

File No: 65-58905

Re: FUCHS, KLAUS

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1206	5-19-50	HO TT NY	1	1	b1
NR	5-23-50	HO TT NY	4	-	disposition in Gold 65-57449-177
NR	5-24-50	PH TT HQ	7	-	" " " " 175
NR	5-3-50	HO let NY	1	1	
1207	5-18-50	NY TT HQ	1	1	b1
1208	5-23-50	HQ let NY incl	1/4	1/4	
1209	5-22-50	HO let Legat London	1	1	
1210	5-31-50	HO R/p Talbot	1	1	
1210	5-15-50	HQ TT Legat London	1	1	b1
NR	5-11-50	PH TT HQ	1	-	disposition in Brothman 100-365040-36
NR	5-2-50	TC let HQ incl	1/1	0	b1
NR	5-19-50	London cable HQ	1	1	b1

26
rev

12
rel

2
deny

0
ref

12
presumed

0
preproc

File No: 65-58805

Re: FUCHS, KLAUS

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1211	5-15-50	Ladd memo HQ / RHP	1/1	1/1	
NR	5-24-50	HQ let Dept of Defense	6	-	disposition in Gold 65-57449-87
NR	5-24-50	HQ let Atomic Energy Commission	6	-	" " " " 89
1212	5-28-50	HQ TT NY	1	-	" " " " 43
1213	5-28-50	HQ TT NY	2	-	" " " " 44
1214	5-23-50	HQ TT Legat London	1	1	b1
1215	5-24-50	HQ let NY	1	1	b1
1216	2-13-50	memo w/and	1/4	1/4	b1 per CIA
1217	5-20-50	HQ let Legat London/and	1/7	1/7	b1 per CIA
NR	5-28-50	HQ TT Legat London	5	-	disposition in Gold 65-57449-45
1217	5-24-50	Belmont memo Ladd	1	1	b1
1218	5-24-50	HQ let Spec. Consultant to the President	6	6	

44 24 0 0 20 0
nr rel deny ref presumed preproc

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

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

~~SECRET~~

APR 29 1950

TELETYPE

CONF TWO STNS

WASHINGTON 25 AND NEWARK 2 FROM NEW YORK 29 3-32 A

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/pls
ON 1-29-87
#861540

FOOCASE, ESP - R. REBULET APRIL TWENTY AND BUTEL APRIL TWENTY SEVEN REQUESTING INTERVIEW WITH DR. EDWARD MICHAEL CORSON. CORSON INTERVIEWED TODAY. STATES HE MET FUCHS IN DEC. FORTY THREE, NY AND WORKED WITH HIM ON K-TWENTY FIVE PROJECT AT SAM LAB, COLUMBIA AND AT KELLEX OFFICES DURING TIME FUCHS IN NY. DID NOT SEE FUCHS AFTER THAT UNTIL NOV. FORTY NINE IN EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND AT SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE. DID NOT ASSOCIATE WITH FUCHS OUTSIDE OF OFFICE, KNOWS OF NONE OF HIS CONTACTS OUTSIDE OF SCIENTISTS IN BRITISH MISSION. DESCRIBES FUCHS AS HARD WORKING, INTELLEGT, BUT NAIVE SCIENTIST. CORSON SAID HE HAD COMMUNICATED WITH SIR JOHN CROCROFT AND FUCHS CONCERNING THE FUCHS CASE. SAID HE WAS VERY SHOCKED BY FUCHS ARREST, CLAIMS TO HAVE WEPT FOR SIX HOURS. SAYS WHEN HE OFFERED FUCHS HELP, HE REC'D REPLY FROM FUCHS TO EFFECT THAT THE EVIDENCE WOULD INDICATE FUCHS GUILT.. CORSON STILL APPEARS GREATLY CONCERNED OVER FUCHS CASE, BUT APPARENTLY RATIONAL IN HIS STATEMENTS.

AS RESULT OF HIS COMMUNICATION TO FUCHS AND CROCROFT, CORSON SAYS HE WAS INTERVIEWED FOR SEVERAL DAYS, SEVERAL HOURS EACH DAY BY MI-FIVE REPRESENTATIVES, AND "CID". ALSO SPOKE TO AMERICAN EMBASSY, LONDON.

ADMITS HE WAS "FENCING" WITH THEM IN HIS ANSWERS. CORSON SAYS

END PAGE ONE

~~SECRET~~

EX-125 RECORDED - 17165-58805-1187
INDEXED - 17 MAY 28 1950
Classified by 2155
Exempt from GDS Category 1, 3, 4
Date of Declassification Indefinite

116-34555

~~SECRET~~

PAGE TWO

HIS PRESENT GRIEVANCE IS THAT THE ENGLISH HOME OFFICE RECORDS SHOWED FUCHS TO BE A COMMUNIST REFUGEE FROM GERMANY, YET HE WAS PERMITTED TO OBTAIN A HIGH POSITION IN ENG. AE SETUP. FURTHER ALLEGES THAT THERE WERE MANY OTHER GERMAN-COMMUNIST REFUGEES WHO CAME TO ENG. IN PERIOD OF NINETEEN THIRTY TWO TO FIVE AND HAVE BEEN IN ENG. AE PROGRAM, DESPITE FACT HOME OFFICE RECORDS SHOW THEM TO BE COMMUNISTS. CORSON STATES HE IS DISGUSTED WITH BRITISH "TOLERANCE" OF FUCHS CASE AND RAMIFICATIONS AND OF COMMUNISTS AND CP SYMPATHIZERS IN ENG. AE SETUP. MAINTAINS THAT "TOLERANCE" EXTENDS TO HIGH ENG. GOVT. OFFICIALS AND IMPLIES THAT FUCHS WAS ASSISTED IN GETTING AS HIGH AS HE DID BY SOMEONE "HIGHER UP." SPECIFICALLY SAID HE COULD NOT EXPECT MUCH FROM A GOVT. HEADED BY SUCH PERSONS AS BEVIN, CRIPPS AND STRACHEY. SAYS HE WAS FOLLOWED AROUND ENG. AFTER WRITING LETTERS TO CROCROFT AND FUCHS AND APPARENTLY ON HIS ASSOCIATION WITH MAX BORN. STATES HE STANDS FOR CUTTING BRITISH OFF FROM AE DATA REGARDLESS OF DIPLOMATIC CONSEQUENCES SINCE THEY HAVE NOTHING TO CONTRIBUTE AND MAY BE SECURITY RISKS. CORSON KEPT REFERRING TO FOUR MEN IN ENG. AE PROGRAM, TWO AT HARWELL, TWO OUTSIDE OF HARWELL.

END PAGE TWO

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

PAGE THREE

CORSON EMPHATICALLY AND REPEATEDLY REFUSED TO NAME NAMES SINCE HE DOES NOT HAVE ANY DOCUMENTARY PROOF AND SINCE HE DOES NOT WANT TO "CONTRAENE" HIS INTEGRITY. INTIMATED THAT ONE SCIENTIST IS ~~BERNALL~~ WHOM HE DESCRIBED AS OUTSPOKEN LEFT WINGER. BERNALL NOT AT HARWELL. SAYS ONE AT HARWELL IS FUCHS- SUCCESSOR WHOM HE REGARDS AS FANATICAL AS FUCHS AND ACCORDING TO HEARSAY INFO HE HAS REC-D WOULD DO THE SAME AS FUCHS DID AND SAME CP BACKGROUND. CORSON DESCRIBED THE OTHER ONE AT HARWELL IN VARIOUS WAYS. FIRST SAID HE WAS A "FIRST LIEUTENANT" TO THE HEAD OF HARWELL, THEN DESCRIBED HIM AS "HEAD OF FUCHS- DEPT." SPECIFICALLY DENIED IT WAS ~~PEIERLS~~ AND FINALLY SAID THE PERSON IS A SWISS IMMIGRANT TO ENG., THAT HE IS NOT CERTAIN OF THE POSITION HE HOLDS IN HARWELL. SAYS MI-FIVE SHOWED HIM A LIST OF NAMES, WHICH THEY APPARENTLY WERE CHECKING, ON WHICH ALL FOUR NAMES APPEARED, BUT INDICATED THAT HE DID NOT FURNISH ANYTHING SPECIFIC TO THEM ON THESE SCIENTISTS. SAYS MAX BORN HAS TOLD HIM THAT FUCHS WAS SENT FROM BRISTOL, ENG. TO EDINBURGH, IN THIRTY EIGHT, AT A TIME WHEN FUCHS WAS BROKE, TO WORK UNDER BORN. BORN CLAIMS THAT FUCHS HAD BEEN DISCOVERED TO BE ACTIVE, VOCAL COMMUNIST AT BRISTOL, BUT THAT WHEN BORN INFORMED FUCHS NOT TO ENGAGE IN ANY SUCH ACTIVITY AT EDINBURGH, FUCHS BECAME HIS PRESENT

END PAGE THREE

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

PAGE FOUR

"SHY, RETIRING SELF," WITHOUT APPARENT POLITICAL MOTIVATION. SAYS HE REGARDS "CONTROLLED SCHIZOPHRENIC" DESCRIPTION OF FUCHS AS DELIBERATE MISREPRESENTATION AND IMPLIES THAT IT WAS FACE SAVING GESTURE BY ENG. GOVT. TO COVER UP THEIR DELINQUENCIES RE FUCHS. CLAIMS FUCHS-ASSOCIATES WERE SHUNNING HIM AT NOV. FORTY NINE CONFERENCE IN EDINBURGH AND THAT HE HAS SINCE "HEARD" THAT THEY WERE AWARE THE "AX WAS ABOUT TO FALL." CORSON MAY HAVE DERIVED MANY OF HIS PRESENT OPINIONS FROM CONVERSATIONS WITH BORN, WHOM HE DESCRIBES AS ANTI COMMUNIST. SAYS HOWEVER HE IS ANNOYED AT BORN FOR "SKIPPING" TO EGYPT AFTER FUCHS ARREST AND AT PEIERLS FOR LATER DENYING THAT HE KNEW ANYTHING RE FUCHS-ACTIVITIES. SAYS ALSO THAT HE HAS LEARNED THAT FUCHS APPARENTLY FURNISHED RUSSIANS WITH FACT THAT US WAS CONDUCTING EFFORTS TO DETECT RUSSIAN ATOMIC BLAST WHICH FACT LED TO OUR ANNOUNCEMENT OF THAT DISCOVERY AND RUSSIANS ACKNOWLEDGEMENT THAT THEY HAD BUILT AND EXPLODED A-BOMB. SAYS HE HAS DISCUSSED ENTIRE MATTER WITH ~~OPPENHEIMER~~, HAS SUGGESTED TO HIM THAT WE BAR BRITISH FROM FUTURE ATOMIC CONFERENCES, BUT THAT HE REC-D LITTLE ENCOURAGEMENT FROM OPPENHEIMER. MENTIONED OPPENHEIMER AS ONE AMERICAN SCIENTIST IN "HIGH POSITION" WHOSE BACKGROUND MAY NOT BE "UNIMPEACHABLE," BUT WOULD NOT ELABORATE. LETTER FOLLOWS.

*action of my
...
...*

SCHEIDT

BOTH HOLD PLS

*cc: Mr Belmont
Mr Lundy*

*Run all heads
down. H.*

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 5-22-50

Laboratory Work Sheet

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Re: FOOCASE
Espionage - R

DATE 1-29-87 BY 3042/PJT/cls

File # 65-58805-1188 ✓
Lab. # D-116746 BE

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Albuquerque 65-6

Date of reference communication: let. 5-2-50

Date Received: 5-5-50
mdp

Examination requested: Doc.

Result of Examination:

Examination by: DAHLGREN

*Requested exam. not necessary
per Van Loon*

5/27/50

Specimens submitted for examination

Qc1 through Qc3 Undeveloped photographic film of available hotel registrations for the periods July 13, through July 23, 1945, and August 25, through September 4, 1945, in the following hotels in Santa Fe and Albuquerque, New Mexico:

Alvarado Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Hilton Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico
El Fidel Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Courtesy Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico,
Elms Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Marion Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico,
Grand Central Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Sandia Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico,
Sturgess Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico

La Fonda Hotel, Santa Fe, New Mexico, De Vargas Hotel, Santa Fe, New Mexico,
Plaza Hotel, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Hope Hotel, Santa Fe, New Mexico, and
Lapostola Inn, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

SENT TO RECORDS SECTION TO BE
FILED AS ENCL. BEHIND FILE.

5 ENCL.
58 JUN 5 1950

7-AD

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE

~~TOP SECRET~~

DATE: 5/2/50

1-29-87

SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

CLASSIFIED BY: 3042/PWT/pls
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Re New York teletype to Bureau, Albuquerque, and
Boston dated 4/24/50.

There is being forwarded to the Laboratory under
separate cover, registered mail, undeveloped photographic
film of available hotel registrations for the periods July
13, through July 23, 1945, and August 25, through September
4, 1945, in the following hotels in Santa Fe and Albuquerque,
New Mexico:

- Alvarado Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico
- Hilton Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico
- El Fidel Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico
- Courtesy Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico
- Elns Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico
- Marion Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico
- Grand Central Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico
- Sandia Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico
- Sturgess Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico

- La Fonda Hotel, Santa Fe, New Mexico
- De Vargas Hotel, Santa Fe, New Mexico
- Plaza Hotel, Santa Fe, New Mexico
- Hope Hotel, Santa Fe, New Mexico, and
- Lapostada Inn, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

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

DATE: 5/2/50

COPY AND ORIGINALS RETAINED IN LAB.
FOR LAB ACTION AND REPORT 5/14

~~TOP SECRET~~

It is requested that this film be developed and that
the handwriting on these registration cards be compared with
available known handwriting specimens of JOSEPH ARNOLD ROBBINS,
suspect for unknown subject [redacted] in an effort to determine
whether ROBBINS was in Albuquerque or Santa Fe, New Mexico
during July, August, or September, 1945.

~~TOP SECRET~~

JJM:tgh
65-6

2 cc's New York (65-15136)
Boston (65-3304)

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

(Bufile 65-58805)

RECORDED - 11

MAY 8 1950

INDEXED - 11

Classified by 3042/PWT/pls
Exempt from GDS Category 2+3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~TOP SECRET~~

51 MAY 25 1950

61
initial
back
WAS

7-AD
5-502

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. BELMONT *h*

DATE: May 17, 1950

FROM : V. P. KEAN *VPK*

SUBJECT: FOCCASE
Espionage - R

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

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated May 12, 1950, advising that Mr. Gordon Dean, Atomic Energy Commission Commissioner, had been advised of the conditions under which the Bureau would be permitted to interview Fuchs. Dean stated he intended to bring this matter up before the other Commissioners and hoped to discuss it with the State Department.

On the morning of May 15, 1950, SA Bates obtained from Mr. C. A. Rolander of the Security Division, AEC, a draft of a letter from the Commission to the Secretary of State. This letter informs that the Commission has learned that certain conditions have been imposed by the British (on an interview with Fuchs) which would impair the effectiveness of such interrogation. The Commission pointed out its strong interest in any interview in the fact that it would have an important bearing on the Atomic Energy Program. *VPK*

After checking this matter with you, Mr. Rolander was advised that the Bureau had no comment to make but the Commission might be interested in knowing that additional communication has been received regarding the interviewing of Fuchs without restriction and that this matter is presently under consideration. Rolander stated in view of this the Commission would hold up any letter until it was felt that such a letter might be of benefit. He stated before any letter would be written that the Bureau would be informed and a copy would be submitted to the Bureau.

ACTION:

This is submitted for your information. A copy of a proposed letter is attached.

Attachment

ENC 11
CWB:raw

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-29-87 BY 3042/pwt/cls

jk *T*

RECORDED - 11

165-58805-1189

MAY 23 1950

39
MAY 24 1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

D R A F T
5-12-50
JVolpe:smm

Dear Mr. Acheson:

Recently the Commission learned that the British Government has agreed that the Federal Bureau of Investigation may interrogate Fuchs. It is our understanding, however, that certain conditions have been imposed by the British which will impair the effectiveness of such interrogation.

The Commission wishes to emphasize its strong interest in having Fuchs interrogated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The results of such interrogation may have an important bearing on a number of aspects of the atomic energy program, including problems of security and of classification and declassification of information. Accordingly, we are hopeful that the British Government will give the FBI the fullest opportunity to interrogate Fuchs.

Sincerely yours,

UNITED STATES ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Summer T. Pike
Acting Chairman

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-14-87 BY 3042/PWT/cls

65-58805-1189
enclosure

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WAB/AS
10/17/95



United States Department of Justice
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Liaison Office, Ottawa, Canada

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL
 REGISTERED AIRMAIL
 SPECIAL DELIVERY

April 18, 1950.

1-29-87

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

CLASSIFIED BY: 3042/PWT/ck
 DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

Re: Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs
 ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

Dear Sir:

J. CARSON MARK

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated March 29, 1950, relative to Jordan Carson Mark and a letter from this Office dated April 14, 1950, forwarding a photograph of Mark.

Forwarded herewith are two copies each of two photographs of Jordan Carson Mark taken during the time that he attended the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario. As indicated on the back of these pictures, the photo designated Number One was taken during 1932 while that designated as Number Two was taken during 1935.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ENCLOSURE

RECEIVED
 RECORDED
 INDEXED
 JUN 6 1950
 COPIES DESTROYED

65-58805-1190

Classified by 2353/wab/ck
 Exempt from G. Category
 Date of Declassification Indefinite

b1
 (S)
 b1

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

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

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

For your information: _____

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

65-58805-1190 p2

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-29-82 BY 302/pw/cls

envelope 65-58805-1190

Jordan Carson Mark
No. 1 (1932)

63-57705-1196

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-29-87 BY 3042/PWT/JS

Jordan Carson Mark
No. 2. (1935)

63-57710

1-29-87 3042/PWT/JS

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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

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

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

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

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-58825-1191

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

F-19a

Supervisor Van Loan Room 4708

Subj: Carson Mark

Exact Spelling
 All References
 Subversive Ref.
 Main File
 Restricted to Locality of
up & down

Searchers
Initial mm
Date 2/1/50

FILE NUMBER SERIALS

- ~~100-359496~~
- ~~100-190625-2407X17~~
- ~~100-344452-258 p. 4, 22~~
- ~~116-8793-27 p. 5, 10, 51, 73~~
- ~~2/116-10379-8 100-359496.1~~
- ~~115-346735-31 p. 28~~ *St. Paul*
- ~~100-344452-264 p. 270, 276~~
- ~~1/116-10381-8 100-359496.1~~
- ~~115-341825-203~~ *100-359496* *St. Paul*
- ~~116-8993-93 p. 86~~ *St. Paul*
- ~~100-346735-14 p. 3~~ *St. Paul*
- ~~100-190625-2895-2979~~ *St. Paul*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-2-87 BY 3042/PWT/CL

65-58805-1192 (1)
enclosure

Initialed

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: February 24, 1950

FROM : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE

VIA AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

2-2-87

CLASSIFIED BY: *date/rw/cb*
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

99354

Referred DCE



JH-1

It is not known by the Albuquerque Office whether this request has any connection with captioned case and this is being furnished only for the Bureau's information.

JJM:GH
65-6

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

SW

RECORDED 51

RECORDED - 51
INDEXED - 33
EX-136
165-58805-1192
MAY 28 1950

5 Feb

51 MAY 25 1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

F-19a

Supervisor W. J. [redacted] Room 4708

Subj: Carson Mark

Exact Spelling
 All References
 Subversive Ref.
 Main File

Searcher's
Initial MM
Date 9-1-58

Restricted to Locality of
Carson

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

C. Mark

100-354211-206 p. 3-12

Mr. C. Mark

100-140270-1

C. Mark

105-43302-5943 p. 127

C. A. Mark

[redacted]

C. B. Mark

[redacted]

C. E. Mark b7C

100-359496-1 b2

C. H. Mark

[redacted]

[redacted]

(2)

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

F-19a

Supervisor W. J. [redacted] Room 4708

Subj: Carson Mark

Exact Spelling
 All References
 Subversive Ref.
 Main File

Searcher's
Initial MM
Date 9/1/58

Restricted to Locality of
Carson

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

C. J. Mark

[redacted]

C. Van De Mark

100-120325-6

C. W. Mark

[redacted]

[redacted]

b7C

b2

(2)

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT 4-22a
SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Brown Room 4243

Subj: Jordan Carson Marks

Exact Spelling Searchers
 All References Initial pc
 Subversive Ref. Date 3-2-50
 Mail File
 Restricted to Locality of _____

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
116-10419	
100-359496	
100-344452-272	
100-190625-279, 2941	
116-9669-35, kept in Van Lear office	
65-58805-40	
<u>Jordan C</u>	
	<u>NC</u>
<u>Jordan</u>	
	<u>NC</u>
<u>J. Carson</u>	
116-8793-5, 13, 12	
100-355926-2	
116-10416	

Initialed 2-1

SERVICE UNIT 4-22a
SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Brown Room 4243

Subj: J. Carson Marks

Exact Spelling Searchers
 All References Initial pc
 Subversive Ref. Date 3-2-50
 Mail File
 Restricted to Locality of _____

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
116-9669-7	
100-344452-272, 170, p. 75;	
100-190625-2893	
100-344452-215	
116-8793-12	
100-346921-53	
100-237735-112	
100-342992-570X, incl p 4560,	
<u>J. C.</u>	
100-190625-800	
<u>J.</u>	
62-75147-26-287, 265	
100-190838-53	

Initialed 2-2

SERVICE UNIT 4-22a
SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Brown Room 4243

Subj: J. Marks

Exact Spelling Searchers
 All References Initial pc
 Subversive Ref. Date 3-2-50
 Mail File
 Restricted to Locality of _____

FILE NUMBER SERIALS

~~_____~~ ^{b2}
~~_____~~ ^{b7C}
Carson Jordan Marks
NK
Carson
LT 100-359496
LT 100-190625-2409X, p19;
LT 100-344452-258, 264, 264,
LT 116-8793-71, 3, 12, 51X3,
LT 116-10379-8,
LT 100-346735-31, 72, 5;
LT 116-10384-8,
LT 100-341825-203,
LT 116-8793-90, 98,

Initialed 2-3

SERVICE UNIT 4-22a
SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Brown Room 4243

Subj: Carson Marks

Exact Spelling Searchers
 All References Initial pc
 Subversive Ref. Date 3-2-50
 Mail File
 Restricted to Locality of _____

FILE NUMBER SERIALS

~~LT 100-346735-44, 11, 3,~~
~~LT 116-8793-66,~~
~~LT 100-190625-2895, 2919,~~
~~LT 100-344452-232, 272,~~
e.g.
~~_____~~ ^{b2}
e. ^{b7C}
~~LT 100-354211-20, incl p 3, 12;~~
~~LT 65-43302-5963, p127;~~

Initialed 2-4

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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Mr. Tolson	4-8
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	

CONFIDENTIAL

[REDACTED]
 MAY 20, 1950 AT LONDON, ENGLAND. **[REDACTED]**
[REDACTED] C

URGENT

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

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

5-28-50
 Teletype to New York
 and Philadelphia
 all info sent except
 that info in green
 Parenthesis A.M.

Classified by 3042 fut/djc
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 11/14/86
 RECORDED - 56
 INDEXED - 56
 MAY 23 1950

165-58805-94
 MAY 23 1950

[REDACTED] C b1

CONFIDENTIAL

57 JUN 8 1950

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-100

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

URGENT May 23, 1950

Transmit the following message to:

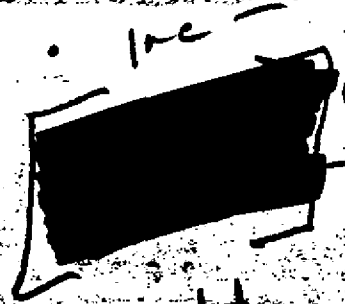
LEGAL ATTACHE, LONDON, ENGLAND

ATTENTION: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR H. H. CLEGG

FOOCASE. ADDITIONAL MOTION PICTURES AND CONTACT PRINTS HARRY GOLD IN
POSSESSION OF CAPTAIN OF FLIGHT ONE SEVEN SIX, AMERICAN OVERSEAS AIRLINES
ARRIVING LONDON YOUR TIME NINE FORTYFIVE A. M. WEDNESDAY, MAY TWENTYFOUR.
CAPTAIN WILL DELIVER TO SIMPERMAN WHO SHOULD MEET PLANE ON ARRIVAL.

ROOVER

Classified by 3042 Jut-DK
Declassify on: OADR
4/14/86



RJVL:jo

65-58805
65-57449
100-565040

cc Foreign Service Desk

467

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AUDIO COMMUNICATIONS
MAY 23 11:30 AM '50

RECORDED - 104

MAY 23 1950

139
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213

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

URGENT May 25, 1950

Transmit the following message to: LEGAL ATTACHE, LONDON, ENGLAND

CONFIDENTIAL

ATTENTION: FORMER STAFF DIRECTOR H. H. CLEGG

RECORD IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

FOR YOUR CONFIDENTIAL INFO, FOOTCASE. / PERTINENT EXCERPTS GOLD'S CONFESSION AS FOLLOWS: EARLY FORTYFOUR

HIS THEN SUPERIOR SAM OTHERWISE UNIDENTIFIED ARRANGED MEETING BETWEEN GOLD AND FUCHS ON EAST SIDE NYC ON A SATURDAY DURING LATE FEBRUARY OR EARLY MARCH FORTYFOUR. RECOGNITION INCLUDED GOLD CARRYING PAIR OF GLOVES IN ONE HAND PLUS A GREEN COVERED BOOK AND FUCHS CARRYING A HANDBALL. GOLD INTRODUCED SELF AS RAYMOND AND FUCHS USED HIS RIGHT NAME. AFTER BRIEF WALK THEY TOOK CAB UP TOWN TO RESTAURANT AROUND THIRD AVENUE IN THE FIFTIES AND HAD DINNER, AND THEN ANOTHER WALK DURING WHICH ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED FOR FURTHER MEETINGS. FEW WEEKS LATER SECOND MEETING OCCURRED SOMEWHERE IN UPPER MANHATTAN. DURING FIRST AND SECOND MEETS FUCHS TOLD GOLD HE WAS WITH BRITISH MISSION ATTACHED TO MED AND EXPLAINED MANPOWER AND WORK OF MISSION AND PHYSICAL AND PERSONNEL SETUP OF MED. DURING THESE MEETS NEITHER FUCHS NOR GOLD MADE DIRECT REFERENCE TO FUCHS SUPPLYING INFO BUT IT WAS MORE OR LESS MUTUALLY UNDERSTOOD. SUCCESSIVE SUBSEQUENT MEETS OCCURRED IN WIDELY SEPARATED LOCALITIES INCLUDING BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, MANHATTAN, AND QUEENS. UNTIL SUMMER FORTYFOUR MEETS TOTALLED ABOUT FIVE, AND DURING AT LEAST TWO, FUCHS PASSED INFO CONSISTING OF NUMBER OF FOILED SHEETS OF PAPER. INFO PASSED PROBABLY BETWEEN APRIL AND JUNE OR JULY/FORTYFOUR. GOLD TURNED SAME OVER TO JOHN UNIDENTIFIED WHO SUCCEEDED SAM SHORTLY AFTER GOLD MET FUCHS. AUGUST FORTYFOUR FUCHS MISSED MEET SCHEDULED IN FRONT OF MOVIE

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

THEATER NEAR EASTERN PARKWAY, BROOKLYN, AND ALSO ALTERNATE MEET. GOLD HAD NO MEANS OF REESTABLISHING CONTACT THOUGH FUCHS HAD MENTIONED HE WAS DUE TO LEAVE FOR ANOTHER LOCATION, POSSIBLY MEXICO, NOT NEW MEXICO. JOHN FURNISHED GOLD

ADDRESS OF MRS. HEINEMAN IN CAMBRIDGE, BELIEVED BY GOLD TO BE FUCHS' SISTER.

65-58806 8 MAY 25 1950

65-57448
100-348040

EJVL:js
Foreign Service Desk

CONFIDENTIAL

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165-38105

MAY 23 1950

5-23-50

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-100

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: **CONFIDENTIAL** PAGE TWO

IN FALL FORTYFOUR, SUBSEQUENT TO SEPTEMBER, GOLD SUCCEEDED IN SEEING KRISTEL HEINEMAN USING SAME NAME OF RAYMOND AND LEARNED FUCHS EXPECTED CAMBRIDGE AT CHRISTMAS. GOLD LEFT ENVELOPE CONTAINING NAME AND PHONE NUMBER IN MANHATTAN. BELIEVES FIRST NAME WAS JEROME OR AT LEAST BEGAN WITH J AND LAST NAME SIMILAR TO KAPLUN (PHONETIC). EARLY FORTYFIVE JOHN TOLD GOLD HE HAD MADE CONTACT WITH FUCHS AND GOLD WENT TO CAMBRIDGE AND SAW FUCHS IN HEINEMAN RESIDENCE. FUCHS REVEALED HE WAS WORKING AT LOS ALAMOS, GAVE WRITTEN INFO AND MADE ARRANGEMENT TO MEET JUNE FORTYFIVE AT SANTA FE. ALSO DIPLOMATICALLY OFFERED FUCHS ABOUT FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS THIS MEET BUT FUCHS REFUSED AND MONEY RETURNED TO JOHN. MEETING VERY BRIEF AND MRS. HEINEMAN NOT PRESENT DURING CONVERSATION. DURING VACATION JUNE FORTYFIVE GOLD TRAVELED TO ALBUQUERQUE AND THENCE SANTA FE BY BUS. MET FUCHS BRIEFLY ON A SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND FUCHS FURNISHED DATA AND AGREED TO ARRANGEMENTS FOR ANOTHER MEETING SANTA FE SEPTEMBER FORTYFIVE. GOLD FURNISHED INFO TO JOHN IN NEW YORK AND RETURNED SANTA FE LATE SEPTEMBER, MEETING FUCHS ON OUTSKIRTS. FUCHS HAD BORROWED CAR AND ALL CONVERSATION CARRIED ON IN IT. FUCHS GAVE INFO AGAIN. FUCHS TOLD GOLD HE HAD BEEN PRESENT AT INITIAL LARGE SCALE TRIAL OF NUCLEAR FISSION AT ALAMOGORDO AND GOLD BELIEVES FUCHS ACTUALLY PRESENT OR CERTAINLY NEAR THE GROUP THAT SET OFF TRIAL BOMB. FUCHS TOLD GOLD HE WOULD PROBABLY RETURN ENGLAND SOON BUT BY PAYING CALL TO HIS SISTER, GOLD COULD DETERMINE EXACT TIME. THIS STATEMENT MAY NOT BE COMPLETELY ACCURATE IN THAT GOLD ALSO

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

BELIEVES FUCHS GAVE DEFINITE TIME, ABOUT CHRISTMAS WEEK OF FORTYFIVE, WHEN HE EXPECTED TO AGAIN BE IN CAMBRIDGE. THIS WAS LAST TIME GOLD SAW FUCHS OR OBTAINED INFO FROM HIM. GOLD RETURNED TO ALBUQUERQUE SAME DAY OF SANTA FE MEETS, DEPARTING FOR NEW YORK THE FOLLOWING DAY. GOLD MADE ONE OR TWO ATTEMPTS AT HEINEMAN HOME TO SEE FUCHS AGAIN BUT UNSUCCESSFULLY. AFTER POSSIBLE SECOND ATTEMPT, EITHER IN

SENT VIA **CONFIDENTIAL** M Per

CONFIDENTIAL

LATE JANUARY OR EARLY FEBRUARY, FORTYSEK, GOLD MISSED SCHEDULED APPOINTMENT WITH JOHN AND NEVER SAW OR HEARD FROM JOHN AGAIN. GOLD STATED DURING FIRST AND SECOND NEW YORK MEETS FUCHS TOLD HIM BRITISH MISSION WAS WORKING ON SEPARATION OF ISOTOPES. GOLD BELIEVES THERE WAS AT LEAST IMPLIED THE EVENTUAL UTILIZATION OF THE ENERGY PRODUCED BY NUCLEAR FISSION IN THE FORM OF A WEAPON. GOLD WAS ALSO TOLD BY FUCHS ON MANY OCCASIONS THAT THEY WORKED IN EXTREMELY TIGHT COMPARTMENTS AND ONE GROUP DID NOT KNOW WHAT OTHER GROUP WAS DOING. AS EXAMPLE, GOLD STATED FUCHS TOLD HIM THERE WAS POSSIBILITY OF LARGE SCALE INSTALLATION FOR ISOTOPE SEPARATION TO BE DEVELOPED SOMEWHERE, POSSIBLY GEORGIA OR ALABAMA WHICH OF COURSE LATER TURNED OUT TO BE OAK RIDGE. ABOVE FOR ASSISTANCE IN INTERVIEWING FUCHS. EFFORTS SHOULD BE MADE TO RECONCILE DISCREPANCIES IN STATEMENTS OF FUCHS AND GOLD.

HOOVER

CONFIDENTIAL

PHOTO COMMUNICATIONS
MVA 53 1 02 AM '20

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

~~TOP SECRET~~

FILE NO.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
65-836	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	EST
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

REPORT MADE AT MINNEAPOLIS	DATE WHEN MADE 5/16/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/15, 16/50	REPORT MADE BY FRED W. CARY
TITLE EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ADMINISTRATIVE - ~~SECRET~~ *WAB/for 10/1/52*

ROLF WOLLAN born November 14, 1911 at Glenwood, Minnesota, to **GUSTAV** and **CLARA WOLLAN**, both American born. He resides with his widowed mother at 27 W. Maple Street; Glenwood, Minnesota, and since September, 1949, has been employed as a laborer for the Minnesota State Game and Fish Department at Glenwood. **WOLLAN** is reported to have served in the U. S. Army from June, 1942 to October, 1945 with service in England in 1942. Handwriting specimens obtained.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 6/28/98

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE - RUC -

CLASSIFIED BY: *3042/PWT/CLB*
DECLASSIFY ON: *OADR*

DETAILS:

This is a joint report of SA **JOHN E. RODGERS**, SA **WILLIAM F. MALCHOW** and the writer.

AT GLENWOOD, MINNESOTA

Classified by 235/dns/104
Exempt from GDS, Category 242
Date of Declassification Indefinite

E. N. NORDGAARD, Superintendent of Schools, informed that **ROLF SIDNEY WOLLAN** is a son of **GUSTAV** and **CLARA WOLLAN**. **GUSTAV** was postmaster in Glenwood until the time of his death in about 1929 and, according to Mr. **NORDGAARD**, both Mr. and Mrs. **WOLLAN** were very well regarded in the community and were considered to be upstanding citizens. According to Mr. **NORDGAARD**, Mrs. **WOLLAN** is living and resides at the family home

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MRS. GUSTAV WOLLAN

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>W.F. Rhodes</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
		65-58805-1197	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		MAY 28 1950	
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53 MAY 26 1950

~~TOP SECRET~~

MPLS 65-836

at 27 W. Maple Street, Glenwood, Minnesota. For a number of years she resided with her brothers, whose surname is LARSON, and who have their residence at 115 W. Chestnut in Glenwood. Mr. NORDGAARD explained that during the years Mrs. WOLLAN resided at 115 W. Chestnut, her children made their home at that address. Mrs. WOLLAN's brothers still reside at that address.

Mr. NORDGAARD stated that ROLF WOLLAN has the nickname, "GOOF," and that he acquired that nickname as a result of his dreamy and pre-occupied nature.

Mr. NORDGAARD stated that ROLF WOLLAN has never been married and that, although he is a college graduate, he is employed as a laborer for the State Game and Fish Department in Glenwood.

Records of the Glenwood High School reflect that ROLF WOLLAN was graduated May 29, 1930, and thereafter was graduated from Luther College, Decorah, Iowa.

Mr. NORDGAARD stated that to the best of his recollection, WOLLAN taught at Hillaire, Minnesota, for a short time following his graduation from college and later served as superintendent of schools at Verndale, Minnesota. Mr. NORDGAARD also stated that he believes WOLLAN worked in the office of the Pope County Agent in Glenwood immediately prior to entering military service.

The Pope County Historical Society records show that WOLLAN entered the United States Army at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, June 9, 1942, and took his basic training at Camp Crowder, Missouri. He then was assigned to a camp in Virginia and embarked for overseas duty. The records show that his first overseas post was in England during 1942; thereafter he was in North Africa and Sicily. WOLLAN's Serial Number is given as O-2039603.

Superintendent NORDGAARD further informed that in January or February of 1946 he received an undated letter written by ROLF WOLLAN in New York City requesting that his high school record be sent to the registrar of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, 85 Livingstone Street, Brooklyn. The letter indicated that WOLLAN had then been in New York for approximately two months and that he intended to enroll in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. This handwriting specimen is being furnished to the New York Office as an enclosure with this report.

The following physical description of ROLF SIDNEY WOLLAN was furnished by Superintendent E. N. NORDGAARD.

Name	ROLF SIDNEY WOLLAN aka "Goof"
Address	27 W. Maple Street, Glenwood, Minn.

Sex	Male
Race	White
Age	39 (1950)
Height	6' 1" to 6' 3"
Weight	160 to 170
Build	Slender
Eyes	Blue, wears glasses
Hair	Brown, slightly receding hairline; usually cut short
Marital Status	Single
Social Security No.	0-2039603
Occupation	Teacher, Laborer
Education	College graduate
Miscellaneous	Is moody and somewhat of an introvert, is not very sociable, lacks force, has dry sense of humor, is somewhat shiftless and irresponsible; has some musical ability
Hobby	Plays golf
Relatives	Father, GUSTAV, deceased. Mother, CLARA, Glenwood, Minnesota Brother, OTTO, Glenwood Brother, GERHARD, Dahlonga, Georgia Sister, KATHERINE Bellingham, Washington

WOLLAN

Birth records in the office of the Clerk of Court for Pope County, Glenwood, Minnesota, reflect that ROLF SIDNEY WOLLAN was born in Glenwood, Minnesota, November 14, 1911. The record shows that his father, GUSTAV WOLLAN was also born in Pope County, Minnesota, and that his mother, CLARA LARSON, was born in the state of North Dakota.

Attention is directed to the fact that ROLF SIDNEY WOLLAN is also known by the nickname "GOOF" in Glenwood, Minnesota. Attention is also directed to the fact that his brother, GERHARD WOLLAN, who was previously thought to be possibly identical with [REDACTED] was nicknamed "GUS" when he resided at Glenwood.

Superintendent E. N. NORDGAARD, Glenwood, Minnesota, informed that if his memory serves him correctly, Army Intelligence Agents contacted him during an investigation in connection with ROLF WOLLAN being assigned to intelligence or code work for the Army. Mr. NORDGAARD also stated that he believes that he gathered the impression through a conversation with WOLLAN that he, WOLLAN, had been engaged in code work for the Army during part of his military service.

Mr. NORDGAARD also stated that Army Intelligence Agents were in Glenwood during the war investigating GERHARD WOLLAN's background in connection with reported Communist activities on his part in New York City.

MPLS 65-836

Attention of the New York Office is directed to their teletype to the St. Paul Office on December 10, 1945, in the case entitled "NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was., ETAL, ESPIONAGE - R," requesting the identity of the owner of a black coupe bearing Minnesota license 513387. By teletype dated December 11, 1945, the New York Office was informed that the above mentioned license was listed to ROLF WOLLAN, Glenwood, Minnesota, for a 1940 Ford Deluxe Coupe.

The New York Office was also informed that information received from the Seattle Office by letter dated March 2, 1944, indicated that OTTO WOLLAN, Glenwood, Minnesota, was listed as a subscriber to "The New World." "The New World" was described as a weekly newspaper published by the Free Press Incorporated, and reported to be under complete control of the Twelfth District Headquarters of the Communist Party.

Discreet efforts were made to obtain a photograph of ROLF WOLLAN in Glenwood, Minnesota, but these efforts proved fruitless. By reference teletype to St. Louis and Omaha, these offices were requested to obtain photographs from WOLLAN's army and college records respectively.

Reference is made to the report of SA LESTER G. DAVIS dated at Atlanta, Georgia, February 18, 1950, in which leads are set out for the Minneapolis Office to ascertain the identity and reputation of the persons living at 115 West Chestnut Street, Glenwood, Minnesota, and also to ascertain the identity and reputation of Mrs. CLARA WOLLAN. As pointed out hereinabove, 115 West Chestnut Street is the address of Mrs. CLARA WOLLAN's brothers at which address Mrs. WOLLAN and her children reportedly resided for a number of years.

AT ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

Minneapolis Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised that ROLF WOLLAN, attended Luther College at Decorah, Iowa, and following his graduation was engaged in the teaching profession from 1936 to 1942. He taught music and mathematics and served as principal of the Verndale High School, Verndale, Minnesota, from June 3, 1941, until some time in 1942. T-1 further informed that WOLLAN entered the United States Army some time in 1942 and that it was his impression that WOLLAN obtained the rank of second lieutenant. T-1 located a record which shows WOLLAN's Army Serial Number to be O-2039603 and his discharge date as October 16, 1946,

Mr. M. W. JOHNSON, State Game and Fish Department, St. Paul, Minnesota, informed that records of that office reflect that ROLF WOLLAN was employed as a laborer for the State Game and Fish Department at Glenwood, Minnesota, from April 3, 1949 to May 17, 1949 and from September 1, 1949, to the present date.

~~TOP SECRET~~

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM F. MALCHOW:

AT VERNDALE, MINNESOTA

G. B. BLUHM, Superintendent of the Verndale Public School, informed that ROLF WOLLAN was principal of the Verndale High School during the 1941-42 school year and also taught in the Verndale school system during the school year 1947-48 following his discharge from the United States Army. Mr. BLUHM informed that no photograph of WOLLAN, group or otherwise, is contained in the school records.

C. R. PETERSON, former superintendent of the Verndale Public Schools, informed that he believes WOLLAN was a cryptographer for the U. S. Army and became a second lieutenant in the Army Intelligence Service. Mr. PETERSON also informed that he understands WOLLAN was employed by a chemical firm in New York City for a short time following his discharge from the Army and that a brother of ROLF worked for the same firm. Mr. PETERSON informed that he had no photograph of WOLLAN.

C. P. PETTIT, President of the Verndale School Board, and L. E. SUDDENDORF, in whose home WOLLAN roomed while teaching in Verndale, were also discreetly interviewed in an effort to obtain a photograph of WOLLAN. These efforts proved fruitless.

ENCLOSURE FOR THE NEW YORK OFFICE - Two page letter which begins "Dear Ed" and which is signed, "Rolf Wollan." This letter is reported to be in the handwriting of ROLF WOLLAN.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

~~TOP SECRET~~

MPLS 65-836

INFORMATION

One copy of this report is being designated for the Boston Office inasmuch as reference teletype from New York indicated that Boston should be furnished with a photograph of ROLF WOLLAN if one was located.

MPLS 65-836

INFORMANT

Minneapolis Confidential Informant T-1 WILLIAM CONKLIN, State
Selective Service
Headquarters, St. Paul,
Minnesota.

REFERENCE: New York teletype to Minneapolis 5/12/50;
Minneapolis teletype to New York dated 5/15/50;
Minneapolis conference teletype to Bureau, Atlanta
and New York dated 5/16/50.

May 23, 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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8:56 PM

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

The Attorney General returned my call to him and I informed him that I had called regarding a message we had received from Peyton Ford about an imminent arrest in the Fuchs Case. I stated what concerned me was the leak on that; that we were not contemplating any arrest right away in that matter but that there had been a matter brewing for the last day that I have been watching very carefully that we thought we might be able to develop something out of it but if there has been a leak on this then we have to move much faster. The Attorney General stated he did not know how he found out about this that he, the Attorney General, said he was just over at the White House and Ford asked him if he knew anything about it, stating that he, Ford, had just called the Bureau about it, and commented that he had better come back to the office. The Attorney General said of course if there had been a leak we certainly ought to know where it came from. I agreed and stated that of course before we would make a move of any arrest we would obviously take it up with him. The Attorney General commented that he did not care about that and I replied that the whole point was that this is a very important development and the party that we would arrest had been entirely willing to remain with us for a number of days, voluntarily to give us long statements concerning other persons he had contacted. I stated we found the man whom Fuchs contacted in this country, but I did not want to make the arrest right away and that was why we had not submitted it. The Attorney General asked if I wanted him to find out how Ford knew of this and I stated I most certainly did and he advised me that he would do his best to get this information. I stated that in view of the leak, if it is known, then I thought we would have to make the arrest this evening or certainly not later than tomorrow morning. The Attorney General stated he would find out where he, Ford, got the information and then we could judge our time accordingly. The Attorney General then asked that he be kept informed and I advised him that I had had a press release prepared to be released by Schedler just as soon as it was time to make the arrest which I thought would be sometime next week but if an imminent arrest was being rumored around then that would change the picture. He then reiterated that he would try to secure the information for me.

SENT FROM D. G.
TIME 7:10 AM
DATE 5-23-50
BY [Signature]

RECORDED
Very truly yours,

[Signature]

John Edgar Hoover
Director

65-58805-1198
MAY 24 1950

cc-Mr. Nease
JEH:EH
MAY 26 1950

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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15 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation DATE: May 16, 1950

gm

FROM: James M. McInerney, Assistant Attorney General

JHM:RPW:DJ

SUBJECT: Dr. Emil Klaus Fuchs
Espionage - R

~~SECRET~~

With reference to my memorandum of May 9, 1950, in the above matter, there is enclosed herewith a copy of a self-explanatory letter dated May 12, 1950, from the Acting Secretary of State to The Assistant to the Attorney General.

It will be appreciated if you will keep the Department advised of any steps taken by the Bureau pursuant to the enlarged arrangement now provided for the interview of Dr. Fuchs.

Enclosure No. 381398

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65-58805-1199
MAY 24 1950
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INCLOSURE
No 381398
FROM
Department of Justice

enclosure 65-58805-1199

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

May 12, 1950

My dear Mr. Ford:

This is in response to your letter to me dated May 9, 1950 concerning the proposed interrogation of Dr. Emil Klaus Fuchs. The Department has raised with the British Embassy the questions involved in conditions 4 and 5 of the British memorandum dated May 2, 1950 with the following results:

With respect to condition 4, namely, that the interrogation must be confined to counter-intelligence and security matters and should not concern itself with atomic energy intelligence as such, the Department is assured that the British do not intend that your representative be rigorously excluded from touching upon atomic energy intelligence in the course of his interrogating Fuchs. It is their view that the interrogation would be directed primarily to counter-intelligence and security matters and that atomic energy intelligence would be incidental to the achievement of the primary objective.

As to condition 5, the British here agree with us that this restriction is now academic inasmuch as the publicity which has already occurred in this matter has revealed the fact that interrogation of Fuchs by representatives of the FBI has been agreed to. In this connection I call your attention to the press statement issued by the British Home Office on May 5 which reads as follows:

"There has been the fullest possible exchange of information between the United States and British in the Fuchs case. The United States recently asked for facilities to interview Fuchs and in the special circumstances of the case this has been granted. This formal request for facilities to interview Fuchs was only received within the last few days."

The Embassy realizes that the Bureau is obliged to inform various executive agencies of the Government, and possibly the Joint Committee

Mr. Peyton Ford,
The Assistant to the Attorney General,
Department of Justice,
Washington.

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per affidavit released

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- 2 -

on Atomic Energy in executive session, as to the results of the interrogation and that these agencies will have to know the source of the information and an evaluation thereof.

It seems to me, therefore, that the way is clear for the Bureau to proceed to take the necessary steps to interrogate Dr. Fuchs. I should like to suggest in this connection that the representative whom you intend to use in the interrogation and such other members of the Bureau as you may care to send get in touch with Mr. R. Gordon Arneson, Special Assistant to me on atomic energy matters (including intelligence). He is prepared to go over in detail the questions on atomic energy intelligence which the British are putting to Dr. Fuchs at the request of the Joint Atomic Energy Intelligence Committee (CIA, Army, Navy, Air Forces, AEC, and State). I suggest this procedure in order that your representatives may have a complete picture of the nature of the information we have asked for and have every expectation of getting on the scientific and technical side, for the bearing it may have on the primary objective of the proposed Bureau interrogation.

The British here have suggested that as soon as the Bureau is prepared to proceed, they would be glad to urge London to determine immediately whether Dr. Fuchs will submit to interrogation in order that the matter may be proceeded with promptly.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ James E. Webb

Acting Secretary

~~SECRET~~

WAB / 10/17/50

SECRET - AIR COURIER

Date: May 19, 1950
To: Legal Attache
London, England
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Subject: FOOGASK
ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED - 365-58805-1199

Reference is made to my letter dated May 12, 1950, enclosing for your confidential information copies of correspondence concerning the status of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's efforts to interview Fuchs.

For your further confidential information concerning this matter, there are enclosed herewith a letter dated May 12, 1950, addressed to Mr. Peyton Ford, The Assistant to The Attorney General, by Acting Secretary of State, James E. Webb, and my reply to Mr. Ford dated May 16, 1950.

Enclosure
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-2-87 BY 304/pw/ks

CC: Foreign Service Desk

EJVL:pr:mhs

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

[Handwritten signature]

CHW

53

MAY 22 1950
COMM - FBI

56 MAY 26 1950

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

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

May 24, 1950

Transmit the following message to: SACs, BOSTON
NEW YORK CITY
PHILADELPHIA

URGENT

CODE AS
UNDERLINED

~~TOP SECRET~~

Classified by *3042 Jut-Btc*
Declassify on: OADR
11/14/82

OK
FOGCAS, ESP-3.

RESULT MAY NINETEENTH TO NYO ENTITLED "ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, WAS., ESP-3," WHICH FORWARDED COPIES OF PHOTOS OF HARRY GOLD TO BOSTON AND OTHER OFFICES, AND BUTEL SAME DATE INSTRUCTING BOSTON TO DISPLAY PHOTOGRAPHS TO THE HEINEMANS AND KONSTANTIN LAFAZANOS. BOSTON SHOULD ADVISE BY RETURN TELETYPE RESULTS OF REINTERVIEW OF KRISTEL HEINEMAN AND KONSTANTIN LAFAZANOS, AND IF EITHER CAN NOW IDENTIFY HARRY GOLD AS PERSON WHO VISITED FUCHS IN HEINEMAN HOME. BOTH ARE POTENTIAL WITNESSES. DETERMINE PRESENT MENTAL CONDITION OF KRISTEL AND EVALUATE HER POTENTIAL CAPABILITIES AS WITNESS FOR GOVERNMENT. ADVISE IF LAFAZANOS HAS ANY ADDITIONAL DETAILS RE GOLD. BUTEL.

Classified by ~~9355~~
Exempt from GDS Category *243* 10/21/75
Date of Declassification: definite

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF *class*
DATE *4-10-78* *gpl/g*

4400 COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
65-58805
65-57449
100-346228

TS
Heineman
related Fuch
b1

HOOVER

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165-58805-1200
MAY 25 1950
RECEIVED COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 26 1950
26 PM '50

TELETYPE

MAY 24 1950

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

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

SENT VIA *57*

~~TOP SECRET~~ *7:02 PM*

Per *ew*

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100-346228

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

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

3

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

disposition in hold 65-57449-81

For your information: _____

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

65-58805-1201

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: May 23, 1950

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: FOCCASE

HARRY GOLD

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

At 4:20 pm, SAC Cornelius, of Philadelphia, advised that Joseph Gold had come back to the Philadelphia Office after having talked to Mr. Dougherty. (His desire to talk to Dougherty is reflected in my previous memorandum dated May 23, 1950, in this matter.) Mr. Cornelius advised that Joseph Gold stated he had told Dougherty that Harry Gold is in trouble and is down at the FBI Office and he wanted the name of a good attorney whom he could consult; that he did not advise Dougherty further than this. Dougherty gave him the name of an attorney which Joseph Gold did not furnish to Cornelius. Harry Gold then said that he did not think they should get in touch with the attorney tonight but should take care of notifying Gold's father, as they had previously planned. As a consequence, Joseph Gold was leaving the office and would arrange to advise his father, in part, of the activities of Harry Gold during dinnertime tonight, after which the father will be brought to the Philadelphia Office.

Mr. Cornelius indicated it might be desirable for a physician to be available at the office in view of the advanced age of the father. Mr. Cornelius was advised that, of course, it was up to Joseph Gold whether he brought the father to the office and it was Gold's responsibility if he did bring him to the office, but there was no objection, as a precautionary measure, for the Philadelphia Office to have a reliable office doctor easily available. He was advised that the doctor, of course, should be given no information concerning this matter.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 11-6-86 BY 3042-107

165-58805-1201

MAY 24 1950

AHB 113 JUN 5 1950

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-57449

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Memorandum to the Director

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[REDACTED] T.S. b1

~~TOP SECRET~~
[REDACTED] T.S. b1

T.S. [REDACTED]

Various suspects have been considered, most of whom were connected with Brothman in business activities. The best suspect developed to date is Gerhart Norval Wollan, who is a former partner of Brothman and at one time was a physicist employed by the Navy. Another suspect is Martin Deutsch, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the interview of Robert and Kristel Heinsman. The available information concerning him is being made the subject of a separate memorandum to you. ~~T.S.~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Memorandum to the Director

[REDACTED] (S)

bl

[REDACTED]

T.S.

~~TOP SECRET~~

bl

On August 15, 1949, in the [REDACTED] case, a memorandum was directed to the New York Office instructing them to institute an investigation of Abraham Brothman, looking towards the identification of the Unknown Subject [REDACTED] In the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

bl

[REDACTED]

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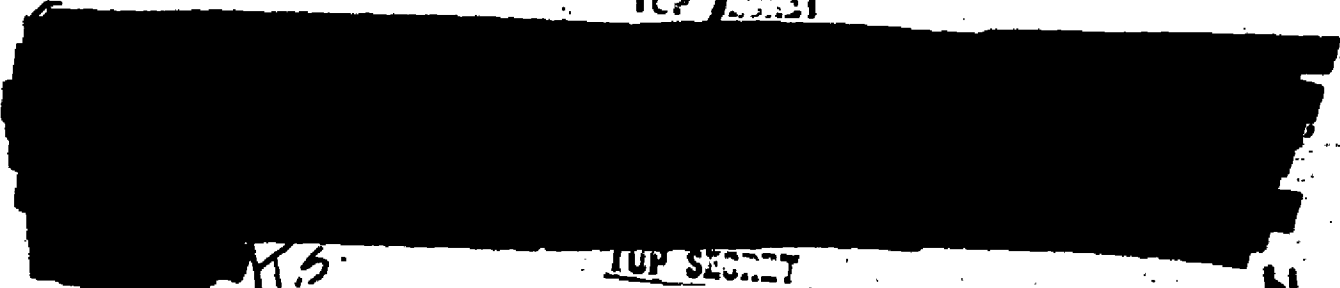
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Memorandum to the Director

~~TOP SECRET~~



J.S.

~~TOP SECRET~~

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

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SUMMARY BRIEF ON

DR. EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS

65-58805-1202

ENCLOSURE ~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

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

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/ols
ON 3-11-87
#861840

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

~~TOP SECRET~~ -A-

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IDENTIFICATION AS SOVIET ESPIONAGE AGENT

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Basis of Investigation

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

Preliminary Investigation

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

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

Identification Established

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

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ESPIONAGE CONTACTS

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

[redacted] (S) b1

[redacted] (S) b1

[redacted] (S) b1

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PERSONAL HISTORY

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

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

The Immigration and Naturalization records at New York reflect that Fuchs' father, Dr. Emil Fuchs, age seventy-four, arrived in New York on October 10, 1948. He was admitted until April 9, 1949, which was extended to July 9, 1949. Dr. Emil Fuchs left the United States on July 6, 1949. He was here as a lecturer, sponsored by Pendle Hall, Wallingford, Pennsylvania, in cooperation with the American Friends Service Committee, 27 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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

Dr. Fuchs has a brother, Gerhard Fuchs, who was born October 30, 1909, at Russelsheim, Germany.

~~More recently~~ ^{b7D} she is reported to have stated that all of her brothers, except Emil Fuchs, were engaged in Communist activities. Presumably this would apply to Gerhard Fuchs. There is no information available at this time that Kristel Heineman has any brothers except Gerhard and Emil Fuchs.

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

~~TOP SECRET~~

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

~~TOP SECRET~~

KNOWN ACTIVITIES OF FUCHS

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

~~X~~ [REDACTED] b1

(S) [REDACTED] b1

It is to be noted that Kristel Heineman first entered the United States on September 30, 1936, from England, where she claimed to have resided since July, 1936. Prior to July, 1936, back to 1934, she had been in Germany, and from July, 1934, back to 1933, she had been in Switzerland. ~~X~~ U

[REDACTED] (S) b1

~~X~~ [REDACTED] ~~X~~ T.S. b1

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

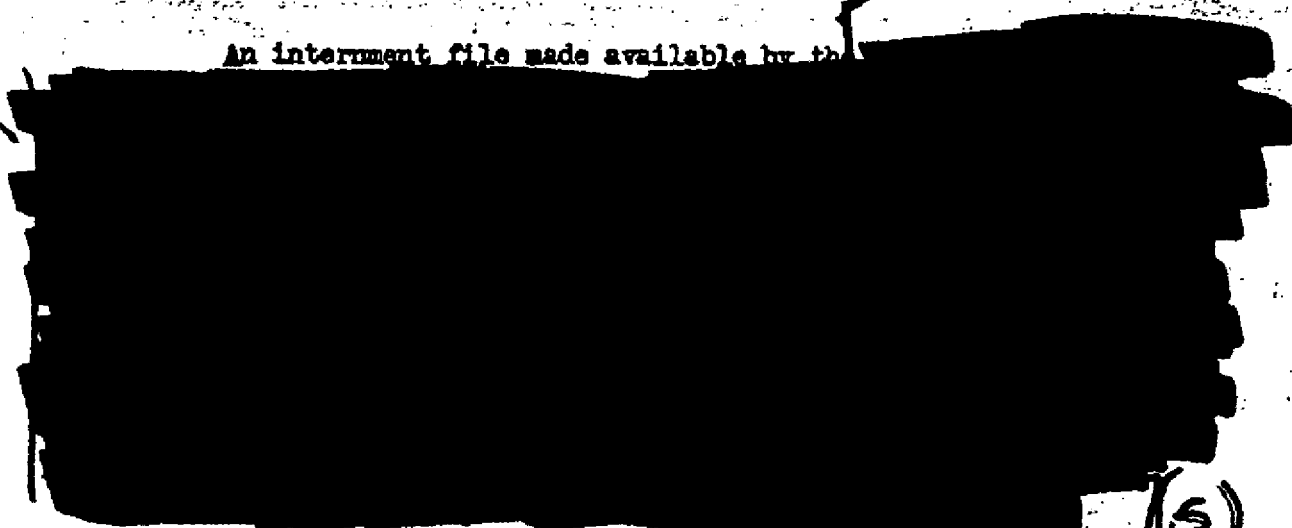
Concerning this period, it must be noted that Kristel and Robert Heineman have separately advised that Fuchs was, at one time, interned in Canada as a German alien. Robert Heineman could not recall when this occurred and Kristel Heineman placed the time as from 1943 to 1945, which obviously is incorrect in view of the well-established facts of this case. It will be recalled that Israel Halperin's address book contained the name of Dr. Fuchs, followed by the notation "Camp N — Camp L, internment operations," and the name of Kristel Heineman, with an address at which she resided prior to January, 1941.

[REDACTED] ~~X~~ It would appear, therefore, that Fuchs' internment in Canada as an enemy alien occurred in 1940. b1
At no time have the British furnished any information about the fact that Dr. Fuchs had been interned as an alien enemy. ~~X~~

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An interment file made available by the



(S)

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In December, 1943, when Fuchs entered the United States he gave his residence address as the Taft Hotel, New York City. Subsequently, for a brief period, he resided at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel, New York City. The records of these hotels for the pertinent period have been destroyed. Following these residences [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Additional investigation at numerous addresses on 77th Street, as well as 76th and 72nd Streets, has failed to locate Fuchs' former apartment. (S) b1

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

[REDACTED] (S) b1
At Christmas, 1943, according to Fuchs, he paid his first visit to his sister, Kristel Heineman, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. (S) (u)

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

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

referred to DOE

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[REDACTED]

(S)

b1

[REDACTED]

(S) u

Referred to DOE

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

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(S)

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

Referred to DOE

[REDACTED]

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(u)

[REDACTED]

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

[REDACTED]

(S)(u)

b7D

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

(S)(u)

[REDACTED]

Referred to DOE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

This was his status at the time of his arrest.

(S)(u)

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Association With Israel Halperin

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

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

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

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

Internment Operations
Kristol Heineman, 55 Carvel Rd., Watertown*
(See Exhibit 1) (X)(u)

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

* David Gordon Lunan (X)(u)

~~TOP SECRET~~

TOP SECRET

On June 11, 1946, photostatic copies of the two documents were sent to offices (19) covering territories in which the addresses were located. However, the documents having been made available to the British Intelligence Services by the RCMP, no attempt to investigate individuals listed therein as having addresses in Great Britain was made. (X)(u)

The offices receiving copies of this letter of June 11, 1946, were given the following instructions: "— immediately identify all of the contacts of Halperin listed in the enclosures. Reports should be submitted setting out the identification of these contacts, together with any information contained in your field office files concerning them. In the event there is no information contained in your field office files, a preliminary investigation should be conducted of these contacts at the conclusion of which, if it appears necessary or desirable, a more intensive investigation of them should be conducted." (X)(u)

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

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

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

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

TOP SECRET

~~TOP SECRET~~

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

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

b2
b7D

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

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

~~TOP SECRET~~

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Kristel Fuchs Heineman, Sister of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs

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

Robert B. Heineman, whom Kristel Fuchs Heineman married on November 2, 1938, was born at Wausau, Wisconsin, on March 25, 1917. According to a highly confidential source of known reliability, he was registered as a member of the Cambridge Branch of the Communist Political Association in 1941. Through a confidential source, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

At the present time, Robert B. Heineman operates a launderette under the name of the Huron Self Service Store, 146 Huron Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and is also enrolled in the Harvard University School of Education where he is studying for a degree as a Master of Arts. His current address is given as 94 Lake View Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Kristel Heineman appears to have been estranged from her husband for some time and is presently confined as a patient in the Westboro State Hospital (a mental institution), Westboro, Massachusetts.

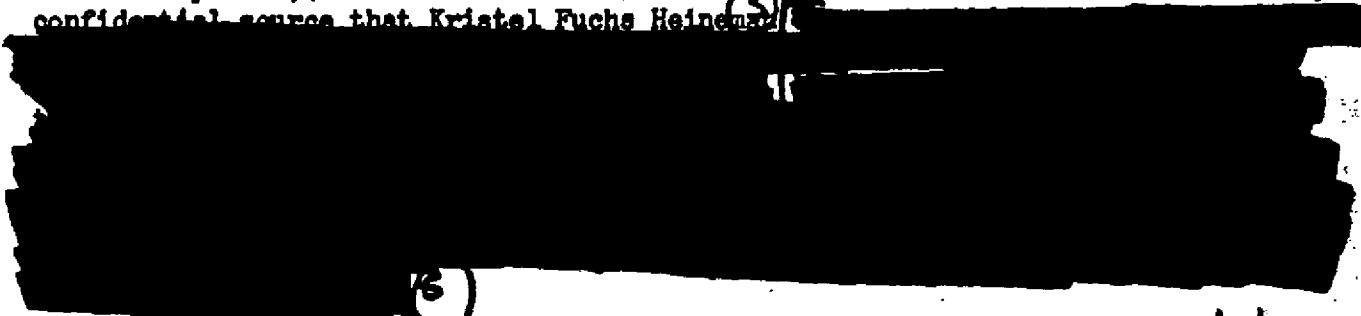
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As to Kristel Fuchs Heineman's possible implication in Soviet espionage operations, it is noted that her name and address as well as that of her brother, Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, was contained in the address book of Israel Halperin, at the time of the latter's apprehension by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in February of 1946. It is also known from information obtained from an extremely confidential source that Kristel Fuchs Heineman



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JURISDICTION

a. Jurisdiction between the Manhattan Engineer District and the FBI

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

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

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

b. Jurisdiction of the FBI under the Atomic Energy Act

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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CLEARANCE FOR ATOMIC ENERGY EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

[REDACTED]

(S)
See Exhibit 2

[REDACTED]

(S) X (u)

[REDACTED]

(S) X (u)
See Exhibit 3

[REDACTED]

(S) X (u)

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FBI--BRITISH COLLABORATION

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The Bureau investigation of Dr. Fuchs was instituted on September 22, 1949, by a letter to the New York and other offices directing them to immediately institute an investigation to determine the Soviet espionage activities of Dr. Fuchs. On the same date, by memorandum, the British authorities were advised of the tentative identification of Dr. Fuchs as a Soviet espionage agent, and they were furnished the available information concerning him, including his name having appeared in the address book of Israel Halperin and the fact that his name appeared on a list prepared by the Gestapo of Communists and Soviet agents. British authorities were also advised of our information concerning Kristel Heineman and the fact that Robert Heineman, her husband, was reportedly a member of the Communist Party in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Since September 1949, there has been a constant exchange of memoranda between the Bureau and the British authorities, exchanging all pertinent information developed.

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[RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN ENGLAND] (S)(u)

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Clearance to Interview

On October 29, 1949, a memorandum was received from the British Authorities which set forth that they felt bound to advise the appropriate authorities in England that the continued employment of Fuchs in the Atomic Research Station at Harwell, England, represented a grave risk to security and that Fuchs should be consequently removed. It was set forth in view of this, that an interview of Fuchs was desirable and the British Authorities desired to know if such an interview would jeopardize the Bureau's original informant and as to whether it would jeopardize further contemplated investigation by the Bureau.

On November 2, 1949, the British Authorities were advised that it was believed that the effect of an interview with Fuchs on the Bureau's investigation in the United States could not be accurately determined at the present time. It was set forth that the successful investigation of Kristel Fuchs Heineman might be jeopardized but at the same time it was realized that a successful interview of Dr. Fuchs might materially assist that investigation. The British Authorities were advised that the Bureau did not desire to ask them to withhold taking action with respect to Fuchs on the basis of the Bureau's investigation in the United States. They were advised that they should feel free to take any action with respect to an interview with Fuchs that they might desire. They were informed that there was the necessity of protecting at all costs, the original informant. (S)(u)

Interviews

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On February 2, 1950, Dr. Fuchs was arrested and charged with violating the British Official Secrets Act. He was arraigned at the Bow Street Police Court before Chief Magistrate Sir Laurence Dunne and the following charge against him was read:

1. That he, for a purpose prejudicial to the safety of the interest of the State, on a day in 1947 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 contrary to the Official Secrets Act of 1911-1939.

2. That he, being a British subject, for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, on a day in February, 1945, in the United States of America, communicated with a person unknown, information relating to Atomic Research which was calculated to be, or might be, directly or indirectly, useful to an enemy.

Fuchs was bound over for further arraignment on February 10, 1949.

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[REDACTED] (S) b1

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104 Living Ave., Cambridge
ADDRESSES
 David Fritsch
 Farmington
 Name Daniel, Betty
 Street Physics Dept.
 City S. F. of ...
 Telephone ...

Name (Anonymous ...)
 Street ...
 City 573 Market St., S. F., Cal.
 Telephone ...

Name ...
 Street ...
 City ...
 Telephone ...

Name Klaus Fuchs
 Street ...
 City ...
 Telephone ...

Name ...
 Street ...
 City ...
 Telephone ...

Name Mary Frances ...
 Street ...
 City Elizabeth Ann, ...
 Telephone ...

Name ...
 Street ...
 City ...
 Telephone ...

John ...
 ...

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 ...

...

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: February 6, 1950

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: DR. ALLAN NUNN MAY
(The Corby Case)
ESPIONAGE - R

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

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/CLS
ON 2-4-87

PURPOSE

To set forth for your information a brief summary concerning Dr. Allan Nunn May.

BACKGROUND

On September 5, 1945, Igor Gouzenko, Code Clerk in the Soviet Embassy, Ottawa, Canada, defected to Canadian authorities. Documents taken by him from the files of Colonel Nikolai Zabolot, Soviet Military Attache and Director of the Soviet Military Intelligence Service in Canada, established the existence in that country of a wide-spread Soviet espionage network. Largely on the basis of these documents, supplemented by the testimony of Gouzenko and the confessions of several of the individuals involved, seven persons were convicted in Canadian courts for their implication in the network, including Sam Carr, who was apprehended by the FBI on January 27, 1949, and subsequently deported to Canada. One of the primary figures in the network was Dr. Allan Nunn May. (u)

DR. ALLAN NUNN MAY

Background

Dr. Allan Nunn May was born in Birmingham, England, in 1911. He received a B. S. Degree from King's College, Great Britain, in 1933; a P. H. D. in 1936, and by 1943 had become a nuclear physicist of considerable ability and prominence. According to Gouzenko, May had been in the pay of the Soviet Union for many years and had been a secret member of the Communist Party of Great Britain. The fact of his Communist membership apparently was known to some of his scientific co-workers who did not report it to the British authorities inasmuch as they believed his political opinions would not interfere with his scientific work. (u)

DMG:KFF

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DATE OF REVIEW 2/9/90
2/21/80

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EMG

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

Duplication in Soviet Espionage Operations

About the middle of 1943, Dr. Allan Numm May, a temporary British civil servant, was sent to Canada with a group of prominent British nuclear physicists engaged to work on the atomic bomb project for the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of Canada. In the performance of his duties, May had access to a substantial amount of knowledge concerning atomic fission. Although having a fairly complete knowledge as to the various operational processes in uranium experimentation, Dr. May did not know the secret features of the atomic bomb nor information as to its assembly. (S)(u)

The information furnished by Igor Gouzenko, as substantiated by the voluminous documents which he made available, reflects the following data concerning the utilization of May as a Soviet espionage agent in Canada: (S)(u)

For approximately a year after his arrival in Canada, May was not contacted in any way by any representative of the Soviet Military Intelligence Service. However, during the latter part of 1944, the Soviet Military Intelligence Headquarters in Moscow instructed Colonel Nikolai Zabolin to establish contact with Dr. May through the Soviet agent Fred Rose, a Canadian Communist member of Parliament who was among those later convicted of violating the Canadian Official Secrets Act in connection with his espionage activity. In view of the extreme importance of this matter, Colonel Zabolin felt that a contact with May through Rose was not advisable and obtained the consent of the Soviet Military Intelligence Headquarters to use Lieutenant Angelov, of the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, for all contacts with May. Moscow then assigned May the cover name "Alek" and provided Lieutenant Angelov with the recognition password, "Best regards from Michael." These facts would indicate that May had been furnished this recognition symbol before leaving the United Kingdom and had been told to wait until contact was made with him by a person using this phrase. (S)(u)

The first meeting between May and Angelov was a particularly formal affair. At their second meeting, May gave Angelov a lengthy survey of the (S)(u)

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

entire atomic bomb project in the United States and Canada in so far as it was known to him. A digest of this report was cabled to Moscow and the actual written report, in May's own handwriting, was sent by courier from Ottawa to Moscow. At the third meeting, May gave Angelov a sample of uranium 235 which was considered of such importance that it was immediately flown to Moscow by Lieutenant Colonel Petr Motinov, Assistant Soviet Military Attache in Ottawa and an important assistant of Zabolin in the operations of the Soviet Military Intelligence Service. (S)(u)

Immediately after the bombing of Hiroshima in August 1945, Zabolin cabled Moscow certain information received from May and forwarded a short report by May, giving production figures and furnishing a small quantity of uranium 235. In this connection, it is noted that May reportedly had access to quantities of uranium 235 in connection with his work in Canada, but did not have access to uranium 235. However, it is known that in September and October of 1944, having been cleared by the British Security Office and his certification accepted by MKD, May spent six weeks at the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago, one of the key facilities in the DSM Project. During this period, he had daily access to uranium 235 specimens, the normal loss of which during experimentation could easily have covered the loss of that portion turned over to the Soviet Military Intelligence Service. (S)(u)

It is known that on the occasion of his meetings with Soviet representatives, May also furnished garbled data concerning the radio proximity fuse and that he was paid sums of money between \$200 and \$500, as well as being furnished with bottles of liquor. (S)(u)

During the latter part of August 1945, May made a trip to the Chalk River Pilot Plant of the atomic bomb project in Canada. His Soviet superiors were aware of this trip and were also aware that he was being ordered back to the United Kingdom to supervise certain theoretical research with regard to atomic fission. According to Gouzenko, they were of the opinion that May would be much more valuable to them in England than he would be in Canada, and during August of 1945 Moscow gave Zabolin specific instructions regarding the manner by (S)(u)

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

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

Dr. Allan Nunn May left Canada in September 1945, en route to the United Kingdom, where he established residence at King's College, London. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In February 1946, Dr. May was arrested by the British authorities in London and charged with violating the Official Secrets Act. He admitted his guilt and furnished a written statement, but has consistently refused to identify any of his contacts or indicate the source from which he obtained the uranium specimens. In London on May 1, 1946, Dr. May entered a plea of guilty to violation of the Official Secrets Act and was sentenced to imprisonment for a term of ten years. (S) (u) b7D

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

RECOMMENDATION

The above is furnished for your information.

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GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN SCIENTISTS AND SPECIALISTS PROGRAM

Shortly after active hostilities ceased, a program was inaugurated by the armed services to bring into the United States a number of German and Austrian scientists and specialists. They were brought in and kept under control by the armed service interested in utilizing their knowledge and abilities. Some of this group have returned to Europe; the exact number is unknown but it is understood to be approximately one hundred. Another group, in excess of five hundred, is being handled under a program set up by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. This program is handled by the Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency (of the armed services), the Department of Justice and the Department of State. The program is designed to permit German and Austrian scientists and specialists, who have previously been brought to the United States by the armed services for exploitation, to obtain visas looking toward permanent residence in the United States.

These German and Austrian scientists were brought to the United States without prior notification to the Bureau by the interested armed service. From time to time the Bureau has protested to the armed services of the bringing of aliens into the United States without prior notification to the Bureau. The first official notification that the Bureau received concerning these individuals was on November 4, 1947, at which time a request was received from Mr. Peyton Ford, then Acting Assistant to the Attorney General, for an investigation of several of these scientists, with particular emphasis on the internal security aspects of their contemplated immigration.

On November 10, 1947, the Bureau advised Mr. Peyton Ford that investigations of this character normally fall within the jurisdiction of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and, therefore, the Bureau would not conduct the requested investigations.

On November 14, 1947, Mr. Peyton Ford forwarded a memorandum to the Bureau in which he advised that it was the desire of the Attorney General that the Bureau conduct the investigations requested in his memorandum of November 4, 1947.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-4-87 BY 3042/PWT/CJS

Since November 14, 1947, the Bureau has conducted investigations of 475 German and Austrian scientists and specialists in connection with this program. There are seven investigations presently pending. The investigations are an applicant-type investigation and consist of a check of the Bureau indices, neighborhood inquiry, employment inquiry, and credit and criminal checks. The investigation is limited to the period of time in which the scientist has actually resided in the United States. The Bureau handles these on a thirty-day deadline basis. These cases are received by the Bureau from the Department of Justice in the form of a dossier containing background information and setting forth the results of investigation conducted by the Army in Germany and Austria, together with a statement signed by the Custodial Officer of the scientist in the United States, in which he sets forth that in his opinion the scientist's presence in the United States does not constitute a security threat.

As indicated, the particular armed service who has custody of the scientist or specialist is charged with his control. An examination of the investigations conducted by the Bureau reflects that the greatest majority of the scientists and specialists are utilized in research work for a particular branch of the armed service forces and that they normally reside on or near Army, Navy or Air Force installations. However, some are working in private industry, but are still carried as being under the protective custody of the interested branch of the armed service. Currently through the Department of Justice the interested armed service, who contemplates bringing any scientist or specialist into the United States, causes a name check to be made of the Bureau indices for available information.

The Bureau was requested on August 30, 1948, by Mr. Peyton Ford of the Department of Justice to conduct a similar type investigation of an alien brought to the United States by the Department of the Army, which alien was not a citizen of Germany or Austria. The Intelligence Division of the Army was contacted and they advised that this alien was brought to the United States under very secret circumstances and that it was felt that if an investigation were conducted there would be great possibility that the identity and purpose of the alien's presence in the United States might become known. The Army advised that it was contemplated that other such individuals would be brought to the United States.

The Bureau advised Mr. Peyton Ford by memorandum dated September 23, 1948, of the above, and it was stated that no investigation in this type of case would be conducted, however, the Department of Justice would be advised of any information the Bureau had in its files concerning these aliens.

February 6, 1960

Re: JULIUS ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, aka
J. Robert Oppenheimer, Jerome
Robert Oppenheimer, "Oppie"

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/CLS
ON 2-4-87

I. Personal History and Employment

Julius Robert Oppenheimer was born April 22, 1904, at New York City, New York, the son of Julius Oppenheimer, a German born naturalized American citizen, and Ella Friedman Oppenheimer, a native born United States citizen of German ancestry. Oppenheimer attended the Ethical Culture School at New York City from 1910 to 1921; Harvard College from 1922 to 1925; Cambridge University, Cambridge, England, from 1925 to 1926; and Goettingen University, Goettingen, Germany, from 1926 to 1927 where he received his Ph.D. degree in physics. He was first employed at the University of California on July 1, 1929, as an Assistant Professor of Physics. In 1932 he was promoted to the position of Associate Professor of Physics and in 1936 was made a Professor of Physics. He was granted leave of absence on July 1, 1942, and from this date until May 1946, he was Director of the DSN Project at Berkeley, California, and Los Alamos. On this latter date he was restored to active status as a Professor of Physics at the University of California. On September 1, 1947, he became Director for the Institute of Advanced Studies at Princeton, New Jersey. Insofar as is known he is still so employed. Julius Robert Oppenheimer is the fourth husband of Katherine Puening, who was formerly married to one Joseph Dallet who was killed in Spain in 1937 fighting for the Spanish Republican Army.

II. Bureau Investigation

The first investigation conducted by the Bureau concerning J. Robert Oppenheimer was started in March, 1941, and was based on an allegation received that J. Robert Oppenheimer was allegedly present at a meeting in the fall of 1940 which was attended by Isaac Folkoff and William Schnelderman, Communist Party functionaries in San Francisco. This investigation was continued until March 18, 1943, when Major General George V. Strong requested the Bureau to discontinue any active investigation of Oppenheimer. On April 5, 1943, General Strong advised that the Army was taking over the investigations of scientists at the Radiation Laboratory, University of California.

On March 13, 1946, the Bureau reinstated investigation of Oppenheimer for the purpose of ascertaining his activities and contacts. This investigation consisted of a technical and physical surveillance until his departure from the University of California for the Institute of Advanced Studies, Princeton, New Jersey. Since this time no active investigation has been conducted other than the development of a confidential informant. At the present time this investigation is in a pending inactive status.

III. Communist Party Membership and Reported Association with Communist Party Front Groups.

In May of 1941 a confidential source advised this Bureau that

[REDACTED] This information has not been confirmed by independent investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. b7D

Through other confidential informants it was reported to this Bureau that

[REDACTED] This information has not been confirmed by independent investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

During an interview with J. Robert Oppenheimer by Bureau Agents on September 5, 1946, Oppenheimer stated that he was so naive regarding political matters up until 1936, that he wouldn't even vote, but that between the period from 1936 to 1939, he engaged in political matters in an amateurish way; that also during this period between 1936 and 1939, he had identified himself with many of the so-called "leftist" front groups and had made contributions to some of them and could consider it at least possible that some part of his contributions had eventually gone into Communist Party funds. He stated that he never at any time was a dues-paying Communist, but indicated that he had at least an academic interest in the organization.

During April 1947, J. Robert Oppenheimer was interviewed by this Bureau. At that time Oppenheimer advised that at one time prior to the war he had an intellectual interest in Communists and had dabbled in Communist front organizations to learn what they proposed as a panacea for governmental ills of the United States. He maintained that his activities were intended as a support for a group claiming to be working towards some desirable purposes, however, he said he soon solved the policy and the falsity of the platforms of these front organizations and that for some time he had no connection whatsoever with these so called Communist Front Groups. (San Francisco report dated June 9, 1947, 100-17828-154; 100-17828-175).

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Julius Robert Oppenheimer related to Bureau Agents on September 5, 1946, that to the best of his recollection, Haakon Chevalier and his wife visited with him at his home in Berkeley, California; that Chevalier indicated to him that "something unpleasant had happened," and related that George Eltenton had talked with him and told him that it was necessary to provide technical information to the Soviet Union. Oppenheimer stated that in reply to this, he used "strong words" with Chevalier, and told Chevalier that to do such was "treason" or "close to treason." On further questioning, Oppenheimer said that due to the lapse of time since this incident, he was vague in his mind as to the exact words used by him and Chevalier in their conversation, and any present effort on his part to reconstruct their conversation would be pure guesswork, but he did definitely recollect having used either the word "treason" or "treasonous" to Chevalier.

Oppenheimer was definite that Chevalier had not asked him for any information concerning the project. Oppenheimer advised that he did not discuss his work on the project at this time, or at any other time, with Chevalier, and so far as he knew, Chevalier had no knowledge of the project. According to Oppenheimer, Chevalier gave no indication that he knew the nature of the experiments being conducted at the Radiation Laboratory, and he definitely doubted that Chevalier knew such experimentation had to do with atomic energy. Oppenheimer stated, however, that Chevalier probably knew that he was engaged on technical experimentation having to do with the war effort.

* George Charles Eltenton, a British national, was at the time of his contact with Haakon Chevalier, an employee of the Shell Development Company, Emeryville, California. At the present time, he is in England.

[Handwritten signature]

During this interview Oppenheimer said that he did not regard the conversation he had with Chevalier as an approach to him, Oppenheimer, for secret or confidential information; that he was certain from Chevalier's attitude the latter had no intention of getting mixed up in any situation involving espionage or treason. Oppenheimer also said that because of the evaluation he gave to Chevalier's attitude during their conversation, he at that time failed to recognize the potential threat to the nation's security, which was present in the incident, and, therefore, he neglected to report the matter to the authorities; that sometime subsequently, a matter of months later, he made a report to the security officer at the Radiation Laboratory in Berkeley when he came to the realization that possibly Eltenton might have continued his efforts toward obtaining restricted and confidential information. He said that in reporting the matter to the security officers, he endeavored to convey to them a warning of the possibility that Eltenton was engaged in spying on the project because he gained the impression in his conversation with Chevalier that this was no casual activity on the part of Eltenton but was a serious effort to obtain restricted information. Oppenheimer said that in reporting this matter, he tried to protect Chevalier's identity, and in an effort to do so, had "concocted a completely fabricated story," which he also described later as a "complicated cock and bull story," which was to the effect that three unidentified associates had been approached in Eltenton's behalf for information.

On June 26, 1946, George Charles Eltenton was interviewed by Bureau Agents and he admitted being approached by Peter Ivanov for the purpose of obtaining information as to what was going on "up on the hill." Eltenton admitted approaching Haakon Chevalier, who he knew was friendly with J. Robert Oppenheimer and requested Chevalier to approach Oppenheimer concerning the project. He advised that Chevalier agreed to the approach and then subsequently advised that there was no chance whatsoever of obtaining the information.

(100-18564-46)

On June 26, 1946, Haakon M. Chevalier was interviewed by Bureau agents. He furnished a signed statement admitting that some time prior to March 1, 1943, he was approached by George Charles Eltenton regarding the possibility of getting information regarding work being done at the Radiation Laboratory; that Eltenton stated that any information concerning the research being conducted would be of use to the Soviet Scientists and that they could benefit from it. Chevalier advised that Eltenton stated that he had been approached by someone connected with the Soviet Union in an effort to obtain this information. Chevalier stated that he mentioned to J. Robert Oppenheimer a matter concerning an approach having been made to him in which an inquiry was made if any part of the secret of the project should be made available to Russian Scientists.

Steve Nelson, well known Communist Party functionary who was involved in Soviet espionage attempts directed at securing information relating to the Atomic bomb was determined to have been in contact with Julius Robert Oppenheimer. When Oppenheimer was interviewed on September 15, 1946, he was questioned concerning his acquaintanceship with Steve Nelson. He explained that the acquaintanceship with Nelson was brought about through the association with his wife, Katherine Oppenheimer with Steve Nelson. Oppenheimer stated that his wife had previously married a man who fought with the Loyalist Forces during the Spanish Revolution, and this man was killed during the Siege of Madrid. He advised that thereafter Nelson was in Paris, France and visited his wife who was staying there at that time. Oppenheimer stated that it was Steve Nelson who brought to his wife the news of her former husband's death and according to Oppenheimer consoled her and assisted her in making arrangements to return to the United States. Oppenheimer stated that during the latter part of 1940 and early 1941, while he and his wife were residing at Berkeley, California, he received a telephone call from Steve Nelson and made arrangements for Steve Nelson to visit the Oppenheimer's home. Oppenheimer stated that he was present at the time, and that Steve Nelson and his wife appeared glad to see each other. He stated that thereafter Nelson and his family would occasionally visit the Oppenheimer's home, but that these visits were friendly and to the best of his recollection had occurred about five times during 1941. Oppenheimer stated that Nelson had never approached him for any information regarding the experiments that were being conducted at the Radiation Laboratory. (San Francisco report dated 6-9-47, 100-17828-154; 100-17828-175, page 28)

An investigation of Oppenheimer conducted by this Bureau in connection with his employment with the Atomic Energy Commission in 1947 did not reflect any other derogatory information than that set forth above. The majority of persons interviewed during this investigation advised that Oppenheimer's loyalty to the United States was unquestioned.

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BY 3042/pwt/cls

RE: FRANK FRIEDMAN OPPENHEIMER
also known as Frank Folsom

Frank Oppenheimer was born August 14, 1912, in New York City. He was educated in this country obtaining a B. A. Degree at Johns Hopkins University in 1933. He attended for a short period of time Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge University in London, subsequently working in the Physics Laboratory of the University of Florence in Italy. He received his Ph.D. in Physics from the California Institute of Technology in 1939. Subsequently he worked at Stanford University as an Assistant in the Physics Department. Later he accepted a position in June, 1941, at the University of California at Berkeley. There he did work for the Radiation Laboratory as a research fellow being familiar with the basic developments of the laboratory prior to the existence of the D.S.M. contract with that University. He was considered one of the top ten men at the Atomic Bomb Project. He spent two years at Los Alamos and assisted in preparing the nuclear tests of the Atomic Bomb. He was considered one of the few men having a knowledge of the technique and procedure used in producing nuclear fission. In the summer of 1947 he became associated with the University of Minnesota as an assistant Professor of Physics. In June, 1949, he tendered his resignation to the University of Minnesota stating he had been a member of the Communist Party in the late 1930's and that he was going to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities of this fact. His resignation was accepted by the President of the University.

Oppenheimer has had an income from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year based upon the estate left by his parents. He is married to the former Jacquenette Yvonne Gwinn who was born in Canada. They have two minor children, a boy and a girl.

Frank Oppenheimer was the subject of an investigation conducted by the FBI which was instituted on March 14, 1947, after he had resigned from the Radiation Laboratory D.S.M. Project at Berkeley, California. Prior to that he had been the subject of an investigation by the Manhattan Engineering District who had responsibility for conducting investigations of project employees at that time.

While investigation developed information concerning Communist affiliations and past Communist Party membership on the part of both Frank Oppenheimer and his wife, no information was developed by either the Manhattan Engineering District or the FBI reflecting that Frank Oppenheimer engaged in espionage activities.

In March, 1949, the FBI interviewed Sylvan Rubin, a former member of the Pasadena Professional Section of the Los Angeles County Communist Party during the years 1938 and 1939, who advised that Frank Oppenheimer during the period 1937-1939 attended meetings of this Section of the Communist Party.

On June 14, 1949, Frank Oppenheimer testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, accompanied by his counsel Clifford J. Durr now President of the National Lawyers Guild, at which time he, Oppenheimer, stated he had joined the Communist Party early in 1937 in Pasadena, California, receiving a Communist Party membership card under the name Frank Folsom. He dropped his membership in the Communist Party according to his statement in the early spring of 1940 or 1941. His wife, Jacquenette, accompanied by her husband's counsel, testified before the Committee that she also was a card carrying member of the Communist Party in 1937 until the spring of 1941 at Pasadena, California.

Subsequent to his resignation from the University of Minnesota, Frank Oppenheimer took up residence on a small ranch near Pagosa Springs, Colorado. He went there with his family.

Referred to Passport



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February 5, 1950

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION SECURITY

Director of Security

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

Centralized Control of Security

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

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

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

Attachment

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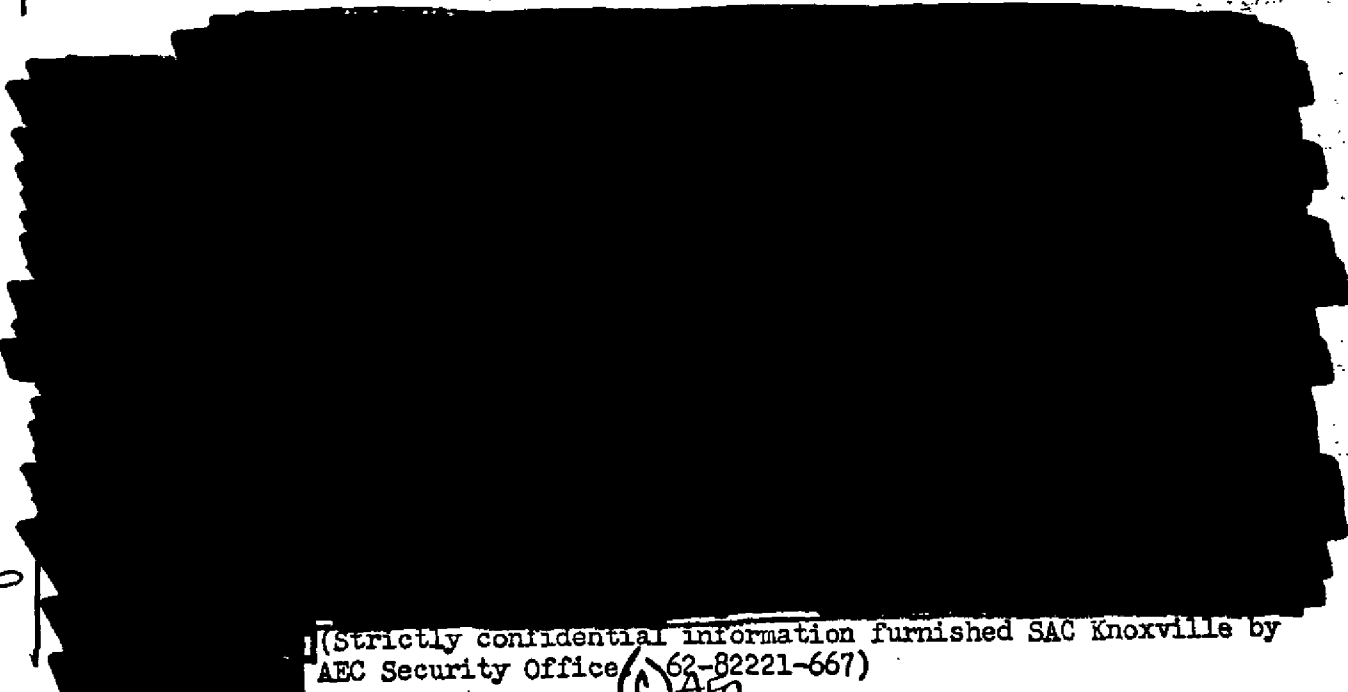
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Accountability of Materials and Documents

Referred to DOE



(Strictly confidential information furnished SAC Knoxville by AEC Security Office (62-82221-667))

On March 29, 1949, AEC, Chicago, advised that 31.739 grams of uranium oxide had been discovered missing on February 14, 1949. After extensive investigation by the Bureau, the Atomic Energy Commission advised by letter July 15, 1949, that the missing material had been satisfactorily accounted for by finding most of it in waste material. The investigation reflected a lack of definite information as to the movement of this material at the Laboratory, and there was a lack of detailed inventory or analysis to establish the handling of this specific material.

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

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

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Difficulty of Prosecution Where Testimony
Would Reveal Restricted Data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Need for Security Consciousness

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

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

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Suggestions Regarding Accountability
Contained in Letter to AEC dated January 5, 1950

"URANIUM SLUGS

"(1) You may desire to consider the possibility of identifying every uranium slug by some easily applied system of marking or numbering which would not damage the slug. Records of inventory, transfers, dispositions and experiments could bear the identifying data.

"(2) Consideration may be given to having records of experiments reflect the material loss or gain as a result of the experiment.

"(3) You may also wish to consider the possibility of keeping uranium slugs in properly designated lockers or cabinets which can be locked when not in use. The storage space could be arranged so that stocks can be easily checked. The keeping of extraneous material in the cabinets with the uranium slugs might be avoided.

"(4) Consideration might be given to some designated person maintaining a record of individuals who obtain access to the building storing uranium. A person could also be designated to accept charge-outs for material and dispense material after making proper entries in a permanent record.

"(5) You may wish to consider keeping uranium slugs used in experiments in a locked space when not in use. The identity of all persons handling or disposing of uranium in any manner could be recorded on all records.

"(6) Consideration could be given to a study of material loss in dust, et cetera, when uranium is cut into wafers or filings as an aid in accurate accounting for the material.

"PLUTONIUM SAMPLES

"(1) You may desire to consider a centralized accountability section which could receive copies of written records of receipt, transfer or disposition of vital materials. In addition, a system of double checks could be established as an aid in detecting errors in entries at the outset.

"(2) In addition you may desire to consider the possibility of each section charged with the responsibility for vital materials maintaining an inventory record concerning each receipt or transfer of material. A report of the disposition of material could be used as a posting medium to the inventory record.

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"(3) Consideration could be given to providing separate working facilities for each section or to providing separate section storage facilities. Access to storage facilities and laboratories might be limited to employees actually employed therein. Porters, watchmen and others could be accompanied by an authorized section representative.

"(4) You may also desire to consider taking an actual physical inventory at least once a month in each section charged with vital material. A copy of the report could be sent to the SF accountability representative for a comparison with his records.

"(5) Consideration might be given to maintaining a record of the location of vital materials, particularly where samples, et cetera, are kept at some place other than the regular storage facilities. The storage of samples in hoods, receiving containers and glove boxes could be avoided in so far as it is practicable.

"(6) You may desire to consider the advisability of identifying waste material in such a manner as to limit the extent of search that may be necessary in the event of loss of material which is believed to have been disposed of in waste. Cardboard boxes containing waste could be identified by room number and the date the collection started and ended. The Health and Instrument Section could record this data in addition to maintaining a record of the particular section of the trench in which the material is buried."

Director of Security
2nd April 1949
Decentralized **CONFIDENTIAL**

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

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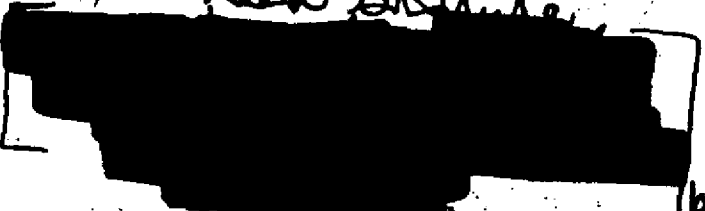
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37
Sack of efficient effective
method of accountability of
inventory which
would permit fixing
of responsibility
of tracing such
data.

- a. months before
w/ X & Z B.
- b. fighter up on
charging out docu-
ments (E 75 G. R.)

Difficulty of Prosecution
a. need statute
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10

Revealing restricted data
pertaining to the most
CONFIDENTIAL by act. P. 4
a. need to state



Need for Security Con- (c) bl
- ciousness
a. Must be real con-
- ciousness of the
problem. Keep on
side of caution.
b. Tendency to gaily
all security checks
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- 4 -

c. Not always actual
members but
ideological intellex

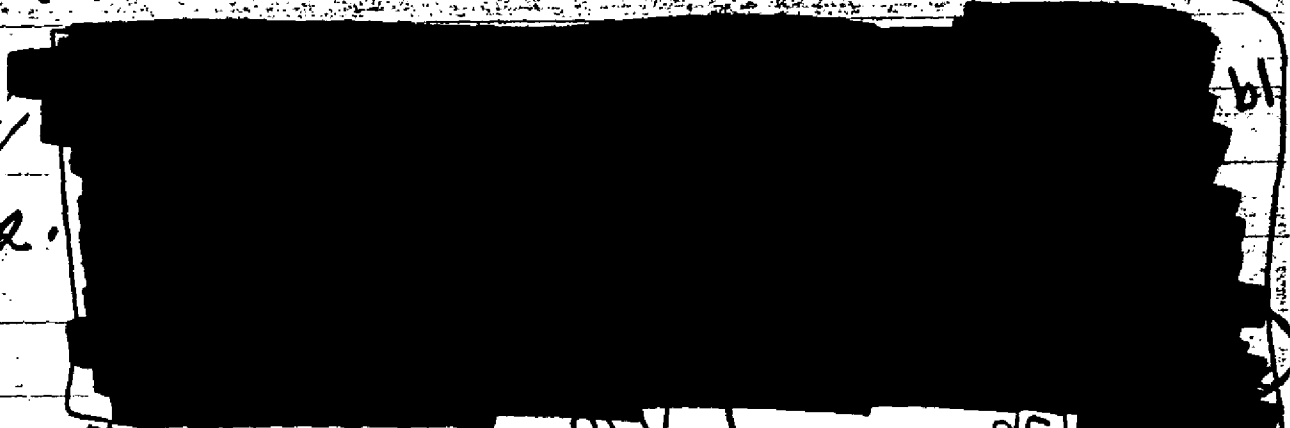
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TOP SECRET

Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, known as Dr. Karl Fuchs



~~3 State~~

2.

3. Fuchs - Boyn Dec 29, 1911 at Russelsheim, Germany Atomic Comm

4. Went to Eng. 1933 Entered 1940 - Canada
Hatfield; Einstein

5. 1941 to 1943 Mathematical Physicist
Univ. of Birmingham

6. Naturalized 1942

7. Currently Senior Research Worker at
A & P. Harwell, Eng.

8. Sister Kristel born July 22, 1913

9. Entered U.S. Sept 20, 1936

10. Left for Cuba May 17, 1938 & re-entered
on visa.

11. Attended Swarthmore College

12. Has 3 children & live in Cambridge
Mass.

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13. (Robert Heereman) Brothers-in-Law
Active Communist Meetings at
House;
Contacts with (Martin Deutsch) -
(Prof. M.I. - Nuclear Lab.)

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