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"and the libe, as well as the nitrogen plus nitrogen reaction should be studied."

[REDACTED]

proposed by Ulam, etc. In attendance were Messrs. Tuck, (S) Bretcher and Fuchs. b1 per DOE

27. 20 April 1946 (1000) Fifth meeting of the "Super" conference. Mr. Edward Teller presided. The meeting was a general discussion period concerning the possibility of peaceful applications of the deuterium plus deuterium reaction. General schemes were proposed all of which were very far-fetched and presented numerous practical difficulties. In attendance were Messrs. Fuchs, Bretcher, and Tuck.

28. On June 1, 1946, Colonel Seeman listed in his monthly British Mission report a meeting of May 27, 1946, as follows:

"At the Interim Council Dr. Bradbury spoke briefly on the radiation accident occurring on 21 May 1946, indicating that no critical assembly experiments were to be continued until safer methods were developed, and that the involved plutonium sphere was so "hot" that it will not be handled for some time. The main speaker was J. V. Stout on the developments in slow explosives, particularly barium nitrate-plastic compositions, for use in explosive lenses. Mr. Fuchs was present."

29. Again on July 2, 1946, Colonel Seeman's report on the British Mission includes a meeting involving considerable weapon data at which Mr. Fuchs was in attendance:

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4 June 1946 Harold Frosch presided over the meeting of the Interim Council. Hille Sampson spoke on the material and check velocities in the proposed [redacted] Assembly. Velocities of [redacted] for the material, and [redacted] for the shock were measured employing the pin method for velocity determination. Messrs. Fuchs and Mark attended.

According to that report, Mr. Fuchs permanently departed from Los Alamos on 15 June 1946.

5. On March 6, 1947, Colonel Gee reported a meeting of February 3, 1947, which was attended by Dr. Fitterton of the British Mission. The report is as follows:

Frosch presided at the Coordinating Council, briefly mentioning some characteristics of the cyclotron. Tauschek spoke on the fission cross section of U238. Richtmyer gave a short explanation of how this might affect the "Alarm Clock" type Super.

6. In connection with the "booster" proposal, it should be noted that as early as April 12, 1944, in a patent memorandum an implosion type device containing deuterium and tritium was suggested, with the statement that the efficiency of a neutron-induced chain reaction is greatly increased by the action of neutrons produced in a thermonuclear reaction ignited by said fission chain reaction. At another point in the same patent memorandum there is a statement that the neutrons released in the thermonuclear reaction can be utilized for producing fissions in the mass of fissile material used for igniting the thermonuclear reaction and thereby greatly increasing the efficiency of the fission chain reaction. Statements and examples of such devices appeared in many drafts of the proposed patent application on this subject which application was executed by the inventors in August 1946. Figure 8 of that Application Serial No. 699,096 discloses such a device with the statement that the efficiency of an implosion type explosive device can be increased [redacted]

[redacted] - mixture of deuterium and tritium are also disclosed for this purpose in the patent application.

~~SECRET~~

bl per DOE (5)

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7. Furthermore in November, 1943, Dr. Sellar conceived the idea of using a [redacted]

A patent application was filed in the U. S. Patent Office under application Serial No. 634,826 on 13 December 1943 showing an arrangement generally similar to the booster type weapon. In the application it is stated as follows:

b7c DOE

"As a final example a [redacted] may be considered. In addition to high compressibility and reasonably high neutron-scattering cross sections this mixture releases at high temperatures and densities neutrons produced in the thermonuclear reaction between deuterium and tritium nuclei. Some of these neutrons will react with the fissile material causing additional fission and increasing the efficiency."

b7c DOE

This is for your confidential information, (U)

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards (U)

Sincerely yours,

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

June 2, 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

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

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~  
VIA LIAISON

My dear Admiral:

On March 2, 1950, I furnished you the substance of a statement made by Bail Julius Klaus Fuchs to Dr. Michael W. Perrin, atomic scientist connected with the British Ministry of Supply, concerning technical information furnished by Fuchs to the Soviet Government. The information Fuchs gave to Dr. Perrin concerning his disclosures to the Soviet Government has been reviewed by a Committee of Senior Responsible Reviewers to consider the effect on the declassification policy of the Atomic Energy Commission. This Committee has prepared a report containing in part an evaluation of the extent of information passed over by Fuchs and an abstract diary of those conferences and meetings on thermonuclear weapons attended by Fuchs while at Los Alamos. It is believed the President and you will be interested in this information.

This report, which has been furnished by the Atomic Energy Commission and classified "Secret" by them reads as follows:

"1. The Committee of Senior Responsible Reviewers has examined Info Memo 273/9 (Perrin Report) as well as Info Memo 273/10 (Fuchs statement) and discussed the technical evidence in these documents. An evaluation of the evidence is presented in the following sections:



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Classified by 1467  
Exempt from GDS Category 2  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

b1 per DOE  
ASB  
11/21/75

per ERDA letter  
11/21/75

RECORDED  
5865-58805-1246  
CLASSIFIED BY: 3042  
DECLASSIFY ON: 2/10/87  
per DOE letter - also per gradient release  
6-25-85  
per DOE letter - also per gradient release  
6-25-85  
DECLASSIFY ON: 2/10/87

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Harbo
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Nease
- Gandy

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57 JUN 7 1950

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b1 pwr DRE (S)

**"B. Los Alamos**

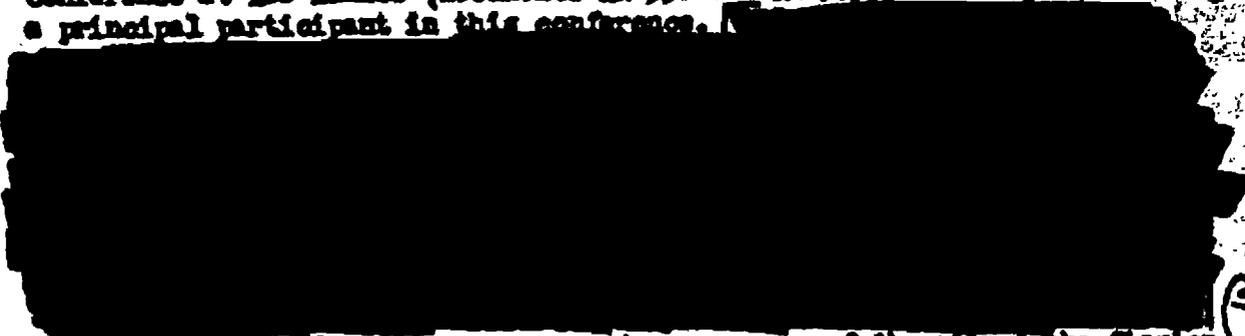
"7. For the evaluation of the Los Alamos aspects the Committee had the advice of Mrs. Bradbury, Hanley, Smith and Teller of the Los Alamos Laboratory. It is apparent that the information regarding weapons which Fuchs turned over to the Russians was very complete.

"8. With respect to the Trinity (plutonium implosion) type weapon, it is clear that the essentials of the bomb in adequate detail were turned over either while Fuchs was at Los Alamos or later. It is also apparent that considerable information was turned over regarding gun-type weapons.

"9. As far as more recent implosion type weapon developments are concerned, Fuchs did not know at the time of his departure what the actual design of the Sandstone bombs would be. However, he was familiar with the ideas and early operating designs of the composite and levitated bombs. It should be recalled that Fuchs' status in the laboratory was that of a highly esteemed scientist and that he participated in all major conferences of the theoretical division while at Los Alamos. It is not clear from the Ferris statement whether Fuchs turned over the idea of the levitated bomb at all or whether he gave more than an indication of the composite bomb and its economic features.

"10. In regard to thermonuclear weapons, the extent of Fuchs participation in the work at Los Alamos Laboratory is indicated by the excerpts quoted in the Tab to this report. Fuchs apparently transmitted

essentially the ideas contained in the report on the April 1946 'super' conference at Los Alamos (documents LA 551 and LA 575); he was present and a principal participant in this conference.



and the idea of using this arrangement as a means of 'boosting' the fission reactions was also known while he was at Los Alamos. The other presently conceived thermonuclear weapon, the 'Alarm Clock' was not known to Fuchs when he left Los Alamos (June 1946), nor was it well known to any other member of the British Mission.

(S)  
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per DOE

C. Other Projects

"11. Officially Fuchs had little information concerning other phases of the U. S. Project, e.g., the Hanford project. (This is true of all the members of the British mission as far as Hanford is concerned.) It would be pertinent to know what Fuchs gave away of such additional information as he may have learned. From the Perrin report of his confession it would appear that the information in this category which he turned over was relatively minor. The possibility that Fuchs might have made additional disclosures to the Russians should, however, be borne in mind. In addition the extent of information concerning the U. S. project made available to Fuchs as a result of the Technical Cooperation Program should be considered. Although the Perrin report does not indicate these other sources of information to be involved, it would be valuable to have further information on this point.

"12. The statements to Perrin indicate that as far as pile technology is concerned, including British work, Fuchs did not pass a great deal of information to the Russians.

"13. In the 'booster' the DT reaction is not expected to necessarily proceed in non-equilibrium but serves only to add a large number of neutrons at an early time of energy generation by the nuclear reaction in order to increase the nuclear efficiency.



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

(S)

bl per DOE

**D. Fundamental Nuclear Information**

"13. It was noted that Fuchs had not transmitted any information relative to the fission process itself, except for such specific information as the spontaneous fission problem (Pu 240). This may possibly be interpreted to mean that fundamental nuclear data were not needed by the Russians because of their own efforts in this field, or because the information was being furnished to them through other sources.

**E. General**

"14. Detailed examination of the Ferris report and the documents mentioned on the information transmitted by Fuchs has proved very illuminating and has given in general terms a most valuable summary of the situation. Naturally additional questions come to mind. It would be very helpful in evaluating fully our present position if more detailed technical information on transmittals by Fuchs could be obtained. Particular areas in which more detailed information would be useful include thermonuclear weapons, reactors and such diffusion plant problems as barriers, conditioning, etc.

**FUCHS PARTICIPATION IN THE THERMONUCLEAR WEAPON PROGRAM AT LOS ALAMOS**

"(The following abstract was prepared by Dr. R. G. Smith, of Los Alamos Laboratory, from his files. Dr. Smith was present at the meetings described in this abstract)

"1. In a report dated April 9, 1946, from Colonel Seaman to Major General Groves, on the subject of participation of British Mission Personnel in the Los Alamos program, the following technical meetings are reported at which Dr. Fuchs was in attendance:

- "a. 4 March 1946 The Interim Council was addressed by Fuchs of the British Mission on the theory of the gadget. Mr. Titterton also attended the meeting.
- "b. 11 March 1946 Carol Froman spoke at the Interim Council on the experimental data developed on the levitated implosion gadget and elements of design of that device including the composite gadget of plutonium and uranium. Those attending included Messrs. Bretcher, Fuchs, Mark, and Titterton.

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\*d. 25 March 1946 Dr. Bradbury presided at the Interim Council and discussed briefly the postponement of Operation Crossroads. Morrison spoke on "Breeder," "Converters," "Power Piles," and the like. This time Morrison did not go into details of operation as he did several years ago. Present were Messrs. Fuchs and Tuck. (S) u

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\*a. 1 April 1946 Mr. N. Bolodney addressed the Interim Council on the operation of W Site with particular reference to the processing of plutonium from the nitrate to the metal component for an atomic bomb. Messrs. Fuchs and Mark attended. (S) u

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DOE

[REDACTED] (S)

In attendance were Messrs. Tack, Fuchs, and Bretscher.

- d. 19 April 1946 (1000) Third meeting of the "Super" Conference. Messrs. Metropolis and Turkevich discussed numerical calculations on various phases of the "Super" carried out on the "Eniac" calculator at Philadelphia. These solutions were for plane systems of infinite dimensions and excluded the wall effects and the inverse Compton effect, but nevertheless indicate the feasibility of the presently proposed design (in LA Report No. 551). Though not complete, they indicate that in such a system the deuterium plus deuterium reaction builds up to a substantial energy release. Mr. Lansdorf discussed the compression properties of deuterium and deuterium plus tritium mixtures. From the considerations of the equations of state and the mode of assembly contemplated, he suggests the use of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In attendance were Messrs. Hall, Bretscher, and Fuchs.

- e. 19 April 1946 (1400) Fourth meeting of the "Super" conference. Mr. Lansdorf continued his discussion on the compression of the various materials. Mr. Edward Teller then addressed the meeting on the experimental program which was believed necessary in the preparation of a "Super." He mentioned a program for the study of the 14 Mev neutrons released in the nuclear reaction and the cross sections for various processes concerning these neutrons and the materials employed in the "Super." Furthermore, the various reactions involved in the "Super," such as tritium plus tritium, helium plus deuterium, hydrogen plus deuterium,

and the like, as well as the nitrogen plus nitrogen reaction should be studied.

proposed by Ulan, etc. In attendance were Messrs. Tack, Bretscher and Fuchs. (S)

b1 per DOE

\*2. 20 April 1946 (1000) Fifth meeting of the "Super" conference. Mr. Edward Teller presided. The meeting was a general discussion period concerning the possibility of peaceful applications of the deuterium plus deuterium reaction. General schemes were proposed all of which were very far-fetched and presented numerous practical difficulties. In attendance were Messrs. Fuchs, Bretscher, and Tack.

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"3 June 1946 Barol Fruman presided over the meeting of the Interim Council. Mile Sampson spoke on the material and shock velocities in the proposed [redacted] Assembly. Velocities of [redacted] for the material, and [redacted] for the shock were measured employing the pin method for velocity determination. Messrs. Fuchs and Mark attended."

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(S) 4

"Fruman presided at the Coordinating Council, briefly mentioning some characteristics of the cyclotron. Taschek spoke on the fission cross section of U238. Richtmyer gave a short explanation of how this might affect the "Alarm Clock" type Super."

(S) a

"6. In connection with the 'booster' proposal, it should be noted that as early as April 12, 1944, in a patent memorandum an implosion type device containing deuterium and tritium was suggested, with the statement that the efficiency of a neutron-induced chain reaction is greatly increased by the action of neutrons produced in a thermonuclear reaction ignited by said fission chain reaction. At another point in the same patent memorandum there is a statement that the neutrons released in the thermonuclear reaction can be utilized for producing fissions in the mass of fissile material used for igniting the thermonuclear reaction and thereby greatly increasing the efficiency of the fission chain reaction. Statements and examples of such devices appeared in many drafts of the proposed patent application on this subject which application was executed by the inventors in August 1946. Figure 6 of that Application Serial No. 699,896 discloses such a device with the statement that the efficiency of an implosion type explosive device may be increased [redacted]

[redacted] mixtures of deuterium and tritium are also disclosed for this purpose in the patent application.

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pu DOE

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7. Furthermore in November, 1943, Dr. Teller conceived the idea of using a [redacted] patent application was filed in the U. S. Patent Office under application Serial No. 634,826 on 13 December 1945 showing an arrangement generally similar to the booster type weapon. In the application it is stated as follows:

b1 per DOE (S)

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b1 per DOE (S)

*insert*

This is for your confidential information,

(u)

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

(u)

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED BY: 2042/pwt/cds  
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR 2.10 FJ also 6.25.85  
REC'D 6/25/85  
7/15/85

~~SECRET-RESTRICTED~~

PERSONAL AND  
CONFIDENTIAL  
VIA LIAISON

65-58805-1246

Date: June 2, 1950  
To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2  
Department of the Army  
The Pentagon  
Washington, D. C.

*to Col Nichols  
6-5-50  
cc to [unclear]  
6/15/50*

Attention: Chief, Security and Training Group

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

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

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF *Classification*  
DATE *10/3/88 JSP/SS*

Reference is made to my memorandum of March 3, 1950, which furnished you the substance of a statement made by Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs to Dr. Michael W. Perrin, atomic scientist connected with the British Ministry of Supply, concerning technical information furnished to the Soviet Government. The information which Fuchs gave to Dr. Perrin concerning his disclosures to the Soviet Government has been reviewed by a Committee of Senior Responsible Reviewers to consider the effect on the declassification policy of the Atomic Energy Commission. This Committee has prepared a report containing in part an evaluation of the extent of information passed over by Fuchs and an abstract diary of those conferences and meetings on thermonuclear weapons attended by Fuchs while at Los Alamos. It is believed that you will be interested in this information.

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1. The Committee of Senior Responsible Reviewers has examined Info Memo 273/9 (Perrin Report) as well as Info Memo 273/10 (Fuchs statement) and discussed the technical evidence in these documents. An evaluation of the evidence is presented in the following sections:

[REDACTED SECTION]

*to Gen Carroll OSI  
6-5-50  
copy to [unclear]  
6/15/50*

~~SECRET-RESTRICTED~~  
Classified by *2042/pwt/cds*  
Exempt from GDS, Category *2*  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
*Classified per ERDA  
letter 11/21/50. See letter  
in proper [unclear]*

WCE/mp

JUN 7 1950

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[REDACTED]

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bl per DOE

[REDACTED]

(S)

bl per DOE

"B. Los Alamos

"7. For the evaluation of the Los Alamos aspects the Committee had the advice of Drs. Bradbury, Manley, Smith and Teller of the Los Alamos Laboratory. It is apparent that the information regarding weapons which Fuchs turned over to the Russians was very complete.

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per DOE

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\*\*The 'Alarm Clock' relies on [REDACTED]

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DOE

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~~SECRET-RESTRICTED DATA~~

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[REDACTED]

In attendance were Messrs. Tuck, Fuchs, and Bretscher.

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PH-DOE

- d. 19 April 1946 (1000) Third meeting of the "Super" conference. Messrs. Metropolis and Turkevich discussed numerical calculations on various phases of the "Super" carried out on the "Eniac" calculator at Philadelphia. These solutions were for plane systems of infinite dimensions and excluded the wall effects and the inverse Compton effect, but nevertheless indicate the feasibility of the presently proposed design (in LA Report No. 551). Though not complete, they indicate that in such a system the deuterium plus deuterium reaction builds up to a substantial energy release. Mr. Lansdorf discussed the compression properties of deuterium and deuterium plus tritium mixtures. From the considerations of the equations of state and the mode of assembly contemplated, he suggests the use of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In attendance were Messrs. Tuck, Bretscher, and Fuchs.

b1  
PH-DOE

- e. 19 April 1946 (1400) Fourth meeting of the "Super" conference. Mr. Lansdorf continued his discussion on the compression of the various materials. Mr. Edward Teller then addressed the meeting on the experimental program which was believed necessary in the preparation of a "Super." He mentioned a program for the study of the 14 Mev neutrons released in the nuclear reaction and the cross sections for various processes concerning these neutrons and the materials employed in the "Super." Furthermore, the various reactions involved in the "Super," such as tritium plus tritium, helium plus deuterium, hydrogen plus deuterium,

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and the like, as well as the nitrogen plus nitrogen reaction should be studied.



proposed by Ulan, etc. In attendance were Messrs. Tuck, Bretscher and Fuchs.

b1 per DOE (S)

2. 20 April 1946 (1000) Fifth meeting of the "Super" conference. Mr. Edward Teller presided. The meeting was a general discussion period concerning the possibility of peaceful applications of the deuterium plus deuterium reaction. General schemes were proposed all of which were very far-fetched and presented numerous practical difficulties. In attendance were Messrs. Fuchs, Bretscher, and Tuck.<sup>4</sup>

3. On June 1, 1946, Colonel Seeman listed in his monthly British Mission report a meeting of May 27, 1946, as follows:

'At the Interim Council Dr. Bradbury speaks briefly on the radiation accident occurring on 21 May 1946, indicating that no critical assembly experiments were to be continued until safer methods were developed, and that the involved plutonium sphere was so "hot" that it will not be handled for some time. The main speaker was J. W. Stout on the developments in slow explosives, particularly barium nitrate-plastic compositions, for use in explosive lenses. Mr. Fuchs was present.'

4. Again on July 2, 1946, Colonel Seeman's report on the British Mission includes a meeting involving considerable weapon data at which Mr. Fuchs was in attendance:

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"3 June 1946. Darol Froman presided over the meeting of the Interim Council. Milo Sampson spoke on the material and shock velocities in the proposed [redacted] Assembly. Velocities of [redacted] for the material, and [redacted] for the shock were measured employing the pin method for velocity determination. Messrs. Fuchs and Mark attended."

"According to that report, Mr. Fuchs permanently departed from Los Alamos on 15 June 1946. (S) (S) u

"5. On March 6, 1947, Colonel Gee reported a meeting of February 3, 1947, which was attended by Dr. Titterton of the British Mission. The report is as follows: (S) u

"Froman presided at the Coordinating Council, briefly mentioning some characteristics of the cyclotron. Taschek spoke on the fission cross section of U238. Kichtmayer gave a short explanation of how this might affect the "Alarm Clock" type Super." (S) u

"6. In connection with the 'booster' proposal, it should be noted that as early as April 12, 1944, in a patent memorandum an implosion type device containing deuterium and tritium was suggested, with the statement that the efficiency of a neutron-induced chain reaction is greatly increased by the action of neutrons produced in a thermonuclear reaction ignited by said fission chain reaction. At another point in the same patent memorandum there is a statement that the neutrons released in the thermonuclear reaction can be utilized for producing fissions in the mass of fissile material used for igniting the thermonuclear reaction and thereby greatly increasing the efficiency of the fission chain reaction. Statements and examples of such devices appeared in many drafts of the proposed patent application on this subject which application was executed by the inventors in August 1946. Figure 6 of that Application Serial No. 699,096 discloses such a device with the statement that the efficiency of an implosion type explosive device may be increased [redacted] (S) u

[redacted] mixtures of deuterium and tritium are also disclosed for this purpose in the patent application. (S) u

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7. Furthermore in November, 1943, Dr. Teller conceived the idea of using a [redacted]

A patent application was filed in the U. S. Patent Office under Application Serial No. 634,826 on 13 December 1943 showing an arrangement generally similar to the [redacted] In the application it is stated as follows: (S)

'As a final example a [redacted] may be considered. In addition to high compressibility and reasonably high neutron-scattering cross sections this mixture releases at high temperatures and densities neutrons produced in the thermonuclear reaction between deuterium and tritium nuclei. Some of these neutrons will react with the fissile material causing additional fission and increasing the efficiency.' b1 per DOE (S)

This is for your confidential information. (U)

cc - Mr. Jack D. Neal  
Associate Chief  
Division of Security  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
VIA LIAISON

Director of Naval Intelligence  
Department of the Navy  
The Pentagon  
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
VIA LIAISON (U)

Director of Special Investigations  
The Inspector General  
Department of the Air Force  
The Pentagon  
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
VIA LIAISON (U)

~~SECRET-RESTRICTED DATA~~

~~SECRET-RESTRICTED DATA~~

STANDARD FORM NO. 64  
**Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT**

TO : MR. D. M. LADD *DL*  
FROM : A. H. BELMONT  
SUBJECT: FOOCASE  
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: May 25, 1950

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

Reference is made to your memorandum to the Director dated May 22, 1950 furnishing an evaluation by the Atomic Energy Commission of information furnished to them in this case. It was recommended that Liaison check with AEC to determine if this evaluation could be disseminated to the following (U)

*under transfer*  
Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, Special Consultant to the President;  
Honorable Louis A. Johnson, The Secretary of Defense;  
Rear Admiral Earl E. Stone, USN, Director, Armed Forces Security Agency;  
Brigadier General Carter W. Clarke, Chief, Army Security Agency;  
Mr. James S. Lay, Jr., Executive Secretary, National Security Council;  
Mr. Jack D. Neal, Associate Chief, Division of Security, State Department;  
Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, Director, Central Intelligence Agency;  
Director of Intelligence, General Staff, Department of the Army;  
Director of Naval Intelligence;  
Director of Special Investigations, The Inspector General, Department of the Air Force;  
The Attorney General. (U)

Mr. Francis Hammack, Acting Director of Security, AEC, was contacted on May 23 and was asked if the Commission had any objection to the dissemination of this information. (U) *pm*

On the morning of May 25, Hammack advised that after discussing the matter with the General Manager, the Commission had no objection to the dissemination to the other agencies. He suggested that the agencies be informed that the material was from the Atomic Energy Commission and was classified. (U)

CWB:mk

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DATE 2-10-87 BY 3042/ewt/cls

RECORDED - 5

*WPK*

165-58805-1246

JUN 5 1950

34

*53*  
JUN 23 1950

*BA*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR  
FROM : MR. LADD  
SUBJECT: FOCCASE  
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: May 22, 1950

~~SECRET~~  
2-15-57

~~SECRET~~  
per affidavit release

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

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

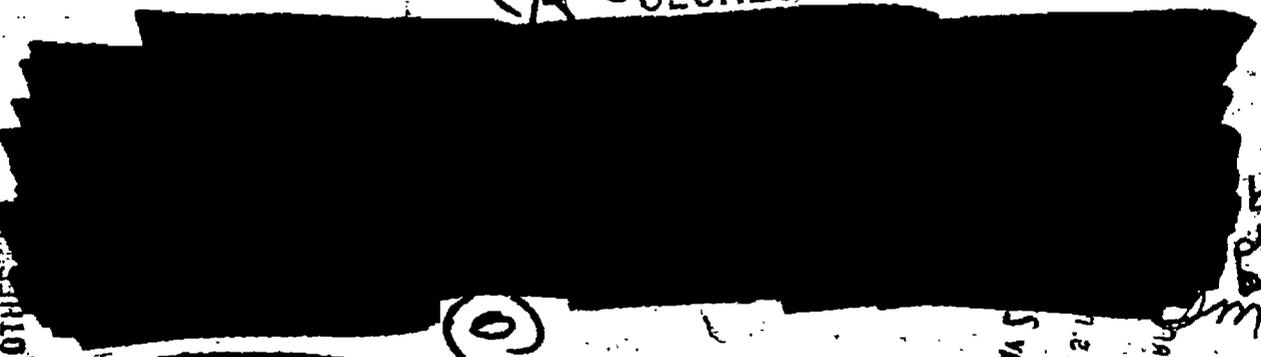
PURPOSE

To present to you an evaluation of the information furnished by Fuchs to the Russians requested by us of the Atomic Energy Commission.

FACTS

Pursuant to our request, the Atomic Energy Commission, by attached letter dated May 19, 1950, submitted an evaluation of the information passed by Fuchs and a statement reflecting the extent of Fuchs' participation in the Thermonuclear Weapon Program at Los Alamos. The evaluation sets forth the pertinent portions of a report prepared by a Committee of Senior Responsible Reviewers who reviewed the information in the statements of Fuchs to James Skardon of MI-5 and Dr. Michael W. Perrin, British scientist. The review was made to determine the effect of the Fuchs disclosures on the AEC declassification policy.

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE



The extent of Fuchs' participation in the work on thermonuclear weapons at Los Alamos is discussed, and a list of meetings on this subject attended by Fuchs is set forth. It is believed that this refers to the hydrogen bomb.

Classified by 2359 WMS/DCB  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1  
Date of Review 1/24/77  
65-58805-1247

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65-58805

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Attachment

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EX-98

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It appears that Fuchs did not pass a great deal of information concerning pile technology, nor did he officially have any appreciable information concerning the Hanford Project. It also appears that Fuchs passed very little information relative to the fission process. *EXU*

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that a photostatic copy of the AEC letter of May 19, 1950, and its enclosures be made available to Assistant Director H. H. Clegg in London. Attached for approval is an appropriate letter.

It is also recommended that Liaison check with the AEC to determine if dissemination of this information, which it has classified Secret, has been made to the agencies receiving information from us on the Fuchs case. If not, Liaison should determine whether the AEC objects to our disseminating the information to those agencies which are:

Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, Special Consultant to the President;  
Honorable Louis A. Johnson, The Secretary of Defense;  
Rear Admiral Earl E. Stone, USN, Director, Armed Forces Security Agency;  
Brigadier General Carter W. Clarke, Chief, Army Security Agency;  
Mr. James S. Lay, Jr., Executive Secretary, National Security Council;  
Mr. Jack D. Neal, Associate Chief, Division of Security, State Department;  
Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, Director, Central Intelligence Agency;  
Director of Intelligence, General Staff, Department of the Army;  
Director of Naval Intelligence;  
Director of Special Investigations, The Inspector General, Department  
of the Air Force;  
The Attorney General.

*gh*  
*Beb*  
*km*  
*JK*

~~SECRET~~

## NOTICE

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SUBJECT: KLAUS FUCHS

FILE: 65-58805

SECTION: 33

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. BELMONT *[Handwritten initials]*

FROM : D. M. Ladd *[Handwritten initials]*

SUBJECT: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS  
ESPIONAGE \* R

DATE: May 24, 1950

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

For record purposes, it might be noted that Messrs. Belmont and Ladd conferred with Mr. McInerney of the Criminal Division and Mr. William Foley with reference to the identification of Harry Gold on the evening of May 23. They were furnished with the information concerning the various meets to which Gold has confessed. They were advised of Gold's confession orally and of the "tentative" identification by Fuchs. They were further advised at this time that there was no other corroboration and that undoubtedly it would be impossible to bring Fuchs back as a witness and, therefore, he should not be considered as a witness in the case.

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

During the discussion, Messrs. Peyton Ford and Mr. Nichols arrived. After considerable discussion, Mr. McInerney decided that it would be desirable to proceed under Section 34 of Title 50, filing in Brooklyn, New York, and having Gold immediately arraigned in Philadelphia. Accordingly, he telephonically contacted U. S. Attorney Vincent Keough in Brooklyn, told him to stand by and he would be contacted by a Bureau Agent and that prosecution was being authorized under the above section. He and Mr. Ford subsequently contacted Judge McGranery and asked him to be available for the arraignment.

DML:dad

cc - Mr. Van Loon

*[Handwritten signature]*

**165-58805-1229**

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2/26/93 SP6AG/JS  
FOIA 56,261  
C-75-1121

MAY 31, 1950 (u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ LEGAL ATTACHE  
LONDON, ENGLAND

URGENT ~~SECRET~~

ATTENTION: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR H. H. CLEGG

POCCARE, ESPIONAGE, H. RENEVABLE MAY TWENTY NINTH.

[REDACTED]

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED  
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)  
DATE: 7/9/97 55R5668SLD/DA 6/29/97

HOOVER

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

EJVL/mp  
65-58805  
cc: 65-57449  
Foreign Service Desk

SSA 5668SLD/DA 484  
6/30/97

2/26/96  
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DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

FOIA 56/26  
CA# 75/121

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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INDEXED 46  
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Declassify on OADR 1/14/96

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sent via Cable [5/31/50] (u) 10:35 P.M. Pw 28

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-158

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ to:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ATTACHE  
LONDON, ENGLAND

b1  
URGENT  
~~SECRET~~

RE: FOC CASE. ASK FUCHS WHETHER EITHER HE OR GOLD EVER VISITED WASHINGTON, D. C.  
AND, PARTICULARLY, THE HOME OF PHILIP GRAHAM, EDITOR OF THE WASHINGTON POST  
NEWSPAPER, AND, IF SO, DID EITHER EVER MEET MR. HERBERT ELLISTON, EDITORIAL  
WRITER OF THE POST. CABLE REPLY

2-6-87  
CLASSIFIED BY: 5042/ROT/CB  
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR  
3/7/95  
SP6BJA/KFA  
#355027

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CC: FOREIGN SERVICE DESK

SSA SCLP SLD/BB  
6/30/97  
2/26/96  
CLASSIFIED BY: 2696/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X5  
FOIA 5626  
CA# 15-1101

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
CA 25-1121

Classified by 2315 WAB/DLB  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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915

- Tolson CORDED - 68
- Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Clegg INDEXED - 68
- Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

65-58805-1234

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
AUDIO CONFERENCE

DECISIONS FINALIZED  
7/9/97  
SSA SCLP SLD/BB  
7/9/97

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10:28  
LIVE  
CONFIDENTIAL

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5 8 JUN 8 1961

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# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: FOOCASE  
ESPIONAGE - R  
Bureau file 65-58805

CLASSIFIED BY *SP-10/JS* DATE: May 25, 1950

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1

FOIA 56261 *CA# 75-1121*

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*7/30/96 in appropriate agency with 6/24/96*

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*← Not an FOIA  
deletion*

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

*pg. 1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7, P8, P9, P10, P11, P12, P13, P14, P15, P16, P17, P18, P19, P20, P21, P22, P23, P24, P25, P26, P27, P28, P29, P30, P31, P32, P33, P34, P35, P36, P37, P38, P39, P40, P41, P42, P43, P44, P45, P46, P47, P48, P49, P50, P51, P52, P53, P54, P55, P56, P57, P58, P59, P60, P61, P62, P63, P64, P65, P66, P67, P68, P69, P70, P71, P72, P73, P74, P75, P76, P77, P78, P79, P80, P81, P82, P83, P84, P85, P86, P87, P88, P89, P90, P91, P92, P93, P94, P95, P96, P97, P98, P99, P100*

PURPOSE: To furnish you, in accordance with your request, a summary of the basic facts relating to the identification of Harry Gold as the espionage contact in the United States of Dr. Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs and Gold's confession in this regard. *u*

BACKGROUND:

You will recall that information from [redacted] indicated that in 1944 Fuchs was transmitting his espionage data on atomic energy to an individual referred to by the MGB first as "Goose" and later as "Arnaud" or "Arno." [redacted] material indicated that "Goose" was intimately acquainted with the business activities of Abraham Brothman and reported to his Soviet superiors information concerning Brothman. [redacted] indicated further that "Goose" in late 1944 had selected "for his work" the title, "Problems of the Practical Application Under Production Conditions of the Processes of the Thermal Diffusion of Gases." "Goose" was contemplating entering into contracts with various firms and setting up a laboratory. [redacted] material also indicated that the Soviets had given consideration to concentrating all espionage activity against atomic energy installations in the United States in the hands of "Goose" but had deemed such a practice inadvisable because it was too risky. The material also indicated that "Goose" had visited the home of Fuchs' sister in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in the latter part of 1944 in an effort to re-establish contact with Fuchs.

You will recall that Fuchs during interview was unable or refused to identify his American contact. He furnished a very general description of the contact but could give very little detailed information which would be useful in effecting the identification. Fuchs subsequently informed MI-5 that it was his impression that his contact in the United States was a first generation American, might have been employed by a small engineering concern, and that he could not travel about freely but rather was forced

Attachment

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*ETT JMK*

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to take leave from his work in order to keep his appointments with Fuchs in Santa Fe. Fuchs had stated previously to [MI-5] that his United States contact had some knowledge of chemistry and engineering, although he definitely was not a nuclear physicist. ~~(S)~~ ~~(u)~~ ~~(C)~~ ~~(R)~~ ~~(A)~~ ~~(G)~~ ~~(D)~~ ~~(I)~~ ~~(E)~~ ~~(F)~~ ~~(H)~~ ~~(J)~~ ~~(K)~~ ~~(L)~~ ~~(M)~~ ~~(N)~~ ~~(O)~~ ~~(P)~~ ~~(Q)~~ ~~(R)~~ ~~(S)~~ ~~(T)~~ ~~(U)~~ ~~(V)~~ ~~(W)~~ ~~(X)~~ ~~(Y)~~ ~~(Z)~~ ~~(AA)~~ ~~(AB)~~ ~~(AC)~~ ~~(AD)~~ ~~(AE)~~ ~~(AF)~~ ~~(AG)~~ ~~(AH)~~ ~~(AI)~~ ~~(AJ)~~ ~~(AK)~~ ~~(AL)~~ ~~(AM)~~ ~~(AN)~~ ~~(AO)~~ ~~(AP)~~ ~~(AQ)~~ ~~(AR)~~ ~~(AS)~~ ~~(AT)~~ ~~(AU)~~ ~~(AV)~~ ~~(AW)~~ ~~(AX)~~ ~~(AY)~~ ~~(AZ)~~ ~~(BA)~~ ~~(BB)~~ ~~(BC)~~ ~~(BD)~~ ~~(BE)~~ ~~(BF)~~ ~~(BG)~~ ~~(BH)~~ ~~(BI)~~ ~~(BJ)~~ ~~(BK)~~ ~~(BL)~~ ~~(BM)~~ ~~(BN)~~ ~~(BO)~~ ~~(BP)~~ ~~(BQ)~~ ~~(BR)~~ ~~(BS)~~ ~~(BT)~~ ~~(BU)~~ ~~(BV)~~ ~~(BW)~~ ~~(BX)~~ ~~(BY)~~ ~~(BZ)~~ ~~(CA)~~ ~~(CB)~~ ~~(CC)~~ ~~(CD)~~ ~~(CE)~~ ~~(CF)~~ ~~(CG)~~ ~~(CH)~~ ~~(CI)~~ ~~(CJ)~~ ~~(CK)~~ ~~(CL)~~ ~~(CM)~~ ~~(CN)~~ ~~(CO)~~ 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You will recall that Fuchs admitted that he had had several meetings with the American contact during 1944 and 1945. The first meetings were in New York. He later had meetings in Boston and in about June and September, 1945, had two meetings in Santa Fe, New Mexico. ~~(S)~~ ~~(u)~~ ~~(C)~~ ~~(R)~~ ~~(A)~~ ~~(G)~~ ~~(D)~~ ~~(I)~~ ~~(E)~~ ~~(F)~~ ~~(H)~~ ~~(J)~~ ~~(K)~~ ~~(L)~~ ~~(M)~~ ~~(N)~~ ~~(O)~~ ~~(P)~~ ~~(Q)~~ ~~(R)~~ ~~(S)~~ ~~(T)~~ ~~(U)~~ ~~(V)~~ ~~(W)~~ ~~(X)~~ ~~(Y)~~ ~~(Z)~~ ~~(AA)~~ ~~(AB)~~ ~~(AC)~~ ~~(AD)~~ ~~(AE)~~ ~~(AF)~~ ~~(AG)~~ ~~(AH)~~ ~~(AI)~~ ~~(AJ)~~ ~~(AK)~~ ~~(AL)~~ ~~(AM)~~ ~~(AN)~~ ~~(AO)~~ ~~(AP)~~ ~~(AQ)~~ ~~(AR)~~ ~~(AS)~~ ~~(AT)~~ ~~(AU)~~ ~~(AV)~~ ~~(AW)~~ ~~(AX)~~ ~~(AY)~~ ~~(AZ)~~ ~~(BA)~~ ~~(BB)~~ ~~(BC)~~ ~~(BD)~~ ~~(BE)~~ ~~(BF)~~ ~~(BG)~~ ~~(BH)~~ ~~(BI)~~ ~~(BJ)~~ ~~(BK)~~ ~~(BL)~~ ~~(BM)~~ ~~(BN)~~ ~~(BO)~~ ~~(BP)~~ ~~(BQ)~~ ~~(BR)~~ ~~(BS)~~ ~~(BT)~~ ~~(BU)~~ ~~(BV)~~ ~~(BW)~~ ~~(BX)~~ ~~(BY)~~ ~~(BZ)~~ ~~(CA)~~ ~~(CB)~~ ~~(CC)~~ ~~(CD)~~ ~~(CE)~~ ~~(CF)~~ ~~(CG)~~ ~~(CH)~~ ~~(CI)~~ ~~(CJ)~~ ~~(CK)~~ ~~(CL)~~ ~~(CM)~~ ~~(CN)~~ ~~(CO)~~ ~~(CP)~~ ~~(CQ)~~ ~~(CR)~~ ~~(CS)~~ ~~(CT)~~ ~~(CU)~~ 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In an effort to identify the [Soviet agent "Goose" various investigative steps were taken. Intensive investigation was initiated of Abraham Brothman and his various associates; investigation was undertaken to identify the document which "Goose" was allegedly preparing; attempts were made to locate the laboratory which "Goose" contemplated organizing; field offices covering possible residences of "Goose" reviewed their security index cards for logical suspects; all available hotel registrations in Santa Fe and Albuquerque during the pertinent period in 1945 were obtained; available travel records were checked; investigation was conducted to locate and interview other tenants in the apartment house where Fuchs resided in New York City. All investigation was directed towards identifying "Goose." Photographs of hundreds of possible suspects, whose background generally fitted the meager details available concerning "Goose" were exhibited to Robert and Kristel Heineman, as well as to Fuchs. You will recall that Fuchs tentatively identified Joseph Arnold Robbins as his United States contact, and an intensive investigation of Robbins was immediately instituted. It is of interest to note that agents who have viewed both Robbins and Gold advise there is a striking similarity in physical appearance and mannerisms between Robbins and Harry Gold. ~~(S)~~ ~~(u)~~ ~~(C)~~ ~~(R)~~ ~~(A)~~ ~~(G)~~ ~~(D)~~ ~~(I)~~ ~~(E)~~ ~~(F)~~ ~~(H)~~ ~~(J)~~ ~~(K)~~ ~~(L)~~ ~~(M)~~ ~~(N)~~ ~~(O)~~ ~~(P)~~ ~~(Q)~~ ~~(R)~~ ~~(S)~~ ~~(T)~~ ~~(U)~~ ~~(V)~~ ~~(W)~~ ~~(X)~~ ~~(Y)~~ ~~(Z)~~ ~~(AA)~~ ~~(AB)~~ ~~(AC)~~ ~~(AD)~~ ~~(AE)~~ ~~(AF)~~ ~~(AG)~~ ~~(AH)~~ ~~(AI)~~ ~~(AJ)~~ ~~(AK)~~ ~~(AL)~~ ~~(AM)~~ ~~(AN)~~ ~~(AO)~~ ~~(AP)~~ ~~(AQ)~~ ~~(AR)~~ ~~(AS)~~ ~~(AT)~~ ~~(AU)~~ ~~(AV)~~ ~~(AW)~~ ~~(AX)~~ ~~(AY)~~ ~~(AZ)~~ ~~(BA)~~ ~~(BB)~~ ~~(BC)~~ ~~(BD)~~ ~~(BE)~~ ~~(BF)~~ ~~(BG)~~ ~~(BH)~~ ~~(BI)~~ ~~(BJ)~~ ~~(BK)~~ ~~(BL)~~ ~~(BM)~~ ~~(BN)~~ ~~(BO)~~ ~~(BP)~~ ~~(BQ)~~ ~~(BR)~~ ~~(BS)~~ ~~(BT)~~ ~~(BU)~~ ~~(BV)~~ ~~(BW)~~ ~~(BX)~~ ~~(BY)~~ ~~(BZ)~~ ~~(CA)~~ ~~(CB)~~ ~~(CC)~~ ~~(CD)~~ ~~(CE)~~ ~~(CF)~~ ~~(CG)~~ ~~(CH)~~ ~~(CI)~~ ~~(CJ)~~ ~~(CK)~~ ~~(CL)~~ ~~(CM)~~ ~~(CN)~~ ~~(CO)~~ ~~(CP)~~ ~~(CQ)~~ ~~(CR)~~ ~~(CS)~~ ~~(CT)~~ ~~(CU)~~ ~~(CV)~~ ~~(CW)~~ ~~(CX)~~ ~~(CY)~~ ~~(CZ)~~ ~~(DA)~~ ~~(DB)~~ ~~(DC)~~ ~~(DD)~~ ~~(DE)~~ ~~(DF)~~ ~~(DG)~~ ~~(DH)~~ ~~(DI)~~ ~~(DJ)~~ ~~(DK)~~ ~~(DL)~~ ~~(DM)~~ ~~(DN)~~ ~~(DO)~~ ~~(DP)~~ ~~(DQ)~~ ~~(DR)~~ ~~(DS)~~ ~~(DT)~~ ~~(DU)~~ ~~(DV)~~ ~~(DW)~~ ~~(DX)~~ ~~(DY)~~ ~~(DZ)~~ ~~(EA)~~ ~~(EB)~~ ~~(EC)~~ ~~(ED)~~ ~~(EE)~~ ~~(EF)~~ ~~(EG)~~ ~~(EH)~~ ~~(EI)~~ ~~(EJ)~~ ~~(EK)~~ ~~(EL)~~ ~~(EM)~~ ~~(EN)~~ ~~(EO)~~ ~~(EP)~~ ~~(EQ)~~ ~~(ER)~~ ~~(ES)~~ ~~(ET)~~ ~~(EU)~~ ~~(EV)~~ ~~(EW)~~ ~~(EX)~~ ~~(EY)~~ ~~(EZ)~~ ~~(FA)~~ ~~(FB)~~ ~~(FC)~~ ~~(FD)~~ ~~(FE)~~ ~~(FF)~~ ~~(FG)~~ ~~(FH)~~ ~~(FI)~~ ~~(FJ)~~ ~~(FK)~~ ~~(FL)~~ ~~(FM)~~ ~~(FN)~~ ~~(FO)~~ ~~(FP)~~ ~~(FQ)~~ ~~(FR)~~ ~~(FS)~~ ~~(FT)~~ ~~(FU)~~ ~~(FV)~~ ~~(FW)~~ ~~(FX)~~ ~~(FY)~~ ~~(FZ)~~ ~~(GA)~~ ~~(GB)~~ ~~(GC)~~ ~~(GD)~~ ~~(GE)~~ ~~(GF)~~ ~~(GG)~~ ~~(GH)~~ ~~(GI)~~ ~~(GJ)~~ ~~(GK)~~ ~~(GL)~~ ~~(GM)~~ ~~(GN)~~ ~~(GO)~~ ~~(GP)~~ ~~(GQ)~~ ~~(GR)~~ ~~(GS)~~ ~~(GT)~~ ~~(GU)~~ ~~(GV)~~ ~~(GW)~~ ~~(GX)~~ ~~(GY)~~ ~~(GZ)~~ ~~(HA)~~ ~~(HB)~~ ~~(HC)~~ ~~(HD)~~ ~~(HE)~~ ~~(HF)~~ ~~(HG)~~ ~~(HH)~~ ~~(HI)~~ ~~(HJ)~~ ~~(HK)~~ ~~(HL)~~ ~~(HM)~~ ~~(HN)~~ ~~(HO)~~ ~~(HP)~~ ~~(HQ)~~ ~~(HR)~~ ~~(HS)~~ ~~(HT)~~ ~~(HU)~~ ~~(HV)~~ ~~(HW)~~ ~~(HX)~~ ~~(HY)~~ ~~(HZ)~~ ~~(IA)~~ ~~(IB)~~ ~~(IC)~~ ~~(ID)~~ ~~(IE)~~ ~~(IF)~~ ~~(IG)~~ ~~(IH)~~ ~~(II)~~ ~~(IJ)~~ ~~(IK)~~ ~~(IL)~~ ~~(IM)~~ ~~(IN)~~ ~~(IO)~~ ~~(IP)~~ ~~(IQ)~~ ~~(IR)~~ ~~(IS)~~ ~~(IT)~~ ~~(IU)~~ ~~(IV)~~ ~~(IW)~~ ~~(IX)~~ ~~(IY)~~

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allegations that he had turned over to Golos and later to her certain blueprints. Brothman continued that Bentley last visited his office sometime in 1940 after which an individual named Harry Gold came to his office, introduced himself as a representative of Golos and thereafter periodically picked up blueprints from Brothman. These blueprints allegedly pertained to designs for industrial chemical machinery. Brothman then declared to interviewing agents as of the date of the interview (May 29, 1947) Gold was employed by him as a chemist in his laboratory in Queens, New York City. U

On interview by Bureau Agents on May 29, 1947, Gold stated he was born December 12, 1910, in Switzerland; that he had come to the United States in 1914 with his parents, Sam Gold and Celia Gold, both of whom were born in Russia. Gold stated his parents entered the United States under the name of Golodnitsky but changed their name at the time of naturalization. U

Gold stated he was employed intermittently by the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from 1929 until February, 1946, when he assumed employment with Abraham Brothman in the concern known as A. Brothman Associates, 85-03 57th Avenue, Elmhurst, L.I., New York. Gold stated that at a meeting of the American Chemical Society in Philadelphia in October, 1940, he was introduced by Carter Hoodless, a colleague in the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and who is now deceased, to one John Golush or Golish. Gold immediately identified a photograph of Jacob Golos as identical with this individual. After the above-described introduction Gold and Golos spent several hours in a Philadelphia restaurant, during which time, according to Gold, Golos represented himself as having connections with some individuals in an unnamed foreign country and also as having connections with Abraham Brothman, who, Golos said, was then turning over to him certain blueprints relating to the chemical industry. Gold contended that Golos told him that it was necessary that he have a qualified chemist who could travel to New York City, pick up blueprints from Brothman and thereafter evaluate them from a chemist's standpoint. Gold denied that any financial arrangement whatsoever was entered into by himself and Golos with respect to compensation for the services to be performed. U

Gold then related that he introduced himself to Brothman over the telephone from Philadelphia, and a week or two later, which would place

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it in November, 1940, Gold met Brothman for the first time in a New York City restaurant, on which occasion Brothman turned over blueprints to him. He stated that for the next six months he made visits to New York City on the average of every three weeks, always in the evening inasmuch as he had to tend to his job in the daytime, and saw Brothman and received blueprints from him on each of those occasions. Gold declared further that during this period when he was traveling to New York to see Brothman, he received four or five telephone calls from Golos, during which the latter would state that he and Gold would have to get together shortly but Gold stated such meetings never materialized. He placed the date of his last phone call from Golos as May, 1941, and denied that he had ever heard anything further from him. Gold said that during the course of his contacts with Brothman, the latter became friendly with him and evinced an interest in employing him as a chemist. Brothman gave him several odd jobs to perform and compensated him for such work. Gold declared that he finally yielded to Brothman's desires for him to go to work for Brothman and assumed full-time employment with him on February 1, 1946. U

In an effort to locate some of the blueprints which Gold received from Brothman and which Gold said might still be in his Philadelphia residence, agents visited the Gold home at 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, on May 31, 1947, and Gold on that occasion searched his personal effects but found no blueprints and concluded that he had thrown them all away in 1944 when the family moved. U

Gold was briefly reinterviewed on June 11, 1947, in an attempt to secure details regarding Carter Hoodless who, he said, had introduced him to Golos, but he was unable to furnish any information of value, inasmuch as Hoodless had died in 1942 and his wife's whereabouts were unknown to Gold. U

On July 31, 1947, Gold testified under subpoena before a Special Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York. You will recall that this is the Grand Jury to which evidence was presented by Messrs. T. V. Quinn and T. J. Donegan stemming out of the Bentley disclosures. Messrs. Quinn and Donegan advised confidentially that Gold testified to the same information that he had furnished Bureau Agents on interview. U

On June 5, 1947, a photograph of Harry Gold was exhibited to Elizabeth T. Bentley, who was unable to recognize it. U

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Based upon information received from [redacted] and the information in Bureau files as set forth above, it was believed highly probable that the Soviet agent "Goose" was an associate of Abraham Brothman. As indicated above, intensive investigation was initiated of Brothman and his associates. The definite possibility that "Goose" was identical with Harry Gold was pointed out to you in a memorandum dated April 26, 1950 which recommended interviews with Brothman and six of his associates, including Harry Gold. ~~TOP SECRET~~

The field was instructed by letter dated May 1, 1950 to conduct this series of interviews simultaneously. U

These interviews were held up pending the development of a confidential source with access to Brothman's office. This source provided on May 6, 1950 a typewritten document, the title of which was obliterated, but the contents of which referred to the industrial application of a process of thermal diffusion. This document was considered of extreme significance inasmuch as its contents appeared to coincide very closely with the topic described hereinbefore which "Goose" had chosen "for his work."

This typewritten document did not bear the name of its author nor was there any other readily apparent manner in which to determine the identity of its author. U

The interviews with these individuals were begun on May 15 and 16, 1950. While they provided considerable information of interest, with the exception of the interviews with Brothman and Gold, they did not provide information implicating anyone in Soviet espionage. U

Harry Gold was interviewed on May 15, 1950, at which time his general knowledge of the activities of Abraham Brothman was obtained. The interview was discontinued when it was necessary for Gold to return to the hospital where his job required constant attention. Accordingly, for his convenience, arrangements were made to continue the interview on the evening of May 19, 1950. U

Based upon the review of the results of the interview with Gold on May 15, 1950, the field on May 19th was advised that efforts should be made to obtain Gold's written consent to an examination of all his effects. U

Interview of Gold was resumed on May 19, 1950, at which time he was questioned in the Philadelphia Office from 6:20 PM to 1:15 AM May 20, 1950. Gold U

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reiterated the story he had given Agents on May 29, 1947 concerning the circumstances surrounding his meeting Golos and Brothman. Gold gave detailed information concerning his travels during the pertinent time and it is noted that he denied ever having traveled west of the Mississippi River and, likewise, denied knowing Fuchs although he did recognize his picture which had appeared in the newspapers. U

Interview of Gold was resumed on May 20, 1950 at 6:05 PM in the Philadelphia Office, but was limited inasmuch as Gold was fatigued from the interviews conducted the previous evening. Although the interview on May 20, 1950 was not productive, Gold did consent to a resumption of the interview on May 21, 1950 and to a search of his residence on May 22, 1950. U

On May 21, 1950 Gold was reinterviewed from 3:30 PM until 7:20 PM and he continued to deny any association or acquaintance with Fuchs. He did admit that in connection with his thermal diffusion process he considered opening a small laboratory himself and, if successful, would then contact a number of companies to interest them in the process. On the occasion of this interview motion pictures and still photographs of Gold were taken with his permission and arrangements were made to resume the interview on May 22, 1950. U

On the morning of May 22, 1950 interview of Gold was resumed. A search of his premises, with his consent, was immediately conducted, during the course of which Agents located certain material which did not fit in with the story he had previously related. Specifically, there were found a Pennsylvania railroad schedule, reflecting a possible trip to Montreal; a letter from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, stating that the \$500 loan of Gold had been repaid; and, finally, in back of the books in the bookcase a circular concerning Santa Fe, New Mexico, of the type put out by the Chamber of Commerce. U

As each one of these items was found, Gold was questioned and upon finding the last item it was suggested to him that he "might as well come clean." Gold hesitated and then made the statement that he was the one who had received the information from Dr. Fuchs. Gold stated that he would give a complete confession. Gold admitted that he had been in contact with Fuchs on a number of occasions, commencing early in 1944 in New York City and continuing until September 1945, when he last saw Fuchs in Santa Fe, New Mexico. U

A copy of Gold's confession is attached. U

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In connection with the current interview of Fuchs in London, still and movie photographs of Gold had been surreptitiously obtained for display to Fuchs. Previously, Fuchs and Robert and Kristal Heimsman had failed to recognize a photograph of Gold. On May 20, 1950 Fuchs was shown the new still photographs of Gold and he did not identify them, though he stated he could not reject them. On May 22, 1950 Fuchs viewed three repeat showings of the moving pictures of Gold, after which he stated that Gold was very likely his contact in the United States. U

It will be noted that this information was received by cable at 11:08 AM May 22, 1950, while Gold had first admitted his espionage activity at approximately 10:45 AM the same day. U

Advice was received by cable today (May 25th) that the photographs which were taken on May 21, 1950 at the Philadelphia Office and which were flown to London by a commercial pilot on May 23, 1950, had been viewed by Fuchs and he had made a positive identification of Gold as being his American contact. U

It is interesting to note that during the interview with Gold, he indicated that at his first contact with Fuchs in New York in 1944 Fuchs was to carry in his hand as one of the means of identification a handball. In later interviews with Fuchs, he indicated that a tennis ball, instead of a handball, was used as a means of identification at the first meeting with Gold. U

You will recall that the prosecutive situation, in view of Gold's admissions, was discussed with Messrs. Ford, McInerney and Foley, of the Department, on the late afternoon of May 23, 1950. The Department decided to proceed against Gold under Section 34, Title 50, U. S. Code, charging a conspiracy to violate Subsection (a) of Section 32, Title 50. Assistant Attorney General McInerney drew the complaint, the contents of which were telephonically furnished to the New York Division with instructions that an Agent swear to it in the Eastern District of New York. Warrant for Gold was issued later that evening and he was arraigned before U. S. District Judge James P. McGranery in Philadelphia at 10:45 PM on May 23, 1950. On the recommendation of the Department, bail was set at \$100,000 and Judge McGranery set June 12, 1950 as the date for the further hearing. Gold was committed to jail in default of bail. U

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It is to be noted that on May 22, 1950, Gold had executed a statement in the presence of Agents in which he recited his desire to furnish voluntarily and of his own free will, to Special Agents of the FBI, certain information he possessed and that for that purpose, had requested Agents to make arrangements so that he could remain with them for a period of several days, which he estimated would be necessary for him to furnish all information of interest. *u*

At the present time we are making all possible efforts to corroborate Gold's story. Leads are being set out by telephone and teletype. In addition, efforts are under way to effect an identification of Gold's espionage associates presently known only under obviously assumed or cover names. *u*

Abraham Brothman is still being interviewed and intensive investigation of him will be continued. *u*

It should be noted that the Albuquerque Office has located a registration card at the Hilton Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico, bearing the name Harry Gold, 5032 Boudinot Avenue, Philadelphia 24, showing registration in September, 1945 (the exact date is not yet available), in Room 521. This card reflects Gold's business association as A.B.A. Laboratories, New York City. *u*

This card will be afforded examination in the FBI Laboratory to determine if it is in the handwriting of Harry Gold. The A.B.A. Laboratories, of course, is the firm operated by Brothman in 1945. *u*

At the present time we are attempting to retain the confidence of Gold and to make arrangements for further interviews with him. It will be noted that the attorney (Aaron Miller) selected by Gold advised the Philadelphia Office on May 24, 1950, that after conferring with Gold, he does not desire to represent him. He stated he was of the opinion that Gold would need an attorney of more ability and stature than he, and, further, he did not want to get mixed up in a case of this type. *u*

It should also be noted that a file check made with G-2, ONI, OSI and State Department on Harry Gold, with aliases, has reflected that they have no information concerning him. *u*

ACTION

None. The above is for your information. *u*

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SUBJECT: KLAUS FUCHS

FILE: 65-58805

SECTION: 35

*Am*  
**Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT**

*AL*  
TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 6/19/50

FROM : SAC, Houston

SUBJECT: FOOCASE  
ESPIONAGE - R  
Bureau File 65-58805

Re New York letter to Bureau 5/23/50 re above subject.

On 6/16/50 Confidential Informant [redacted] formerly [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, was shown photograph of HARRY GOLD. Informant stated this individual is unknown to him and he had never seen GOLD or heard anything concerning him. Informant stated he knew of no associates of GOLD.

*b2, b7D*

RUC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE *4/12/86* BY *3042 PWT/vfw*

*3/19/96 SP6 AG/js*

*FOIA 56,261  
DATE 7/5/12*

RDW:nk  
65-598

cc: New York (65-15136)

AMSD

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-57249

*66 JUN 20 1950*

RECORDED - 143

INDEXED - 143

65-58805-1329  
JUN 20 1950

*82*

SUBJECT: KLAUS FUCHS

FILE: 65-58805

SECTION: 36

~~SECRET~~

SSA 56681 SLD/100  
6/26/77 2075-1121

Classified by ~~3855 WAB/bvn~~  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2,3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
10-21-75

CLASSIFIED BY ~~SAC/AC/JS~~  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25K4  
FOIA 56,261  
OIA 75-1121

DECLASSIFIED BY: 500-587-100  
ON: 6/26/77  
BY: 75-1121

Date: June 15, 1950  
To: Mr. Jack D. Neal  
Associate Chief  
Division of Security  
Department of State  
515 - 22nd Street, N.W.  
Washington, D. C.  
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Subject: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS  
ESPIONAGE - R

CONFIDENTIAL  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Office of  
General Counsel  
6/15/50  
7/17/50  
7/16/50

Classified by ~~3042 PWT/IMW~~  
Declassify on ~~DATE 1/26/87~~

There is being submitted herewith additional information re-  
garding the espionage activities of Fuchs which may be of interest to you  
and to Mr. Gordon Arneson.

Fuchs, during the interviews with this Bureau's representatives  
in London, stated that generally information of a technical type was given  
to his contact, Raymond (whom he has identified from photographs as Harry  
Gold), in writing. He maintains that at no time did he have any other  
contact for espionage purposes in the United States. He said that Raymond  
was not able to understand technical information furnished orally, thus  
the oral information which he passed dealt with personalities, the  
identities of scientists, and information of a general nature only.

Fuchs said that he would estimate that the information furnished  
by him speeded up by several years the production of an atom bomb by Russia  
because it permitted their scientists to work primarily on the development  
of fissionable material in view of the fact that the method of detonation  
was available to them. He said that his estimate of "several years" is  
based on how good the Russian scientists are and how far advanced the

- Olson \_\_\_\_\_
- Ad \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Enclosure

RJL:hc

65-58805

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Russian development was at the time he furnished the information. He believes that the Russian scientists are as good as those in the United States and in England, but they are fewer in number. Consequently, his information would have been of great value to them. Upon further reflection he said that it was his belief that under any circumstances he speeded up the Russian atom bomb development by at least one year. He said that if he had given the same data which he had given to the Russians to the United States as of the time of his arrival in the United States he would have speeded up the American production of the atom bomb only slightly. He based this on the fact that it was possible in the United States to detonate the bomb practically as soon as the fissionable material was available.

Fuchs said that he gave to the Soviet Union through his espionage contact nothing which would have aided them in their production of plutonium, as he knew very little of this during the time he was in the United States.

Fuchs claims to have furnished no information to his Soviet contact in the United States concerning the hydrogen bomb. He declined to furnish the details of what he had given to the Soviet Union after his return to England regarding the hydrogen bomb because of the lack of cooperation between the United States and Great Britain at the present time with regard to atomic research. Fuchs said that one reason he had not furnished details to the Soviet Union regarding the hydrogen bomb during the period he was in the United States was because he did not have a clear understanding of the research being done in this regard and he was afraid that any report he made would be a confused one.

Fuchs said that after his return to England in June, 1946, and the time he stopped furnishing information to his espionage contacts, which was in February, 1949, he furnished information to the Soviets concerning the probability of predetonation and also certain calculations arrived at from the tests in connection with the Japanese explosions. He said, however, that these calculations were not the accepted figures, but were his own figures which differed from the accepted figures.

The following information is a summary of the information obtained from Dr. Fuchs in London by the Bureau's representatives, and will supplement information which previously has been made available to you regarding Fuchs' espionage activities. Fuchs stated that he joined the Communist Party of Germany while he was attending the University of Kiel. He said that while at the University of Kiel he had been the head

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of a group of German Communist students, and that the Nazi students there knew of his Communist work. He said that in March, 1933, with the burning of the Reichstag, he realized that it would be necessary for him to stop his active Communist work and he therefore went underground. He traveled to Berlin where he took up studies at the University of Berlin. However, the authorities there learned of his Communist Party affiliations and he was forced to leave the University as he was afraid he would be taken into custody. Thereafter, in the summer of 1933, he went to France, and in September, 1933, traveled to England. Fuchs said that after arriving in England he attended the University of Bristol, where he was active on the committee helping the Spanish Republican Forces, and that he regarded this activity as being on behalf of the Communist Party. Fuchs also said that while in Bristol he attended meetings of the Society for Cultural Relations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and that he regards this organization as being a Communist front group. Fuchs said that later, while at the University of Edinburgh he organized the sending of propaganda leaflets from Scotland to Germany, and that this work was in behalf of the German Communist Party.

Fuchs said that during the period from September, 1933, until sometime in 1941 he was aware that there was operating in England an underground section of the German Communist Party. Fuchs said that he was considered to be a member of this section of the German Communist Party and probably had filled out a biography concerning himself and furnished it to officials of this section of the German Communist Party. Fuchs said that Jurgen Kuczynski was regarded as the head of the underground section of the German Communist Party in England during this period. Fuchs said that all of his espionage activities in behalf of the Soviet Union were motivated by his belief in the principles of Communism, and that while he had had doubts at various times concerning the position of the Soviet Union, he always had been able to reconcile in his mind the position of the Soviet Union during the period of his espionage activity, until he finally broke away from this activity in February or March, 1949.

Fuchs said that in May, 1941, he accepted employment in Birmingham, England, as a scientist on work with relation to atomic energy research. Upon learning the nature of this work he decided to furnish information regarding it to the Soviet Union, and late in the year 1941 he went to London where he made contact with Jurgen Kuczynski. Upon his recontact with Kuczynski a short time later, Kuczynski had made arrangements for Fuchs to establish clandestine contact with an individual whom Fuchs came to know

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under the name of Alexander. It is to be noted that Fuchs has identified a photograph of Simon Davidovitch Kremer as Alexander. Kremer was the Secretary of the Military Attache's staff of the Soviet Embassy in London from 1942 until sometime in 1945.

Fuchs said that he maintained contact with Alexander for a period of approximately one-half year and that he had only two, or possibly three, meetings with him, one of which took place at the Soviet Embassy in London. Alexander arranged for him to establish contact with a woman whom he met near Banbury, England. It is reported that this woman has not been identified by the British authorities to date. Fuchs remained in contact with this woman until he left England in November, 1943. He furnished to her and to Alexander written information concerning his work on atomic energy research.

Fuchs said that in the summer of 1943 he learned he was being designated as part of an official British Mission which was to travel to the United States, and upon learning of his designation he informed his woman contact. She subsequently gave him instructions as to how he was to establish contact in the United States. Her instructions were to the effect that Fuchs should, on a designated day and at a specified time, go to a point on the lower East Side of New York City where he would meet an individual who would be wearing gloves and would have an additional pair of gloves in his hands. Fuchs was to carry a tennis ball in his hand. Passwords were to be exchanged, the exact nature of which Fuchs does not recall.

Fuchs arrived in the United States on December 3, 1943, at Newport News, Virginia, and thereafter traveled to New York City where he was a member of the British Mission. In keeping with the specific instructions which he had been given by his woman espionage contact, he proceeded at the time and date indicated to a place on the lower East Side of Manhattan which he recalls to have been on Henry Street. Fuchs places this time as late December, 1943, or January, 1944. He established contact with Raymond (Harry Gold) and arrangements were made for a subsequent meeting. At this first meeting Fuchs believes that he made a statement to Raymond about atomic energy and he knows that in general terms atomic energy and the atomic bomb were mentioned.

Between approximately December, 1943, and August, 1944, Fuchs, in addition to this first meeting, met with Raymond in New York City, on

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four or five different occasions, and possibly as many as seven meetings. Fuchs is unable to recall the exact order of these meetings, but one meeting occurred in Manhattan near the approach to the Queensboro Bridge. Another meeting took place at the Museum subway stop on the west side of Central Park West in Manhattan. Another meeting was in the Bronx, probably on Grand Concourse near some moving picture theater. Another meeting was held in Queens, somewhere in the general area of Jackson Heights. Another meeting was scheduled to take place in Brooklyn in the general area of Boro Hall, but this meeting did not take place in view of the fact that his contact was not there at the appointed time.

During the meetings which took place in New York City, Fuchs furnished to his espionage contacts approximately thirteen documents which he himself had prepared during his work with the British Mission in New York City. These were under the serial designation of "MSH" and would be those documents which he prepared on the first nineteen of the "MSH" series. Fuchs said that he would pass his original rough draft copies of these reports to his contact after the material had been prepared for duplication. During this period Fuchs also furnished information as to the over-all and general effort and activities relative to the production of fissionable material and its potential use as an explosive in the war effort. He also furnished orally information concerning the manpower setup of the British Mission and some information concerning personnel and general activities under the Manhattan Engineer District. He also advised orally that there was a plan for the building of a large plant somewhere in the eastern part of the United States which would employ both the gaseous diffusion and electromagnetic processes. This, of course, was the plant which was constructed at Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

At his last actual meeting which he held in New York City with Raymond (Harry Gold), Fuchs stated he believes he told Raymond he was about to be transferred either to England or to Los Alamos, and that in the event Raymond desired to get in touch with Fuchs he should contact Fuchs' sister, Mrs. Kristel Heineman, at 114 Lakeview Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Fuchs later learned that he was to go to Los Alamos and he informed his sister that she might be contacted by an individual to whom she should furnish his whereabouts.

Fuchs was transferred to Los Alamos, New Mexico, arriving there on August 14, 1944, and working as a physicist in the Theoretical Division of the laboratory. His first trip away from Los Alamos was to visit his sister in February, 1945. Fuchs stated that he expected to be met there

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by his contact, Raymond, and he believes that his sister had written him that his contact had called at the Heineman home looking for him. Fuchs stated that shortly after his arrival in Los Alamos, Raymond did contact him there, and Fuchs said that arrangements were made for a subsequent contact in Boston a few days later. In the meantime Fuchs prepared a handwritten report of approximately six pages containing classified information dealing with the whole problem of making an atom bomb from fissionable material as he then knew the problem. He also furnished in this report the agreed upon, as well as the prospective plans for the construction and possible detonation of an atom bomb as he then understood the problem.

It might be noted at this time that there is considerable doubt as to whether Fuchs passed this information at the Boston meeting or whether he actually prepared and furnished this information at the meeting at the Heineman home, and that Fuchs is merely attempting to protect his sister, Kristel Heineman. In this connection, Harry Gold has stated definitely that he received the written information at the Heineman home. At the meeting in the Heineman home Fuchs made arrangements for a subsequent contact with Raymond at Los Alamos in June, 1945, and furnished to Raymond a map of the City of Santa Fe, New Mexico, designating the meeting point.

The meeting did take place in June, 1945, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on Alameda Street between Castillo and Delgado Streets. Fuchs picked up his contact in the car and drove to a deserted lane where they parked. At this time Fuchs delivered, in writing, additional, detailed information concerning the work being done on the production of an atom bomb. He also informed Raymond that a test explosion was soon to be held in July at Alamogordo, New Mexico. He gave, in writing, a description of the plutonium bomb, information concerning the ignition of the bomb, the method of calculating efficiency and the results of such calculations, and he prepared a sketch of the bomb and its components, with important detonations indicated. He also furnished the names of the types of explosives to be used in the bomb.

Another meeting was held in Santa Fe, New Mexico, in December, 1945, between Fuchs and Raymond. This meeting had been arranged at the previously described meeting, and at this time Fuchs gave to Raymond information regarding the test which had taken place at Alamogordo, New Mexico. He also furnished the fact that the production of Uranium 235

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was about 100 kilograms per month, and that the production of plutonium was about 20 kilograms per month. He furnished certain details concerning predetonation and information concerning the blast waves.

Arrangements were made at this meeting for Fuchs to establish a new contact in London, England, in view of the fact that Fuchs believed that he would be returned to England about the first of the year 1946. Fuchs selected the place for this meeting as Mornington Crescent, which is the name of an underground (subway) station in London. Arrangements were made for Fuchs to carry a copy of Life Magazine, and the contact was to have a bundle of books with a cord tied around the books.

Fuchs returned to England in June, 1946, and he never utilized the method of reestablishing contact at the Mornington Crescent meeting-place because of the exposure which had been made public in connection with the Soviet Intelligence Network in Canada. Fuchs was fearful of utilizing the contact because of the arrest of Dr. Alan Funn May, the British scientist, although Fuchs said he believed he would not be actually involved in view of the fact that he never had engaged in espionage in Canada.

Late in 1946 he decided to utilize some other method of reestablishing contact with the Soviet Intelligence Service, and having learned that Jurgen Kuczynski had returned to Germany he made contact with Johanna Klopstech, whom he knew to be active in connection with the underground section of the German Communist Party. He told her that he had "lost contact" and for her to furnish this information to whomever had taken Kuczynski's place. A week or so later he contacted Klopstech just outside or inside the gate at Hampton Court, and she at that time gave him instructions as to how he would establish contact. Fuchs' new contact was to carry a red book in his hand, while Fuchs was to carry a copy of "Tribune" and they were to meet at the Wags Head Pub in London, England. Fuchs did establish contact with a man and he maintained contact with this individual from early 1947 until February or March, 1949. Fuchs said that he missed a large number of contacts with this individual. He does not believe that the number of meetings would be over six. Fuchs said that in either 1947 or 1948 he accepted one hundred pounds in English money from his contact. He said that he was motivated in doing this by the fact that security precautions had been tightened after the exposures in Canada and he felt that in accepting this money he was more or less

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assuring his contact of his loyalty. Fuchs stated that in 1946 it was suggested to him that he contact an individual by the name of Suchonlin (actually Vassili V. Suchonlin) at 2 Rue Adolphi Bartholdi in Paris, France. Fuchs was told that this individual would be able to place him in contact with someone who would be able to more fully understand scientific terms. Fuchs said he never made this contact because of the restrictions placed on sterling for use in foreign travel at about that time.

Arrangements also were made in order that Fuchs might establish contact with his intermediary in case the other arrangements broke down by going to a particular address at 166 Kew Road in Richmond, Surrey, England. At this point Fuchs was to throw a copy of the periodical "Men Only" over the wall of the house. On the tenth page of this periodical Fuchs was to write instructions for the next meeting. Fuchs was then to go to another point and to make a chalk mark on a wall. Fuchs utilized this method on only one occasion, which was merely for the purpose of testing the arrangements and his contact informed him that he had received word that Fuchs had utilized the method.

It is to be noted that information has been received from the British authorities to the effect that a Mr. Charles Moody and his wife and her sister, Clara Isaacs, resided at 166 Kew Road. They have been interviewed, but have denied any knowledge of the matter. It also has been reported by the British authorities that Fuchs' last espionage contact in England has not been identified.

Fuchs has stated that during the period that he was interned in Canada during the year 1944 he did receive certain scientific periodicals from Israel Halperin through the mail. Fuchs said that there are two possibilities as to how Halperin learned of his presence in Canada -- one would be through his sister, Kristel Reinman, and the second would be that German Communist Party members in England wrote to Halperin to look after the scientists who were incarcerated in Canada. Fuchs stated that he never had any espionage dealings or affiliations directly or indirectly with Halperin.

Fuchs also maintains that his trip to the United States in November, 1947, to attend a declassification conference in Washington, D.C., was not motivated by his Soviet espionage contacts, and that he engaged in no espionage activities while in the United States at this time.

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There is enclosed for your information a photostatic copy of a ten-page signed statement taken from Fuchs. It is requested that you make no dissemination of the information contained in this memorandum because of its confidential and classified nature.

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SUBJECT: KLAUS FUCHS

FILE: 65-58805

SECTION: 42

**SECRET**

American Embassy  
8 Avenue Gabriel  
Paris 8, France

**SECRET - AIR COURIER**

Date: November 8, 1951  
To: Director, FBI  
From: Legal Attache, Paris (65-58 - 44-1)  
Subject: ROSE KAPLIE CASE;  
RICHARD BROWN CASE;  
ROBERT GORDON SWITZ CASE;  
FUCHS CASE;  
COHEN CASE;  
ESPIONAGE - R.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

*4-1 6/16/77*  
*2/28/96 SSA 5662007*  
CLASSIFIED BY *SP6 AG/JS/106*  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X6  
*FOIA 56, 261 pertinent*  
*CFR 15, 1121 page 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12*

*Encl 2*

Reference Paris letter dated October 18, 1951, entitled [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (S)

As was indicated in reference letter this [REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED  
BY DEPARTMENTAL REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)  
DATE: 7/19/97

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-344733

*3042 Int-Dtc*

*3/1/87*

Classified by *2333*  
Exempt from GDS, Category *2, 3*  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
*10-18-75*

ROL:AM

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**SECRET**

*65-58805-V*  
NOT RECORDED  
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Director, FBI

RE: ROY KAPLAN; RICHARD SOBIE; ROBERT GORDON SWITZ; FUCHS; COREY CASES  
ESPIONAGE - R

[REDACTED]

↑  
b1  
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In addition, certain conclusions, based on the

[REDACTED]

(S)

[REDACTED]

(S)

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Director, FBI

RE: ROSE KAPFEL; RICHARD BORN; ROBERT GORDON SWITZ; FUCHS; CORRY CASES  
ESPIONAGE - R

[REDACTED] (S) (2) (C) (U) b1

What might be of even greater significance to the Bureau is the fact that throughout the [REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] (S) b1

[REDACTED] (S) b1

It is requested, therefore, that this document be completely translated at the Bureau, assuming, of course, that it has not already been received in translated form from another Bureau source. It is believed that one copy of the translated version should be furnished to the London, Madrid, Heidelberg and Paris offices for further study and indexing. The original document should be returned to Paris. It is being left to the discretion of the Bureau as to whether this document should be disseminated to outside agencies. (S) (2) (C) (U)

Enclosures (3)

~~SECRET~~

Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Van Loon

~~SECRET~~

816  
G.H.R.-7

N  
FOR [redacted] (S) b1 per British gov.

December 18, 1951

KLAUS FUCHS

The fourth of the series of articles in the Washington Times Herald newspaper concerning the theft of atomic secrets by the Soviets and written by Bob Goodwin of the International News Service, appeared on December 18, 1951. It made mention that subsequent to Fuchs' return to England in 1948 from an internment camp in Canada, Joseph Goebbels reportedly furnished British security via Switzerland with a dossier on Fuchs' Communist activities in Germany but that this information was ignored as an effort to separate the Allies.

We would appreciate having your comments in this regard.

cc - Legal Attache  
London, England  
SECRET AIR COURIER

cc - Foreign Service Desk

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

Classified by 3042 fwt-die  
Declassify on: OADR  
3/5/87 2/27/96

CLASSIFIED BY SPACETS  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X  
PIA 562616

MAILED FROM DIVISION FIVE

Classified by 2/5/55 WAB/DVN  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
70-15-75

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EX-25

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# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-58805)

DATE: February 24, 1958

*WJM*

FROM : SAC, Cleveland (65-2694)

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

Re Boston airtel dated 1-16-58 and captioned, "ALEXANDER POGO, ESPIONAGE - R."

The Cleveland Office has made the necessary correction on page 12 of the report of SA JOHN R. MURPHY dated May 10, 1950, at New York, paragraph 2, line 1, as noted under item #7, page 4, of referenced airtel.

A review of the Cleveland files failed to reflect any instance where this erroneous information was in turn set forth.

- 2-Bureau (RM)
- 2-New York (65-15136) (RM)
- 1-Boston (Info) (RM)
- 1-Cleveland
- JWM:bn
- (6)

*2-6-87 3042 Int. Div*  
*2/27/96 376 AC/JS*  
*FOIA 56,261*  
*CA# 75,211*

*1d*

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REC-67

65-58805-1555

12 FEB 26 1958

EX-128

3 MAR 4 1958

*[Handwritten signature]*

ESP. SEC.

CONSOLIDATION

SUBJECT: KLAUS FUCHS

FILE: 65-58805

SECTION: Bulky 1494X Part 2 of 2

SUMMARY BRIEF ON

DR. EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS

65-58805-1494X  
Bulky

\*Duplicate copy of original  
cover sheet.

Part 2 of 2

VIII. Gold's Espionage Associates.

GOLD'S ESP. ASSOCIATES

VIII. GOLD'S ESPIONAGE ASSOCIATES

In the course of interviews of Gold, conducted since his initial admissions on May 22, 1950, that he was engaged in espionage activities on behalf of the USSR, he has been questioned intensively in order to obtain information which would assist in identifying and locating his espionage associates. More than a thousand photographs of individuals, whose respective backgrounds are similar to those of Gold's contacts, have been displayed to him in an effort to effect identification of those individuals.

During interview on May 23, 1950, Gold related to Agents what purported to be a chronological account of his espionage activities, commencing with his recruitment into intelligence work in 1936, and included the names and descriptions of his various contacts. In subsequent questioning, however, he has retracted, supplemented, and continually changed his original accounts of his activities.

The most pertinent retraction made by Gold relates to Jacob Golos. In his signed statement dated May 22, 1950 (referred to above), Gold related that in July, 1940, pursuant to a telephone call, he had met Jacob Golos in downtown Philadelphia. He stated that this was his initial meeting with Golos and he described the nature of his subsequent association with Golos, continuing, he said, until the end of 1940. However, on June 6, 1950, in an interview at Holmesburg Prison, Gold advised the interviewing Agents that he had never met Jacob Golos, and that actually his Russian contact, "Sam" (Semen Markovich Semenov), was the individual who sent Gold to see Abraham Brothman in the latter part of 1940. He admitted that he had furnished false statements to Bureau Agents during the interview in May, 1947, and also had testified falsely before the Grand Jury in New York in 1947 when he had declared that he knew Golos.

Gold stated that in 1947 he had given the story concerning his association with Golos at the request of Abraham Brothman. He explained that he had been in touch with Brothman on the same day that Brothman had been interviewed by Bureau Agents in May, 1947, at which time Brothman told him that he had been interviewed and the FBI knew the whole story and had shown Brothman a photograph of Brothman and Gold together in a restaurant.

Brothman told Gold that he had advised the FBI that it was Golos who originally sent Gold to contact Brothman and he requested that Gold furnish a similar story to the Agents. Gold stated that he was subsequently interviewed on the same date as was Brothman, and did, in fact, support Brothman's story, although he never had known Jacob Golos. He later furnished essentially the same story in his testimony before the Grand Jury in New York in July, 1947.

There follows a recapitulation of information furnished by Gold concerning the various persons with whom, according to his statements, he had contact in the course of his espionage activities, commencing in 1935 and continuing until late 1945. Although he declared in the signed statement on May 22, 1950, that he first became involved in Soviet intelligence work in 1936, he subsequently admitted that his recruitment had taken place in 1935. He also later admitted being contacted by an unknown Russian in October, 1949. He made arrangements with this Russian for subsequent meetings, but none of them were consummated, according to his statement.

Harry Gold originally denied receiving any money from the Soviets in payment for his espionage activity. He later admitted, however, that he had been furnished sums of money by Anatoli A. Yakovlev to finance his espionage expenses. Further information concerning the funds received from Yakovlev is set forth at Page 213 in connection with an analysis of Gold's bank account.

On July 19, 1950, Gold advised that sometime in November, 1943, he had a meeting with "Sam" (Semen Semenov) and "Sam" advised him that there would be no business conducted that evening for they were going to celebrate. Gold said "Sam" took him to a bar in the Park Central Hotel in New York City and there informed Gold that Gold had been awarded the Order of the Red Star for his outstanding work on behalf of the Soviets. Gold said that "Sam" showed him the written order making this award, but that it was not given to him for security reasons. Gold recalled that one of the privileges attached to this award was free trolley rides in the City of Moscow. Gold stated that he had informed Abraham Brothman, Thomas L. Black, and Philip Levine of receiving this award. (65-57449-584, pages 32 and 33)

(The following paragraphs set forth the chronological order of Gold's association with various persons in Soviet intelligence activities. It should be noted that his associations with Thomas L. Black, Abraham Brothman, Alfred Dean Slack, and David Greenglass have been referred to very briefly in this memorandum, inasmuch as separate summary briefs are being prepared concerning these individuals and their Soviet espionage activities.)

A. Thomas Lessing Black - Introducer, 1935

Although Gold, in his signed statement dated May 22, 1950, stated that he was activated as a Russian espionage agent by "Paul Smith" in the Fall of 1936, he subsequently admitted that his recruitment was actually brought about by Thomas L. Black in 1935. He stated that Black was the individual who had introduced him to "Paul Smith" and that this introduction took place in the latter part of 1935 in New York City and was for the purpose of starting Gold's working for the Soviets.

Black has been identified as a chemist, presently residing in Philadelphia, and employed at the Charles W. Berg Laboratories, 1827 North 5th Street, Philadelphia. Thomas L. Black was interviewed on June 15, and subsequent dates and he has admitted espionage activity on behalf of the Russians, beginning in the early 1930s in association with Ferdinand P. Heller and Vera Kane. Gold originally met Black through Heller who, in 1933, was instrumental in obtaining for Gold, a position vacated by Black at the Holbrook Manufacturing Company, Jersey City, New Jersey. Heller was also interviewed on June 16 and 26, 1950, and he has advised that Gold's name was first mentioned in connection with furnishing information to Soviet representatives at a meeting between Black, himself, and Gaik Ovakimian, known Soviet Agent, at Leon's Restaurant, 239 West 48th Street, New York City, on October 21, 1934. Heller stated that at this meeting, he mentioned Gold's name as an individual interested in going to Russia and as having knowledge of the distillation of alcohol. He believed that Black got in touch with Gold, who was in Philadelphia at the time, but admitted that it was possible he himself may have written a letter to Gold requesting the latter to come to New York. In this regard, Black has stated that Heller contacted Gold in Philadelphia and that Gold showed an interest. Black further admitted that he introduced Gold to Paul Petersen, who is the same as Paul Smith, in 1933 or 1934. On June 19, 1950, Vera Kane denied that she had ever met Gold. (Report of SA Harold A. Searl, Philadelphia, 7-6-50, re "Frederick P. Heller; 65-59181-85)

A separate brief is being prepared setting forth information concerning Black, his association with Harry Gold, and his espionage activities for the Soviets. For that reason, the details in this regard

are not being set forth in this brief. It should be noted, however, that according to Gold, subsequent to the arrest of Klaus Fuchs in England, Gold advised Black that he was the individual to whom Fuchs furnished information while in the United States. It should also be noted that Gold does not admit that he furnished any information to Black which was intended for the Soviets. He does admit that Black initially recruited him to work with the Soviets and that he, Gold, was cognizant of some of Black's espionage activity.

B. UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was. "Paul Smith," "Paul Peterson" - Superior, 1935-1937

Although Gold in his signed statement of May 22, 1950, declared that he was originally introduced into Soviet intelligence work by "Paul Smith," he has since admitted that Thomas Lessing Black was, in fact, responsible for his becoming involved in espionage. Since his original signed statement, Gold has declared that in the latter part of 1935 he made a trip to New York City with Black and met "Paul Smith" in downtown New York City on this occasion. Thereafter, Gold began turning over to "Paul Smith" reports on certain chemical processes being worked upon by the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, by whom Gold was then employed. Gold said that these reports were as complete and factual as it was possible for him to make them. He also has stated that he wrote these reports on plain, white, unlined paper and that, although he believes the information he supplied to this contact was important and useful to the Soviet Union, he nevertheless feels that this association with "Paul Smith" might have been a "build up" for later and more important work which the Russians had in mind for Gold to perform.

Gold said he had a total of six or eight meetings with "Smith" and that the last contact was sometime in the Summer of 1937, when Gold was turned over to "Steve Swartz," who succeeded "Paul Smith." Gold declared a few of these meetings occurred in Philadelphia, but it is his impression that the majority of them took place in New York. Gold stated he remembers meeting "Paul Smith" once or twice in the vicinity of Columbus Circle, New York City, and one through apparent error directly in front of Tammany Hall on Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Gold said that shortly after his first meeting with "Paul Smith," the latter offered to buy Gold a set of books entitled "The Chemistry and Technology of Soaps, Fats, and Oils." Gold contends that he refused to accept these volumes because he felt that it would be very difficult to explain possession of them to his family and friends who would wonder where he secured the money to buy the books.

Gold explained that after his initial meeting with "Paul Smith," they made arrangements for future meetings and also provided for alternate meetings in the event the original plans could not be followed. This contact gave Gold the impression that he was very well acquainted with New York City, particularly the uptown Manhattan area, and Gold also said that he has the definite impression that this contact was a very experienced agent, and Gold rated him second only to "Sam" (Semenov) in ability. He described "Paul Smith" as an extremely neat person who dressed immaculately and said that it was his impression that "Paul Smith" was not married, or that if he were married his wife was not in this country with him. Gold also has the impression that this contact resided in a bachelor apartment or establishment of some sort.

In addition to meeting with this contact near Columbus Circle and in front of Tammany Hall in New York City, Gold also recalls meetings with him somewhere between 83rd and 86th Street, probably on the west side of Central Park. Gold said that on the occasion of his various meetings with this contact, he transmitted handwritten reports to "Paul Smith" and said the actual transfer was usually accomplished by means of his concealing such reports in a newspaper and then he and the contact would exchange newspapers. Gold has declared that he has the definite impression that this contact may have been a Dane, or at least Gold recalls some statements on the part of this individual which would indicate that the latter was familiar with Danish life. Gold has the further impression that this contact might have mentioned something about going back to Germany. On the occasion of his last meeting with "Paul Smith," the latter informed him, while they were walking along the street in New York City, either Broadway or a parallel street, that they would shortly meet an individual walking toward them and that this individual would thereafter handle Gold. This new contact was introduced to Gold as "Steve" and after a short conversation among Gold and the two Russian contacts, "Paul Smith" walked away and Gold contends that he has never seen him again. He reiterated that this meeting occurred in the early Summer of 1937.

Gold described "Paul Smith" as from 30 to 35 years of age in 1936, 5' 3" to 5' 9" in height, weight - approximately 165 pounds, eyes - light gray, light, almost blond hair, stocky build, and said he had a pleasant, ingratiating manner. Numerous photographs have been exhibited to Gold in order to effect an identification of this

contact but he has been unable to recognize any of the individuals. Gold has also stated that this contact gave him the impression of having had military training, although he could give no definite information on this point. (Philadelphia teletype dated 6-1-50)

In an interview with Thomas L. Black on June 21, 1950, he furnished information concerning his knowledge of, and association with, his Soviet superior "Paul Petersen" who was known to Harry Gold as "Paul Smith." The information supplied by Black is being reported in the individual brief on Thomas L. Black. (Philadelphia teletype 6-21-50)

On June 27, 1950, Harry Gold chose the photograph of Nikolai Mikhailovich Akinfiev as being very possibly identical with "Paul Smith." (65-57449-536) ✓

Nikolai Mikhailovich Akinfiev was born at Moscow on November 5, 1916, and entered the United States at Miami, Florida, on May 11, 1948. He and his wife, Valentina Gueorgivna Akinfieva, departed from the United States on the M.S. Batory on May 16, 1950, at New York City. In the United States he assumed the duties of code clerk at 680 Park Avenue, New York City, on May 16, 1948. Prior to May 11, 1948, when he entered the United States, he had been employed as attache at the Soviet Legation, Bogota, Colombia. (65-57449-528) ✓

An examination of the Immigration and Naturalization Service records failed to reflect any prior entry of Akinfiev into the United States. (WFO teletype 7-10-50)

Thomas L. Black, who is mentioned above, knew "Paul Smith" as "Paul Petersen". He was shown photographs of Akinfiev and he advised that Akinfiev was not identical with "Paul Smith - Paul Petersen." (Philadelphia teletype 6-28-50, 11:50 a.m.)

A separate investigation is being conducted in an effort to identify the Soviet espionage agent known to Gold and Black as "Paul Smith" and "Paul Petersen." (65-59191) ✓

C. Unknown Subject, with alias, "Steve Swartz" - Superior, 1937 - (38)

In a signed statement dated May 22, 1950, Gold declared that after terminating his espionage connection with "Paul Smith," he was next contacted by an individual who identified himself as "Steve Swartz." In addition to the information set out in the foregoing paragraphs under the caption, "Unknown Subject, with alias, 'Paul Smith'," which sets out the circumstances under which Gold claims to have met "Steve Swartz," Gold has stated that this individual was the most nondescript of all his contacts while he was engaged in Russian espionage and that as a result, he recalls less concerning him than he does regarding the others.

Gold had declared that all of his meetings with this individual occurred in New York City, and that it is his impression that this contact resided in Brooklyn, New York, and that he probably was married. Gold continued that during the period he was transmitting information to "Steve Swartz" which he gained through his employment with the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, he had virtually exhausted the amount of data available from this source, and as a result turned over information to this contact only on a very few occasions. Gold has said that he is quite sure this contact was a Russian and that he had not been in the United States for a very long time prior to 1937. Gold also described him as having a very heavy Russian accent and has said that one of the reasons for his relatively short period of association with this contact was that the latter was not in good health and probably had stomach trouble. Gold also declared that on the occasion of a meeting with this contact in late 1937 or early 1938 in a restaurant on Broadway in the '80's in New York City, the contact temporarily excused himself and when he returned shortly thereafter, he motioned to Gold to notice an unknown man enter the restaurant. The contact then informed Gold that this man was to begin working with him and instructed Gold to make the sign of recognition to this individual who later turned out to be "Fred." This new contact then joined Gold and "Steve Swartz" at the table and an introduction was made.

Gold has described "Steve" as approximately 35 years of age in 1937 or 1938, approximately 5' 9" tall, with light brown, straggly hair, which was not well combed, bushy eyebrows, pale complexion, usually needed a shave, stocky build and gave a generally unkempt appearance. (Philadelphia letter dated 6-1-50)

Photographs of numerous suspects were exhibited to Gold but he was unable to effect an identification of any of them as "Steve Swartz" until June 13, 1950, when Gold informed agents, upon being shown a photograph of Joseph Katz, that this individual could very well be identical with "Steve Swartz." Gold recalled on that date that the person he knew as "Steve Swartz" limped slightly on his left leg, and he said the photograph of Katz most closely resembles this contact than any that had been previously shown to him. He contended, however, that this contact always appeared much more unkempt than the photograph of Katz reflects the latter to be. It is to be noted, however, that Elizabeth T. Bentley, who was closely associated with Katz in espionage work during 1944 and 1945, declared he was extremely careless in his dress and not at all meticulous about his appearance. (Philadelphia teletype dated 6-13-50)

Joseph Katz, who was known to Bentley as "Jack," is a very important Soviet espionage agent whose activities have been the subject of intensive Bureau investigation since Bentley made her allegations concerning him in November, 1945. Katz departed from the United States in the Summer of 1946 and has resided in Europe since that date, ostensibly operating as a representative in Paris, France, of an American business firm. (65-57913) /

On June 29, 1950, Harry Gold advised that he wished to make a correction in some previous information he had given. At this time, he stated that the description (set out above) which he had given of the individual called "Steve Swartz" was actually not the description of "Swartz" but the description of an unknown Russian who substituted for "Sam" (Semen Semenov) in Buffalo, New York, in the latter part of 1940. Gold stated that he did not make this correction sooner because on the day of his original confession, May 22, 1950, he tried to give too much information about too many individuals at a time when he was under a great emotional strain. Gold stated that since that time he had been questioned almost constantly. At this time, he stated he could think of no further statements which he had made since May 22, 1950, which were grossly incorrect, though he may have made some error in placing a particular happening at a given time.

✓

Regarding "Steve Swartz" Gold stated that he actually had a contact by that name. This individual was his second Russian contact. He said that a correct physical description of "Steve" is as follows: age, about 28 in 1936; height, approximately 6'2"; weight, approximately 220 pounds; hair, sandy, straight; build, athletic, with long torso, long arms, broad shoulders, large feet, large well kept hands, high cheek bones, white even teeth, medium size mouth, thin lips, fairly large, straight nose, small scars on forehead, possibly scar tissue; general appearance, athletic and that of a prize fighter.

On this occasion, Gold stated that it was because of the size of "Steve Swartz" that "Fred" was substituted for "Swartz" because "Fred" was more nearly Gold's size. Gold said that it was his impression that "Swartz" had attended social functions on a consular or diplomatic level although Gold also believed that "Swartz" may have been attached to Amtorg. Gold said that when the interviewing agents were displaying pictures to him earlier that week, he saw a photograph of an individual named Ruga whom he said looked very much like "Steve Swartz." (65-59190-7)

Subsequently, Harry Gold was again shown the photograph of Semen Mefodievich Ruga and he stated that he was positive that Ruga was identical with the individual whom he knew as "Steve Swartz." Gold said that he was positive about this identification and that there was no doubt whatsoever in his mind. (65-59190-9)

Semen M. Ruga was notified to the State Department, November 29, 1943, as an engineer, Division of Machinexport. He was born February 15, 1905, at Archangelskoye, USSR. He arrived in the United States by plane at Great Falls, Montana, on November 15, 1943. He assumed his duties with the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, Washington, D. C. on November 22, 1943. His office address was 3355 16th Street, N.W. and his residence was 3541 13th Street, N.W. He was described as the former Chief of Locomotive Service, North Caucasus Railway, Moscow. In 1944, he was joined by his wife, Zoya Dmitrievna Ruga, who arrived at Seattle, Washington, January 21, 1944. While she was notified to the State Department as a housewife, she was also employed at the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission. Payroll checks indicate the possibility that Ruga was transferred to New York in November or December, 1946. He and his wife departed New York for Odessa, Russia, aboard the S.S. Rossia on March 16, 1947. (65-59190-10)

A separate investigation concerning Unknown Subject, with alias "Steve Swartz" is being conducted, it being noted that there is no available information indicating Ruga's presence in the United States in 1937 and 1938, the period when Gold was in touch with "Swartz."

On August 7, 1950, Harry Gold advised that Ruga drove a car to Philadelphia on the occasion of his contacts with Gold. He further recalled that Ruga once said something about being stopped, in either New York or New Jersey, while en route to see Gold one time. The date, place, time, and circumstances of this incident were not recalled more clearly by Gold.

(65-57449-644)

Gold also advised on August 7, 1950, that while Ruga was his superior, he had received from \$25 to \$30 expense money from Ruga.

(65-57449-644)

In December 1950 an additional photo of Semen M. Rouga, located through investigation, was displayed to Harry Gold and he failed to recognize it. At that time it was pointed out to him that Rouga had been determined to be 5' 5" tall whereas he had described "Steve Swartz" as 6' 2". Gold stated then that he was positive that Rouga was not identical with "Swartz."

A separate investigation to identify "Steve Swartz" is being conducted.

D. Unknown Subject, with alias, "Fred" - Superior, 19(37) - 38.

In a signed statement dated May 22, 1950, Gold named one of his contacts as "Fred." The circumstances under which he claims to have met this individual are set out in the preceding section concerning "Unknown Subject, with alias, "Steve Swartz." Gold has said that after he began his espionage association with this new contact, he came to the conclusion that the reason he had been turned over to a new man was that Gold was not producing very much information, and since "Fred" was what Gold has described as a "tough guy" Gold speculated that perhaps the Russians were of the opinion that he could get more results from Gold.

On the occasion of the initial meeting between Gold and "Fred," arrangements for a subsequent meeting, as well as alternate arrangements, were made. Gold has stated that "Fred" was more insistent upon Gold's being careful when meeting him than any of his other Russian contacts and that "Fred" gave him advice on how to determine if he were under surveillance. When Gold informed this contact that the possibility of obtaining more data from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company was remote, "Fred" insisted that Gold obtain a Government position and suggested that Gold should secure employment at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Gold has claimed that he never followed that suggestion, and that during his entire association with this contact, Gold merely supplied him with "odds and ends" relative to chemical processes obtained from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. Written data were usually transmitted to this contact by Gold in the manner that had been utilized by former contacts, namely wrapping longhand reports in a newspaper and then exchanging newspapers in contact.

Gold said that on one occasion "Fred" offered him \$50.00 which he refused, and that at a subsequent meeting the offer was again made but Gold said he never accepted it. He pointed out that he had never accepted money from his previous contacts and did not desire to start the practice. Gold recalls one meeting with "Fred" on 5th Avenue in the '90's in New York City, and from "Fred's" actions when they had meetings, Gold gained the impression that "Fred" was handling other espionage agents.

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Gold stated that his last meeting with this contact was in the late Summer or early Fall of 1938 in New York City. On this occasion, Gold informed "Fred" that he had decided to enroll in Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio. When Gold initially described his association with this contact, he declared that the latter made no mention about any possible future contacts after the New York meeting when Gold proclaimed his intention of going to Xavier University. On subsequent interview, Gold however, has retracted his statement that he engaged in no espionage activity from the Fall of 1938 until 1940, and has given considerable information concerning his activities while enrolled at that institution. He said that his espionage work during that period was under the direction of "Fred." Details concerning Gold's activities during that period are set out in connection with Benjamin Smilg.

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Gold has described "Fred" as 30 to 33 years of age in 1938, 5' 4" to 5' 6" tall, weight - approximately 140 pounds, dark hair and eyes, swarthy complexion, black medium sized mustache, large nose, stocky build and with a Russian accent. Although numerous photographs of suspects have been exhibited to Gold he has not been able to effect an identification of this contact. (Philadelphia letter dated 6-1-50)

Dr. Paul Wilhelm Massing, Hede Massing, and Louis F. Budenz advised confidentially that they had no information concerning "Fred." (New York teletype dated 6-7-50)

On June 18, 1950, Harry Gold was questioned concerning written material found in the search of his residence. He identified numerous rough draft reports which he said were presumably made into final report form and submitted to "Fred" and/or "Steve Swartz." These reports concerned the efforts of Gold to obtain admittance to Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Cincinnati. Gold stated that "Fred" tried to persuade him to go to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and offered to pay Gold's expenses there. Gold said that he declined, however, because he would have been unable to explain to his family how he had obtained the large sum of money which would have been necessary for him to go to a school like the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Gold said that another report was concerned with his efforts to obtain information on the amylo process which was used in the manufacture of amyl alcohol. This process was known to Dr. Gustav Reich of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. Gold said he had been unable to obtain this process for the Soviets. Other reports dealt with lanolin, the Clayton Process, which was a continuous soap making process, and information on carbon dioxide recovery. These were all being prepared by Gold for the Soviets. He stated that additional reports he was preparing for the Soviets concerned the identification of periodicals in the Philadelphia Public Library which dealt with Army and Navy matters. Gold stated that the purpose of this was not only for the information and possible subscription by the Soviets but in order to locate Army men and Naval architects who might be used in legitimate transactions. (65-57449-396) -

On June 15, 1950, Gold was questioned concerning a rough draft report located in the search of his residence, a paragraph of which was captioned "C B" and which reported that Gold was making

pretext calls to "B's" apartment. Gold advised that he believed this referred to a legitimate espionage assignment which he further believed was given to him by "Fred." Gold said that from reading the paragraph he was of the opinion that his assignment was merely to establish the residence of an individual whose initials were "C.B." at a certain address and report that to "Fred." Gold said he could not recall the initials "C.B." but believed that possibly "C.B." might have been connected with Trotskyites. He said that his opinion that this assignment dealt with Trotskyites was based on the fact that the following paragraph in this report dealt with Gold's unsuccessful efforts to locate a man whom he had previously heard speaking in favor of Trotskyism. Gold said that on one occasion "Fred" told him to submit any names of individuals in his circle of acquaintances who might lean toward the Trotskyite movement.

(65-57449-419)

On June 17, 1950, further reports obtained in the search of Gold's residence were discussed with Gold. One of these reports identified "C.B." as Carl Buchman. (65-57449-430)

There is a possibility that Carl Buchman, mentioned above, may be identical with Carl Buchman, 284 West End Avenue, New York, brother of Alexander Hassler Buchman, an alleged Trotskyite and subject of a report by Special Agent Philip J. Reilly, Los Angeles, dated May 8, 1950. (65-57449-524)

On July 14, 1950, Harry Gold advised that he had never seen Carl Buchman and hence would not be able to identify a photograph of him. (65-57449-572)

On June 17, 1950, Harry Gold viewed a photograph of Gaik Ovakimian and he stated that it was possible that Ovakimian could be "Fred." He said, however, that "Fred's" face was much fuller and that if Ovakimian's eyes were not dark, he could not be "Fred." He said, however, that there was a possibility Ovakimian could be "Fred."

(65-57449-430)

In December 1950 Gold was reinterviewed concerning "Fred" and at this time he eliminated Gaik B. Ovakimian as a suspect.

(65-59199-8)

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E. Semen Markovich Semenov, was., "Sam" - Superior, 1938-44

In his signed statement dated May 22, 1950, Gold declared that he met his contact "Sam" near the end of 1940. Gold stated he believes "Sam" was a Russian, although he did not have a Russian accent. He said that he met "Sam" almost invariably in New York City on street corners, although on rare occasions "Sam" traveled to Philadelphia to see Gold.

Gold continued that shortly after he met "Sam," the latter told him that there was not much purpose in continuing the type of work (intelligence) which Gold was doing, and that the best thing Gold could do would be to forget about it. Gold declared that there was a period of inactivity then from late 1940 until the Fall of 1941, after Russia was attacked by Germany. Pursuant to a telephone call from "Sam" sometime in the Fall of 1941, Gold met him and was told that it was necessary to begin an intensive campaign for obtaining information for the Soviet Union. Gold stated further in his signed statement that subsequent to this conversation, he made approximately a half dozen tips to the cities of Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo, all in New York, acting as a go-between for "Sam." It is to be noted, as set out elsewhere in this memorandum, that Gold subsequently retracted his story of having contacted three unknown Americans in the upstate New York area, and now states that, in fact, his only contact in that area was Alfred Dean Slack, whose association with Gold is described elsewhere in this memorandum.

Gold has also advised that sometime in 1942, he mentioned something about Abraham Brothman to "Sam" informing the latter that Brothman desired to obtain consultant work with the Soviet Union. At this time, according to Gold, "Sam" laughed and mentioned that Russia had consultant engineers and did not need the services of Brothman. Gold has recalled that he was told by both "Sam" and "John" to forget about Brothman. (Philadelphia teletype 5-27-50)

In the very early part of 1944, Gold was informed by "Sam" that he was to undertake an extremely important assignment. Gold was cautioned not to speak to anyone about it, and "Sam" then gave him the details of an arrangement whereby he met Klaus Fuchs in New York City. Gold has declared that "Sam" did not elaborate on the details of this assignment but did stress its great importance.

(Gold's signed statement 5-22-50)

Gold furnished to interviewing agents a physical description of "Sam," and numerous photographs of all individuals whose respective backgrounds were similar to those of "Sam" were exhibited to Gold.

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During the interview on May 28, 1950, when a photograph of Semen Markovich Semenov was displayed to him, Gold remarked that he "would hang Sam on his picture." (Philadelphia teletype 5-28-50)

On June 1, 1950, Gold definitely identified a photograph of Semenov as identical with "Sam." (Philadelphia teletype 6-1-50)

On June 2, 1950, Gold was shown two rolls of movie film showing [redacted] in 1943, and he immediately recognized Semenov to be identical with "Sam." Gold declared this was a positive identification. (Philadelphia teletype 6-3-50) b1

On interview June 6, 1950, Gold stated that his next Russian contact after "Fred" was actually "Sam" and not Jacob Golos whom Gold then admitted he had never met. Further, that he had in fact been contacted by "Sam" under the same circumstances as he originally claimed he met Golos. Gold also recalled that in late 1942 or early 1943, when he was having considerable difficulty handling Abraham Brothman and mentioned his troubles in this regard to "Sam," the latter suggested that he personally give Brothman a pep talk. The details of "Sam's" subsequent meeting with Brothman are set out in this memorandum under the caption, "Abraham Brothman, et al." (Philadelphia teletype 6-6-50)

Gold has also declared that "Sam" was responsible for his attempts to reactivate Benjamin Smilg as a source of information for the Russians. The details of this phase of "Sam's" activities are set out in this memorandum under the caption, "Benjamin Smilg."

(Philadelphia teletype 6-6-50)

Gold has stated that he believes "Sam" had mentioned to him that he had visited the offices of the Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Records of the Sun Oil Company, Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, reflect that on May 15, 1942, one Semenov, shown as a representative of Amtorg, was authorized to visit Plant No. 10 of the Sun Oil Company in the company of three other representatives of the USSR and two representatives of the E. P. Badger Company. The records reflecting the above information were not maintained in such a manner as to establish definitely that Semenov visited the above-described plant.

(Philadelphia teletype 6-2-50)

Investigation disclosed that authorization for such a visit would have been made by the 3rd Service Command and a large quantity of the records maintained by the 3rd Service Command containing information pertaining to clearance to visit industrial facilities have been destroyed. (Kansas City teletype 6-7-50)

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On June 24, 1950, Harry Gold identified a folder found in his residence, labeled "Miscellaneous" as containing an article entitled "Houdry Process" dated April 5, 1941. Gold said that this article, which concerned petroleum production, was written for delivery to "Sam" and was based on information obtained in the Public Library. Gold said that it was possible that he may never have delivered this report to "Sam" as this was about the time that "Sam" discontinued contacting Gold until late in 1941. (65-57449-496)

On June 26, 1950, Gold advised that "Sam" had been at Ben Marden's "Riviera" a cafe close to the George Washington Bridge (Fort Lee, New Jersey). Gold said that incident occurred in late 1942 or early 1943. He said that "Sam" told him that the Manager of the "Riviera" had stated that he would do anything to help the Soviet Union because the Soviets were actually fighting anti-Semitism. Gold said that it was his impression that the Manager's assistance was to be of a monetary nature. (65-57449-537)

Investigation at Fort Lee, New Jersey, disclosed that the "Riviera" night club had been operated by, and presumably owned by, Ben Marden prior to 1942, at which time it closed until its reopening in 1946 under new management. It was ascertained that Joe Silvers, Sam Salvin and Jack W. Arkin all performed in supervisory capacities in the "Riviera" in 1942 and anyone of them could be regarded as a manager since they were next in line to Marden. Silvers is known to have committed suicide and Salvin and Arkin, who have not associated with the "Riviera" since its closing in 1942, are presently residing in New York City. (65-57449-512)

The New York files do not reflect any security information concerning Silvers, Salvin and Arkin, however, all three of these individuals are prominently mentioned in the Fur Dressing Investigation of 1939, as gamblers associated with Marden in his various enterprises. (65-57449-568)

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Records of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology reflect Semen Marck Semionov enrolled in that institution on September 19, 1938, and was graduated in June, 1940. His application reflects that he was born on March 1, 1911, in Odessa, Russia, was a citizen of the USSR, and was then employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, New York City. His application reflected further that he was graduated from the Moscow Textile Institute in 1936 with a degree in engineering and also had graduate studies there in 1936 and 1937. (Boston teletype 6-7-50)

Investigation of the activities of Semenov was instituted by this Bureau in 1941 after he arrived in the United States as an official representative of the Amtorg Trading Corporation. He was notified to the United States Department of State as a foreign official on February 24, 1941. (On the notification form, his birth date was shown as March 1, 1911, in Odessa, Russia, and it was reflected that he had previously entered the United States on January 19, 1938, under an American visa, issued by the American Embassy in Moscow. He listed his home address as 805 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.) u (61-5381-331, part 3; 100-47083-1)

Confidential Informant [redacted] an active informant of the New York Division [redacted] advised on August 16, 1940, that one Semenov was the Head of the Electrical Department of the Amtorg Trading Corporation and was one of the most active GPU agents in the United States. (100-2-1623) & (u)

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An anonymous letter addressed to this Bureau under date of August 7, 1943, advised that Semen Semenov was one of the close associates of Vassili M. Zubilin, former Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., and reportedly the head of the NKVD in the United States. (100-47083-5; 100-203581-532)

It was reported in 1941 that Semenov had replaced B. M. Chubin as a Vice President of Amtorg in July, 1941. (61-5381-116- page 104)

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Mr. John Pritchard, Chief Engineer for E. P. Badger and Sons Company, advised that under Lend-Lease Program that firm was supervising a training program for Russian engineers, and that the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission was headed by Semenov. Mr. Pritchard declared that under this program the Russian engineers received approximately two weeks training in the New York office of the company or in the Amtorg office in New York, and thereafter, visited various petroleum facilities in the United States. (100-47083-5)

On March 2, 1944, while under surveillance by Bureau Agents, Semenov was observed to make a surreptitious contact with Gregori M. Kheifets, Vice Consul of the U.S.S.R. Consulate in San Francisco. (S)(u) (Ibid.)

In June, 1948, Confidential Informant [redacted] (an active informant of the San Francisco Division) advised that [redacted] contacted by Semenov in the early part of 1944 at which time Semenov [redacted] to approach Metropolitan Theophilus of the Holy Trinity Church for the purpose of securing a letter of recommendation for a young Russian engineer. [redacted] refused to comply with Semenov's request. Informant said that the letter of recommendation was to be used to place this Russian engineer on a project under the supervision of Professor Lawrence at the University of California. It is to be noted that Professor Lawrence is a well known atomic scientist. (S)(u) (100-47083-18)

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(S)(u)

This same informant advised in June, 1948, that he was again contacted by Semenov around November, 1947. The informant advised that Semenov came [redacted] informed [redacted] he was back in the United States with the United Nations, and requested that [redacted] reconsider the request previously made by Semenov. Informant was unable to supply the name which Semenov was allegedly using in his United Nations employment. (S)(u) (Ibid.)

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Eric L. Pridonoff, 708 Westminister Street, Alhambra, California, was interviewed by Bureau Agents on February 1, 1949, and advised that between 1943 and 1945 he was employed by the Aerojet Engineering Company, Pasadena, California. He identified a photograph of Semenov as an individual whom he knew to have been in the United States in January, 1944, for the purpose of purchasing oil refining equipment for the Soviet Union. While in New York City on business

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for his employer, Pridonoff related that he received a telephone call from Semenov, who said he understood Pridonoff was an engineer and that he was of Russian descent. Pridonoff professed to be unable to explain how Semenov knew he was in New York or how Semenov even knew his identity. Pridonoff met with Semenov and after a discussion of engineering matters, Semenov asked Pridonoff several days later to act as a "consulting engineer" for him and asked him to do some research work on the type of fuel to be used in jet propulsion engines. According to Pridonoff, he was offered \$5,000 by Semenov to undertake this assignment. According to Pridonoff, this proposition was obviously an attempt to secure information from him since no research work would be involved and he told Semenov he could not undertake the task because the information was secret. On his suggestion to Semenov that the latter might secure the desired information through the usual liaison channels with the Army and Navy, Semenov replied that there was too much red tape involved. (100-47083-24)

Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect that Semenov departed from the United States on September 26, 1944, at Kalama, Washington. There is no indication that he has re-entered this country since that time. (New York teletype 6-2-50)

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(S) Information was received on April 19, 1949, indicating that Semenov was then in Paris, France, as a commercial representative of Sovexportfilm. He held Passport de Service No. 26931. This information was supplied to the Bureau by Confidential Informant [redacted] a reliable and active informant of the New York Division. (S) (NY teletype 4-19-49, captioned [redacted] et al NY teletype 6-8-50) (Espionage (R);)

The State Department advised that in July, 1948, Semen M. Semenov was attached to the USSR Diplomatic Mission, Paris, France. The State Department had no further recent information. (100-47083-36)  
*under review state letter dated 3-21-55 Jan 10-2-55*

A stop notice on Semenov has been placed with the Central Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in order that the Bureau may be advised of any re-entry of Semenov into the United States. (100-47083-69)

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F. Joseph Katz - Substitute Superior, 1940

As mentioned above, in connection with "Steve Swartz," Harry Gold advised that on one occasion in late 1940, he had been contacted in Buffalo, New York, by an unknown Russian who was substituting for Semen Semenov. Gold has advised further that the initial description he had given of "Steve Swartz" was actually the description of the unknown Russian he met in Buffalo. This description, it will be recalled, resembles that of Joseph Katz, known Soviet agent. In fact, Gold had already positively identified the photograph of Katz as being that of "Swartz," prior to the time that he advised that the description applied to the unknown Russian rather than "Swartz."

It is to be noted that Gold claims only to have met the unknown Russian in Buffalo on one occasion for approximately twenty to thirty minutes, during which time they walked around the streets. Nevertheless, the description Gold now attributes to the unknown Russian includes such details as poor health, probably had stomach trouble, and always appeared unkempt.

On August 7, 1950, Gold advised that he wished to correct some misinformation he had given concerning the person he had reportedly met in Buffalo, New York, whom he had identified as Joseph Katz. He stated that he never met Katz in Buffalo as he previously had said. On the contrary, he stated that he met Katz upon instructions from "Fred," who called Gold in Cincinnati, and asked him to come to New York City. Gold said he went to New York City to the Hotel New Yorker, where he was approached in the lobby by Joseph Katz. Katz said that "Fred" had sent him to meet Gold. Katz apparently had been given a good description of Gold, who stated he had no recollection of a password or any knowledge that he would not meet "Fred" at the hotel. Gold said that he registered at the Hotel New Yorker under his own name. This meeting occurred in late April or early May of 1940. According to Gold, Katz was interested in Gold's plans for the future and in Gold's contacts with Benjamin Smilg. Gold told Katz that he was returning to Philadelphia and could not stay in Cincinnati. Katz was disappointed but offered no assistance in securing work for Gold in Cincinnati, Ohio. On this occasion, Katz gave Gold about \$100 to \$150 for completion of the latter's schooling at Xavier University. Gold said that his reason for not placing Katz in the Hotel New Yorker where he actually met him when first identifying Katz to the interviewing agents, was a deliberate falsehood to cover up his receiving money from the Soviets. Gold said that this was his only meeting with Katz.

(65-57449-644)

On August 17, 1950, Gold positively identified a 1941 photograph of Katz as being the individual he met in the New Yorker Hotel lobby in 1940.

(New York teletype Aug. 17, 1950,  
entitled "Joseph Katz, was, Espionage-R")

Joseph Katz, who was one of Elizabeth T. Bentley's espionage superiors, is the subject of an extensive separate investigation.

G. Benjamin Smilg - Source, 1938-1940

Although in his signed statement dated May 22, 1950, Gold declared that he engaged in no espionage activity from the early Summer of 1938 to July, 1940, when he originally claimed he met Jacob Golos, he admitted when interviewed June 7, 1950, that shortly after he arrived in Cincinnati to assume his studies at Xavier University, he was residing with Mrs. Alys Brooks on Glendale Street. On Thanksgiving morning, 1938, he received a telephone call from "Fred" who told Gold to meet him immediately in the downtown section of Cincinnati. Gold appeared at the designated time and place and "Fred" instructed him to establish contact with a man named Ben Smilg. "FRED" merely said that Smilg lived in Dayton, Ohio, and was a high government official. "Fred" gave Gold a small gift, the nature of which Gold cannot remember, to give to Smilg when Gold contacted him, and it was intimated to Gold that Smilg would have information for Gold. "Fred" supplied a password to use on meeting Smilg and Gold recalls it as "your old school mate Stan sends you his regards."

Gold was instructed by "Fred" to go to Dayton immediately to meet Smilg but, unknown to "Fred," Gold went to Dayton about two days later and called on Smilg at his home. Gold declared that on this occasion he met Smilg's father and mother and that Smilg admitted him to his home rather reluctantly and treated him in a cool and wary manner throughout the evening. Gold has the impression that Smilg had a brother whose name was Dave and who was employed by the National Cash Register Company in Dayton. Gold learned from Smilg the latter was employed as an aeronautical engineer at Wright Field at Dayton, and when Smilg was driving Gold to the trolley stop, Gold, who had used his correct name when being introduced at the Smilg home, furnished Smilg with his Philadelphia address and told Smilg to contact him there if he happened to be in the East.

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Pursuant to arrangement, Gold met "Fred" in Middletown, Ohio, two weeks later and said he wanted to know if Smilg gave Gold anything. Gold reported to him that there must be some mistake because of the manner in which Smilg acted. Gold has stated that he and "Fred" argued about the matter and finally "Fred" threatened to write a letter to Xavier University reporting that Gold had been a Communist. Gold continued that following this occasion, he made approximately two visits in 1939, and two in 1940, to see Smilg in Dayton prior to the time Gold was graduated from Xavier University. After each of these visits, Gold became more certain that some mistake had been made because Smilg was obviously trying to keep from meeting him and when Gold would so report to "Fred" the latter would insist that Gold go back and see Smilg again.

Gold further related that in the latter part of 1940, or possibly in early 1941, his Russian contact "Sam" (Semenov) mentioned Smilg to him and instructed Gold to go to Dayton and contact Smilg after which Gold was supposed to meet "Sam" in Cincinnati. Gold claimed that he is not sure that he, in fact, did see Smilg as he was instructed to do but he did report subsequently to "Sam" in Cincinnati that Smilg was still not receptive, at which time "Sam" said "we will have to warm him up" and give him "a little reminder." In late January or early February, 1941, "Sam" gave Gold three or four photostats of receipts for sums ranging from \$40.00 to \$200.00, all of them being dated in 1936 or 1937, such receipts evidencing the receipt of a specified sum of money for a specific period of time and each was signed by Ben Smilg. At the same time, "Sam" gave Gold photostats of two pages which appeared to deal with aeronautical design and contained description of mathematical equations. Gold received the impression that these might have been class notes. "Sam" instructed Gold merely to furnish the receipts to Smilg.

Gold immediately thereafter went to Dayton and exhibited the photostats to Smilg in the living room of the latter's residence. According to Gold, Smilg turned white and asked Gold if he knew what he was doing and Gold replied that "this is just a reminder, you seem to have forgotten about Stan." Smilg told Gold that the photostats were receipts for instructing Stan in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Gold informed interviewing agents that he had previously learned that Smilg had attended MIT and that Stan was a fellow student whom Smilg tutored there.

Smilg then told Gold he did not know what a mess something like this could cause, and told Gold to get out of the house and added that from the very first time Gold visited him he wanted to report Gold but did not because of the terrible mess it would cause. Gold left the Smilg residence and pursuant to previous instructions from "Sam" he burned the photostats.

Approximately a week later, Gold reported to "Sam" during the New York meeting what had transpired between himself and Smilg and "Sam" told Gold not to worry in that they would give Smilg a little time to think it over. "Sam" also remarked, according to Gold, the sums referred by the receipts were too large in amount for tutoring, and furthermore, Stan could tutor Ben in mathematics. In April, 1941, "Sam" told Gold that apparently a mistake had been made in connection with the Smilg matter.

It is to be noted that "Sam" is identical with Semen Markovich Semenov, a Russian national who, in fact, did attend the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (Philadelphia teletype dated June 7, 1950)

An Atomic Energy Act-Applicant investigation of Benjamin Smilg was conducted by this Bureau and disclosed that he was born on June 11, 1913, at Boston, Massachusetts, the son of Harry and Rebecca Smilg, both of whom were born in Russia. In his PSQ Smilg indicated that from 1931 to 1935 he had been a part-time tutor of miscellaneous students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Investigation disclosed that Smilg has been employed as an aeronautical engineer at the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, from August 10, 1936, to the present time, except for the period from February 19, 1942, to October 25, 1946, when he was on furlough from military service. He served as a Lieutenant Colonel in the United States Army and the Base Provost Marshal's Office at the above base cleared him for access to secret and confidential material. Smilg's co-workers described him as an extremely capable, industrious, honest and reputable individual who has no sympathies with foreign ideologies. Nothing whatsoever of a derogatory nature concerning Smilg, during the course of the investigation, was ascertained. (118-163359-3, 4)

Bureau files contain no additional identifiable references to Benjamin Smilg.

On June 19, 1950, Benjamin Smilg was interviewed and he identified a photograph of Harry Gold as an individual who first contacted him at his residence, 307 Oxford Avenue, Dayton, Ohio, in the Fall of 1938. Smilg was vague as to the exact date of this and subsequent contacts with Gold, but he expressed the belief that all contacts were made while Gold was a student

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at Xavier University. Smilg stated that the first contact by Gold was purely social and on the basis of mutual acquaintance with Stan, whom he identified as Stanislaus Shumowsky (Shumovsky), a former fellow student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. On this contact, Gold advised Smilg that he was a student at Xavier University and he furnished Smilg with his Cincinnati address. Smilg recalled that Gold encouraged him to visit Gold.

Smilg advised that his second contact with Gold occurred about two months later, probably in the early part of 1939. This was again at the Smilg residence, and again was social in nature, with the exception that on this occasion Gold made inquiry of Smilg as to the nature of his work at Wright Field. Smilg stated that he did not divulge this information to Gold. He believed it took place while driving Gold to the railroad depot in Dayton, Ohio.

Smilg's third contact with Gold occurred two or three months after the second meeting, probably in the late Spring of 1939. On this occasion Gold told Smilg that he was interested in securing general information on aircraft and he solicited Smilg's cooperation in furnishing such information. Smilg stated that when he told Gold that Gold had no business receiving such information Gold still insisted. Smilg, who was vague as to the exact date, stated that Gold attempted to convert him by arguing generally that the Russians were fighting our war, that it was due to shortsightedness of our political leaders that we were not in the war, and that therefore it was the duty of everyone to help Russia. Smilg characterized Gold's talk as anti-Hitler rather than pro-Russian or Communist. Smilg stated that he refused to cooperate and attempted to talk Gold out of his objectives, pointing out to Gold that if he were exposed it would reflect adversely on the Jewish people. Smilg said that at the time he merely considered Gold an overzealous, enthusiastic, "pink" student. He recalled that this conversation took place while he was again driving Gold to the railroad depot.

Smilg advised that the fourth, and to the best of his recollection, last contact with Gold was about three months after the third meeting. On this occasion Gold exhibited to Smilg a photostat of what appeared to be a receipt to Shumowsky, written on a piece of paper bearing Smilg's signature. He said he recognized this receipt as being one previously given Shumowsky in payment for tutoring while at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Smilg could not recall the date of the receipt, but

stated that it must have been not later than 1935, the year he left the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as he never received any money from Shumowsky after that time. He stated he tutored Shumowsky from 1931 to 1935 and received a total of approximately two thousand dollars in payment therefor. He said payments were in average amounts of one hundred dollars or more. He stated that Shumowsky was sponsored at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by the Russian Government and also was connected with Amtorg, and he therefore demanded receipts to justify expenses. After being shown the receipt, Smilg stated, he then realized for the first time that Gold was a Russian agent as he assumed that Gold secured this receipt from Russia or through Amtorg for the purpose of exerting pressure on him to gain his cooperation. Smilg stated he still refused and has had no contact with Gold since that time.

Smilg advised that he did not report Gold's contacts with him to the authorities as he was fearful of his job, and furthermore, because he had not cooperated with Gold. He denied receiving any gift or offer of money from Gold. He also denied that he ever drove Gold to Cincinnati. He stated he disliked Gold as an individual from the first contact.

With respect to Stanislaus Shumowsky, Smilg advised that during 1935 and 1936, while he was employed by the E. G. Budd Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, he was contacted twice on a social basis by Shumowsky. He also stated he was again visited by Shumowsky at Wright Field in the latter part of 1942, at which time Shumowsky was a Colonel in the Russian Army, attached to the Russian Purchasing Commission, Dayton, Ohio. He said that he saw Shumowsky on several occasions and entertained him in his home until Shumowsky left Dayton in the early part of 1943. He recalled that on one occasion he told Shumowsky about Gold contacting him and Shumowsky did not seem surprised and merely laughed off the incident. Smilg stated he never considered Shumowsky to be an espionage agent, but now believes that his name was furnished to Gold or to contacts of Gold because of his close friendly relationship with Shumowsky. He denied ever furnishing information to Shumowsky, Gold, or any other person. (Cincinnati teletype 6/19/50)

Stanislaus Anton Shumovsky has been named by an admitted Soviet espionage agent as the person who first recruited him in about the latter part of 1935. Shumovsky reportedly was born on May 9, 1902, at Karkov, Russia. He entered the United States as an alien student on September 27, 1931, and enrolled at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He

received his BS Degree in Aeronautical Engineering on June 5, 1934. He reregistered as a graduate student in that year, but withdrew from the school March 9, 1935. He reentered later, however, and received his MS Degree in Aeronautical Engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on June 9, 1936. It has been noted that his academic record reflects that in those courses in aeronautical engineering in which mathematics was a prime requisite, Shumovsky was a fair or a poor student. After several extensions of stay Shumovsky departed from the United States on January 14, 1939. He reentered the United States in January, 1942, and it appears that he assumed duties at Dayton, Ohio, as a representative of the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission. He reportedly left Dayton, Ohio, for Moscow, Russia, in March, 1943.  
(65-2954)

By letter dated July 20, 1950, the information furnished by Harry Gold concerning Smilg and the results of the interview of Smilg were made available to the Atomic Energy Commission and the United States Air Force. With respect to Smilg's explanation that Gold had attempted to convert him by stating that the Russians were fighting our war, and that it was the duty of everyone to help Russia since it was due to shortsightedness of our leaders that we were not in the war, it will be noted that the non-aggression pact between Germany and Russia was in force between August, 1939, to June 22, 1941. The argument that Russia was fighting our war would only apply, therefore, during the period from June 22 to December 7, 1941. In this regard Gold has stated that his last contact with Smilg was in late January or early February, 1941, and Smilg himself had stated that he believed all of his contacts with Gold occurred while Gold was at Xavier University, which was until about June, 1940.

In the light of the information in the above paragraph, Harry Gold was again interviewed on July 19, 1950, and at that time stated his last contact with Smilg was definitely late January or early February, 1940. He said that he did not use the argument with Smilg that Russia was "fighting our war" and recalls that the only war he talked to Smilg about was the Finnish-Russian war and that several times Smilg had joked with him about the way the Russian army had bogged down in the snow. Gold further recalled that several times he made excuses for Russian setbacks in the Finnish-Russian war, but that he never used this war as an arguing point with Smilg. In this connection it will be noted that Gold has admitted using such an argument with Alfred Dean Slack. (Philadelphia teletype July 19, 1950.)

*Under review  
with SA*

By letter dated July 27, 1950, the Atomic Energy Commission advised that Smilg had been granted a "Q" clearance on February 16, 1950, but that on the basis of the information in the Bureau letter of July 20, 1950, mentioned above, Smilg's "Q" clearance was suspended July 24, 1950, pending clarification of the information. The Atomic Energy Commission letter further stated that appropriate military authorities were being contacted with the request that Smilg not be permitted to have any further access to restricted data or other classified information pertaining to the atomic energy program until this matter is resolved.

By Bureau letter dated July 31, 1950, a full field loyalty investigation of Benjamin Smilg was instituted.

On August 24, 1950, Harry Gold was interviewed further concerning his dealings with Benjamin Smilg. Gold stated that his first meeting with Smilg was as he had previously described. He added, however, that on this occasion he gave Smilg a leather wallet. He recalled that Smilg's father praised the quality of the leather in this wallet. A second meeting with Smilg was attempted in early February 1939, but Smilg was not home. Gold said he telephoned the Smilg residence while in Dayton and was advised that Benjamin Smilg was not home. The third meeting happened in March 1939, and Gold believes on this occasion he met a "beefy," Jewish male, who was an amateur ham radio operator. This occurred at the Smilg home. He stated that he, Smilg and this other individual attended a lecturer given by Ludwig Lewisohn, a prominent Zionist. After this lecturer they went to the outskirts of Dayton, Ohio, and had hamburgers and "malts."

Gold believed that he had one meeting with Smilg in the summer of 1939, and was also of the opinion that he saw Smilg shortly prior Christmas vacation in 1939. He said that at that time Smilg spoke of a planned trip to the East, either Boston or New York City. Gold was of the opinion that a short, fat Jewish aeronautical engineer, with a degree from New York University and who was also employed at Wright Field, was at the Smilg home this time. Gold said he made definite overtures to Smilg but was rebuffed.

Gold stated that he had a sixth meeting with Smilg in the spring of 1940, possibly March. This time Smilg told Gold of an automobile accident that Smilg had when he made his trip East. Gold was of the

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opinion that the accident was serious and had happened in Ohio or Pennsylvania. At this meeting he asked Smilg point blank to assist the Soviet Union and was again rebuffed. Gold said that he showed Smilg a letter which he had received from "Fred" for the purpose of showing to Smilg, and which was purportedly from "Stan." He expressed the belief that Smilg kept this letter and destroyed it. Gold said he then wrote a letter to "Fred" in New York advising that he had no luck with Smilg. He said that he wrote that he was "unable to sell the car" along with other little personal things which indicated to Fred that Smilg was uncooperative. Gold was unable to recall the address and name to which he directed the letter for Fred and believed the address was in Brooklyn, New York. Gold's next meeting with Smilg occurred after examinations in June 1940. Gold had received specific directions from Joseph Katz at the Hotel New Yorker to get Smilg to cooperate. Gold told Smilg meetings could be arranged at his convenience any time or any place. He said he also gave an offer of financial help and that there was also some talk of sending Smilg's brother to college. Smilg, however, was still uncooperative.

At the direction of Semenov, Gold had two meetings with Smilg in late January and early February 1941. The details of these meetings at which the photostatic copies of receipts were shown to Smilg remained the same as first related by Gold. Gold definitely stated that one of the receipts was dated in 1934 and one in 1935. He said that there was possibly one dated in 1936. He said there were three or four receipts in number.

On the occasion of this interview Gold identified a photograph of Benjamin Smilg as being the Smilg he contacted in Dayton, Ohio. He was unable to identify the photograph of Stanislaus Shumovsky but said that he had seen a photograph of Shumovsky before. (65-57449-657)

During further interviews with Gold in November, 1950, he furnished some additional information concerning Smilg, recounting a total of thirteen meetings. The additional pertinent information was that he had presented Smilg with two letters from "Stan", the first of which was a letter of introduction and was delivered to Smilg on the occasion of their first meeting on Thanksgiving Day, 1938. The other letter, according to Gold, was delivered to Smilg in March or April, 1940. Gold stated that he read this letter, which was from "Stan," and that it was in a friendly tone, and in effect requested Smilg to give Gold information as he had previously given it to "Stan" (Stanislaus Shumovsky).

Gold further stated that in April, 1939, his Soviet superior "Fred" told him to talk to Smilg about "Stan" inasmuch as Smilg owed a great debt of gratitude to "Stan." Gold said that in early June, 1940, he definitely propositioned Smilg, telling him that if it had not been for the USSR Smilg would not have completed his schooling at MIT.

In January, 1941, according to Gold, Semen Semenov told Gold that "Stan" had given numerous gifts to Smilg and had even paid medical or hotel expenses for Smilg's father in Boston. Gold specifically recalled that Semenov had stated that if it had not been for "Stan" Smilg would be a janitor in a department store.

Of interest in connection with the statements of Gold indicating that the Russians may have subsidized Smilg's education, Smilg's father, Harry Smilg, stated on interview that he had paid his son's tuition at MIT for the first year and that thereafter Ben Smilg went through MIT on scholarships and loans. He stated his son had tutored several students while at MIT, one of whom was Stanislaus Shumovsky, but he did not know how much money Shumovsky paid for tutoring. Harry Smilg also advised that after his son began tutoring he paid some money toward the expenses of the Smilg household. He denied that either he or his sons had received money from Shumovsky to pay hospital or medical expenses. (116-163359-66 and 68)

On January 16, 1951, Harry Gold advised he now felt quite certain that his Soviet superiors had made certain references to Smilg's former involvement in Soviet espionage. Gold advised that shortly after his first visit with Smilg in 1938 he believes that his superior "Fred" commented that Smilg had given things to the Soviets in the past. Gold believed that this comment was made by "Fred" to reassure Gold, who had not been successful with Smilg, that Smilg was merely being cautious insofar as this was their first meeting.

Gold said that his belief that Smilg had for sometime been associated in espionage was further substantiated at the time he was designated to make the contact with Smilg. He explained that in 1938 he was having difficulties with "Fred" principally because he, Gold, was anxious to enter a university and secure his baccalaureate degree and because he had not been too productive for some four or five months. In August, 1938, in a meeting with "Fred," the latter told him that "all was forgiven," and that he was to proceed to Cincinnati where he would enter a university and be put in contact with "a very important government official." Gold said that at no time was there any indication that this individual was to be recruited.

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Gold further advised on this occasion that in either late 1940 or early 1941 his then superior, Semenov, had also commented about Smilg's prior cooperation with Stanislaus Shumovsky. Gold, however, could not recall the specific comment of Semenov, nor the circumstances surrounding same.

A separate espionage investigation is presently being conducted on Smilg, during which time the Loyalty of Government Employee case is being held in abeyance. All efforts are being made to determine whether Smilg's education was, in fact, financed by the Soviets, in view of the recent information from Gold.

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H. Alfred Dean Slack - Source, 1940-1943

During the interview with Harry Gold on May 26, 1950, he related that during the period from late 1941 (later changed to 1940) to the Winter of 1943, he had espionage meetings with four individuals in upstate New York, specifically in the Cities of Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse. He said that all four of these individuals appeared to be Americans and, although he was vague on the physical characteristics of these contacts, he furnished some descriptive data concerning them. He said that one of these men, whom he met once in Buffalo and once in Rochester in late 1941 and early 1942, was an employee of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York.

Photographs of numerous suspects were exhibited to Gold without effecting an identification. However, during interview on June 4, 1950, Gold stated that three of the four alleged American contacts, described in the foregoing paragraph, were non-existent people and were simply figments of his imagination. Gold stated that he originally told the story of meeting these individuals in order to avoid telling the Agents about Al Slack, who he said was the individual who previously had been described as the employee of the Eastman Kodak Company and whom Gold had implicated in espionage activities during interview on June 1, 1950. He stated that when he did name Slack, he was ashamed to admit that he had lied about the three other "contacts."

On June 1, 1950, Gold stated that the individual, who had previously been described by him as an American employed at the Eastman Kodak Company who was known to Gold as "Martin" and from whom Gold had obtained information, was actually an individual named Al Slack. He stated that he had met Slack over a period of years during 1942, 1943, and 1944, and that he, Gold, was known to Slack as "Martin" and that, in fact, Slack never had been known to Gold as "Martin."

On June 1, 1950, and in subsequent interviews, Gold furnished considerable information concerning his contacts with Slack during the period 1941 to 1944. He related that he obtained from Slack information

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on processes dealing with kodachrome, including samples of chemicals, and while Slack was employed at the Holston Ordnance Works in Kingsport, Tennessee, he obtained information from him on explosives.

Slack was identified as a chemist employed at the Sundure Paint Company, 619 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, New York. He was placed under investigation and was subsequently apprehended, on a charge of violating Section 34, Title 50, U. S. Code.

In connection with contacts Gold had with Alfred Dean Slack at Kingsport, Tennessee, investigation has located two registration cards at the Kingsport Inn, Kingsport, Tennessee, No. 4206 dated September 30, 1943, and No. 4807, dated October 23, 1943, both in the name of Harry Gold. On June 27, 1950, the FBI Laboratory advised that these two registration cards were in the known handwriting of subject Harry Gold.

(Report of SA Robert E. Margison, dated August 28, 1950, at Knoxville, Tennessee, re Harry Gold).

Detailed information relating to Slack and his espionage activities is set forth in a separate brief which is being prepared.

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I. Abraham Brothman - Source, 1941

As indicated above, on June 6, 1950, Harry Gold stated that he did not know Jacob Golos and that his statements to that effect to Bureau Agents in 1947, and in testimony before the Grand Jury in 1947, were made at the insistence of Brothman inasmuch as the latter had stated to Bureau Agents in May, 1947, that Gold was put in contact with Brothman by Jacob Golos.

Considerable information relating to Brothman has been set forth in this brief and in interviews subsequent to June 6, 1950, Gold has furnished considerable additional information concerning Brothman and the association between them.

A separate brief is being prepared concerning Brothman and the additional information obtained from Gold is not being set forth in this brief. His background activities and association with Gold are discussed in detail in the brief pertaining to him.

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J. Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev, wa. "John" -Superior, 1944-1946

Gold has furnished some data concerning "John" in addition to those set out in his signed statement dated May 22, 1950, and those appearing in this memorandum in the section dealing with the interview of Gold on May 23, 1950.

Gold furnished a fairly complete physical description of "John," and said that this contact appeared to be of Georgian extraction and had a distinctly European walk. It was Gold's impression that "John's" wife was probably with him in the United States during the period Gold was in contact with him. (Philadelphia teletype dated 5/26/50)

During a subsequent interview Gold said he recalled that in 1944 "John" spoke of a daughter named Victoria, whom he called Vicki. It was Gold's impression that this child had been named after a grand Soviet military victory, and it is Gold's belief that Victoria was born either at the time the Germans were repulsed outside of Moscow, or at the time of the Battle of Stalingrad. Gold said "John" may have had other children, possibly a boy older than Victoria. (Philadelphia teletype 5/26/50)

In a later interview Gold stated that he recalled that "John" mentioned his daughter, Victoria, one time while they were walking on Riverside Drive in New York City. Gold is of the impression that Victoria was with her father in the United States at that time, which he estimated to be either late 1944 or early 1945. (Philadelphia teletype 5/27/50)

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[REDACTED] Gold selected a photograph of Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev as possibly being identical with "John." (X)

On June 2, 1950, Gold positively identified a photograph of Yakovlev as being identical with "John." (Philadelphia teletype 6/2/50)

(X) Two different photographs of Yakovlev which were obtained from [MI-6] were exhibited to Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs but he was unable to effect an identification. (H.H.Clegg cable #501, dated 6/1/50)

Yakovlev entered the United States at San Pedro, California, on February 4, 1941, and was assigned as a clerk at the Soviet Consulate, New York City, from February 8, 1941, until December 27, 1946, when he departed from the United States, destined for Paris, France. In June,

1946, Yakovlev made a trip to Moscow on a mission for Andrei Gromyko, who was then Soviet Ambassador to the United States, and upon Yakovlev's return, he was promoted to the position of Vice-Consul in New York City. He was born on May 31, 1911, in Doreioglebsk, Russia. (NY teletype dated 6/2/50)

Records of the Department of Health, King's County, New York, reflect birth certificates No. 21884 and No. 21885, recording the birth of Victoria and Pavel Yakovleff, twins, on June 25, 1941, in the Israel Zion Hospital, Brooklyn, New York. The father was listed as Anatoli, born in Russia, age 30, employed as a clerk in the Russian Consulate, and the mother was listed as Anastasia Demin, also born in Russia. (NY teletype dated 5/31/50)

Bureau investigation of Yakovlev was instituted in June, 1946, after it had been determined that he had been contacted by Walter Carl Neunson, a suspected NKVD Agent. In the light of Gold's identification of Yakovlev as "John," authority has been requested to interview Neunson concerning his knowledge of Yakovlev's activities. (S)(u) 100-346193) -

██████████ alias ██████████  
██████████ (whose identity should be protected) has advised Bureau Agents that NKVD Agents were not known officially at the Consulate or Embassy; he pointed out, however, that they would soon become known unofficially to other personnel and would be shown great respect. He advised that these Agents would go out socially with the Consul General on many occasions and that the NKVD Representative in a particular diplomatic establishment would be the only person there having a personally owned automobile. ██████████ further pointed out that usually the NKVD Resident Agent in a particular diplomatic establishment would have the title of Vice-Consul, and would usually keep irregular hours. Bureau investigation of Yakovlev established that he fitted all of the characteristics of an agent of the NKVD as enumerated by ██████████ (Ibid.) (S)(u)

Investigation also established that Yakovlev had infrequent and unexplained contact with one Lan Adomian, a music composer who resided at 53 West 72nd Street, New York City. Adomian is Russian born and a naturalized United States citizen. The contacts between Yakovlev and Adomian appeared to be under suspicious circumstances and specific reasons for their frequent and apparently clandestine meetings were never completely established. (S)(u) 100-346193-11, 18)

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Photographs of Anatoli A. Yakovlev and Ian Adomian were displayed to Whittaker Chambers on June 16, 1950, without effecting an identification. (100-346193-31)

On June 2, 1950, Walter Carl Neunson was reinterviewed. He claimed that he first met Yakovlev at the Hotel Savoy, Moscow, Russia, in 1930, at which time this acquaintance was very casual. He believed Yakovlev was possibly employed as a Russian Army clerk at the time. Neunson was then employed by Zernotrust of Moscow and was attending an interpreter's school in Moscow.

Neunson advised that he next met Yakovlev sometime in 1936 and again in 1937 in Moscow. Neunson stated during those years Yakovlev addressed at least two or possibly more semi-annual conferences of technicians who attended the Engineering and Technical Institute in Moscow. He recalled that Yakovlev's addresses dealt with problems of industrial production and were only partly political.

Neunson stated that he believed that at that time Yakovlev was employed by the GPU and claims that he met Yakovlev on at least one occasion in the corridors of the GPU Building in Moscow, in which Neunson was visiting in an effort to expedite his passport and visa for a return to the United States. Neunson advised that Yakovlev never actually told him that he represented the GPU.

Neunson stated that he had no official dealings with Yakovlev or the GPU and does not have any knowledge as to Yakovlev's duties or scope of authority.

Neunson stated that he met Yakovlev on several occasions in 1936 and 1937 at social meetings, and that Yakovlev's friends generally addressed him under the nickname "Kolya."

Neunson advised that he did not see or hear of Yakovlev again until they met at the Russian Consulate, New York City, in July, 1944. He stated that he called on Yakovlev on several occasions at the Consulate socially during 1946, and Yakovlev restricted their conversations to innocuous comments about old times in Russia.

Neunson also advised that Yakovlev never discussed the scope of his activities with Neunson except to complain about being continually overworked and homesick. Neunson stated that he never met Yakovlev's

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family, either in the United States or Moscow, and has no details as to his personal or official life.

Neunson advised, during an interview in 1947, when he saw Yakovlev at the Russian Consulate in New York City, he asked him questions concerning his occupation, and that when Neunson stated he was employed by the Baldwin Locomotive Company he asked Neunson if he knew Ivanov, the head of a group of Russian inspectors stationed at that company. Neunson also stated that he asked general questions concerning the attitude of Americans toward Russia.

Neunson also stated that when he left Yakovlev, Yakovlev told him if anything went wrong at the Baldwin Locomotive Company, Neunson was to get in touch with Yakovlev and advise him.

Neunson advised that following this interview with Yakovlev he was visited by an NKVD agent in August, 1944, and that this agent drove him around the Eddystone Plant of the Baldwin Locomotive Works and questioned him concerning the handling of locomotives being built for Russia.

Neunson advised that in his next conversation with Yakovlev in November, 1944, Yakovlev asked him whether anyone had visited him, and Neunson told him that he had been visited but he could not recall the man's name. Yakovlev told Neunson to forget the man. (100-346193-37)

By letter dated June 20, 1950, the Central Intelligence Agency was advised of Yakovlev's identification as Harry Gold's superior. It was also advised that Yakovlev was last known to be in Paris, France, and the Central Intelligence Agency was requested to determine if Yakovlev was still in Paris, and to furnish information concerning Yakovlev's activities. (100-346193-33)

A stop notice on Yakovlev has been placed with the Central Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in order that the Bureau will be advised of any reentry of Yakovlev into the United States. (100-346193-45)

A nationwide stop against Yakovlev's reentry into the United States has also been placed with the U. S. Customs Service. (100-346193-49)

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