that time, my own mind was closer to his than it had ever been before because he also believed that they were at least trying to build a new world. He disapproved of many things and he had always done so, but he knew that when he went there he would say so, and he thought in doing so he might help to make them realize

you cannot build a new world if you destroy some mental decencies in personal behaviour.

I could not bring myself to stop my father from going there. However, it made me face at least some of the facts about myself. I felt that my father's going to the Eastern Zone, that his letters would touch me somewhere, and that I was not sure whether I would not go back. I suppose I did not have the courage to fight it out for myself, and therefore I invoked an outside influence by informing Security that my father was going to the Eastern Zone.

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

I was not sure enough of myself to stay. at Harwell and therefore I denied the allegation, and decided that I would have to leave Harwell. However, it then began to become clear to me that in leaving Harwell in those circumstances I would do two things; I would deal a great blow to Harwell, to all the work which I had loved, and furthermore, that I would leave suspicions against people whom I loved, who were my friends, and who believed I was their friend. I had to face the fact that it had been possible for me, in one half of my mind to be friends with people, be close friends, and at the same time to deceive them and to endanger them. I had to realize that the control 4 mechanism had warned me of danger to myself, but that it had also prevented me from realizing what I was doing to people who were close to me. realized that the combination of the three ideas which had made me what I was, was wrong - in fact, that every single one of them was wrong. That there

ere certain standards of merel behaviour which are in you and that you cannot disregard that in your setions, you must be clear in your own mind whether they are right or wrong. That you must be able, before accepting somebody clee's authority, to state your doubts and to try to resolve them; and I found that at least I myself was made by circumstances. I know that I cannot go back on that, and I know that all I can do now is to try and repair the damage I have done. The first thing is to make sure that Harwell will suffer as little as possible, and that I have to save for my friends as much as possible of that part that was good in my relations with them. This thought is at present uppermost in my mind and I find it difficult to someentrate on any other points.

Before I joined the project, most of the English
people with whom I had made personal contacts were left
wing, and were affected to some degree or other by the
same kind of philosophy. Since coming to Harwell, I
have met English people of all kinds, and I have come to
see in many of them a deep-rooted firmness which enables
them to lead a decent way of life. I don't know where
this springs from and I don't think they do, but it is
there.

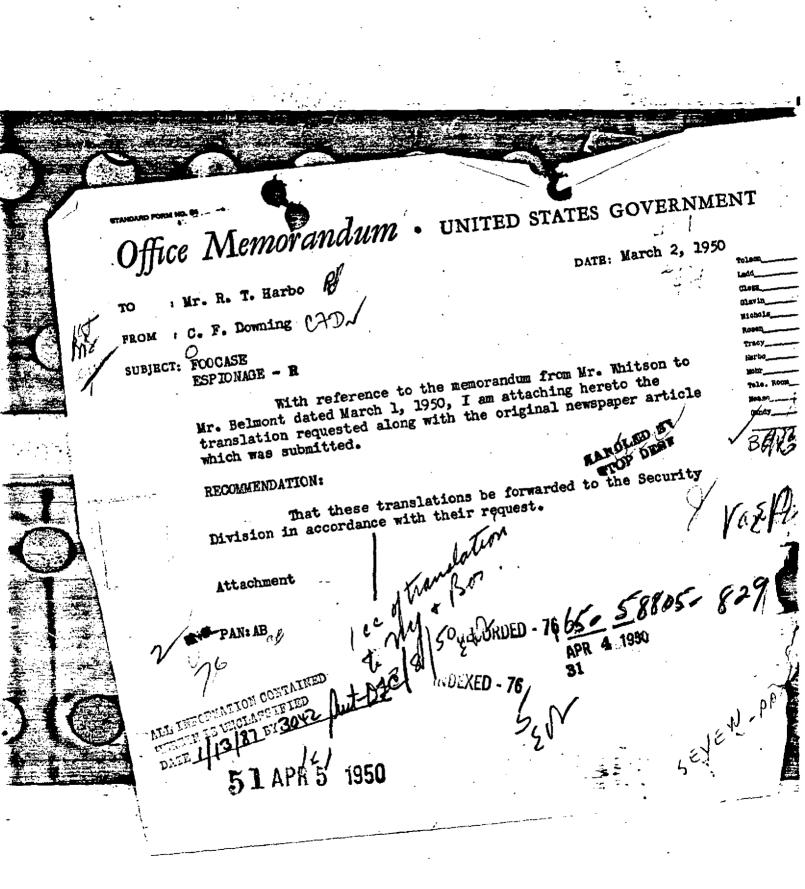
technical officer details of the information he had given to a potential enemy power. He was therefore introduced to a Mr. Perrin who will be called before you, the Deputy Controller of Atomic Energy (Technical Policy) at the Ministry of Mand he will tell you the information he gave namy amount and anomat to information of the greatest possible velocity.

-/o

On second of February he was arrested and the charges were read over to him. He was cautioned and he made no reply. At the police station he was formally charged, again cautioned, and made no reply.

This, Sir, is in outline the case for the Crown. It is submitted that Dr. Fuchs' early admissions to the three witnesses to be called, together with his written confession, constitute not merely the prima facie case on these charges which you have to find, but proof of the very grave charges on which he stands before you.

Sergeant



TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

Subject: Foocase ESPIONACE - R

Article from "DIE WELT," HAMBURG, GERMANY, dated February 6, 1950.

The "FUECHSE" (-"FOXES") of KIEL

The Fate of a Family

By Dr. CURT BLEY

On Friday Scotland Yard in LONDON arrested Dr. KLAUS EMIL JULIUS FUCHS for alleged disclosure of atomic secrets. The world has been enriched by another atomic sensation. Dr. FUCHS occupied one of the key-positions in British atomic research. He was the chief of the Section for Theoretical Physics in the British Atomic Research Centre at HARWELL.

Dr. FUCHS is not unknown in GERMANY. He is the son of Professor EMIL FUCHS who until 1933 occupied a chair for theology at the Pedagogic Academy at KIEL. Prof. EMIL FUCHS was a Christian Socialist and a leading member of the German Quaker Congregation.

Prof FUCHS had three children-one daughter, the sons KLAUS and GERHARD. It was typical of the younger socialist generation before 1933 that it selected the more radical road opposite the fathers. KLAUS studied mathematics and physics. GERHARD political economy and jurisprudence. Both were known in little KIEL as the "red foxes." This term also applied to the color of their hair.

The year 1933 dispersed the family. It suffered the bitter fate which HITLER had prepared for the opposition. The National Socialists at first made a proposal to the professor of theology, FUCHS, because of his high personal esteem, and when he refused it, they dismissed him.

Some time later Prof. FUCHS was arrested and sentenced to one month in jail for insulting the state government. Despite all dangers he remained in GERMANY. Stronger than ever before he worked in the interest of the Quaker movement.

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His son KLAUS, because of the fate of his father, knew very well that he could not remain in GERMANY. In the first place he was interested in science and wanted to enter upon a university career. During the first years after HITLER's assumption of power, foreign countries made scholarships available to German scientists who suffered political persecution. KLAUS FUCHS succeeded in obtaining a British scholarship and emigrated to OXFORD. The FUCHS family is Aryan, and for his emigration only his political sentiments were decisive. He has never concealed them.

In ENGLAND, KLAUS FUCHS accomplished his first scientific work within the sphere of theoretical physics, at that time far removed from any practical use. It was sensational. In ENGLAND the scientific career was open to him.

Here in GERMANY something terrible had happened in the meantime. KLAUS FUCHS' sister, an intelligent and artistically highly-gifted individual, had married a worker, driven by the idealism of the students' movement which also demanded a personal decision. Her husband was sent to the concentration camp TORGAU after 1933. After a long time he succeeded in escaping with the aid of his wife who had hidden civilian clothes near the camp. When the personal relations were interrupted despite the successful escape, she committed suicide in a tragic manner.

Her brother GERHARD was arrested by the GESTAPO for illegal activity and sentenced to a high fine.

Prof. FUCHS finally left GERMANY in 1943. He stayed in SWITZERLAND until 1945, where he wrote in his high seventies his last books "LEONHARD RAGAZ—Prospect of Our Time" and "Christianity and Socialism." Prof. FUCHS returned to GERMANY and resided in FRANKFURT, BAD PYRMONT, and BERLIN. Then he was offered a chair at the University of LEIPZIG. He accepted it and still occupies the chair for theology at LEIPZIG.

Office Memorandum • United States Government

TO . A. H. BELMONT ON

DATE: March 1, 1950

FROM . LISH WHITSON

SUBJECT: FOOCASE

ESPIONACE - R

Purpose

To obtain translation of German language material.

Facts

By letter dated February 27, 1950, former Special Employee Robert M. W. Kempner furnished a clipping from a German newspaper, "Die Welt; Ramburg, Germany, dated February 6, 1950. Dr. Kempner commented that this article reflected that the Communist background of the Fuchs family had been known for many years.

Recommendation

It is recommended that the Translation Section be requested to translate immediately the German language newspaper article which is attached.

Attachment.

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ROBERT M. W. KEMPNER

112 LANSDOWNE COURT
LANSDOWNE, PA., U.S.A.

TEL: MADISON 3-6342

February 27,1950

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Attached you will find a clipping from the German newspaper Die Welt", Hamburg, of Febr. 6, 1950 and the family of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, recently arrested in England for espionage.

It is interesting to note that they knew the Communist background of the family for many years.

I thought I should bring this to your attention,

Very sincerely yours,

Robert M. W. Kempner

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-Encl.

Die "Füchse" von Kie Das Schielesal einer Familie / Von De CURT BLEY 1350

Am Freitag verhaftete Scotland In den ersten Jahren nach der Macht-Yard in London Dr. Klaus Emil Julius übernahme durch Hitler stellte das Fuchs wegen angeblicher Enthüllung von Atomgeheimnissen. Die Welt ist um eine Atomsensation reicher. Dr. Fuchs nahm eine der Schlüsselpositio-nen in der britischen Atomforschung ein. Er war Leiter der Abteilung für theoretische Physik im britischen Atomforschungszentrum Harwell.

Dr. Fuchs ist in Deutschland nicht unbekannt. Er ist der Sohn von Prof. Emil Fuchs, der bis 1933 einen Lehrstuhl für Theologie an der Pädagogischen Akademie zu Kiel innehatte. Prof. Emil Fuchs war religiöser So-zialist und führendes Mitglied der deutschen Quäkergemeinde.

Prof. Fuchs hatte drei Kinder eine Tochter, die Söhne Klaus und Gerhard. Es war typisch für die jüngere sozialistische Generation vor 1933, daß sie gegenüber den Vätern den radikaleren Weg wählte. Klaus studierte Mathematik und Physik, Gerhard Volkswirtschaft und Rechtswissenschaft. Beide waren in dem kleinen Kiel als die "roten Füchse" bekannt. Dies Wort bezog sich auch auf ihre Haarfarbe.

Das Jahr 1933 zersprengte die Familie. An thr vollzog sich das bittere Schicksal, das Hitler für die Opposition bereit hatte. Dem Theologieprofessor Fuchs machten die Nationalsozialisten wegen seines hohen persönlichen Ansehens zunächst ein Angebot, und als er ablehnte, entließen sie ihn.

Einige Zeit später wurde Prof. Fuchs verhaftet und wegen Beleidigung der Staatsregierung zu einem Monat Gefängnis verurteilt. Allen Gefehien zum Trotz blieb er in Deutschland. Stärker denn je widmete er sich der Arbeit der Quäkerbewegung.

Sein Sohn Klaus war sich durch das Schicksal des Vaters darüber im klaren, daß er nicht in Deutschland bleiben konnte, Er war in erster Linie wissenschaftlich interessiert und wollte

Ausland politisch verfolgten deut-schen Wissenschaftlern Stipendien zur Verfügung. Klaus Puchs konnte ein britisches Stipendium erlangen und emigrierte nach Oxford. Die Familie Fuchs ist arisch, und für seine Emigration war allein seine politische Gesinnung maßgebend. Er hat sie auch niemand verborgen.

In England fertigte Klaus Fuchs seine erste wissenschaftliche Arbeit an, die — damals fernab aller, praktischen Anwendung — auf dem Gebiet der theoretischen Physik lag und Aufsehen erregte. Die wissenschaftliche Laufbahn in England stand ihm offen.

Hier in Deutschland hatte sich inzwischen Furchtbares ereignet. Die Schwester von Klaus Fuchs, eine von Klaus Fuchs, eine kluge und künstlerisch hochbegabte Persönlichkeit, hatte aus dem Idealismus der Studentenbewegung heraus, der auch eine persönliche Entscheidung forderte, einen Arbeiter gehefratet. Ihr Mann wurde nach 1933 in das KZ Torgau gesperrt, Nach langer Zeit gelang es ihm, mit Hilfe seiner Frau, die Zivilsachen in der Nähe des Lagers versteckt hatte, zu fliehen. Als trotz der erfolgreichen Flucht die persönlichen Beziehungen abbrachen, nahm sie sich auf erschütternde Weise das Leben.

Der Bruder Gerhard wurde 1937 von der Gestapo wegen illegaler Betätigung verhaftet und zu einer hohen Strafe verurteilt.

1943 verließ Prof. Fuchs dennoch Deutschland. Er hielt sich bis 1945 in der Schweiz auf und schrieb dort als hoher Siebzigjähriger seine letzten Bucher "Leonhard Ragaz - Prospekt unserer Zeit" und "Christentum und Sozialismus". Prof Fuchs kehrte nech Deutschland zurück und hielt tich einige Zeit in Frankfurt, Bad Pyrmont und Berlin auf. Dann erreichte ihn ein Ruf an die Universität Leipzig. Er nahm ihn an und bekleidet heute in die Universitätslaufbahn einschlagen. Leipzig den Lehrstuhl für Theologie.

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March 1, 1950 RECORDED - 76 65-58805-83/ Mr. Robert M. W. Kempner 112 Lensdowns Court Lansdowne, Pennsylvania Your letter of February 27, 1950, and its enclosure have been received. stancere thanks for your interest and courtesy. Sincerely yours, ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED . Edgar Hoover John Edgar Hoover Director ENisho he Kempner, former Special Employee of Phile Rield dirice, previously directed a letter to the Bureau on this page, which letter was 1 acknowledged 2/24/50.

Office Memora idum . United STATES GOVERNMENT

Director, FBI March 20, 1950 🛫 GUY HOTTKL, SAC, Washington Field (Bufil 100-346228) Classified by 3042 R. A-B \$205

Rebulet March 9, 1950 entitled FROOCASE, ESPIONAGE - 2º (Burile 65-58805)

Please be advised that HENRY PAUL KAINUS was interviewed on March 16, 1950, at which time he was advised that it had come to the attention of the F. B. I. that he was acquainted with Bull PAUL MLAUS FUCES. KAINUS advised that he had never known or heard of FUCHS until he saw his picture in the newspapers during the current expose. Further, that after having esen his picture in the paper, he became interested and looked up FUCHS in the SMITH report. KAINUS pointed out that FUCHS' field of Theoretic Physics was entirely different from his. Furthermore, that he had studied engineering in Vienna and as he recalled, FUCES had studied Physics in Berlin, Gersharving my

TOP DEEK KAIMUS continued that he has no reason to believe that anyone would say that he knew FUCHS and pointed out that he had five men at the Bureau of Standards working under him who were to receive an emergency clearance for Atomic Energy work. However, since the FUCHS case broke, the emergency clearance had been cancelled. He pointed out that C. W. CARNAHAN, in charge of a research group, Sandia Laboratory, Albuquerque, had teld him the emergence clearance had been stopped because of the FUCHS case. **大大型**

The second of KAIMUS said that he himself had been to Los Alamos only on one occasion which was approximately three months ago. He stated he is presently single and resides at 2600 Upton Street, N. W., in the home of a Mrs. SHIMLEY, who is the widow of a former Congressman from Kentucky.

RALMUS said that he knew of one person whom he has not seen in two Years who might possibly know FUCHS. He said this individual was Dr. 180 SZILARD. KALMUS said the only reason he believed SZILARD might know FUCHS was the fact that SZILARD had worked at Los Alance.

TAUSTICE SA ST Further investigateon concerning MAIMUS will not be ponducted at this time unless advised to the contrary. It is to be noted that he appeared cooperative throughout the course of the interview which was Special Agents HOLLIS A. BOWERS ASH ROBERT L. SMELTZER

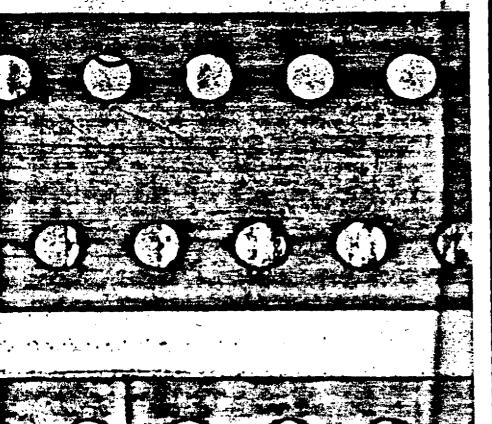
Exempl from GDS, Sales RECORDED . 76 HWB:cl 65-5395 INDEXED . 76

cc - Boston (65-3319) (AMSD)

oc - New York (65-15185) (Spec. Del.) - **WF9-File 65-5325**

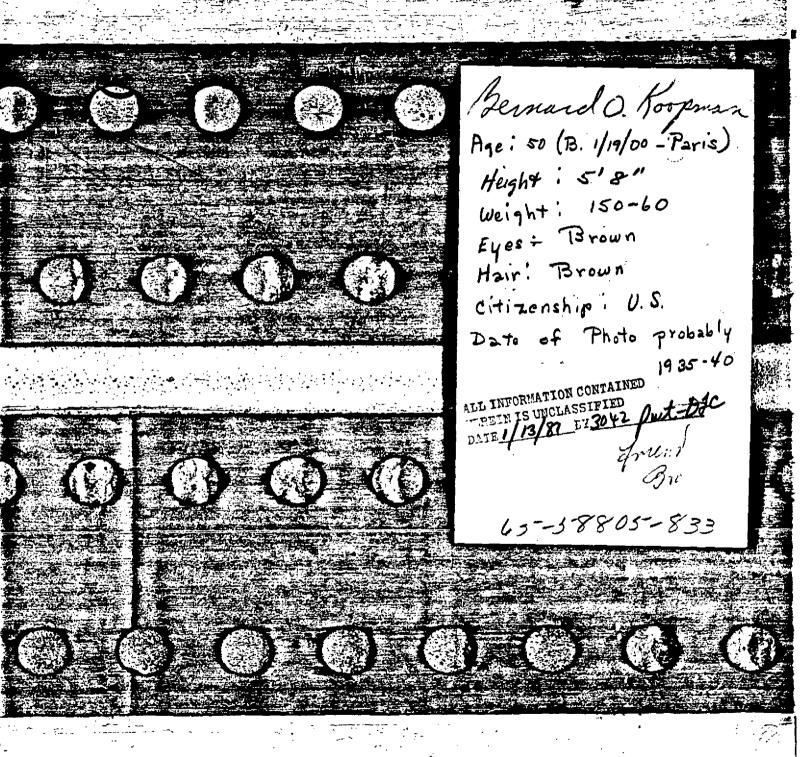
8 JUN 26 1950

Office Memorandum united Pates Government DATE: March 28, 1950 : Director, FBI SAC, New York FROM : SUBJECT: FOOCASE ESPIONAGE - R TOTO TO SERVICE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT Enclosed herewith are five copies of a photograph of BERNARD O. Two copies of this photograph are being forwarded to the Boston Office ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED Boston (Encs. 2)(Special Delivery) ENCLOSURE ALLACHED 176 EX.9 65-58805-833 APR 4 1989 Encs. 5 JRM: PB 65-15136 WUEXED - 76 APR 3 1950





enclosure 65-58805-833



Office Memorandum • United States Government

Director, FBI

DATE: March 24, 1950

FROM SAC, New York -FOOCASE SUBJECT: ESPIONAGE-R

Enclosed herewith are five copies each of the photographs of VLADIMIR ANTOHOVICH TVERIANOVICH, MIKOLAI VASILIEVICH MAIOROV and IVAN IVANOVICH MATOROV. Two copies of these photographs are being forwarded to Boston.

It is noted from a review of the file of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN that BROTHMAN. in 1946, was doing business with AMTORG and specifically with TVERIANOVICH. TVERIANOVICH entered the U.S. first in March 1943, and left in September 1943. He re-entered the U.S. on May 23, 1944, and left on December 23, 1946. He was an engineer connected with the fishing industry and apparently was consulting BROTHMAN with regard to the erection of a vitamin plant. Prior to leaving he told BROTHMAN, through GIBBY MEEDLEMAN, attorney for AMTORG, that his job would be taken over by one MAIOROV. Hence, the photographs of the two MAIOROVS are being enclosed.

Enclosures - 15

cc - Boston (Enc-6)

JRM:IM 65-15136 cc-100-95068

RIOLOSERE ATTACHEDO

RECORDED - 76

Direction of Containing for the XED - 73

65-58805-834

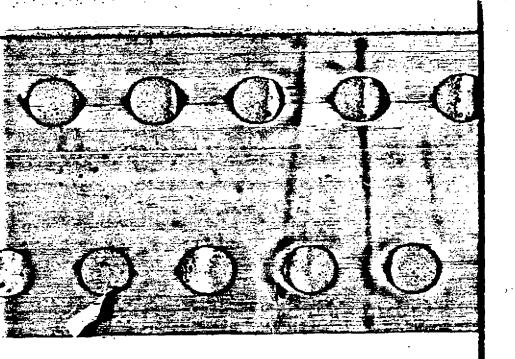
DEFERRED

CAPRIMINO/6>





Nikolai Vasilievich Maiorov 1944





IVAN IVANOVICH MAICROV

ce Memòrandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, Director, FBI - (AMSD) STRICTLY DATE: March 22, 1950 SAC, Albany Classified by 3042 fut Dic SUBJECT: FOOCASE ESPIONAGE - R . Declassify on: Bufile 65-58805 Remylet March 10, 1950. All security index card and communist index card subjects in the Albany Office have been reviewed, and the following four persons are being submitted as additional suspects for Unknown Subject Descriptions are being set out and photographs are being submitted as enclosures with this letter to the Bureau, Boston, and New York. ALEX BENJAMIN NOVIKOFF (Bufile 100-198015) has been reported active in Communist Party activities in the New York area from 1934 to 1938, and as one of the leaders of the Communist movement at Brooklyn College, where he had been employed for a number of years as a Professor of Biology. He is reported to be a friend and associate of Dr. JOSEPH/GREENSPAN, a scientist employed by the Keller Corporation. New York City, who worked on the DSM Project, and who had attempted to secure positions on this Project for other persons sympathetic to the Communist cause. NOVIKOFF is now employed in the Pathology Departmen University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont. It is to be noted that the enclosed photograph of NOVIKOFF was taken in 1937, and in the event the Boston Office desires a better or more recent photograph, it is thought that this may be obtained by the New York Office from the records of Brooklyn College ALEX BENJANIN NOVIKOFF; NORWOOD; and Name ELJE-NOWIKOWA his philos 2-28-13 at Chernigova, Russia Born 37 (32 in February 1945) Age Naturalized by derivation Citizenship 51 91 Height 168 pounds Weight Medium Build Black Hair Complexion Dark Brown Neat Married Exempt from GES, Categor Date of Decipasification Indefinite Eddls. (4) OFG: AAB 65-1627 APR 5 ECORD**ED** - 76 CC - Boston (65-3319) (4 Encls.) New York (65-15136) (4 Encls.) COPIES DESTROYELS

R€⊱

Director, FBI

TOP SCRET

March 22, 1950

Occupation Residence

Employment

Pathologist
418 West 20th St.
New York City (1944 - 45)
Professor of Biology,
Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N.Y.

PHOTOGRAPH

WILLIAM ALBERT McKINLEY, presently an Assistant Professor in the Physics Department, Rensselaer Polytechnical Institute, Troy, New York, is the husband of GEORGIA MARTHA (McKINNON) Ackinler, who was active on behalf of the Communist Party at Boston, Massachusetts from 1945 through 1947. McKINLEY is a graduate of the University of Texas, 1939; has taught chemistry there through 1940; attended Northwestern University, 1940 - 42; worked in the Radiation Laboratory at M.I.T., 1942 - 44; and attended M.I.T., 1945 - 47, receiving a PhD in Physics. He has advised the officials of Rensselaer Polytechnical Institute that he would be willing to make public speeches as a representative of Rensselaer Polytechnical Institute on the subject of Atomic Energy in its implication in war and peace.

Name
Born
Age
Height
Weight
Build
Hair
Eyes
Marital Status
Occupation
Residence

Employment

WILLIAM ALBERT McKINLEY
8-23-17 at Dallas, Texas
32 (27 in February 1945)
5' 6"
160 pounds
Stocky
Brown, receding
Brown
Married
Professor of Physics
66 Myrtle St.
Boston, Mass. (1944 - 45)
Radiation Laboratory, M.I.T.

Cambridge, Mass. (1944 - 45)

ROBERT HARRIS SCANLAN (Bufile 100-88587) is presently an associate professor in Aeronautical Engineering at Rensselaer Polytechnical Institute, Troy, New York, and both he and his wife are active in the Communist Party in that city. He attended the University of Chicago, receiving a BS in 1936 and an MS in 1939; received his PhD at M.I.T. in 1943. He has been amployed as an engineer at the Kyser Fleetwing, Inc. at Bristol, Pennsylvania, 1942 - 43; at the Eastern Aircraft Division at the General

ALEXENDENIKOFF-FROTOGRAIH





Director, FBI

March 22, 1950

Motors Company at Linden, New Jersey, 1943 - 44; at the Lawrence Aeronautical Corporation, Linden, New Jersey, 1944 - 45; at the Republic Aircraft Corporation, 1945 - 47; and by the CAA at Washington, D. C. from April 1947 to September 1947. He has also indicated an ability to read Russian for scientific translations.

Name
Born
Age
Height
Veight
Build
Hair
Complexion
Tyes
Marital Status
Occupation
Residence

Employment

Blue Married Engineer and teacher

51 8

Medium

Brown Light

145 pounds

8 Oneida Place Cranford, N.J. (4/44 to 1/45) Lawrence Aeronautical Corp. Linden, N.J., (1944 - 45);

Republic Aircraft Corp. Farmingdale, N.Y. (1945 - 47)

ROBERT HARRIS SCANLAN

35 (30 in February 1945)

8-15-14 at Chicago, Illinois

ABRAHAM MARKHAM GELBART (Bufile 100-304723) is known to this office as a member of the Communist Party at Syracuse, New York in 1944; a member of the Onondaga County Committee of the CPA in 1945; and an unsuccessful candidate for delegate from Syracuse to the Communist Party State Convention in New York City in 1945.

GELBART received a BS from Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia in 1938, and a PhD from M.I.T. in 1940. He was employed as a math instructor at North Carolina State University at Raleigh, North Carolina, from September 1940 to July 1942, and as a Research Associate at the School of Mathematics at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, in the summers of 1941 and 1942. He was employed as a mathematical consultant by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics at Langley Field, Virginia, October 1942 to February 1943. He is presently head of the Mathematics Department at the University of Syracuse, Syracuse, New York, where he has been employed since 1944. During war-time he was engaged at this location in confidential aeronautical research, and was considered to be a brilliant mathematician.



Director, FBI

March 22, 1950

GELBART's name was included among those found in the small address book recovered by the R.C.M.P., among the personal effects of ISRAEF HALPERIN, a subject in the CORET case, at the time of his apprehension in February 1946.

Name
Born
Age
Height
Veight
Build
Hair
Complexion
Hyes
Marital Status
Occupation
Residence

Employment

ABRAHAM MARKHAM GELBART

12-22-12 at Patterson, N.J.

37 (32 in February 1945)

51 78

148 pounds

Medium

Brown

Ruddy

Blue

Married; daughter, age 2 in 1944

Mathematician and teacher

1103 Mast Adams St.

Syracuse, N.Y. (1944 - 45)

Mathematics Department,

Aeronautical Research.

(1944 - 45)
onal suspects developed by this office

University of Syracuse, Syracuse, N.Y.

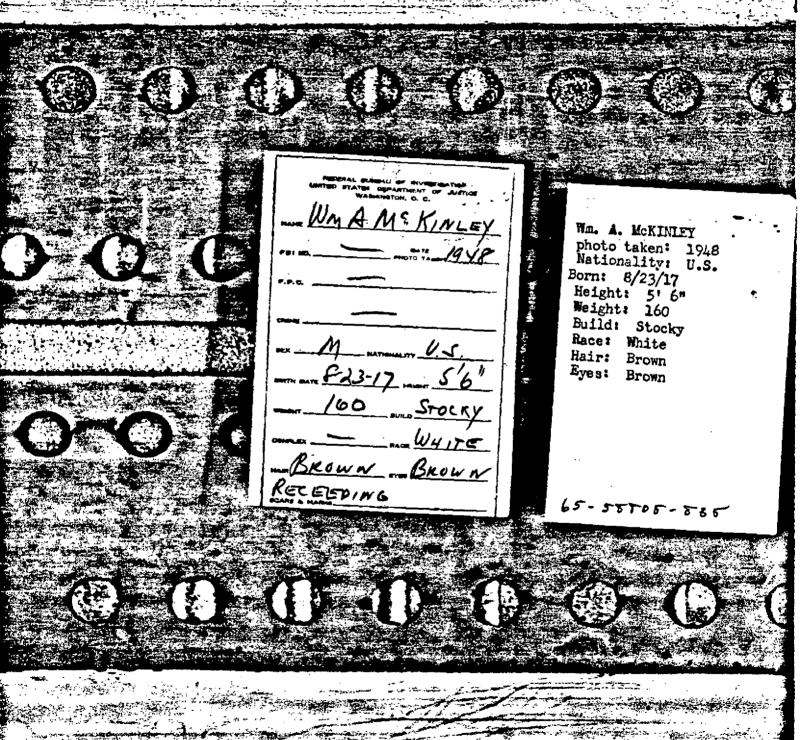
Information on any additional suspects developed by this office will be forwarded to interested offices.



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JUDE DE LOCATION



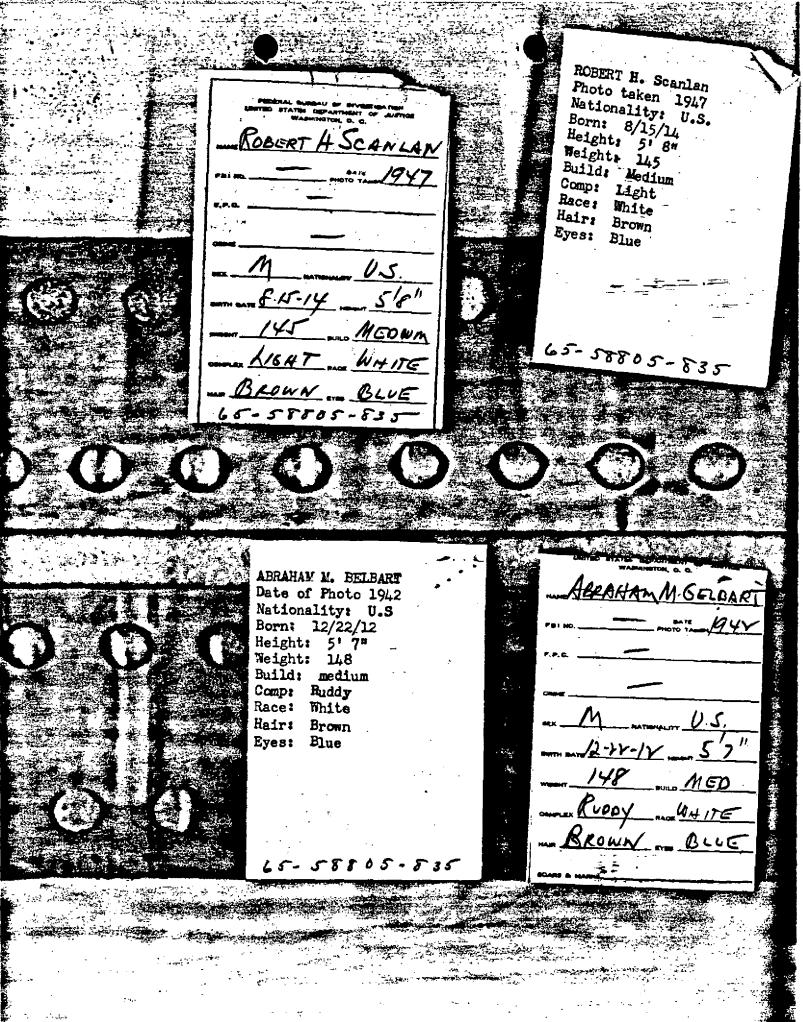


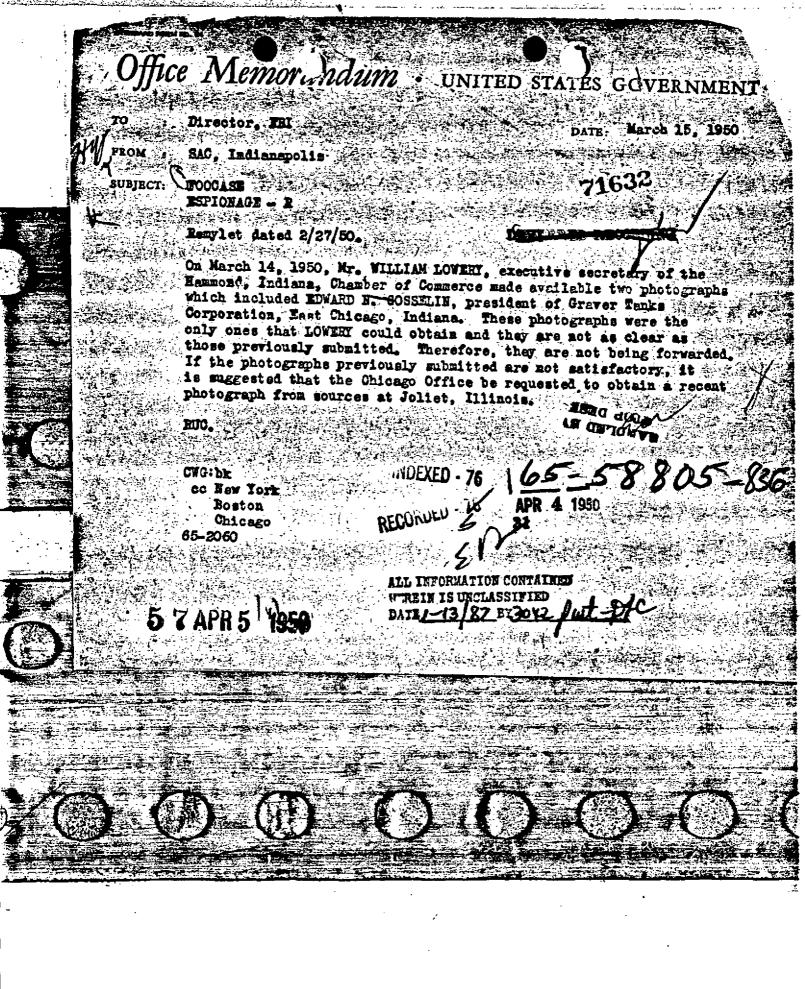


ALEX B. NOVIKOFF
Photo taken 1937
Nationality: Russian
Born: 2/28/13
Height: 5' on
Weight: 168
Build: Med.
Comp: Dark
Race: White
Hair: Black
Eyes: Brown

65-58805-835







ffice Memorandum • united states government DATE: March 13, 1950 Director, FBI SAC, New York SUBJECT: OFOCCASE; ESPIONACE - R Reference New Haven letter dated February 28, 1950. Enclosed herewith are 5 copies of the photographs of MICHAEL

LABAN, SAUL LOUIS APLAN, and MORRIS BERYL CLERMAN. 2 copies of these

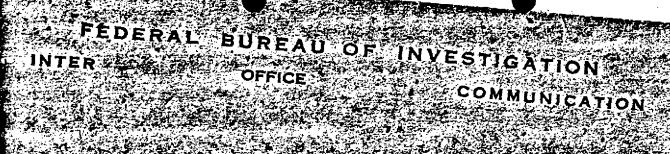
photographs are being forwarded to the Boston Office. The negatives of GIEERMAN, LABAN, and KAPLAN, and a photograph of KAPLAN are being returned to the New Haven Office. Encls. 15 cc: Boston (Encls. 6) New Haven (Encls. 4) -58805-831 APRE4 1950 JEM: JD 65-15136

ENCLUSURES: TO BUREAU (15)
RE: NEW YORK FILE 65-15136

DONOTMAIL



enclosure 65-58805-837



ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU (15)
RE: NEW YORK FILE 65-15136

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

TO REIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-13-87 EV 3042 Jul 240

DONOTMAIL

Morris Berlf Gleekman w.a.

Age: 60(B. 1/3/1890 Russia) Height: 5' 8" Weight: 172 Eyes: Blue Hair Brown Comp.: Ruddy

FÉDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION INTER ** OFFICE TO COMMUNICATION

ENCLOSURES: TO BUREAU (15)

RE: NEW YORK FILE 65-15136

DONOTMAIL



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

INTER A SAME AND OFFICE COMMUNICATION

ENCLOSURES: TO BUHEAU (15)

RE: NEW YORK FILE 65-15136

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

REIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-13-87 BY 30 Y2 PWX 24

DONOT. MAIL

MI, CHAEL LITBAY, WE Age: 33(B. 6/16/16 Conn) Height: 5' 8 3/4"
Weight: 179 Hair: Dark brown Eyes: Hazel Comp: Ruddy Build: Stocky 65-58805-837

Dans hanio Kaslan, was. Age: 36(B. 3/24/14, Lawrence, Mass.)

Height: 5: 9" Weight: 165 Eyes: Hazel Hair: Brown Comp.: Light

Office Mem • idum Director, FRI DATE March 15, 1950 SAC, How York FROM FOO CASE SUBJECT: ESPIONAGE Rerep SA JOHN R. MURPHY, JR. dated 3/9/50. It is noted that on page 19 of reference report that I-Z edvised FUCHS occupied an apartment at 128 West 77th Street, NYC, from Pebruary 1 to April 12, 1944. This should read August 12, 1944. The NI copies of this report have been corrected and it is requested that the Bureau and auxiliary effices make similar corrections. cc-Albany cc-Albuquarque co-Atlanta oc-Beltimore cc-Boston ALL INFORMATION CONTAINS DATE 1-13-87BY 30Y2 Just Ple cc-Buffalo HERRIN IS UNCLASSIVIED cc-Detroit cc-Indianapolis cc-Knoxville cc-Los Angeles cc-Milwaukes cc-Newark co-New Haven cc-Philadelphia cc-Washington Field cc-Pittsburgh cc-San Francisco so-Cleveland cc-Cincinnati APR 4 1990 cc-Chicago JRM: LEW No. S Ton 65-15136

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Director, FBI

DATE: March 16, 1950

SAC. New York

ESPIONAGE - R

Enclosed herewith are five copies each of two additional surveillance photographs of JOSEPH ARNOLD ROBBINS which were obtained on March 16, 1950.

Two copies each of these views are being forwarded to Boston.

Encs. (10)

cc: Boston (4 Encs.)(SPECIAL DELIVERY

NY 65-15136

SPECIAL DELIVERY

JRM :ENC 65~15185

MNOLOBURE ATTAOHR

MECORDED . 76

DATE 1-13-87 DI 30 Por fut Die 65-58805-839

5 7 APR 5 1950



enclosure 65-58805-839



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

Federal Bureau of Investigation United States Department of Instice

> Detroit, Michigan March 14, 1950



3012 fut-Die 101 -

OUNI SEEMSEINE

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director, FBI

Re: FOOCASE ESPI ONAGE -(65-58805)

Re: JOHAN ROBERTI, was: Joseph Roberti

Re Chicago letter dated March 31, 1950.

There are enclosed herewith photographs of the above

Subject Subject ATTAOHED

Photo former

Very truly yours,

N. T. O'Common

H. T. O'Connor Special Agent in Charge

FGC:CGB 65-2214

AMSD

Fuc1.

c: New York (Encl.)
Boston (Encl.)

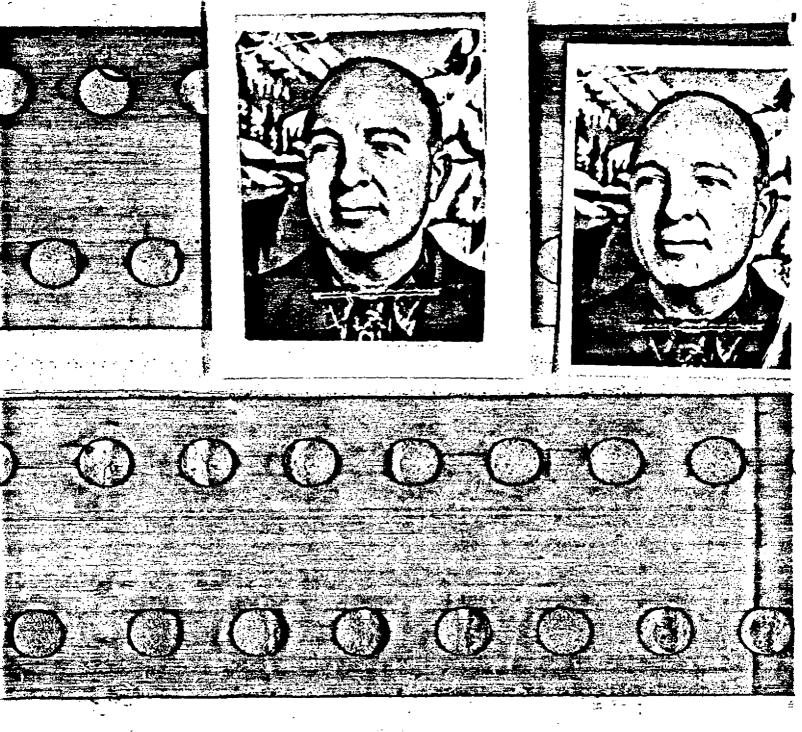
INDEXED - 76

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165-58805-840

5 N.

5 7 APR 5 1950



enclosure 65-58805-840

Johan Roberti was. JOHAN ROBERTI, was. photo taken Nov. 1944 Born: 6/30/1900 Height: 5' 10" Weight: 180 Race: White Hair: Bitonde, balding Sim mand Mode Baldinger

Office Memorandum Junited States GOVERNMENT DATE: February 27, 1950 director, fri GUY HOTTEL, BAC, WASHINGTON FIRED SUBJECT: TOOCASE REPIONACE - R Re WFO teletype February 8 last. On February 10, 1950, a complete check of the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature Index was made under the following classifications: Industry Atomic Energy Atomic Energy Commission Isotopes **Euclear Research** Atomic Weapons Physics Chemiatry Thranium Diffusion Gazes No item of particular interest was noted. A further review was made at the Library of Congress of the book entitled "Engineering Development in Caseous Diffusion Process", edited by MANSON RENEDICT and CLARR WILLIAMS. The first edition of this work was published by the McGraw-Hill Book Company in 1949. This book is one of the National Nuclear Energy Series, authorized by the Manhattan Project, Technical Section, Division 2. The book consists of 129 pages. The Division Editor of this series is listed as GEORGE M. There is set forth hereinunder the topics breakdown of the book: RECORDED - 61 Part I INDEXED - 61 Special Plant Instruments and Devices 4 1950 ALL TERORMATION CONTAINED Jeanter 1 Recording Mass Spectometer for Process Analysis by A. O. WIER, T. A. WEBOTT and J. I. WICKARD Chapter 2 Recording Ionization Chamber for Traces of Redicactive Gases by A. O. HIER, C. M. COPIES DESTROYED STEVENS, T. A. ABBOTT and J. K. R35 NOV 17 1960. Chapter 3 Magnetic Gear for Torque Transfer to a Closed Bystem by T. A. ABBOTT and J. K. PICKARD MAY 2

HOP: MPB

Letter to Director
HE: FOOCASE
ESPIONATE - R

February 27, 1950

Part II Vacuum Engineering

Chapter 4

Mass Spectometer for Leak Detection by
A. O. HIER, C. M. SIEVENS, AM HUSTRULID,
T. A. ABBOTT, F. S. STEIN and J. EXBINES

Chapter 5
New Developments in Vacuum Engineering by
R. B. JACOBS and H. F. ZUHR

Part III
Development of Heat Transfer Equipment

Chapter 6
Theory of Heating in Mass Transfer in
Batch Condensation of Solids

Part IV
Absorption of UF6 and Fluorine

Chapter 7
Absorption in a High Molecular Weight Monaqueous Systems - Uranium Hexafluoride in Heavy Oil by R. LANDAU, C. E. HIRCHENAIL, C. S. JORIS and J. C. MIGIN

Chapter 8
Continuous Flourine Disposal Plant by
R. LANDAU

The Reaction of Fluorine Oxide with Sodium Hydroxide by E SIMONS, T. P. WILSON and S. C. SCHUMAN

Letter to Director RE: FOOCASE ESPIONAGE - R

February 27, 1950

This book contains the following author's index: ABBET, R. C. ABBOTT, T. A., Keller Corporation, Standard Oil of Chicago Barber, N. J. BINNS, J. E., S.A.M. Laboratories, Brookhaven Mational Laboratory, Upton, New York BIRCHENALL, C. E., Princeton, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh BOOTH, H. S. CHILITON, T. 1 COLBURN, A. P. DODGE, B. P. DOMING, J. R. DWYER, O. E. EDISON, A. G. ELGIM, J. C., Princeton EYRING, H. FELLINGER, L. L. FRIEND, E. GILLILAND, E. R. GLASSTORE, B. GROSS, W. J. HAGISAIVA, H. HASHMALL, F. HASLAM, R. T. HERSHEY, R. L. Holloway, P. A. L.-HOUCEN, O. A. HUCHES, A. L. HUSTRULID, A., Keller, University of Minnesota ishikawa, P. JACOBS, R. B., Keller, Standard Oil of Chicago MORIS, G. G., Princeton, Allied Chemical and Dye Company, Morristown, New Jersey KEAN, R. H. KOWALKE, O. L. LAIDIER, K. J. LANDAU, R., Keller, Scientific Design Company, New York

Letter to Director RE: FOOCASE ESPIONACE - R

February 27, 1950

LOBO, W. X. MCKENNA, J. E. MCKINNEY, J. P. Moletad, M. C. MUROOKA, T. MIER, A. O., Keller, University of Minnesota PERRY, J. H. PICKARD, J. K., Keller, AEC, Washington RUMBAUCH, L. H. SCHUMAN, S. C., Kellex, Hydro Carbon Research Company, New York SHERWOOD, T. I. Bimmons, C. W. SIMONS, E., Keller, Rutgers, New Brunswick emytre, W. R. MEIN, F. S., S. A. M., University of Buffalo STEPHENS, W. I. STEVENS, C. M., Keller, Distillation Products, Rochester THOMPSON, W. I., Keller, Ferguson Company, New York WATSON, K. M. wiss, p. b. WEST, S. S. WILSOW, T. P., Keller, Carbon, Carbine and Chemical Company. Charleston YOST, D. M. ZENZ, F.

A further check was made of the Industrial Art Index at the Library of Congress for the years 1944 to 1948, inclusive. The following items of possible interest were noted:

ZUHR, H. F., Keller, Hydro Carbon Research Company, New York

Industrial Art Index Vol. 1944

Diffusion

Diffusion of Gaseous Hydro Carbons Through Rubber Membranes L. NONG Diag J Chem Education 21:139-41, Merch, 1944

65-5325

Letter to Director RE: FOOCASE ESPICAME - E February 27, 1950

Gaseous Diffusion as a Tool for Locating Critical points in Metals and Alloys H. S. COLEMAN and H. L. YRAGIEY Bibliog Diag J Ap Phys 15:125-7, February, 1944

Eddy Diffusion
A. A. KALINSKE and C. L. PIEN
Ind Eng Chem
36:220-3, March, 1944

Physics in 1943; Thermal Diffusion T. H. OSGOOD Il J Ap Phys 15:98-101, February, 1944

Structure as a Variable in the Application of Diffusion to Extraction
J. D. OSBURN and D. L. KATZ
Bibliog Am. Ints. Chem edg. trans
49:511-31, October, 1944

Studies in Diffusion; Unsteady-State Vaporization and Absorption J. H. ARMOLD Bibliog Am Inst Chem eng trans 40:361-78, June, 1944

Thormal Diffusion in Liquids H. CARR J. Chem Phys 14:349-August, 1944

Pycnometer for Volatile Liquids; Control of Diffusion as an Aid in Precision Pycnometry M. R. LIPKIN and others Bibliog Diag Ind and Eng Chem Anal ed 16:55-8, January 15, 1944 Letter to Director RE: FOOCASE ESPIONAGE - R February 27, 1950

Isotopes

Mass Spectrometer Gaseous Thermal Diffusion Isotope Separator J. E. TAYLOR Bibliog Diag R. Sci, instr 15:1-8, January, 1944

Industrial Arts Index Vol., 1945

Gescous

Thermal Diffusion and its Application to the Separation of Gases; Abstract.

K. E. CREW
Gas J. (lond)
245:221, February 14, 1945

Separation of Gases by Diffusion into a Vast Steaming Vapor

7. A. SCHWERIZ
d1 ag phys. R
68:145-6, September 1, 1945

Industrial Arts Index Vol., 1946

Gaseous

The Cylindrical Case.
W. H. FURRY and B. C. NONES
Bibliog Phys R
69:459-71
May 1, 1946

Diffusion

Demonstration of Funnel Diffusion W. M. SPICER

February 27, 1950

Letter to Director
RE: FOOCASE
RESPIONAGE - R

Bibliog Diag J. Chem Educ. 22:593, December, 1945

Oak Ridge Gives Industry a Unit Operation; Gas Diffusion J. F. HOCERTON 11 chem Met eng 52:98-101, December, 1945

Thermal Diffusion as an Adjunct of Electromagnetic Process Developed by Dr. P. H. ARRISON, of the Naval Research Laboratory M. C. FOX 11 chem met eng 52:102-3, December, 1945 (Note names P. H. ARELSON and M. C. FOX)

Industrial Arts Index Vol., 1948

Gascous

Gaseous Thermal Diffusion; The Effect of a Third Component J. CHIPMAN and M. H. DASTUR J Chem Phys 16:636-7, June, 1948

Industrial Arts Index Vol, 1947

No item of particular interest

In addition to the above index, the International Indexed Periodicals, Volumes 10 from April, 1943 to March 1946, inclusive, and additional volumes from April 1946 to March 1948 were checked and the following item of interest was noted:

65-5325 EDP: NPB

February 27, 1950

Letter to Director HE: FOOCASE ESPIONAGE - R

Diffusion

Effect of Pressure on Thermal Diffusion in Gases K. E. CHEW Nature 156:267-8, September 1, 1945

CC: **New York**

65-5325 HDP:NPB TO Director, TBI

DATE: February 27, 1950

SAC, Indianapolis
SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

Retel from New York, 2-22-50.

MR. WILLIAM LOWERY, executive secretary of the Hammond, Indiana, Chamber of Commerce, was the only person contacted in the Indianapolis Division relative to obtaining a photograph of EDWARD N. COSSELIN of Joliet, Illinois, who is president of Graver Tanks Company, East Chicago, Indiana, and of the Phoenix Manufacturing Company of Joliet, Illinois. NOWERY requested the photograph of the Joliet Chamber of Commerce under the pretext of desiring it for a paper on GOSSELIN sometime in the future. LOWERY is not aware of the nature of the investigation.

On this date the photograph arrived from the Joliet Chamber of Commerce. The original photograph could not be located but a newspaper pat of a recent photograph was found. Copies of this were made and then copied photographically. There are being forwarded herewith to the Bureau, Boston and New York Offices, two copies of the newspaper photograph, six copies made photographically therefrom, and, the photographic negatives.

IOWERY is endeavoring to locate a clearer photograph but this might take several weeks. If obtained, copies will be forewarded to the interested offices.

65-2060

Enclosure to Bureau:

Copies: New York(encl)
Boston(enclo)
Chicago(info)

2 newspaper photographs
6 photographic copies
1 photographic negative

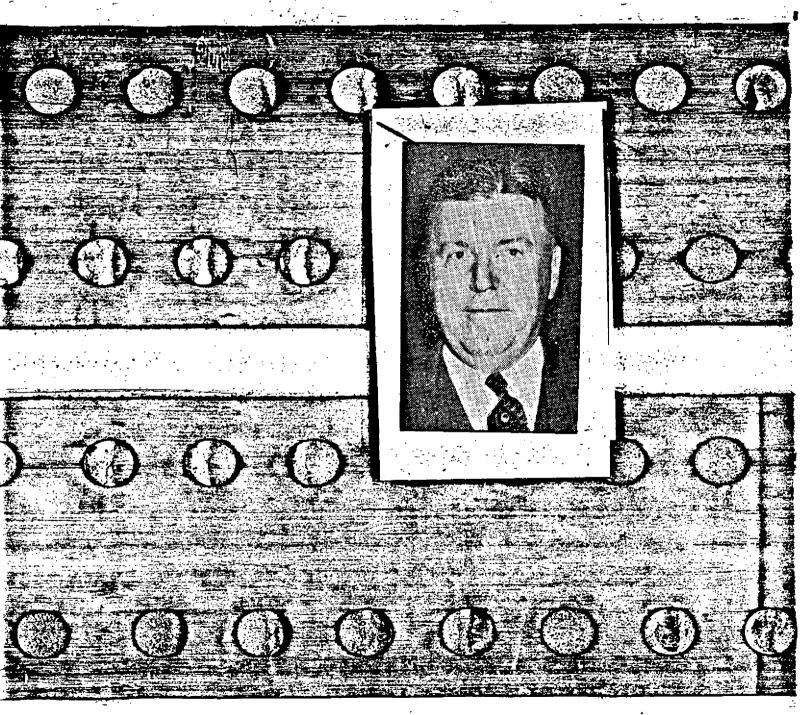
DOSUMP ATTACHED RECORDED 61 APR 4 1950
3/1/50
3/1/50
APR 4 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-13-87 BY 3042

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4-05 Pi ALBANY URGENT DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC LOS ANGELES FEYNMAN WAS ONE OF RICHARD PHILLIPS UFOOCASE, ESPIONAGE DASH R. LEADERS IN THEORETICAL PHYSICS DIVISION, LOS ALAMOS LABORATORY DURING TIME FUCHS WAS EMPLOYED THERE. FEYNMAN, PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS, CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, NY, IS PRESENTLY AT CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA, CARE OF R. F. BACHER, DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS. BUREAU HAS INSTRUCTED FEYNMAN BE INTERVIEWED IMMEDIATELY BY TWO EXPERIENCED AGENTS AND THAT ANY INFORMATION IN HIS POSSESSION REGARDING FUCHS BACKGROUND ACTIVITIES AND ESPECIALLY REGARDING HIS CONTACTS IN UNITED STATES, BE ASCERTAINED. RESULTS OF INTERVIEW SHOULD BE SUBMITTED AMSD TO BUREAU AND NEW YORK. INFORMATION OF LOS ANGELES, FEYNMAN WAS BORN MAY ELEVEN, NINETEEN HIS FATHER, W. A TEYNMAN, WAS BORN IN EIGHTEEN AT NEW YORK CITY. FORMER INVESTIGATION AT CORNELL REFLECTS FEYNMAN WAS VERY NO ADDITIONAL DEROGATORY FRIENDLY WITH DR. JULIUS ROBERT COPPENHEIMER. INFORMATION AVAILABLE CONCERNIAND LOS ANGELES WILL BE ADVISED 4-09 PM OK FBI WASH DC WJR

Mr. Glavia Rederal Bureau of Investigation AIRMAPE Roses United States Department of Justice SPECIAL Los Angeles 13, California February 27, 1950 MILINTORNATION CONTAINED STRICTLY de MEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DIRECTOR, FBI Miss Gond ESPIONAGE - R (Bureau File 65-58068) Reference Los Angeles letter dated February 24, 1950 to the Bureau, New York and Buffalo regarding the interview of RICHARD PATEYNMAN for information regarding EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS. RICHARD P. FEYNMAN VAS reinterviewed by SA's PHILIP J. REILLY and GILMER G. ROBINSON at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, this date for further information regarding his association with Dr. FUCHS. FEYNMAN was first questioned regarding certain information that he had previously given about a meeting which took place in either Ithica, New York or New York City, New York, between himself and FUCHS early in 1946. FEYNMAN said that on reflection he oould not say whether or not he had been at dinner with FUCHS and Dr. RUDOLPH PEIERLS. FEYNMAN said that as he recalls it now, the meeting in all probability took place at Cornell in Ithica, probably in the office of Dr. H. AN BETHE, well known Cornell physicist. FEYNMAN said that to the best of his recollection those present were Dr. FUCHS, Dr. PEIERLS and Dr. BETHE. FEYNMAN said he has no idea of the approximate date of this meeting. He said he does believe that FUCHS and PEIERLS were on their way back to Great Britain and he recalls kidding FUCES about his "hot position at Harwell". Dr. FEYNMAN said that he is quite certain that Dr. BETHE will remember the meeting much more clearly since his memory for such events is much better than FEYNMAN's. 6/46 FEYNMAN was questioned again about the social contacts of FUCHS on the Base at Los Alamos. FEYNMAN recalled at the time of this interview that besides Dr. ASHKIN, who he had previously mentioned, that FUCHS was a good friend of BOB and RUTE MARSHAK (ROBERT EUGENE MARSHAK). FEYNMAN remembered that Mrs. MARSHAK was very fond of FUCHS and used to tease her husband about her fondness for him. Regarding MARSHAK, FEYNMAN said that he recalled him as a person who had a great deal to say about the social and economic implications of the development of the Atom Bomb. FEYNMAN said it was his understanding that MARSHAK at one time headed the Federation of Atomic Scientists. Danin mana martin melling FEYNMAN was next questioned on the possibility of FUCHS ever having used him directly or indirectly in any activities such as delivering mail or delivering messages or packages to Albuquerque. FEYNMAN said although FUCES knew that he made almost weekly trips into Albuquerque to see his wife, FUCHS The state of the s PJR/GGR:CMF 65-4986 BUY INDEXED New York AMSD) Buffalo (Airmail) (Airmail) Albeny

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DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: FOOCASE ESPIONAGE - R

never asked him to do any such favor and he would certainly recall any such incident had it happened because as he said, any such request would have been a suspicious act. FEYRMAN explained that there was a censorship of all outgoing mail on the base which he himself heartily disliked, but he would not consider circumventing or violating this regulation and would have considered it very suspicious if FUCHS had asked him to do likewise.

FEYNMAN was next questioned about FUCHS having an automobile on the Base at Los Alamos. FEYNMAN mentioned that he had borrowed FUCHS' automobile to drive to Albuquerque at the time of FEYNMAN's wife's death on July 16, 1945-FEYNMAN couldn't recall the make or model of the automobile. He only remembers that it was old and in poor driving condition. He said he did not know why FUCHS purchased the automobile. He said he does remember that FUCHS purchased the car while at Los Alamos a few months prior to July of 1945. He mentioned that there was no practical necessity for an automobile in Los Alamos, except for recreation in making picnic excursions off the Base. In this connection he recalled going on a picnic to Santa Cruz Lake in New Mexico in company with Dr. FUCHS and Dr. PETERLS and his wife and said perhaps there were some others along but he does not recall who they were. He said that Dr. PEIERLS also had an automobile on the Base and he does not remember whose car was used on this particular excursion. FEYNMAN said that there was not any need of a personally owned automobile on the Base since any side trips to various installations on the Base were always made in jeeps which were provided by the Army Motor Pool. He also mentioned that there was a bus service from Los Alamos to Albuquerque.

FEYNMAN was questioned regarding FUCHS' arrival at los Alamos and he stated that he did not recall the exact date of FUCHS' arrival but that he did remember that RUDOLPH PETERLS arrived first, later went away and returned to Los Alamos with FUCHS.

FEYNMAN was again questioned for any information he might have in his possession regarding FUCHS' relatives and FEYNMAN stated that the matter was never discussed with FUCHS.

FEYNMAN was questioned as to whether or not he had ever made any trips to New York and FEYNMAN said that the only trip he had made was at the time of his wife's death in July of 1945. He remembered going to New York for a period of about two weeks, following which he returned to Los Alamos. FEYNMAN was questioned for any information regarding absences away from Los Alamos by FUCHS or trips that he may have made to Santa Fe. FEYNMAN stated that to the best of his knowledge he did not recall ever having gone to Santa Fe with Dr. FUCHS himself, although it would have been an easy matter for FUCHS to have gone there if he had so desired.

FEBRUARY 27, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: FOOCASE

ESPIONAGE - R

FEYNMAN stated that he returned to his teaching position in Ithica, New York in about September, 1945 and that Dr. FUCHS was still at Los Alamos at that time.

A copy of this letter is being forwarded to Buffalo inasmuch as reference letter sets forth information regarding Dr. JULIUS ASHKIN.

Bureau teletype dated February 17, 1950 reflects that subject address book had the name of MARSHAK, 1525 Highland Avenue, Rochester, New York, who is probably identical with ROBERT E. MARSHAK, who is employed as an Associate Professor in the Department of Physics, University of Rochester.

The New York Division, if deemed pertinent, will advise the Albany Office to interview Dr. H. A. BETHE, Cornell University, Ithica, for information concerning FUCHS and Dr. RUDOLPH PETERL's presence at Ithica seme time in 1946.

For the information of the Bureau and the New York Office, Dr. R. P WEYNMAN stated that he will return to Cornell University on March 3rd and resume his teaching position there.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

Very truly yours

R. B. HOOD.

SAC

Aederal Bureau of knuestiga

United States Department of Justice Los Angeles 13, California February 24, 1950

Director, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNGLASSIFIED

ESPIONAGE - R (Bureau File 65-58068)

Dear Sir:

Reference Albany teletype dated February 24, 1949, wherein request was made to interview RICHARD PHILLIPS WEYNMAN for information in his possession regarding EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCES.

4万公人50万年6086666668 RICHARD P. FEYNMAN was interviewed by Special Agents PHILIP J. REILLY and GILMER G. ROBINSON at the CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Passedena California, this date.

FEYNMAN advised that he was well acquainted with FUCHS while at the Los Alamos Project and that FUCHS would probably consider FEYNMAN his closest

Regarding the associates of FUCES, FEYNMAN advised that FUCES was almost always in company with the group of British scientists stationed at the Project and that he was frequently observed with RUDOLPH PETERIS.

FEYRMAN characterized FUCHS as being a shy, retired individual, with very little to say. FEYNMAN stated that he visited FUCES almost nightly at the dormitory, at which time they discussed such things as politics, security on the base, free interchange of scientific information between nations but FEYNMAN stated he had no recollection of FUCHS' viewpoint regarding these matters. FEINMAN stated that he believed on one occasion in discussing his work with FUCHS, he recalled mentioning their work at Los Alamos and recalls discussing the security aspects of information on the Project. FEYNMAN said that he believed he recalled discussing with FUCHS, in a joking manner, the question as to which of the two would be the most likely candidate

GGR:MBH

65-4986 AMSD

CC: NEW YORK AMSD

CC: BUFFALO AM

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as a suspect for possible espionage. He said it was decided that he, FEINMAN, would be the most likely suspect inasmuch as he had, because of personal reawould be the most likely suspect inasmuch as he had, because of personal reasons, on occasion left the base, quite frequently, to visit his ailing wife in Albuquerque.

It should be noted that PEYMAN could furnish no information regarding any trips FUCHS may have made to Albuquerque although FUCHS is known to have owned a car while at the Los Alamos Project.

FEINMAN was questioned at length regarding any information he might have concerning background information or contacts of FUCHS but FEYNMAN stated, while he was a very close friend of FUCHS, he could furnish no information regarding the above matter.

FEYRMAN stated that recently, when he read about the FUCHS matter in the paper, he tried to refresh his memory and recall some of the things that FUCHS had said during his many visits with him but that he did not recall a single thing.

FEYNMAN stated that a short time before FUCHS left Los Alamos that he had a discussion with him at which time he asked him why he did not stay in the United States. Sometime after leaving Los Alamos, (FEYNMAN can place the date with no definite degree of certainty but probably in 1946), FEYNMAN said that he saw FUCHS accompanied by RUDOLPH PEIERIS in either Ithica, New York or New York City and recalls having dinner with FUCHS on this occasion. At this meeting, FEYNMAN specifically recalls questioning FUCHS again as to why, in view of the austerity in the British living conditions, FUCHS did not remain in the United States. He recalled that FUCHS replied that he felt that he had an obligation to continue his work for Great Britain. FEYNMAN said that he does not remember what PEIERIS's reaction to this conversation was.

FEYNMAN was asked for the names of any other persons living in the dormitory during the pertinent period who would have been acquainted with FUCHS. The only person that FEYNMAN could think of was DR. JULIUS ASHKIN, who is presently at the UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER, Rochester, New York.

With regard to the above interview, FEYNMAN was very co-operative and regretted that he was unable to recall any incident concerning his association with DR. FUCHS.

A copy of this letter is being forwarded to Buffalo and the New York Office is requested to advise the Buffalo Office whether or not DR. JULIUS ASHKIN, UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER, should be interviewed for possible information concerning DR. EMIL JULIUS KIAUS FUCHS. RUC.

P. D. Good of

R. B. HOOD, SAC

Office Memb

Director; FBI

SAC. New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

Bud The state of the state of the Reurtel February 8, 1950, requesting a check of all of the school records on all Russian nationals who had attended Columbia University; New York, daing the years 1943 and 1944. These records were checked for the winter session of 1942 through the spring session of 1946 at Columbia University. The following students who are Russian nationals attended one of the graduate schools at the University:

> GREGORY LVOVICH LASERSON. aka Gregor Leserson, Gregory Leon Laserson

MORRISTEENIRIB

These three students majored in scientific studies and consequently the files of these individuals are being briefly synopsized for informational purposes in this letter. ed the control of page of the same of the first of

LASERSON was born March 17, 1923, in Vienna, Austria. His major course of study at Columbia was mechanical engineering and he has received a B.S. and M.S. degree in this subject and on June 1, 1949, the degree of Ph. D. was conferred on him. While at Columbia University he lived at 509 West 122nd Street and at 295 Central Park West. A notation in his file indicates that on March 1, 1949, an inquiry was received concerning LASERSON from the DUPONT COMPANY, Wilmington, Delaware.

FEINLEIB was born July 16, 1924, in Berlin, Germany. His major course of study at Columbia was chemical engineering and a Ph. D. degree was conferred on him on February 3, 1949. While in attendance at Columbia he resided at 789 West End Avenue, New York 25, New York. The title of the dissertation submitted by FEINLEIB in connection with his doctor's degree is "Electrodeposition and Electrochemistry of the Deposition of Synthetic Resins."

ENCLOSURE ATTAGED Photographs of FEINLEIB and LASERSON have been previously sub-

c.c. Boston (Enc. 2) | = VIZ (NDE LED - 61 c.c. Washington Field

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NY 65-15136 Letter to the Director

MINC was born on August 22, 1918, in Rostov, Russia. His major course of study at Columbia University was in the field of electrical engineering. He received a B.S. degree in electrical engineering on October 27, 1943. While in attendance at Columbia he resided at 676 Riverside Drive, New York, New York. A notation in his file indicates that as of October 24, 1944, MINC'S address was care of Physical Training Department, Regimental Headquarters, C Area, USNTC, Sampson, New York. It would appear that MINC served in the U.S. Navy during the last war.

There are being forwarded with this letter five copies of the photograph of ANATOLE NAINC for the Bureau and two copies for the Boston Office.

NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	MAJOR STUDY	SEX 📑
AVRAM LEIB AXISSELGOFF	7/27/06	Economics	Yale
MICHAEL GORT	9/30/23	Economics	Hale
VERA KOVARSKY	1/15/08	Fine Arts	Female
NELLY NOEMIE SCHARGO	1/15/20	History	Female
MICHAEL ARON VIRACHTENBERG		Public Law and	,
	-, , -	Government	Male
AFANASEE STEPANOVICH	and promise in the second of the second		the first of the
ALLIN V	1/18/13	Law	Male
VASILII PETROVICH OURENEV	1/20/10	Law	Male
IVAN, SERGEEVICH ANDRIENKO		Law 44 / 1 Carrier	Wale :
LOLA BADER	7/29/1900	International	
		Administration	Female
ALEXANDRA HERENROTH	4/15/11	International	
		Administration	Female
SAMUEL KUTSCHEROFF	8/3/9	Public Law and	
and the state of t		Government	Male
TAMARA NICHOLAS WARM	12/15/13	East European	Çeyene İzri
		Languages	Female
VASILY EFFINOVICH	2/23/10	Law Control of the Co	Female
BENJAMIN PIN	12/24/13	Public Law and	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
		Covernment	Male "
GEORGE ALEXANDER			Sur Street
NICHOLATEFF	6/28/92	Economics	Male
	the same of the sa		

NY 65-15136 Latter to the Director

NAVE	DATE OF BIRTH	MAJOR STUDY	<u>SEX</u>
GRECORY CRIM	4/21/02	International	Yale
MADELE INE STEROWSKI	11/23/1900	Administration International	
	3/24/93	Administration International	Female
REBECCA S. MEINLEIB		Administration	Female
VERA FRANKELIASBERG	12/21/10	International Administration	Female
LYDIX LEVI	11/18/18	English Comparative	Female ·
OLCANOSELETT	6/22/05	Linguistics	Female
BORIS SCHWARZ EVSEY SOLOMON RASHBA, aka.	3/13/06 /	Music	Male
Evsey Solomon Rabinowitch-		7	Wale -
Rashba ATEXANDER H. PENELIS	4/15/98 4/20/02	Law	Male
SERGET PAVLOVICH POBROVOLSKY	10/8/08	Economics	Male

The files at Columbia on the above graduate students contain a record of the courses taken and the grades accomplished plus a small amount of background information. The graduate students, generally speaking, already possess one or more degrees and for the most part the degree was obtained in schools other than at Columbia.

The following students attended Columbia under graduate schools:

	NAME		DATE OF	BIRTH	COURSE		SEX
-			le loo	一部 放射管点		19年12年	Male
	GEORGE A NENSEN		11/5/23		A.P.		Male.
 	ALEXANDER PESKI		2/5/17		B-S-	The second secon	Male
	JACQUEST LE WIAN		10/22/2	1	B.S.		Male
•	ALEXIS WRANGEL	Be the first the second of the second	2/1/22		Pre-engine	ring	_ `
			• •		course	•	Kale

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NY 65-15136 Letter to the Director

The following students were in university extension courses and did not obtain degrees. They attended Columbia University one or more semasters, taking courses in a variety of subjects. The files on these students are sketchy but do contain the date of birth of the student, usually a residence address and the title of courses taken in most instances.

NAE	DATE OF BIRTH	SEX
SEMEN ALECSANDROVITCH		
I GONIONSKY	5/20/16	Male
NICHOLAS KARPEKOV	5/17/14	Mare
ALEXANDRA OGLOBLINA	5/10/23	Female
MICHAIL SOLOVIEV	, 10/22/19	Male 🛴
AUGUSTA PETROVNA CHUVELEVA	9/11/21	Female .
NADE JDA DHITRIEVIRON VOVA	8/4/21	Female
ALEKSEI GOKIRKIN	10/14/11	Male
CHARLES KEEVA RUDIN	1/23/18	Male
OLIMPIADA GRIGORIEVNA TRONOVA	7/13/21	Female
OLIMPIADA VASILJEVNA GOKOLOVA	7/9/18	Female
BORIS WRYLOV	8/29/13	Male
AINAIDA VASILJEVNA OSIPUVA	April, 1920	Female
NIKITA PANCHENKO	5/25/13 ····	· Male ····
ALEXANDER BORISOV	7/21/13	Male
NICKOLAL CHEKLIN	12/22/12	3
MICHAIL SHEKMAREV	1/20/12	Maio
MELITINA AEDUKINA	8/14/20	لوندين 🤻 🗎
BARBARA COUSEVA		Female :
NIKOLAI AVANOV	5/2/11	n 🔭 - e e e e e e
KIRA POSTNOVA,	7/21/20	. T
MARK GREGORY RAYPORT	9/6/22	Male
ARTHUR A LUNTZ	8/25/92	Male
PETER TITOW	8/5/15	Male
KONSTANTINE FEDOSEEV.	5/11/17	
NIKOLAI NESTEROVITCH SIMENKOV	7/16/16	Male
PAVEL FEDEROVICE SHAKHOV	2/15/13	Hale
MICHAIL ALEXEVICH OURAEVSKY	6/5/10	Male
IEONID ANDREYER	5/28/16	Wale .
CEARNA ALPERIN	4/24/98	Female
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NY 65-15136 Letter to the Director

The files reviewed on the above listed students are those maintained in the Registrar's Office at Columbia University. All of the files available in that office were photo recorded by this office with the cooperation of Mr. EDWARD B. FOX, Associate Registrar of the University, and will be maintained as exhibits in the case file in the New York Office.

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F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HQ___FILE

SUBJECT KLAUS FULHS

FILE NO.65-58805

VOLUME NO. / 8

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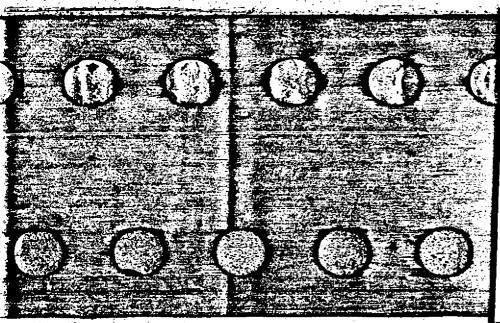
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ffice Mer. GOVERNMENT Director, FBI DATE: February 23, 1950 SAC. New York SUBJECT: FOOCASE ESPIONAGE - R There are enclosed herewith additional photographs of EUGENE LOUIS FISHER for the Bureau and Boston. Inc to Bureau - 5 cc - Boston (Enc-2) 65-58805-847. JRM:IM 65-15136 REMORDED - 61 INDEXED - 6) ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

Encl to Bureau - 5 NY 65-15136

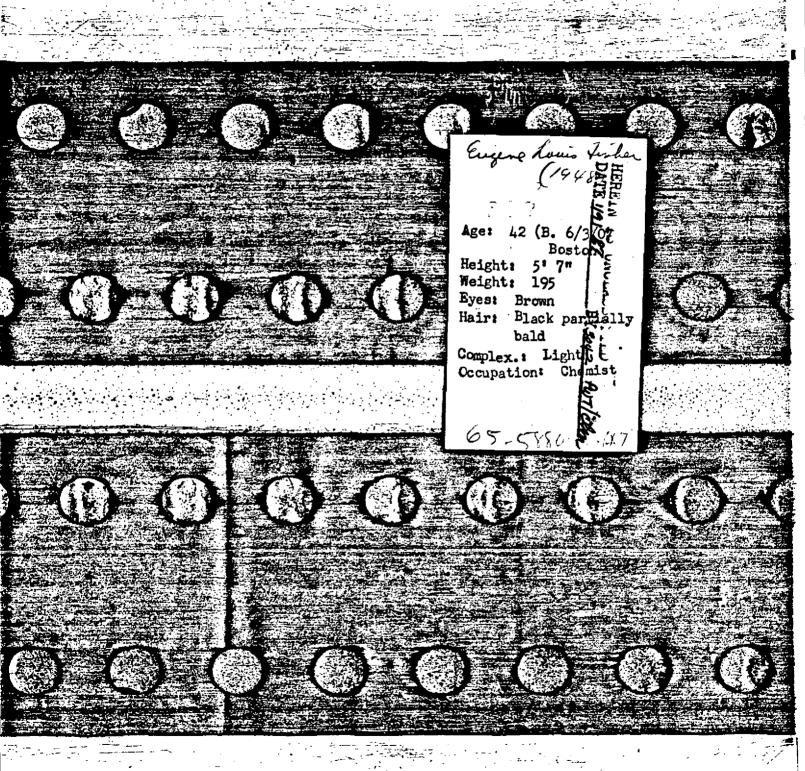
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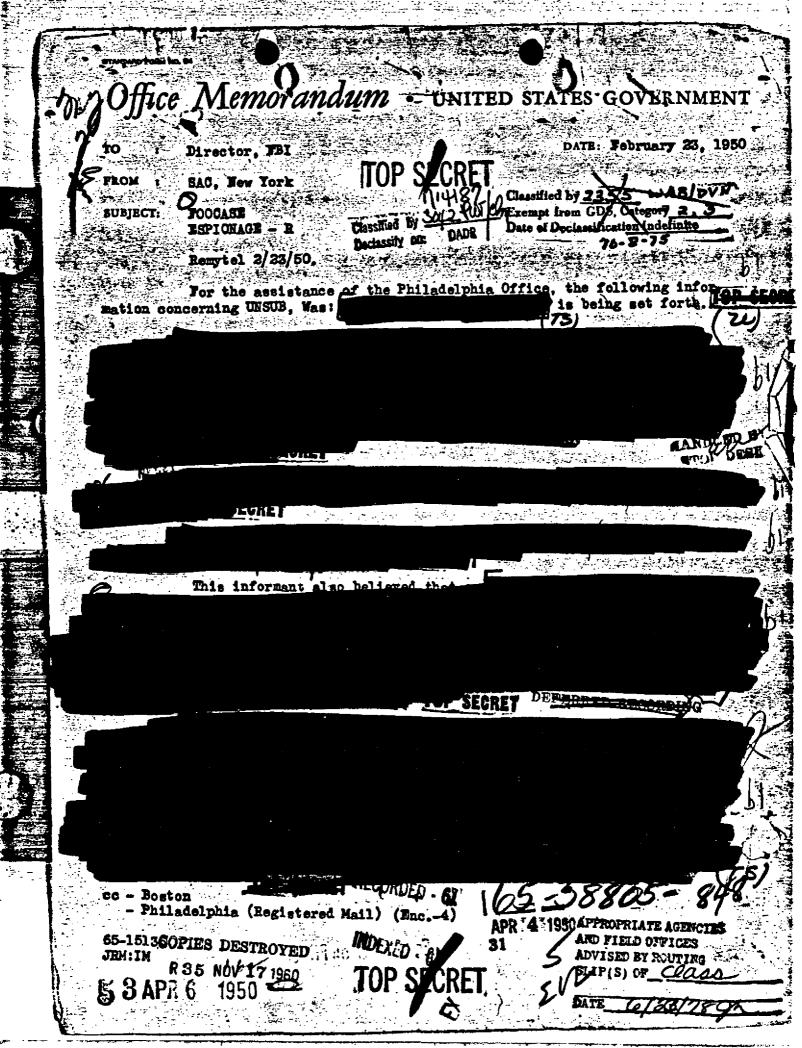






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Letter to Director NY 65-15136

May Stake!

The Boston Office has interviewed ERISTEL KLAUS HEINEMAN and Her huseand ROHERT HEINEMAN and Mrs. HEINEMAN, who is now in a mental hospital, has stated that approximately three weeks before her brother, EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, arrived in Cambridge in February 1945, an unidentified chemist called at her home and inquired as to whether or not her brother had arrived. This chemist, believed to be Introduced

Letter to Director NY 65-15136

TOP SECRET

himself as a chemist who had worked with FUCHS. ERISTEL HEINEMAN is under the impression that the unknown subject had worked at Los Alamos but questioning revealed that there was no known basis for her assumption. The unknown subject visited with Mrs. HEINEMAN and her children and she gave him lunch. She advised him of the approximate time of her brother's arrival in Cambridge. Moreover, on the second day of FUCHS' visit to the HEINEMAN home in February 1945, the same unknown man again came to the door. She states that the unknown man and FUCHS spent approximately fifteen minutes conversing in her living room. She was present but did not listen to their conversation and her only opinion now is that apparently they were not well acquainted with each other. The unknown subject on this occasion brought candy to the HEINEMAN children and a book entitled, to the best of her recollection, Mrs. Palmer's Honey for her. She does not know whether the unknown subject received anything from FUCHS or gave anything to FUCHS. She was under the impression that the unknown subject was between trains and left shortly after his arriver trains.

Sometime in the following few months the same man again came to her home and made inquiries as to when FUCHS might visit her. She had no knowledge of an impending visit at that time. She again gave unknown subject lunch and stated that only she and her children were present. She has a dim recollection on this third visit that her husband, ROBERT HEINEMAN, may have met the man as he was leaving the HEINEMAN home. Further, she recalled that the unknown man had promised her oldest boy a chemistry set but never sent it to him.

Mrs. HEINEMAN described the unknown men as follows:

Age:

Height:

Weight:

Build:

Hair:

Complexion:

Accent:

Hone

Mrs. HEINEMAN is of the impression the unknown subject came from the Chicago area. She also said the unknown man had made some reference to a wife and the fact that he had more than one child younger than her own second child. This would make the child of the unknown subject less than four years of age in 1945. She also thought the unknown man had approached the HEINEMAN residence by walking and that he had come into the city by train. Mrs. HEINEMAN also recalled that when FUCHS heard the man had been asking for him he expressed surprise over the fact that he had taken the trouble to come to the house.

ROBERT HEINEMAN has furnished the following description of the unknown subject:

JOP STORET

Letter to Director NY 65-15136

TOP ECRET

Unknown, believes it starts with ROB. possibly ROBBINS or maybe RUBERTS or ROBINSON, first name

JOSEPH -5'8" 39

Height: Full, fine features Face: 🔊

Build:

Dark and thinning with impression of Hair:

baldness 🐃 💒 Conservative

Years glasses Characteri

Will mannered

Company of the second FUCHS has stated that the unknown subject was about 40 years of age in 1945, five feet ten, fairly broad build, round face, nationality unknown but believes he was first generation American, occupation not a nuclear physicist and not employed within an atomic energy project; education, had knowledge of chemistry and engineering. Also, one other fact furnished by the HEINEMANS was that they thought the unknown subject mentioned the city of Philadelphia and commented upon the amount of snow in Buffalo.

Carlot State of the Carlot The HEINEMANS are viewing photographs of suspects for unknown subject and the Philadelphia Office is requested to obtain current surveillance photographs of ARISTID CONTEROSSE and a detailed physical description.

For the further assistance of the Philadelphia Office, there are being exclosed with this letter photostatic copies of the following investigative reports:

Report of SA Charles T. Hanaway, Chicago, 12/23/42, entitled, "ARISTID V GROSSE-Employee Investigation, Office Emergency Management" Report of SA Gordon Gordon, Washington, D. C., 12/14/42, entitled as above

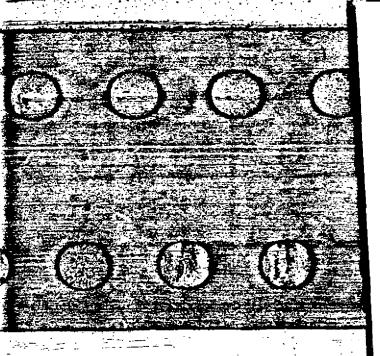
Report of SA John L. Ericson, New York, 12/18/42, entitled as

Report of SA Ray E. Rockhold, New York, 3/8/43, entitled as above

in Office Mer UNITED 2-23-50 Director, FBI SAC. San Francisco SUBJECT: ESPIONAGE R Bufiles 65-58805 100-346228 Re New York tel to Bureau and San Francisco 2-21-50. (L) salati iku u liku uliku Transmitted herewith to the Bureau are three copies of a photograph of NELSON BARKER GARDEN, a chemist presently employed at the University of California Radiation Laboratory, Berkeley, California, in charge of a group of chemists working on problems of health chemistry in connection with the operation of the Radiation Laboratory. (26) Two copies of this photograph of GARDEN are enclosed for the New York City and Boston Offices with their copies of instant communication. **全国人的共產黨在聯合議會等** Inasmuch as referenced teletype furnished no information as to the purpose for which the enclosed photographs are intended, no effort is being made to summarize the available data concerning GARDEN. ALID ET NELSON BARKER GARDEN is described as follows: 49 - North Street, Street, April 29, 1900 at Born New Brighton, Pennsylvania 5' 112" Height 175 lbs. Weight Blue 😁 📆 Eyes Hair A.A. Married to EVELYN JONES CARDEN. Marital Status three sons, DAVIS ALEX, DONALD and ROBERT TO TO EN 2747 College Avenue, Berkeley, Residence Addresses California; University of California Faculty Club, Berkeley, California; Box 399, St. Helena, California CFB:mah 65-4149 New York (AMSD) (Encl. Boston (AMSD) (Encl.) ALL INFORMATION CONTAIN

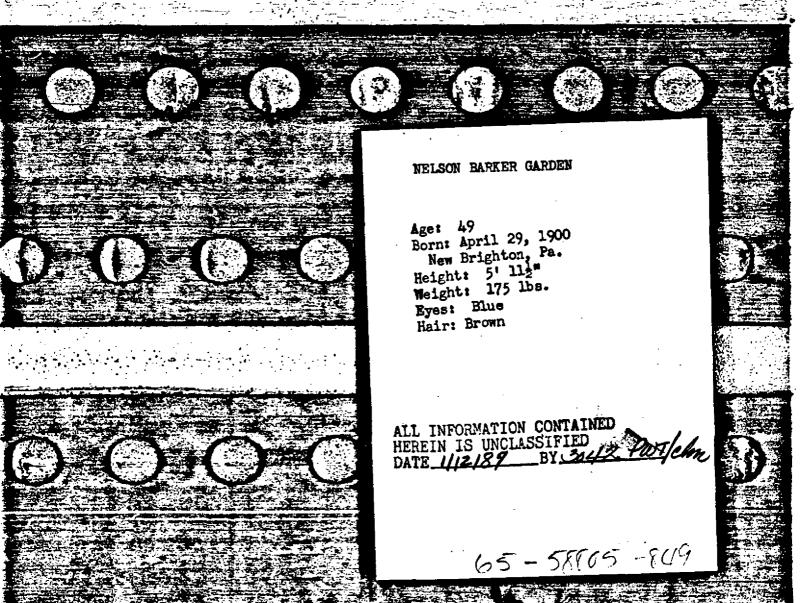
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FROM SAN FRANCISCO
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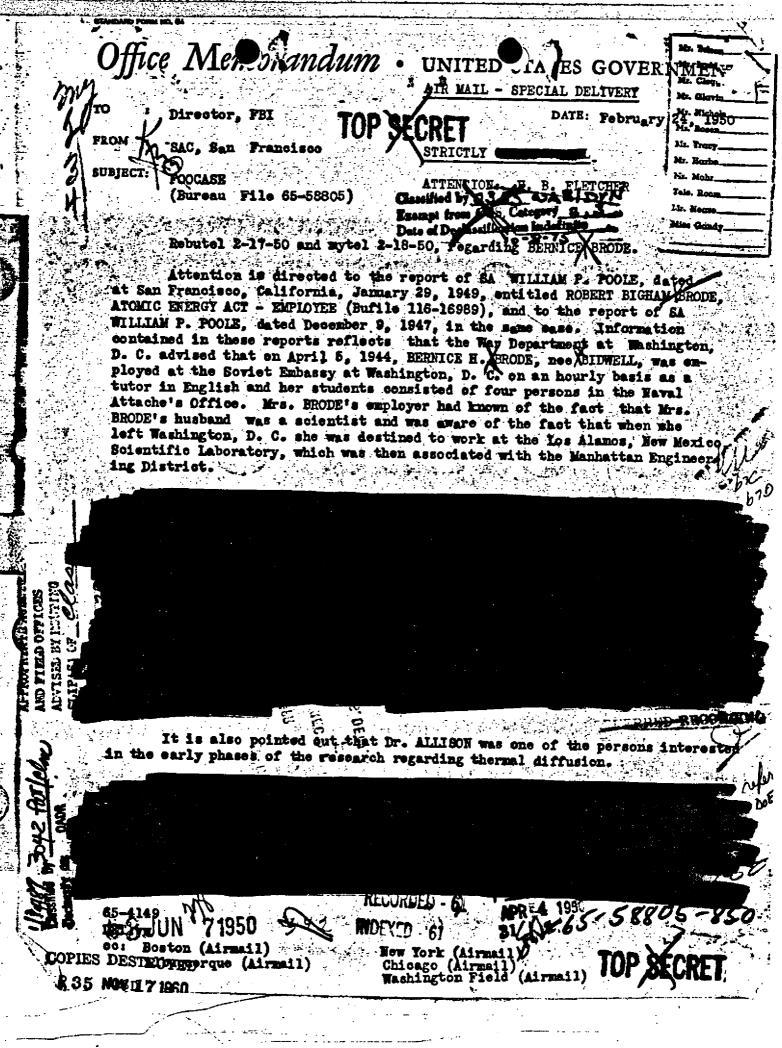
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At Los Alamos, New Mexico, they are: EMILIO GION RIGRE, ROBERT SERBER, ONEN THAMBERIAIN. Also associated with FUCHS, but to a lesser degree, were EDWIN N. MOMILIAN and LUIS W. ALVAREZ.

The report of SA CHARLES F. BRUSCH, San Francisco, dated April 12, 1947, entitled "EMILIO GION SIGRE - Atomic Energy Act - Applicant" (Bufile 116-S049) reflects that SIGRE was born February 1, 1905 at Tiboli, Italy; that he entered the United States in 1958, and obtained employment at the University of California Radiation Laboratory, where he was employed until 1945, at which time he was transferred to Los Alamos, New Mexico, and returned to the University of California in 1946 as a professor of Physics. Heighbors, associates, and references regarded SIGRE as an outstanding physicist with high ideals and an excellent reputation, and persons interviewed were certain that SIGRE could be considered loyal to the United States

SIGRE has been interviewed by agents of this office in conducting Atomic Energy Act investigations regarding other scientists and has been cooperative throughout these interviews.

With regard to ROBERT SERBER, considerable investigation has been conducted regarding him. Attention is directed to Bureau File 100-54409. Investigation of ROBERT SERRER was originally initiated on the basis of information



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Regarding OWEN CHAMBERIAIN, attention is directed to the report of SA WILLIAM J. SLATTERY, San Francisco, dated October 5, 1947, entitled OWEN CHAMBERIAIN - ATOMIC ENERGY ACT" (Bufile 116-22140), According to CHAMBERIAIN's personnel security questionnaire he was born in San Francisco, California, October 7, 1920, attended Dartmouth College, the University of California, and the University of Chicago, and was a fellow at the Institute of Muclear Studies at the University of Chicago in 1946. From 1943 to 1946 he was employed at the Los Alamos Laboratory and resided in Santa Fe, New Mexico. He is presently employed by the Physics Department at the University of California.

with regard to EDWIN M. McMILLAN, attention is directed to the report of SA JESSE R. WAGNER, entitled "EDWIN MADISON) McMILLAN - ARA-E" (Bufile 116-11946). This report reflects that McMILLAN was a research fellow at the University of California in 1933-1934, and that he was employed at the Los Alamos Laboratory from March, 1945, until September, 1945. He was described as being security minded and not interested in political or sociological results of his research.

MCMILLAN has been interviewed by agents of the San Francisco Office in connection with Atomic Energy Act investigations and has been found to be cooperative.

With regard to LUIS ALVAREZ, attention is directed to the feport of SA WILLIAM P. POOLE, May 27, 1947, at San Francisco, California (Bufile 116-7905) entitled "LUIS WALTER ALVAREZ, a km Luis Schmell Alvarez - ARAA". According to his Personnel Security Questionnaire, ALVAREZ was born Fune 13, 1911, at San Francisco, California. His birth certificate bore the name LUIS SCHMELL ALVAREZ, although he is generally known as LUIS WALTER ALVAREZ. He attended



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the University of Chicago from 1928 to 1936, receiving a Ph.D. degree, having first received his preliminary education at Polytechnic High School in San Francisco, and Rochester High School in Rochester, Minnesota. He was employed at the University of California from 1936 to 1947 as a member of the faculty; however, during this time from 1940 to 1945 he was associated with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Radiation Laboratory at Cambridge, doing radar research. From 1945 to 1944 he was associated with the Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago on a tomic energy, and from 1944 to 1945 was employed at Los Alamos, Los Alamos, New Mexico. From 1945 to 1947 he has been employed as a research physicist at the Research Laboratory at Berkeley He is a member of the American Physical Society and several honorary fraternities. His parents reside at Rochester, Minnesota.

The investigation of ALVAREZ at San Francisco reflected that his neighbors and fellow professors reflect that he is conservative in his political views and opposed to fascism and Communism. It is to be pointed out that ALVAREZ while at Los Alamos was reportedly friendly with ROBERT and CHARLOTTE. SERBER.

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated February 21, 1950, entitled ESPIONAGE - Ra. This letter stated that according to

Although no adverse information has been developed regarding LUIS

ALVAREZ, attention is directed to the coincidence that

to the information furnished b

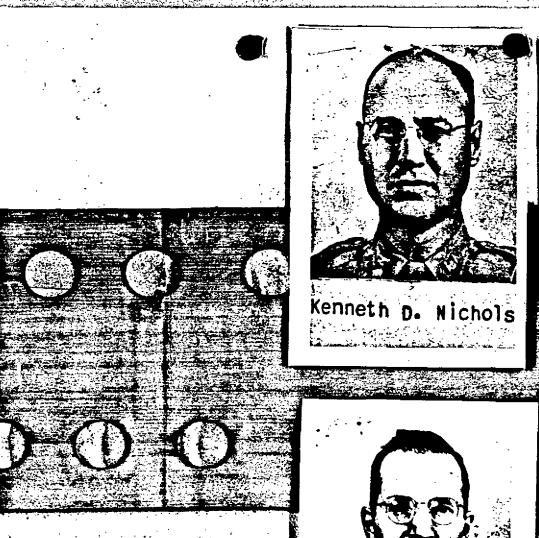
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with regard to the efforts to identify the agent it is suggested that the Albuquerque Office immediately review the available immormation on file regarding the whereabouts of LUIS ALVAREZ during the pertinent period.

TOP STARET Frequested that the Bureau consider the advisability of the San Francisco Office to conduct interviews with the inorizing the San Francisco Orrice to conduct interviews with the inThe
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GOVERNMENT DATE: February 17, 1950 : BAC KNOXVIILE FOO CASE ESPIONAGE - R (Bufile #65-58805) Re New York teletype to Cleveland and Knoxville, February 13, 1950 (1/1) There are being forwarded as enclosures to the Bureau and each of the offices receiving copies of this letter copies of photographs of Lieutenant Colonel MARK CA FOX, Major THOMAS T. FYAIS, JR., Major R. F. LOONEY, Major WALTER STAGE, Colonel K. D. NICHOIS and Captain G. I. AGNOR. The Washington Field Office has been requested to obtain copies of the photograph of HENRY THEODORE MENSEL and furnish such photographs to the offices receiving copies of this letter (Z The photographs being forwarded were obtained from the Office of the Air Force Special Weapons Project, Cak Ridge, Temmessee, and it is believed that the photographs were made sometime during 1944. CCM: bk co: New York (65-15136)(Encl.-12)(AMSD) ec: Boston (Encl.-12) (AMSD) 65-58805 RECORDED . BE INDEXED - 61/ ALL INFORMMENTATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

1950 APR 6 1950



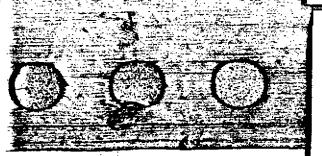


Gilmore L. Agnor



Thomas J. Evans







Robert F. Looney



office Meniorandum - united states government

DIRECTOR, FBI

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ACCCASE AND TO ESPIONAGE - R Classified # Declassify on DADR Classified by 2355 WAB/DUN Exempt from GDS Category Date of Declarafication Indefinite

In analyzing information furnished by and KHISTEL MEMAN relative to the possible identity of Unknown Subject the following possibilities are presented: TOP SECRET

According to Confidential Informant GREGORY, JAKOB GOLOS told her in the fall of 1940 that he was discouraged in his dealings with ABRAHAM RROTHMAN from whom GREGORY was obtaining blueprints for GOLOS, and was going to turn him over for handling to someone else. According to GREGORY, she did not learn the identity of the individual to whom BROTHMAN was then directed. The possibility exists, however, that it would have been someone in the larger parallel of which GOIOS was a part. A group answering this description might be the DAVID WAHL, MARY JAME and PHILIP THENEY group, of which IGNACY CLOTOWSKI and JOSEPH DERNSTEIN were apparently members. It might also be noted that BROTHMAN is known to have been in contact with MARY JANE KEENEY. Little is known in this office concerning JOSEPH BERNSTEIN but he is described as born September 30, 1908, height 5' 10"; hair brown; characteristics, hooked It is therefore suggested that New York review its files on BERNSTEIN and ZIOTOWSKI and furmish photographs of both for display to KRISTAL HEINEMAN and FUCHS

Available information in this office does not reflect whether, in discussing with the Soviets the contact which he would meet in this country, FUCHS made any specifications as to the type of individual who would be his contact. That is, whether the information turned over by him would be only in report form or whether other information would have to be furnished orally, thus necessitating that the contact have sufficient scientific background to understand the oral information. If the information were turned over solely by reports, the Soviets, in view of FUCHS' extreme importance, would probably have picked only a highly trusted agent to act as contact. On the other hand, if any information had to be reported orally, the Soviets would have to compromise to a certain extent by utilizing a man with the necessary qualifications. If the latter were the case, the following individual is proposed: HARRY RUNDFEST It might be noted that GRUNDFEST was a close associate of IGNACY ZLOTOWSKI. GRUNDFEST is described as follows: Born 1904 in Russia; height 5, 10"; weight 200 pounds; hair brown; eyes blue; occupation, research associate, Department of Neurology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. It is suggested that the New York office furnish a photograph of GRUNDFEST to be displayed to KRISTAL HEINENAN and EUCHS.

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- 3) According to information furnished by Confidential Informant GREGORY, the Soviets, during the period that FUCHS was contacted in this country, were entrusting the important positions in Soviet intelligence to Russians rather than trusting Americans. However, both FUCHS and KHISTAL HEINEMAN stated that the contact had no accent and appeared to be an American. If in fact Soviet personnel of Amtorg or the Soviet Consulate in New York City were utilized, such would have had to be well enough versed in the English language to pass as Americans. If the New York office is aware of such individuals, they should be considered logical suspects
- The question as to whether FUCHS actually knows the true identity of the contact and is concealing it is a possibility. In this connection the statement of KRISTAL HEINEMAN that she had been called by the nickname might have a bearing on the code name of FUCHS! contact On the other hand, it is believed that the unknown chemist described by KRISTEL HEINEMAN on Page 46 of the report of SAB. S. GORDON dated 2/9/50 at Boston in the HEINEMAN case is undoubtedly FUCHS' contact. The circumstances described by her as to the contacts of this individual with her and the contact by him with FUCHS at her home seem to bear out FUCHS' statements. In this connection, it might be noted that KRISTAL HEINEMAN stated that she believed ROBERT REINEMAN met this individual on one occasion as he was leaving the HEINEMAN home. It does not appear that ROBERT HEINEMAN was questioned specifically about this incident and it is suggested that such be done. It is also recalled that THISTAL HEINEMAN mentioned that this unknown chemist brought her a book. t is suggested that this book be examined for any leads and consideration given to checking back at the store where the book was bought to ascertain if any information of value might be ascertained.

In the event cutstanding leads to identify FUCHS: contacts are negative, it is suggested that consideration be given by the New York office for Agents familiar with the scientists who are subjects of Bureau cases to review the lists of the American Chemical Society, American Soviet Science Society and other appropriate scientific groups for logical suspects since both FUCHS and KRISTAL HEINEMAN are of the definite impression that this contact is a chemist.



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5) Attention is directed to information furnished by the Bureau to the

With regard to the work of the Manhattan Engineer District in thermal diffusion of gases, the following information has been abstracted from the H. D. Smyth report on atomic energy entitled for Military Purposes, page 121:

As we mentioned at the beginning of this chapter, 10.23. the diffusion work was initiated by J. R. Dunning. The work was carried on under OSED auspices at Columbia University until May 1, 1943, when it was taken over by the Manhattan District. In the summer of 1943 the difficulties encountered in solving certain phases of the project led to a considerable expansion, particularly of the chemical group. H. C. Urey, then director of the work, appointed H. S. Taylor of Princeton associate director and added E. Mack, Jr. of Ohio State, G. M. Murphy of Yale, and P. H. Emmett of Johns Hopkins to the senior staff. Nost of the work was moved out of the Columbia laboratories to a large building situated near by. The chemists at Princeton who had been engaged in heavy water studies were assigned some of the barrier research problems. Early in 1944, L. M. Currie of the National Carbon Company became another associate director to help Urey in his liaison and

was chosen early in 1942 to plan the large scale plant. For these purposes Kellogg created a special subsidiary called The Kellex Corporation, with P. C. Keith as executive in charge and technical head and, responsible to him, A. L. Baker as Project Manager, and J. H. Arnold as Director of Research and Development. The new subsidiary carried on research and development in its Jersey City laboratories and in the laboratory building referred to in the paragraph above; materials for the large scale plant and supervised its construction. The plant was constructed by the J. A. Jones Construction Company, Incorporated, of Charlotte, North Carolina.

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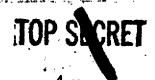
alb.24a. The Kellex Corporation, unlike conventional industrial firms, was a cooperative of scientists, engineers and administrators recruited from essentially all branches of industry and gathered for the express purpose of carrying forward this one job. Service was on a voluntary basis, individuals prominent in industry freely relinquishing their normal duties and responsibilities to devote full time to Kellex activities. As their respective tasks are being completed these men are returning to their former positions in industry.

The attention of interested offices is invited to the summary report of Special Agent WILLIAM A. BRANIGAN dated Jamary 31, 1947, at San Francisco, in the case entitled "CINRAD, INTERNAL SECURITY - R". Pages 280-300 of this report reflect information regarding individuals whose loyalty was questionable who were employed at the S.A.M. Laboratory in New York City. Particular attention is directed to Dr. JOSEPH GREENSPAN. He was employed as a group leader in the DSM Project at the Kellex Corporation. He is a chemist and an engineer. It is to be pointed out that he is the subject of New York file 100-90490.

A review of the report of Special Agent THOMAS J. MULDOON dated May 24, 1949, at New York, in that file, reflects that GREENSPAN is a chemist and an engineer, that he attended Columbia University from 1930 to 1933, and that he was employed by the Kellex Corporation at a time when the Manhattan Engineer District was doing research work in thermal diffusion in 1944.

GREENSPAN, with PHILIP ROSENBLATT and SILVESTROVLIOTTA, founded their own business known as Associated Experimental Ladoratories in the latter part of 1944, although this business did not begin active operation until the latter part of 1945. The address of this business is given as 60 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn.

The above information corresponds with the known facts available to this office concerning the unknown subject. I and as was suggested in my teletype dated February 15, 1950, it is believed advisable to exhibit photographs of GREENSPAN to KRISTEL HEINEMANN and FUCHS for possible identification. In the event such investigation is negative, it is suggested that the New York Office review the files relating to the other individuals mentioned in Agent BRANIGAN's report who were associated with the Kellex Corporation during the pertinent period.



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It is also suggested that interested offices consider the advisability of interviewing the officials of the Manhattan Engineer District who were instrumental in establishing the research in thermal diffusion; namely, those mentioned in the abstracted portion of the Smyth report set out previously in this letter.

It is suggested that these officials be specifically questioned as to whether they know the identity of an individual who organized his own laboratory in 1944 and who would have had some knowledge and interest in thermal diffusion.

The above suggestions are being made in accordance with Bureau instructions that every effort should be made to identify the unknown subject

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Office Memorandum.

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 2-24-50

SAC ALBUQUERQUE.

EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, with aliases ESPIONACE - R

Bureau file 65-58805

ReButel 2-21-50.

Attached is photograph of JOSEF POTBLAT.

A photograph concerning him was previously submitted under letter of 1-24-50.

Enclosure (1) DVE:BD

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