

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. V. P. KEARNEY *V.P.K.*

DATE: April 7, 1950

FROM : C. W. BATES *CWB*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: FUCHS CASE

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

[REDACTED]

(c) (b)(1) *OK*

[REDACTED] (c)

There is attached pertinent portions of the transcript of the [REDACTED]

ACTION:

It is recommended this memorandum be furnished to the Espionage Section.

50
ENCLOSURE
CWB:mk

ATTACHMENT

Classified by *3012 PLT/W*
Declassify on: OADR *2/4/87*

RECORDED - 50

EX-124

65-58845-1373
JUN 7 1950
14
G. A. J.

53 JUN 14 1950
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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100-345996



GARRETT BIRKHOFF, was.

Records at Harvard University reflect that Donald Theodora Perkins, whose name was listed in Israel Halperin's address book and who is the subject of an Internal Security - R investigation, applied at the Appointment Office at Harvard during the term of his teaching instructorship from 1938 to 1940 seeking assistance in obtaining an appointment as an instructor in another university. In this application, Perkins gave three references, all of whom were members of the Harvard faculty, Department of Mathematics; Joseph L. Walsh, Garrett Birkhoff and Saunders MacLane. Professors Walsh and Birkhoff were also listed in Halperin's address book. (100-347467-1,6)

The Harvard University catalog for the year 1940-41 identifies Richard Frederick Clippinger, who was recorded in Israel Halperin's address book and was the subject of an Internal Security - C investigation, as the recipient of a Ph.D degree from Harvard in June, 1940, majoring in mathematics. His thesis, according to the catalog, was selected and approved by Professor G. D. Birkhoff. (100-246208-1)

In the report of Special Agent Frank G. Johnstone dated March 30, 1949 at Baltimore captioned "Jay David Whittaker Chambers, was., et al; Perjury, Espionage - R, Internal Security - R," it was set out that while employed at the Ballistic Research Laboratory of the Aberdeen Proving Ground, David R. Inglis and Barrett Birkhoff, a mathematician from Harvard University, collaborated in the preparation of a report concerning "the advantage of adding a supersensitive percussion element to the mechanical time fuse of the ninety millimeter AA shell." (74-1333-3072, pp. 113, 114)

In the report of Special Agent Robert B. Polhoff dated February 19, 1944 at Boston entitled "Charles Earl Rickart; Security Matter - C" interviews with various mathematics instructors at Harvard University, who were colleagues of Rickart, were set forth. Professor Garrett Birkhoff advised that some of the professors in the Mathematics Department were friendly to Russia and considered her as our gallant ally and that their loyalty to this country might be questionable if Russian policy were to change. Birkhoff related that Rickart was never known to be friendly with anyone in the Mathematics group except Professor Kaplansky, who Birkhoff stated was known as an extreme leftist.

(100-252291-2)

(b)(7)(D)

In a letter dated March 27, 1947, Mr. Glen H. Bethel set forth the contents of the Sessional Paper of the Canadian Parliament, No. 208, dated March 18, 1947, which contained a list of persons from the United States who had made "representations in favour of Professor Israel Halperin after charges were laid but before a decision was handed down." Included in the list was Garrett Birkhoff. (100-342972-1195) (100-92526-981)

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DATE 2/4/77 BY 300000/01 65-58805-1313

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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

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

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

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SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor Van Don Room 4708

Subj: Darrett Birbloff

Exact Spelling Searchers
 All References Initial
 Subversive Ref. Date 5-1-50
 Mail File
 Restricted to Locality of _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

116-141631 17F

160-345996 MF

[REDACTED]

100-346202-1 [REDACTED] (b) (7) (C)

100-342972-445 [REDACTED] MF

121-2673-4173 [REDACTED] MF

[REDACTED]

100-ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED (b) (7) (C)

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/4/79 BY 3040 JST/ML

116-141631-8

Barratt

[REDACTED]

100-92526-987 [REDACTED] (b) (7) (C)

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor: V. J. [unclear] Room 4708

Subj: Garrett Birblow

Exact Spelling
 All References
 Subversive Ref.
 Mail File
 Restricted to Locality of _____

Searchers
Initial [unclear]
Date 5-1-50

FILE NUMBER SERIALS

~~File 347467-6, 1; written~~

Garrett

~~File 21304~~ NR

M.

~~File 345996~~ NR

~~File 44631-8~~ NR

~~File 342972-265pt~~ NR

M.D.

~~File 346208-1~~ written

one Birblow

NR

Garrett Birblow

NR

M. NR

one NR

Initialed

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. HENNRICH *Ch*
 FROM : MR. LAMPHERE *RL*
 SUBJECT: FOOCASE
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: May 15, 1950.

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

In connection with the attached memorandum dated April 7, 1950, a review has been made of the Bufiles concerning Garrett Birkhoff, and it is to be noted that we have three investigative files on him which are 100-345996, 116-141631, and 121-21304.

In addition, the Bufiles reflect the following information contained in other files:

Records at Harvard University reflect that Donald Theodore Perkins, whose name was listed in Israel Halperin's address book and who is the subject of an Internal Security - R investigation, applied at the Appointment Office at Harvard during the term of his teaching instructorship from 1938 to 1940, seeking assistance in obtaining an appointment as an instructor in another university. In this application, Perkins gave three references, all of whom were members of the Harvard faculty, Department of Mathematics: Joseph L. Walsh, Garrett Birkhoff, and Saunders MacLane. Professors Walsh and Birkhoff were also listed in Halperin's address book. (100-347467-1, 6)

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/5/89 BY [signature] RECORDED - 51

RJL:hc
65-58805

cc: 100-345996 (Garrett Birkhoff)

EX-124

JUN 7 1950

14

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R 207 NOV 17 1960

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-345996

Handled Separately 7-6-50 J.K.

K/S S

100-345996-313

912

RL

In the report of Special Agent Robert B. Polhoff, dated February 19, 1944, at Boston, entitled "Charles Earl Rickart; Security Matter - C," interviews with various mathematics instructors at Harvard University, who were colleagues of Rickart, were set forth. Professor Garrett Birkhoff advised that some of the professors in the Mathematics Department were friendly to Russia and considered her as our gallant ally and that their loyalty to this country might be questionable if Russian policy were to change. Birkhoff related that Rickart was never known to be friendly with anyone in the mathematics group except Professor Kaplansky, who, Birkhoff stated, was known as an extreme leftist.

[REDACTED]
(100-254291-2)

(b) (7) (D)

In view of the fact that Birkhoff has stated that he never met Fuchs, no further investigation of this individual is being carried out in connection with the Foccase, and one copy of this memorandum is being designated for the Internal Security investigation on Birkhoff, which is 100-345996. It might be noted, in addition, that the description of Birkhoff does not coincide with Fuchs' American espionage contact.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: June 9, 1950

Handwritten initials
FROM : SAC, PORTLAND

SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R
BuFile 65-58805

ReBulet May 24, 1950.

The Photo of HARRY GOLD has been exhibited to Portland Confidential Informants [redacted] and [redacted] without an identification being effected. RUC.

(b) (2) / (b) (7) (D)

FJS:alg
65-1682
cc: New York
Philadelphia

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/15/82 BY SP4 J2 PWT/lmw

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RECORDED - 34

65-58805-1314
JUN 18 1950
2

EX-3

Handwritten signature

JUN 21 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: June 12, 1950

On June 2, 1950, Dr. EDWARD MICHAEL CORSON, former atomic scientist whose passport was taken from him by State Department representatives recently in New York City, telephonically advised New York Office Supervisor ALBERT J. TUOHY that he "had just come across some information" which he said "would clean up the whole mess". CORSON informed Supervisor TUOHY that he had been interviewed previously by SA JOHN R. MURPHY of the New York Office and asked permission to speak with someone in the New York Office regarding this information.

Upon arrival at the New York Office on the above date, CORSON was again interviewed by Supervisor TUOHY and SA MURPHY, at which time he stated that within the last several days he had received a visit from his brother-in-law, one PETER WICKMAN (Ph), who had flown to New York City for a visit. CORSON said that his brother-in-law had advised him of the fact that CORSON'S in-laws in Springfield, Ohio, had telephoned the Cincinnati FBI Office, furnishing that office with the information that they were in fear of their lives because of the homicidal tendencies of CORSON. CORSON assured the agents that this was without any basis of fact. He expressed the opinion that possibly if this were true it might explain the FBI'S original interest in him.

CORSON rambled on along this and similar lines and stressed the fact that he was attempting to "get out of his wife's family" to whom he referred as "drunkards" and further that he now had a divorce action pending. CORSON specifically inquired whether or not the Cincinnati Office had received such a call. CORSON was politely informed that even if the New York Office possessed such information, we would not be at liberty to divulge it to him. He then specifically inquired as to whether, if it came up during a civil action, the FBI would turn over its files reflecting such a call, under a subpoena. CORSON was tactfully advised that this was a legal matter and that we were not in a position to furnish him any legal advice.

CORSON stated that the FBI had always treated him fairly and that he was "loathe to feel" that his passport had been taken up as a result of his in-laws supplying derogatory information, e.g., the telephonic communication to the Cincinnati Office about him.

1 cc: Cincinnati
Newark
Washington Field

JRM:MLV
65-15136

65 JUN 29 1950
R443

INDEXED - 76
RECORDED - 76

165-58805-1315

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/5/80 BY 30022/ef/eh

G.I.R. - 1

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-15136-111

nothing of significance to divorce
EU

Dis-9

Letter to Director
NY 65-15136

The sum and substance of the matter indicates that CORSON, who appeared extremely concerned and distraught, is not in possession of his full mental faculties. He furnished no information in this case or any other matter in which the Bureau is interested and admitted that he had come to the New York Office for advice rather than to furnish information.

It was pointed out to CORSON that the matter of his passport having been revoked was within the province of the State Department and not within the jurisdiction of the FBI. In this connection, CORSON mentioned that he had made several unsuccessful efforts to contact Mrs. RUTH SHIPLEY in the State Department, Washington, D. C., but that he had received no audience with her and that he had no intention of going to Washington again to try to see her since he would only be "driven from pillar to post".

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

*Info
referred
to
Navy*

Letter to Director
NY 65-15136

*Info
referred
to
Navy*

[REDACTED]

407 U. S. Court House
Seattle, 4, Washington
June 12, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

PAUL R. PORTER
Re: SECURITY MATTER - C

FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R
Bufile 65-58805

Dear Sir:

Agent GREENER, INS, 815 Airport Way, Seattle, Washington, advises PAUL CROUCH is en route to Los Angeles via personally owned automobile. Itinerary not known. Should arrive at Los Angeles 12th or 13th instant.

CROUCH can be contacted through Investigator WARD or CHANDLER of the Subversive Division, INS, Los Angeles.

There are enclosed herewith to Los Angeles San Francisco letter to the Director dated April 24, 1950; Bulet to New York dated May 26, 1950 in the case entitled PAUL R. PORTER; two copies of the report of JAMES T. O'BRIEN dated May 25, 1950, and San Francisco letter to the Director dated June 8, 1950 in the FOOCASE.

Los Angeles is requested to handle the interviews with CROUCH.

There are also enclosed seven photographs of HARRY GOLD for the use of the Los Angeles Office in its interview with CROUCH.

Very truly yours,

J. B. WILCOX,
Special Agent in Charge

MCB:REW
65-3073
CC 100-20453
CC Los Angeles (Encls.-
AMSD)

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DATE 11/12/86 BY 30000/10/10

65-58805 -
NOT RECORDED
44 JUN 15 1950

53 JUN 20 1950

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 65-3730-33

COPY/BW

June 13, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

E. A. SOUCY, SAC BOSTON

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

FOOCASE (KRISTEL HEINEMAN)
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 65-58805)

The Boston Division has continued to maintain contact with Dr. ROLLINS HADLEY at the Westboro State Hospital, Westboro, Massachusetts with reference to the best possible time for interviewing KRISTEL HEINEMAN in an effort to identify HARRY GOLD as a visitor to her home, particularly with reference to that occasion in February, 1945 when KLAUS FUCHS was also at her home.

This is to advise that on June 12, 1950 Dr. HADLEY telephonically advised Special Agent BRENTON S. GORDON of this office that KRISTEL FUCHS HEINEMAN had been progressing very rapidly. At his suggestion and under his direction a further and very likely final interview with Mrs. HEINEMAN will be held at the Westboro State Hospital on the morning of June 15 next.

65-3304
BSG:MLW

2 cc - New York (65-15136) (AMSD)
2 cc - Philadelphia (65-4318) (AMSD)

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/5/88 BY 3042ew/als

65-58805-
NOT RECORDED
76 AUG 7 1950

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

55 AUG 8 1950

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

July 6, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R
WFO File 65-5325

~~TOP SECRET~~
TOP SECRET

Reference is made to Washington Field letter dated June 14, 1950, requesting permission to interview Peter Goswin Franck for any information he may have concerning Fuchs.

Info referred CSC

[REDACTED]

You are authorized to interview Franck for all possible information that he might have concerning Fuchs. It is also requested that you interview Ann Tilghman Wilson, aka Mrs. Ann Wilson Mark, mentioned in your letter of June 14, 1950, inasmuch as she is reported to have known Fuchs at Los Alamos. It is believed that this interview should be conducted, even though Harry Gold has been identified as [REDACTED] in order to develop all possible information concerning Fuchs.

CC: New York (65-15136)

RECORDED - 25
65-5325 - 1316

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Classified by [signature]
Declassify on: OADR 1/5/87

EX-3

EJVL:ho

Peter Goswin Franck was subject of an Employee investigation for the Office of Emergency Management in July, 1943, and in January, 1944, he was interviewed under oath in connection with a Hatch Act investigation. He denied past or present membership in the CP, but admitted working with Communists in anti-Nazi activities in Germany as far back as 1932 while a member of an underground students' organization in Berlin, Germany. He may be able to furnish info re Fuchs' activities in Germany in early 1930's.

Classified by [signature]
Declassify on: OADR 2/5/87

MAILED 10
JUL 7 1950
Down - rd

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

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53 JUL 13 1950

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

~~TOP SECRET~~
TOP SECRET

RECEIVED HEADQUARTERS OF THE FBI
JUL 15 1950
MAIL ROOM

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QHS

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: June 13, 1950

FROM : SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau File 65-58805)

Reference is made to report of SA JOHN R. MURPHY dated 5/10/50 at New York.

Reference report requested Newark to attempt to obtain photographs of HOWARD PERCY ROBERTSON, ALBERT WILLIAM TUCKER, HYMEN AARON DECKER, IRVIN MORRIS KARR and ALEXANDER ELAN. New York letter dated June 1, 1950 stated that the lead set forth in reference report could be disregarded.

This is to advise that photographs of all of the above-named individuals, with the exception of HYMEN DECKER, were obtained and will be retained in the files of the Newark Office.

In addition New York letter dated May 24, 1950 requested that photographs of HARRY GOLD, enclosed with this letter, should be exhibited to informants and sources of information. The photographs of HARRY GOLD were exhibited to all logical informants and sources of information in this office without uncovering any information which has not already been furnished to the Bureau and interested offices.

In view of the fact that there are no further outstanding leads in the Newark Office re FOOCASE this case is being RUC'd.

cc New York

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DATE BY~~

CCL:ed
65-4036

RECORDED - 89

65-58805-1317

JUN 14 1950 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2/5/80 BY 3042 PWT/MLW

50 JUN 28 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

FROM : MR. BELMONT *JH*

SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: June 8, 1950

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

PURPOSE

The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth information concerning the Dr. Fred Hoffman who reportedly was insistent that Fuchs be brought into the Los Alamos Project, according to information received from the Security Officer in Los Angeles, California.

DETAILS

Info referred to ERDA

[REDACTED]

In connection with the foregoing, it is to be noted that there is a main file on Frederic DeHoffmann, which is 116-5498, who is presently employed at Los Alamos as a Consultant Scientist. DeHoffmann was born July 8, 1924, in Vienna, Austria, and from 1939 to 1941 was attached to Loughborough College, 16 Whitchurch Road, Cardiff, England. From March, 1941, to September, 1941, he attended the University of Alabama, and then went to Harvard as a Teaching Fellow. He then went to Los Alamos.

[REDACTED]

(116-5498-4)

(b) (7) (D)

A review of the Bureau's files reflects that a mail cover on Dr. Zaborj Vincent Frederic Harvalik, who was the subject of an investigation based on the allegation that he was an agent of the German Gestapo, showed that he had received a letter from F. DeHoffmann, 15 Alfreda Road, Whitchurch, near Cardiff, England. This letter was apparently received by Harvalik during 1940.

(65-7622-14)

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RJL:cas
EJL:hc
65-58805

65-58805-1318

JUN 14 1950

~~TOP SECRET~~

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Exempt from GDS, Category _____
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Attachment

Classified by *3042/awt/ps*
Declassify on: OADR
2/5/92

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~~SECRET~~

An investigation of William Mooney Woodward reflects that he was in contact with De Hoffmann. Woodward has been reported as a Communist and formerly worked on the Nuclear Fission Project at MIT, and thereafter at Los Alamos. (100-344133-16) U

De Hoffmann was interviewed concerning Robert E. Marshak during 1947 and he stated that he was quite familiar with Marshak and had numerous opportunities to work with him and had found Marshak to be a brilliant scientist. He stated that he believed Marshak to be honest and fundamentally loyal and patriotic, but liberal-minded, and also a "hot head" in his political views. He said Marshak had been a source of some trouble to the Declassification Section at Los Alamos arising when he published a booklet "Our Atomic World." It might be noted that Marshak has been the subject of an extensive investigation which reflects his contacts with a number of persons believed to possess Communist sympathies. (116-9669-7) U

An article in the "Washington Post" of February 10, 1950, reflected that a number of American and British scientists were in England on February 9, 1950, for a four-day conference on atomic energy and among those attending was Dr. Frederic De Hoffmann. (65-58805-8) U

The report of Special Agent Thomas F. McLaughlin, Jr., dated May 2, 1950, at Boston, Massachusetts, in the case entitled "Theodore Alvin Hall, was.; Saville Sax, was. Espionage - R," reflects that De Hoffmann was one of a group of four individuals, including Hall, recruited from Harvard University for work at Los Alamos, New Mexico, in January, 1944. The fact that De Hoffmann and two others went to Los Alamos at the same time as Hall, however, is not believed significant on the basis of available information. It is pointed out that Professor Van Vleck of the Harvard faculty selected three of the group to be sent to Los Alamos as assistants in a theoretical group headed by Hans Bethe. (b)(1)

On May 17, 1950, Mr. R. Gordon Arneson, Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State, advised Special Agent Robert J. Lamphere that Hoffman was one of the Committee of Senior Responsible Reviewers who prepared for the Atomic Energy Commission an analysis of the information furnished by Fuchs to the Russians, as related by Fuchs to Dr. Michael W. Perrin. J

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that Hoffman be interviewed for all information he may have concerning Fuchs, and particularly as to whether he played any part in having Fuchs assigned to Los Alamos in August, 1944. Attached for your approval is a letter authorizing Albuquerque to interview Dr. Fred Hoffmann. U

~~SECRET~~

SAC, ALBUQUERQUE

June 8, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED - 30

65-58805-1318

Info referred to ERDA



In addition to the information developed in the Atomic Energy Act - Applicant investigation of Hoffman, whose true name is Frederic de Hoffmann, the Bufiles reflect that a mail cover on Dr. Iaboj Vincent Frederic Harvalik, who was the subject of an investigation based on the allegation that he was an agent of the German Gestapo, showed that he had received a letter from F. De Hoffmann, 16 Alfreda Road, Whitechurch, near Cardiff, England. This letter was apparently received by Harvalik during 1940.

In 1948 a mail cover on William Mooney Woodward reflected that he was in contact with De Hoffmann. Woodward has been reported as a Communist and formerly worked on the Nuclear Fission Project at MIT, and thereafter at Los Alamos.

De Hoffmann was interviewed concerning Robert S. Marshak during 1947 and he stated that he was quite familiar with Marshak and had numerous opportunities to work with him, and had found Marshak to be a brilliant scientist. He stated that he believed Marshak to be honest and fundamentally loyal and patriotic, but liberal-minded and also a "hot head" in his political views. He said Marshak had been a source of some trouble to the Declassification Section at Los Alamos arising when he published a booklet, "Our Atomic World." It might be noted that Marshak has been the subject of an extensive investigation which reflects his contacts with a number of persons believed to possess Communist sympathies.

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

65-58805 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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CC: New York
Boston

EJVL:hc
53 JUN 16 1950

MAILED 2
JUN 8 1950
COMM - FBI

Classified by 3012 PWT/lph
Declassify on: OADR
RECEIVED READING ROOM
JUN 17 1950
FOR SECRET

Classified by
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~TOP SECRET~~
10030

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Albuquerque is hereby instructed to interview Frederic De Hoffmann for all information he may have concerning Fuchs, and particularly, whether De Hoffmann had any part in having Fuchs assigned to Los Alamos in August, 1944.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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June 9, 1950

SAC, NEW YORK

DIRECTOR, FBI

FOCCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

You will recall that the records of Los Alamos, as set forth in the report of Special Agent J. Jerome Maxwell, El Paso, Texas, October 20, 1949, reflect that Fuchs left Los Alamos on November 20, 1945, for the purpose of "conference with representatives of British organization (Montreal; vacation (Mexico))." Fuchs' itinerary was shown as "Montreal 11/22/45 - 11/23/45, Albuquerque 11/24/45, Albuquerque to Mexico City and back 11/24/45 to 12/3/45."

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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

cc: Boston
Albuquerque

RECORDED - 34

65-58805 - 1319

MAILED 17
JUN 9 1950
COMM - FBI

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/17
ON 2/9/97
SECRET

Classified by 2355 10-17-75
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

G.I.R.

Handwritten notes and signatures on the right margin, including "J", "SECRET", "G.I.R.", and "2355 10-17-75".

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/9/89 BY 3042/WT/vfw

³²⁸
JUN 20 1950
H.W.K.

65-58805-1320
CHANGED TO
65-57449-351

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, San Francisco
 SUBJECT: FOOCASE
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 6/12/50

(120)

ReBulet to New York 3/8/50, with which there was an enclosure received by the Bureau from Special Agent LISH WHITSON, then in London. Particular reference is made to the enclosure to reBulet, which was a transcription of notes taken at the hearing in Bow Street Magistrates Court concerning FUCHS.

The third witness listed in the transcription of the hearing was MICHAEL WILLCOX PERRIN, Deputy Controller of Atomic Energy Technical Policy of the Ministry of Supply in England. Mr. PERRIN, according to the transcription, interviewed FUCHS and obtained full details as to the exact information passed by FUCHS to the Soviets. The only information to which PERRIN apparently testified was to the effect that the information passed by FUCHS was of great value to a potential enemy of Great Britain.

Recently Dr. ROBERT L. THORNTON, one of the key physicists at the University of California Radiation Laboratory, was contacted by an agent of this office in connection with another investigation. Dr. THORNTON commented that he had been a member of the declassification panel which met in Chicago in 1947, and that Dr. FUCHS had been also a member of that panel. Dr. THORNTON mentioned that FUCHS had on occasions exasperated some of the panel members because of his conservative attitude with regard to the advisability of declassifying certain atomic energy type information. THORNTON stated that upon reconsidering FUCH's attitude at that time, this attitude was certainly an excellent guise to cover an individual who was actually transmitting information to a foreign government. Further, it was Dr. THORNTON's opinion that by being conservative in the declassification hearings, Dr. FUCHS was able to ascertain just what factors and considerations were taken into account by the various panel members when they attempted to reach a determination of the advisability of declassifying certain information. By so doing, FUCHS was in a position, according to THORNTON, to evaluate just what aspects of atomic energy information the particular panel members felt to be of military significance.

Dr. THORNTON concluded that if FUCHS was attempting to determine what the panel members considered as holding forth the greatest promise for future military development in the field of atomic energy, he could not have been more "damnably clever". In addition, Dr. THORNTON observed that he had had occasion to review the results of an extensive interview with FUCHS in which FUCHS detailed the exact items and documents which he had transferred to the Soviets, as well as setting forth the exact inquiries made of him by his Soviet espionage superiors. Dr. THORNTON related that he is sufficiently acquainted with the entire atomic energy field as

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A.E. evaluation of statement to
 has been made. Evaluation
 shows CFB:ER info re weapons turned
 over 65-4149 by "was very complete"
 Also cc 66-1748 termination of info hacked
 Russian by not identifying individuals
 of programs +
 matches scientist +
 employable to the particular info. No action
 at this time. V

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63 AUG 4 1950

6/12/50

RE: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

it existed during FUCHS' work at Los Alamos to appreciate that in order for the Russians to have desired the answers to some of the questions put to FUCHS, they must have received information from persons other than FUCHS. Also, according to Dr. THORNTON, the omission of certain types of inquiries not apparently addressed to FUCHS would lead him to conclude that the Soviets were able to obtain the answer to such questions from some other source.

Dr. THORNTON stated that the pattern of questions asked and information supplied by FUCHS is somewhat analogous to the development of a chain. The chain would represent the course of research which ultimately resulted in the atomic bomb. With any links missing the chain would be incomplete and the bomb, the end product, would not have been developed. Dr. THORNTON feels that while FUCHS furnished essential links of the chain, it might be possible by a thorough review of the inquiries made of FUCHS and information given him to determine with some accuracy what other types of information the Russians would have needed to complete the chain. Dr. THORNTON believes that if such a review and analysis of FUCHS' activities with his Soviet superiors was conducted by someone well acquainted with the entire atomic energy picture, that person could thereafter state that in addition to this information the Russians would naturally have sought certain additional information. If they had not obtained certain additional information, they would have had no apparent reason for asking certain later questions of Dr. FUCHS.

Dr. THORNTON, in the course of this discussion, did not volunteer to perform any such service for the Bureau; however, relationships with him in the past have always been cordial and he is considered a valuable contact of this office at the University of California Radiation Laboratory. THORNTON expressed interest in whether the Bureau had ever considered attacking the problem of identifying additional Soviet agents through this rather inverse method, and indicated that he is personally interested in the possibilities of such an attack upon the problem. It was Dr. THORNTON's further view that if the Soviets had three or four additional espionage agents in positions of rank and stature about equivalent to that of FUCHS and these three or four representatives were strategically placed in the Manhattan Engineering District projects, the Soviets could thereby have gained complete information as to the results of Government-sponsored research during World War II in the field of atomic energy.

It is not known whether the Bureau has considered the advisability of attacking the problem of identifying additional Soviet espionage agents in the atomic energy field by the procedure suggested by Dr. THORNTON. It is possible that the Bureau has, through its liaison with the Atomic Energy Commission, made an evaluation of this possibility after a review of the results of MICHAEL WILLCOX FERRIN's interview with FUCHS. If such has not been done, it is suggested that the Bureau consider the advisability of exploring Dr. THORNTON's suggestion further in view of the possibility that by so doing additional espionage agents might be detected.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

BUTTE FILE NO. **65-505**

REPORT MADE AT BUTTE, MONTANA	DATE WHEN MADE 6/15/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/9, 10/50	REPORT MADE BY JOSEPH I. HART SS
TITLE EMIL JULIUS CLAUS FUCHS, was.		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: **HARRY GOLD** not known to informants and sources of information contacted in Butte Division.

- R U C -

Details:

AT IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/7/86 BY 9046 PWT/SP**

Photographs of **HARRY GOLD** were exhibited to sources of information, who, in the opinion of the writer, because of their past and present employment by the Atomic Energy Commission might have known **GOLD** or had some knowledge of his activities. The following officials of the Idaho Operations Office of the Atomic Energy Commission were contacted with negative results:

- WESLEY PUNK**, Assistant Manager, formerly at Oak Ridge
- RICHARD E. GEORGI**, Chief, Security Division, formerly at Oak Ridge and Los Alamos
- J. R. HOWARD**, Chief, Labor Relations, formerly at Oak Ridge and Washington, D. C.
- PHILLIP C. LEAHY**, Chief, Maintenance Division, formerly at Oak Ridge and Grand Junction, Colorado
- J. WARREN EVANS**, Chief, Construction Branch, formerly with Manhattan Project
- OLPHA S. CLARK**, Chief, Electrical Section, formerly at Richland, Washington
- JOSEPH KEELLY**, Chief, Clearance Section, Security Division, formerly at Washington, D. C.
- ALLEN JOHNSON**, Chief, Engineering and Construction, formerly in New York

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>W. J. Ramsey</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED	65-58805-13
207 NOV 27 1950 5 - Bureau (65-58805) 2 - New York (65-15150) 2 - Philadelphia 2 - Butte COPY IN FILE	RECORDED - 26 INDEXED - 26 EX-3

JUN 27 1950

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-58805

BT #68-508

WAT H. GODSOLD, Chief, Reactor Branch, formerly at Los Alamos
HOWARD NOBLE, Office Engineer, formerly at Washington, D. C.

T-1, who holds a responsible position and is completely reliable,
was likewise unable to furnish any information concerning HARRY GOLD.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

BT #65-805

INFORMANT PAGE

b7(C)

T-1,



References: New York letter to the Bureau, May 24, 1960
Butte teletype to Bureau, New York, and Philadelphia, June 10, 1960

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

JUN 15 1950

TELETYPE

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

WASHINGTON 4 NEW YORK 2 AND PHILADELPHIA 2 FROM BOSTON 6-15-50
DIRECTOR AND SACS ROUTINE
FOOCASE, ESP. R. RE NEW YORK LETTER MAY TWENTY THIRD LAST AND SAC LETTER
MAY FOURTH, LAST. COPIES OF PHOTOGRAPH OF HARRY GOLD DISPLAYED TO
HERBERT A. PHILBIRCH, BOSTON CI, WHO DID NOT IDENTIFY GOLD.

SOUCY

END

PLSE ACK IN ORD

WA BAXX BS R 4 WA DCL

NYZ P BS R3 NY DW

BPB R 2 PH

PH PLSE ACK AGAIN BS R 2 PH

TAWNSIXXTHANKS DISC

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165-58805-1323

JUN 19 1950

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DATE 2/9/99 BY [signature]

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

[Handwritten signature]



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

~~SECRET~~

American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W. 1
May 26, 1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - AIR COURIER POUCH

Director, FBI
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/1/10
ON 2/9/87

RE: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R ON _____

Dear Sir:

There is attached hereto one signed copy of a detailed 10-page statement of FUCHS concerning his activities in the above-entitled case.

Photographed
It was impossible for him to specifically identify the specific meeting at which any specific document or other information was passed to his contact RAYMOND in New York City. By rationalizing he could conclude that the research had developed certain items of information by approximately a given date and, if he had a meeting shortly thereafter, he would conclude solely by rationalization and logical reconstruction that this information would have been passed by him to RAYMOND at a specific time. For the reason that he was unable to particularly identify written papers and other information, which he passed at any one specific meeting held at any one specific place or time in New York City, it became necessary merely to describe his knowledge of certain meetings held, which are not necessarily in proper sequence, and then to list all of the information which he passed to RAYMOND as best as he could recollect. This 10-page statement has reference therein to certain technical terms, with respect to the atomic bomb research and development, which may be decided upon as restricted, classified, confidential information which should not be made public and for this reason, in addition to the details as disclosed by him in the first 10-page signed statement, there was also obtained from him a shorter statement in more general terms, dealing with this matter and omitting the items which might be considered classified and confidential to disclose.

FUCHS agreed to sign the original and one copy of each of these statements and the thin copy of each of the statements, as signed by him, is enclosed herewith.

165-58805-1324
JUN 19 1950
Truly yours,

Hugh H. Clegg
Assistant Director

RECORDED - 16
INDEXED - 16

~~SECRET~~
Classified by 2355 JRP
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

*Copy sent to AEC & State
Copy 77
page statement
sent to AG*

*8 ENCL
16
ENCLOSURE BEHIND*

*6/6/50
Photostatic copy
of short statement
sent me + Phil
EJR
162
HHC:CFJ
65-121
58805-1350
Enclosures 350*

Wormwood Scrubs Prison
London, England

I, Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, a prisoner in Wormwood Scrubs, a penal institution in London, England, do hereby make this statement, freely and voluntarily, with no promises or threats having been made to me, and I have been specifically informed that I do not have to make any statement of any kind whatsoever.

This statement is made to Hugh H. Clegg, who has been identified to me as an Assistant Director, and to Robert J. Lamphere, who has been identified to me as a Special Agent, both being identified as officers of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice of Washington, District of Columbia, U.S.A. I am making this statement in the presence of the two aforesaid officers and William James Skardon, whom I know to be an officer of the Security Service of the United Kingdom.

I was born in Rüsselsheim, Germany, on December 29, 1911, and became a naturalized citizen of the United Kingdom on August 7, 1942. I came to England arriving on September 24, 1933. In May, 1941, I accepted employment at the University of Birmingham in England as a scientist on atomic energy research development. When I learned of the purpose of this research work, I decided and planned to furnish information concerning this work to and for the benefit of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, hereinafter referred to as the Soviet Union, and, in order to effectuate this plan, in early 1942 I personally contacted an individual in England, whom I knew to be active in communistic affairs favorable to the Soviet Union. I made known to him my availability and readiness to furnish confidential and classified information and my occupational affiliation which gave me access to such types of information relating to atomic energy research. The person so contacted arranged for me to meet another individual, also in England, whom I later personally met in 1942. On one occasion in 1942 I met this latter individual, known to me as Alexander, at the Soviet Embassy in London, England. During my meetings with Alexander, I furnished to him in 1942 information including written data concerning atomic energy research which I knew to be classified and confidential, and for the purpose of such information being furnished to *and his own* in promoting atomic energy research and *AK*

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DATE 2/10/77 BY 3042 *[signature]*

1324
- 1 -

Klaus Fuchs

development in and for the Soviet Union. Through and at the instigation of Alexander, I established personal contact with a woman whose name I do not know and whom I met near Banbury in Oxfordshire, England, sometime in 1942. I delivered confidential and restricted information to this woman, for the continued benefit of the Soviet Union, from 1942 until near the end of 1943. My atomic energy research employment was under the auspices of the British Government.

When I learned in 1943 that I was being officially assigned to go to the United States as a part of an official British Mission to work with the Manhattan Engineer District on atomic energy research development, I informed my contact, the aforesaid woman, of this assignment and she subsequently informed me how to make contact in the United States with an individual for the purpose of continuing my activities of furnishing, for the benefit of the Soviet Union, additional confidential information relative to atomic energy research in the United States. Her instructions were to the effect that I should on a certain day at a specified place in New York City, New York, U.S.A., meet an individual who would be wearing gloves and would have an additional pair of gloves in his hands, while I would have a ball in my own hand. This meeting was, according to her instructions, to be made on a street in New York City at a stated time. If the meeting was not effected initially as planned, a further meeting would be attempted at a designated later date.

In keeping with instructions, I proceeded by ship to the United States with other members of the official Mission from England, arriving at Newport News, Virginia, on December 3, 1943. Within three or four days I arrived in New York City, taking up residence first at the Taft Hotel, later at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel, and later at an apartment at 128 West 77th Street. I took up employment as a scientific consultant as a part of the British Mission, assigned to the Manhattan Engineer District, and engaged in research development and activities relating to atomic energy.

As agreed upon during the meeting with the aforementioned woman in England, I went to the designated meeting place on the lower East Side,

Klaus Fuchs

Manhattan, New York City, New York, where, to the best of my recollection, around Christmas 1943, I met an individual at the time and on the day previously agreed upon. He was wearing gloves and carried an additional pair of gloves in his hand and I had a tennis ball in my hand. We exchanged designated identification words and I gave my correct name and he used the name of Raymond in making initial introductions. Raymond expressed his pleasure at being chosen for such an important assignment. He suggested to me to make certain, in keeping future meeting assignments, that I was not being followed. During this or the next succeeding meeting with Raymond, atomic energy and the development of an atomic bomb were discussed by referring to these terms in a general way.

I was motivated in keeping this meeting by a desire to aid the Soviet Union. I considered Raymond's status as an agent intermediary, acting for and in behalf of the Soviet Union in keeping with the plans aforementioned, which were initiated in England.

At and during this first meeting with Raymond in New York City, we agreed upon an early subsequent meeting and the time and place for such meeting, in order that I could furnish to Raymond highly confidential and classified documents or information concerning atomic energy research and development under the control of the Manhattan Engineer District.

A subsequent meeting between Raymond and myself, in keeping with arrangements, was held in Manhattan, New York City, in the vicinity of the Queensboro Bridge approach as we walked under this bridge during this meeting, which was held after dark. This meeting occurred during the early part of 1944.

On another occasion during the first half of 1944, I met Raymond, by prearranged agreement between us, on the street near a subway station, possibly the "Museum" station on Central Park West in New York City. Raymond usually suggested the meeting places, but I believe I suggested this meeting place because it was near my place of residence on 77th Street.

Another time, by prearranged agreement, in 1944 I met Raymond in the Bronx, New York City. This meeting was near a cinema, I believe,

Klaus Fuchs

on Grand Concourse in the vicinity of 159th Street or 161st Street.

I believe I recall another personal contact between Raymond and myself in Queens, New York City, in 1944.

There were held about five or six meetings between Raymond and myself in New York City during the period from sometime shortly after my arrival there in December, 1943, to sometime prior to my departure in August, 1944, from New York City for Los Alamos, New Mexico, for official assignment on the atomic energy project there.

There was one other arrangement for my meeting with Raymond in 1944 in Brooklyn, New York, on a street location near some large buildings and where there was heavy traffic. This designated place may be on Eastern Parkway, but the meeting did not occur as I failed to see Raymond, although I was there.

At all the meetings between myself and Raymond no other person accompanied me and I observed no one who seemed to know Raymond. Most of these meetings between Raymond and myself were arranged by us to occur after dark.

Upon my official assignment with members of the British Mission, on work under the overall control of the Manhattan Engineer District in New York, I, with other scientists, was engaged in a study of the principle of gaseous diffusion related to the development of the production of materials to be used in a proposed detonation of fissionable material.

I, with other scientists, prepared certain highly confidential and classified documents relating to our official assignment and referred to as the MSN Series of documents. There was a total of approximately nineteen such MSN documents prepared prior to my departure for Los Alamos, New Mexico, in August, 1944. I personally prepared about thirteen of these documents. In the process of the preparation of those MSN documents written by me, I would first prepare a draft, then on some occasions they would be sent to my immediate superior for reading, then, in turn, would be routed for duplication. In most instances, however, I would route the draft, which I prepared, directly for duplication. In all instances, when I prepared

Klaus Fuchs

a prof copy H.F.
the draft, the ~~duplicate~~ copies and the original draft would be returned to me. I would number each of the duplicated copies/for control and security purposes, due to the highly confidential character of the contents. I would personally retain the original draft, which most of the time I had prepared in longhand, and I personally furnished all of the drafts of my own composition directly to the individual known to me as Raymond, with the intent and purpose that he serve as an intermediary in the eventual transmittal of such secret documents to and for the benefit of the Soviet Union. These documents were at times folded and at other times in package form and were delivered personally by me in groups of one or more at most of the aforementioned prearranged meetings, after the initial contact meeting which I had covertly with Raymond in New York City during 1944. *was numbered H.F.*

Also during my meetings with Raymond, as above mentioned, in New York City between December, 1943, and August, 1944, I furnished to Raymond confidential, classified official information, which had come to my knowledge by virtue of my official employment on work under the overall control of the Manhattan Engineer District, as follows: Oral information that there was to be built somewhere in the Southeastern part of the United States a large production plant or establishment to be engaged in the production of fissionable material, utilizing the gaseous diffusion process and the electro-magnetic process in such production; oral information as to officers and identities of leading research personnel as known to me at the gaseous diffusion research establishments under the Manhattan Engineer District in New York; information in writing, from time to time during these meetings between myself and Raymond, concerning the overall and general effort and activities already made and then being made, as this knowledge became known to me in connection with my own work, relative to the production of fissionable material and its potential use as an explosive in the war effort; general information in writing about the membranes and their composition, and, although I did not know the technical details, the general information was official, confidential and classified.

In keeping with official instructions received by me, I was transferred to Los Alamos, New Mexico, where I arrived on or about August 14, 1944, for work on the atomic energy project there under the control and overall supervision of the Manhattan Engineer District. At Los Alamos I was provided a place of residence on the United States Government restricted area in a dormitory and took up employment as a physicist in the Theoretical Division

Klaus Fuchs

of the Laboratory. By virtue of my work, my associations in connection with my work and the availability of confidential and classified official documents, I developed, received and had access to confidential, classified information of an official character. My work while in Los Alamos was concerned with a certain highly classified aspect of the method of detonation, various implosion designs, the theory of the jets in connection with implosion, and similar confidential work as an expert physicist. I remained in such employment at Los Alamos until about June 16, 1946. During this period of official employment I made a visit to the home of my sister, Mrs. Kristel Heineman, and her husband, Robert Heineman, on Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts. I arrived at my sister's home on or about February 13, 1945, and remained there on a visit until about February 22, 1945. While there, and shortly after my arrival, I was visited by the aforementioned individual known to me as Raymond. Raymond met me in my sister's residence and there was a brief visit. He asked for additional up-to-date information and I told him I would prepare in writing details of bomb construction and other technical details of this research work. I knew from my previous conversations with Raymond that he was not qualified to understand most of the technical information which I possessed, so I agreed to prepare a written statement containing such information. Within a few days thereafter, by prearrangement and agreement made at the home of my sister as to time and place of meeting, I did meet Raymond in Boston, Massachusetts, at a place fairly near the Charles River and near a large public-type of building, reasonably close to what is known as North Station. There and then I delivered to the individual Raymond a written statement, which I had prepared in longhand and consisting of about six or more pages, in which I had set forth confidential and classified information and data dealing with the whole problem of making an atomic bomb from fissionable material as I then knew the problem and the agreed upon, as well as prospective, plans as then known to me. There was in this same document, written by me and delivered by me to Raymond, information as to the principle of the method of detonation of an atomic bomb; some information known to me as to the type of core; the principle of the lens system, which had not yet at that time finally been adopted; the size as to outer dimension of the high explosive component; the possibility of making a plutonium bomb; most of the information which was then known as to implosion; the fact that a high explosive as a type of compression was considered, but not entirely decided on; the difficulties of multiple point detonation as this was a problem on which I was working;

These arrangements were made without the knowledge of my sister and her husband, who were not present during my discussion with Raymond and had no knowledge of its purpose.

Klaus Fuchs R.F.

the highly spontaneous fission rate of plutonium 240; the comparative critical mass of plutonium as compared with uranium 235; the approximate amount of plutonium necessary for such a bomb; the current ideas as to the need for an initiator. I wrote this statement in English and in technical language, which, I believed, could be understood by advanced physicists in the Soviet Union, for whose use and purpose I prepared this paper.

During this covert meeting between Raymond and myself in Boston in February, 1945, we made an agreement and arrangements for a meeting between us to be had in June, 1945 at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

I returned to my work at Los Alamos, New Mexico, arriving there on or about February 25, 1945. In keeping with the aforementioned agreement and plan made in Boston, I met Raymond in Santa Fe, New Mexico, in June, 1945. This was a short time before the Trinity explosion test. Raymond indicated that, due to his other employment, he had difficulty in finding an opportunity to come to Santa Fe. We met, as per arrangements, on Alameda Street where it lies alongside the river. Adjacent to this street is a number of trees and benches. I went for the car I was using, picked up Raymond and we drove across the river bridge, turned into a lane which ended at a gate in an isolated place, and there we continued our meeting. I delivered to Raymond confidential and classified written information in a paper or document, which I had personally written in longhand. Included in this written paper were the following items of confidential, classified information: A full description of the plutonium bomb, which had been designed and was soon planned to be tested at Alamogordo; a sketch of the bomb and its components with important dimensions indicated; the type of core; a description of the initiator; details as to the temper; IBM calculations; and the method of calculating efficiency. I orally informed Raymond, while we were in the car at the time and place indicated, the names of the types of explosives to be used in the bomb; the fact that the Trinity test explosion was to be made, with the approximate site indicated, soon in July, 1945, and that this test was expected to establish that the atom bomb would produce an explosion vastly greater than TNT and the comparative estimated force of this explosion was indicated in detail with relation to TNT. All of the information given and delivered by me to the individual known to me as Raymond, as above set forth, both orally and in writing and in the form of a sketch, was known by me to be highly confidential and classified and pertained to the principle, production, calculated effectiveness, testing

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Handwritten signature:
Klaus Fuchs

and the development of an atom bomb. As I knew that the United States of America and the United Kingdom were allies and both at war with a common enemy at the time, I recognized and knew that the information, sketch, writings and documents delivered by me personally to the individual known as Raymond related to the national defense and the war effort. In the preparation of some of the written material, in addition to my knowledge and recollection, I referred to official files and documents of a restricted, classified type in the records of the atomic energy project at Los Alamos. This was done certainly in the preparation of the written information delivered by me to Raymond with reference to the special method of detonation, ~~certain highly technical and confidential data with reference to the treatment of the active core~~; the IBM calculations and the results of efficiency calculations. ^{H.F.}

At this meeting in June, 1945, between Raymond and myself at Santa Fe, we planned and agreed upon a further meeting to be held in Santa Fe, New Mexico, in, I believe, September, 1945. In keeping with these plans, I met the same individual Raymond again in September, 1945 at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

En route by automobile to Santa Fe for this planned meeting with Raymond, I stopped somewhere on the way in the desert, drove off the highway to a solitary place, and wrote a part of the written paper or document which I planned to deliver to Raymond and which contained highly confidential, official and classified information relating to national defense, to the preparation of improved weapons of warfare and secret processes relating to the production and efficiency of such weapons. The said written paper or document, which I prepared in longhand, contained confidential, technical, classified information as follows: The results of the Trinity test or Alamogordo atom bomb test explosion; technical work on the initiator; information as to the preassembled core; a special phase of plutonium, and the uses of a special secret alloying constituent. All of this written information I gave to the individual known to me as Raymond, in keeping with prearranged plan and with the intention that Raymond would act as an agent in the transmittal of all such information and data to and for the use and advantage of the Soviet Union in the research, development and construction of an atomic weapon in, by and for the advantage of the Soviet Union.

I have been shown by Assistant Director Hugh M. Clegg and Special Agent Robert J. Lamphere photographs of an individual which these officers of the

Walter Fitch

Federal Bureau of Investigation have informed me were the photographs of an individual by the name of Harry Gold and I have seen these photographs and positively identified them as the photographs of the aforementioned person known to me as Raymond. I was also shown a projection of a moving picture film by these same officers of the Federal Bureau of Investigation which I have positively identified as the moving picture projection of the aforementioned individual known to me as Raymond, and these same officers have informed me that these were the projected moving pictures of one Harry Gold. These pictures or photographs were of a person identical with my contact agent of the Soviet Union in the United States of America.

I received suggestions from Raymond during the aforesaid meeting he had with me in Santa Fe, New Mexico, that, since I was to return reasonably soon to England to continue my atomic research and scientific activities with reference to atomic energy there, I should arrange to meet a certain individual on a given date and at a specified time in the vicinity of Mornington Crescent, London, England, for the purpose of continuing to furnish, through this individual as an agent of the Soviet Union, additional confidential, classified information, in order that such information might in the future, following my return to England, be transmitted to and for the advantage of the Soviet Union. Due to information which I received through public printed sources relative to alleged Soviet espionage activities in Canada, I decided not to run the risk of making the contact which had been suggested to me by Raymond prior to my departure from the United States, but, on my own initiative, I sought out other contacts which might be used for a similar purpose.

I returned to England in the summer of 1946 and took up employment in the atomic research establishment at Harwell, England. After my return to England, I was again in contact with persons whose real identities I do not know, but whom I contacted with the intent of furnishing to the Soviet Union information concerning atomic research developments. To these persons I furnished additional information concerning atomic research which had come into my possession, both in the United States and England, including information relating to certain research being made on the problem of detonating a hydrogen bomb. My last contact in this respect was in February of 1949.

Walter Fuchs

I have personally and carefully read this statement consisting of ten single-spaced, typewritten pages and I do hereby state that all the above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed this the 26th day of May, 1950.

Klaus Fuchs

Witnesses

Hugh H. Clegg
Hugh H. Clegg, Assistant Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Robert J. Tompkins
Robert J. Tompkins, Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation

William James Skardon
William James Skardon, Officer
Security Service, United Kingdom

Wormwood Scrubs Prison
London, England

I, Hail Julius Klaus Fuchs, a prisoner in Wormwood Scrubs, a penal institution in London, England, do hereby make this statement, freely and voluntarily, with no promises or threats having been made to me, and I have been specifically informed that I do not have to make any statement of any kind whatsoever.

This statement is made to Hugh H. Clegg, who has been identified to me as an Assistant Director, and to Robert J. Lamphare, who has been identified to me as a Special Agent, both being identified as officers of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice of Washington, District of Columbia, U.S.A. I am making this statement in the presence of the two aforesaid officers and William James Skardon, whom I know to be an officer of the Security Service of the United Kingdom.

I was born in Russelsheim, Germany, on December 29, 1911, and became a naturalized citizen of the United Kingdom on August 7, 1942. I came to England arriving on September 24, 1933. In May, 1941, I accepted employment at the University of Birmingham in England as a scientist on atomic energy research development. When I learned of the purpose of this research work, I decided and planned to furnish information concerning this work to and for the benefit of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, hereinafter referred to as the Soviet Union, and, in order to effectuate this plan, in early 1942 I personally contacted an individual in England, whom I know to be active in communistic affairs/favorable *and he was* to the Soviet Union. I made known to him my availability and readiness to furnish confidential and classified information and my occupational affiliation which gave me access to such type of information relating to atomic energy research. The person so contacted arranged for me to meet another individual, also in England, whom I later personally met in 1942. On one occasion in 1942 I met this latter individual, known to me as Alexander, at the Soviet Embassy in London, England. During my meetings with Alexander, I furnished to him in 1942 information including written data concerning atomic energy research which I knew to be classified and confidential, and for the purpose of such information being furnished to the Soviet Union as an aid in promoting atomic energy research and

K.F.

Klaus Fuchs

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DATE 2/10/87 BY 2012/10/10/87

development in and for the Soviet Union. Through and at the instigation of Alexander, I established personal contact with a woman whose name I do not know and whom I met near Banbury in Oxfordshire, England, sometime in 1942. I delivered confidential and restricted information to this woman, for the continued benefit of the Soviet Union, from 1942 until near the end of 1943. My atomic energy research employment was under the suspicions of the British Government.

When I learned in 1943 that I was being officially assigned to go to the United States as a part of an official British Mission to work with the Manhattan Engineer District on atomic energy research development, I informed my contact, the aforesaid woman, of this assignment and she subsequently informed me how to make contact in the United States with an individual for the purpose of continuing my activities of furnishing, for the benefit of the Soviet Union, additional confidential information relative to atomic energy research in the United States. Her instructions were to the effect that I should on a certain day at a specified place in New York City, New York, U. S. A., meet an individual who would be wearing gloves and would have an additional pair of gloves in his hands, while I would have a ball in my own hand. This meeting was, according to her instructions, to be made on a street in New York City at a stated time. If the meeting was not effected initially as planned, a further meeting would be attempted at a designated later date.

In keeping with instructions, I proceeded by ship to the United States with other members of the official Mission from England, arriving at Newport News, Virginia, on December 3, 1943. Within three or four days I arrived in New York City, taking up residence first at the Taft Hotel, later at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel, and later at an apartment at 128 West 77th Street. I took up employment as a scientific consultant as a part of the British Mission, assigned to the Manhattan Engineer District, and engaged in research development and activities relating to atomic energy.

As agreed upon during the meeting with the aforementioned woman in England, I went to the designated meeting place on the lower East Side,

Klaus Fuchs

Manhattan, New York City, New York, where, to the best of my recollection, around Christmas 1943, I met an individual at the time and on the day previously agreed upon. He was wearing gloves and carried an additional pair of gloves in his hand and I had a tennis ball in my hand. He exchanged designated identification words and I gave my correct name and he used the name of Raymond in making initial introductions. Raymond expressed his pleasure at being chosen for such an important assignment. He suggested to me to make certain, in keeping future meeting assignments, that I was not being followed. During this or the next succeeding meeting with Raymond, atomic energy and the development of an atomic bomb were discussed by referring to these terms in a general way.

I was motivated in keeping this meeting by a desire to aid the Soviet Union. I considered Raymond's status as an agent intermediary, acting for and in behalf of the Soviet Union in keeping with the plans aforementioned, which were initiated in England.

At and during this first meeting with Raymond in New York City, we agreed upon an early subsequent meeting and the time and place for such meeting, in order that I could furnish to Raymond highly confidential and classified documents or information concerning atomic energy research and development under the control of the Manhattan Engineer District.

A subsequent meeting between Raymond and myself, in keeping with arrangements, was held in Manhattan, New York City, in the vicinity of the Queensboro Bridge approach as we walked under this bridge during this meeting, which was held after dark. This meeting occurred during the early part of 1944.

On another occasion during the first half of 1944, I met Raymond, by prearranged agreement between us, on the street near a subway station, possibly the "Museum" station on Central Park West in New York City. Raymond usually suggested the meeting places, but I believe I suggested this meeting place because it was near my place of residence on 77th Street.

Another time, by prearranged agreement, in 1944 I met Raymond in the Bronx, New York City. This meeting was near a cinema, I believe,

Klaus Fuchs

on Grand Concourse in the vicinity of 157th Street or 161st Street.

I believe I recall another personal contact between Raymond and myself in Queens, New York City, in 1944.

There were held about five or six meetings between Raymond and myself in New York City during the period from sometime shortly after my arrival there in December, 1943, to sometime prior to my departure in August, 1944, from New York City for Los Alamos, New Mexico, for official assignment on the atomic energy project there.

There was one other arrangement for my meeting with Raymond in 1944 in Brooklyn, New York, on a street location near some large buildings and where there was heavy traffic. This designated place may be on Eastern Parkway, but the meeting did not occur as I failed to see Raymond, although I was there.

At all the meetings between myself and Raymond no other person accompanied me and I observed no one who seemed to know Raymond. Most of these meetings between Raymond and myself were arranged by us to occur after dark.

Upon my official assignment with members of the British Mission, under the overall control of the Manhattan Engineer District in New York, I, with other scientists, was engaged in research in connection with the development of certain methods for the production of fissionable material. In connection with this, I prepared certain classified documents as part of the British Mission prior to my departure for Los Alamos, New Mexico, in August, 1944. I personally furnished all of the original drafts of these documents directly to Raymond, with the intent and purpose that he serve as an intermediary in the eventual transmittal of such documents to and for the benefit of the Soviet Union. These documents were delivered to Raymond by me in groups of one or more at most of the aforementioned prearranged meetings, which I had with Raymond in New York City during 1944.

In addition to the foregoing during my meetings with Raymond, as

above mentioned, I furnished to Raymond information which had come to my knowledge by virtue of my official employment and work under the overall control of the Manhattan Engineer District. This information, which I furnished to Raymond, included the fact that a large production plant was to be built in the Southeastern part of the United States for the production of fissionable material, and that this plant was to use two different processes, which I named, in the production of fissionable material. I also orally advised Raymond of the identities of certain leading research personnel on atomic energy projects.

In keeping with official instructions received by me, I was transferred to Los Alamos, New Mexico, where I arrived on or about August 14, 1944, for work on the atomic energy project there under the control and overall supervision of the Manhattan Engineer District. At Los Alamos I was provided a place of residence on the United States Government restricted area in a dormitory and took up employment as a physicist in the Theoretical Division of the Laboratory. By virtue of my work, my associations in connection with my work and the availability of confidential and classified official documents, I developed, received and had access to confidential, classified information of an official character. I remained in such employment at Los Alamos until about June 16, 1946. During this period of official employment I made a visit to the home of my sister, Mrs. Kristel Heineman, and her husband, Robert Heineman, on Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts. I arrived at my sister's home on or about February 13, 1945, and remained there on a visit until about February 22, 1945.

Shortly after my arrival in Cambridge I was visited by Raymond, who asked me for additional information concerning my work at the Atomic Research Project at Los Alamos. I told him I would prepare in writing this material and made arrangements to meet him a few days later in Boston. At the agreed upon time I did meet Raymond in Boston, Massachusetts, at a place fairly near the Charles River and near a large public-type of building, reasonably close to what is known as North Station. I there delivered to Raymond a written report, which I had prepared in longhand consisting of about six or more pages, in which I had set forth confidential

These arrangements were made without the knowledge of my sister and her husband, who were not present during my discussion with Raymond and had no knowledge of its purpose.

K.F.

Klaus Fuchs

and classified information and data which I had received in connection with my employment at Los Alamos. This dealt with the whole problem of making an atomic bomb from fissionable material as I then knew the problem. This document included information known to me regarding the method of detonating an atomic bomb and other highly secret and technical information regarding the construction of an atomic bomb. I wrote this statement in my own handwriting and in English, and I intended that it would be delivered by Raymond through channels so as to reach physicists in the Soviet Union who would understand the technical language of the report.

I again met Raymond in Santa Fe, New Mexico, in June of 1945, the arrangements for this meeting having been made at the Boston meeting, mentioned above. We met on Alameda Street, and I then got my car and we drove out a lane to a deserted spot where we continued our meeting. At this meeting I delivered to Raymond a written report, which I had personally prepared in longhand. This included a description of an atomic bomb, which was to be tested at Alamogordo, a sketch of the bomb and its components with important dimensions indicated, and a written description of the various important technical aspects of the bomb. I orally informed Raymond, while we were in the car, the types of explosive to be used in the detonating of the bomb, the fact that the Trinity test was to be made, with the approximate site indicated, and information as to the intensity of the explosion measured in relation to TNT explosive force.

By prearrangement I again met Raymond in Santa Fe a few months later, I believe possibly in September. At this meeting I delivered to Raymond another written report, which detailed information concerning the Trinity test, which had been held at Alamogordo. I also furnished in the report certain other technical information which I had obtained from my work on the Atomic Research Project at Los Alamos. I fully intended in transmitting this report to Raymond that he should, in turn, transmit it so as to reach the Soviet Union.

I returned to England in the summer of 1946 and took up employment at the Atomic Research Project at Harwell, England. After my return to England, I was again in contact with persons whose real identities I do not know, but whom I contacted with the intent of furnishing to the Soviet Union information concerning atomic research developments. To these persons I furnished additional information concerning atomic research, which I had

Klaus Fuchs

come in possession of, both in the United States and England, including certain research being made on the problem of detonating a ^{high} ~~high~~ ^{W.F.} bomb. My last contact in this respect was in February of 1949.

I have examined photographs shown to me by Assistant Director Hugh R. Clegg and Special Agent Robert J. Lamphere, both of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and I have identified two of the photographs as the individual I knew under the name of Raymond. I have indicated my identification by signing my name and the date on the reverse sides of these two photographs.

I have personally and carefully read this statement consisting of seven single-spaced, typewritten pages and I do hereby state that all the above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed this the 26th day of May, 1950.

Klaus Fuchs

Witnesses:

Hugh R. Clegg
Hugh R. Clegg, Assistant Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Robert J. Lamphere
Robert J. Lamphere, Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation

William James Skardon
William James Skardon, Officer
Security Service, United Kingdom

NOTICE OF
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION

File # 65-58805 Serial 1324
Classification ~~SECRET~~

Exempt from GDS, Category 1

Date of Declassification - Indefinite

Reviewed by J. Knock

Date 5-23-78

DECLASSIFIED BY SMOON/W

DN 2/10/89



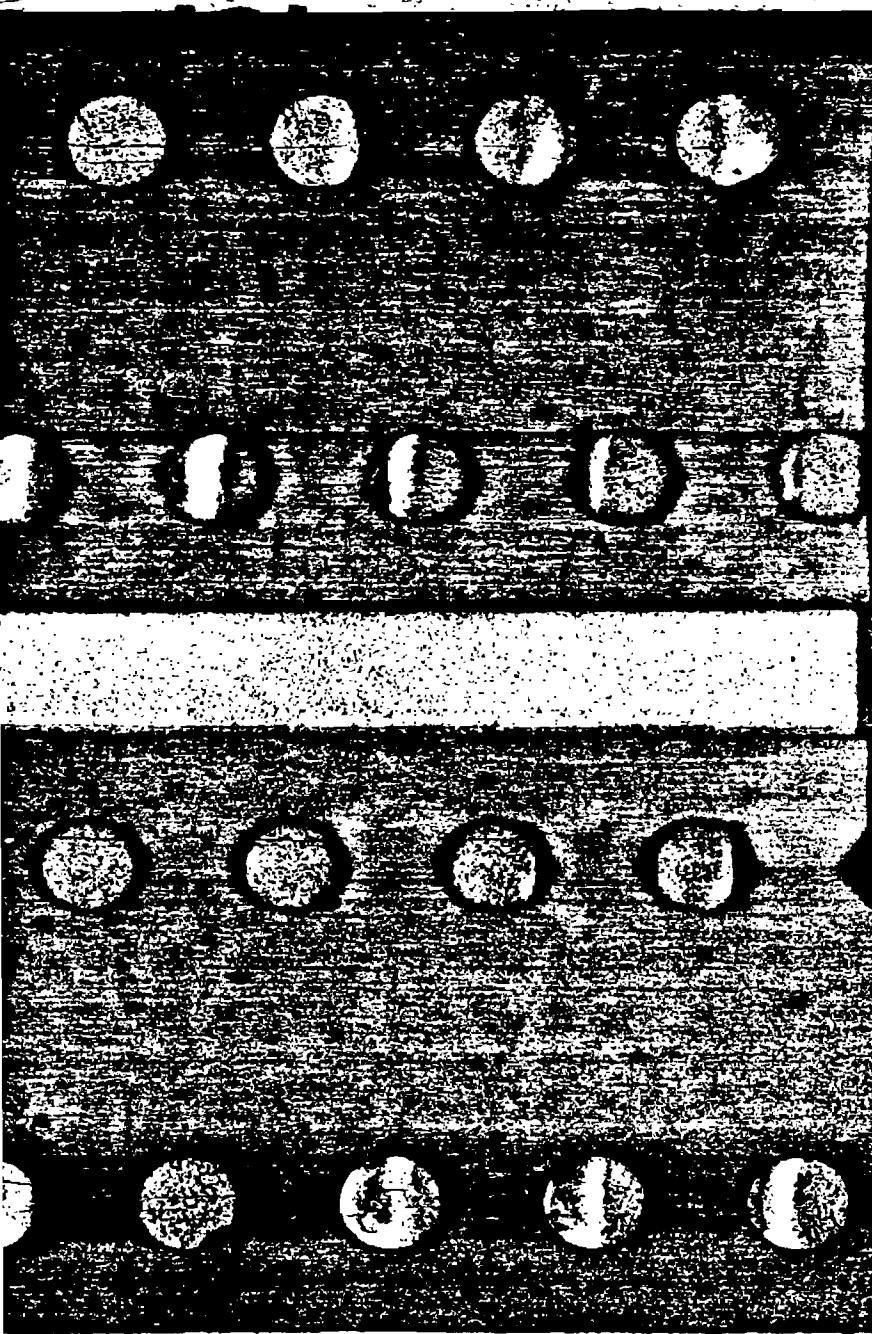
I identify this photograph as the
address of the man whom I know under
the name of Raymond.

Henry Finch

26th May 1950.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE _____ BY _____

4281-50885-59



Henry Ford

I identify the photographs
the likeness of the man whom
I knew under the name of
Raymond

Klaus Fuchs

26th May 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE _____ BY _____

65-58805-1324

Wormwood Scrubs Prison
London, England

List of some of the reports prepared by EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS personally or in collaboration with other scientists while working under the over-all control of the Manhattan Engineer District, and which reports were of a confidential and official classified character:

<u>Title of Report</u>	<u>Rpt. No.</u>	<u>Classi- fication</u>	<u>Date</u>	Copy Furnished by Dr. Fuchs to Raymond Indicated by "Yes"; or "No," (meaning not de- or Excerpted Information Furnished to Raymond Indicated by "Excerpt"	Probable Place Where Delivered	<u>Initials</u>
Shock Attenuation in Rods	LAMS-402	Secret	7-26-46	No.		
Efficiency for Very Slow Assembly	LA-596	Secret	8-2-46	No.		
Effect of Evapora- tion of Free- Surface Velocities	LA-441	Secret	10-30-45	Excerpt from summary Excerpt	London	K.F.
Initiator Theory, III. Jet Formation by the Collision of Two Surfaces	LA-325	Secret	7-11-45	No.		
Penetration by Jets Produced by Cavity Charges	LA-328	Secret	7-14-45	No.		
Theory of Initiators II Melon Seed	LA-300	Secret	6-1-45	No.		

Copy Furnished
by Dr. Fuchs to
Raymond
Indicated by
"Yes"; or "No", (meaning not de-
livered);
or Excerpted
Information

Furnished to
Raymond
Indicated by
"Excerpt"

Probable
Place
Where
Delivered

Initials

Title of Report Rpt. No. Classi-
fication Date

Rarefaction Wave LA-227 Secret 2-16-45
from a Plan Free
Surface in an
Explosive

No.

Jet Formation in LA-216 Secret 2-6-45
Cylindrical
Implosion with 16
Detonation Points

Excerpt
from memory

Boston

K.F.

Formation of Jets LA-195 Secret 12-27-44
in Plane Slabs

Excerpt
from memory

Boston

K.F.

Title or Other Identification

Probably Yes.

Barbary

K.F.

No.

Probably Yes.

Barbary

K.F.

Excerpt

Barbary

K.F.

No.

(b)(1)

Copy furnished
 by Dr. Fuchs to
 Raymond
 Indicated by
 "Yes"; or "No," (meaning not delivered);
 or Excerpted
 Information
 Furnished to
 Raymond
 Indicated by
 "Excerpt"

Title or Other Identification

Probable
 Place
 Where
 Delivered

Initials

<u>Yes</u>	<u>Banbury</u>	<u>K.F.</u>
<u>Yes</u>	<u>Banbury</u>	<u>K.F.</u>
<u>?</u>	<u>New York</u>	<u>K.F.</u>
<u>Yes</u>	<u>New York</u>	<u>K.F.</u>
<u>Yes</u>	<u>New York</u>	<u>K.F.</u>
<u>Yes</u>	<u>New York</u>	<u>K.F.</u>
<u>Yes</u>	<u>New York</u>	<u>K.F.</u>
<u>Yes</u>	<u>New York</u>	<u>K.F.</u>

Copy Furnished
by Dr. Fuchs to
Raymond
Indicated by
"Yes", or "No," (meaning not delivered);
or Excerpted
Information
Furnished to
Raymond
Indicated by
"Excerpt"

Title or Other Identification

Probable
Place
Where
Delivered

Initials

The Stability of the Rabbitt Machine;
4/10/42, B 106

2

Bombay

K.F.

Shock Hydronamics; 10/28/44, LA 165

No.

Shock Attenuation in rods; 7/26/44, LAMS 402

No.

Separation of Isotopes; 4/10/42; B 49

Can't identify
MS 12A yes

Bombay or London

K.F.

Rarefaction Wave from a Plane Free
Surface in an Explosion; 3/16/45

No.

Perturbation Theory in One Group Neutron
Problems; 1/3/49, EM 1482

No.

Penetration by Jets Produced by Cavity
Charges; 7/14/45, LA 328

No.

Oblique Detonation Waves; LAMD 87

No.

Notes on the Expansion of U Sphere
Inclosed in a Container; EM 145

Yes

Bombay or London

K.F.

Measurement of Nuclear Bomb Efficiency
by Observation of the Ball of Fire at
early stage; 2/20/46, LA 516

Excerpt from
memory

London

K.F.

Los Alamos Tech Series Vol. 7, Part III,
Chaps. 11-14 Blast Wave; 8/13/47, LA 1022

No.

Los Alamos Tech Series Vol. 7, Part I,
Blast Wave; LA 1020

No.

Los Alamos Tech Series Vol. 7, Part IV,
Blast Wave; LA 1023

No.

Copy Furnished
by Dr. Fuchs to
Raymond
Indicated by
"Yes"; or "No," (meaning not delivered);
or Excerpted
Information
Furnished to
Raymond
Indicated by
"Excerpt"

Probable
Place
Where
Delivered

Initials

Title or Other Identification

Los Alamos Tech Series Vol. 7, Part II,
Elast Wave; LA 1021

No

Jet Formation in Cylindrical Implosion
with 16 Detonation Points; 2/6/45, LA 216

Excerpt from my Boston

K.F.

Isotope Separation with Complex Molecules;
4/10/42, B 39

Yes

London or Barbury

K.F.

Initiator Theory III Jet Formation by the
Collision of Two Surfaces; 7/11/45, LA 325

No

Gland Problems; 6/29/42, B 73

Excerpts

Barbury

K.F.

Formation of Jets in Plane Slabs;
12/27/44, LA 195

Excerpts from
memory

Boston

K.F.

Fluctuations in a Diffusion Separation
Plant; 11/20/42, B 105 *of MS-71*

Probably first
part only

Barbury

K.F.

Finite Width of Single Membrane; 4/10/42,
B 45

Yes(2)

Barbury or London

K.F.

Equilibrium Time in a Separation Plant;
4/42, MA 47 A *can't identify*

can't identify

The Equation of State of Air at High
Temperatures; 9/18/43, BM 83

No

Efficiency for Very Slow Assembly;
8/2/46, LA 596

No

Effect of Separation of Isotopes of
Compound Molecules; MS 44 A

Yes

Barbury or London

K.F.

Title or Other Identification	Copy Furnished by Dr. Fuchs to Raymond Indicated by "Yes" or "No," or Excerpted Information Furnished to Raymond Indicated by "Excerpt"	Probable Place Where Delivered	Initials
Effect of Packing on Critical Radius of the Sphere; 4/10/42, B 48	<u>Yes</u>	<u>London (1)</u>	<u>K.F.</u>
Effect of Evaporation on Free Surface Velocities; 10/30/45 LA 441	<u>Excerpt from memory</u>	<u>London (2)</u>	<u>K.F.</u>
Effect of Boundary Layer for Swept Membranes; B-31	<u>Yes</u>	<u>London (1)</u>	<u>K.F.</u>
Effect of a Scattering Container on the Critical Radius and Time Constant; BM 70	<u>Yes</u>	<u>London (1)</u>	<u>K.F.</u>
The Critical Radius and the Time Constant of a Sphere Imbedded in a Spherical Scattering Container; BM 144	<u>Yes (?)</u>	<u>Danby</u>	<u>K.F.</u>
Critical Radiation and Time Constants for Finite Reflector 7/24/42 B 81	<u>?</u>		
Comparison of the Variation Theory and End Point Results for the Tampered Spheres; 1/18/45, LA 205	<u>No</u>		
The "T" Division progress reports for 1944, LAMS 177, 11-44, contain articles apparently by Fuchs, Podger, and Stark entitled "Two Dimensional Problem" the first sentence of which reads - "....Pressure exerted by the detonation in Comp. B on a steel liner has been calculated for various angles of incidence of the detonation wave."	<u>No</u>		

Klaus Fuchs

26th May 1950

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

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

1 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Disposition of document - CIA

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-58805-1325

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR
FROM : Clyde Tolson
SUBJECT: *Foccase*

DATE: May 24, 1950

RS

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

I doubt the wisdom of furnishing the detailed information contained in the attached letter to CIA at this time. It is suggested that CIA in response to their request be advised that Dr. Fuchs is currently under interrogation and consideration will be given at a later date to furnishing such information as may be available concerning Dr. Fuchs' activities while in the United States. It does not seem to me that CIA has any legitimate interest in this matter at this time.

Belmont
W. J. [unclear]
W. [unclear]

CT:LCB

*See memo to Ladd
6/16/50 with letter
attached.
K.S.L.*

*I very definitely
agree.*

165-58805-1325
JUN 19 1950

ENCLOSURE
52 JUN 27 1950

RECORDED - 53
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/9/87 BY 3048 PWT/PL

May 11, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

OWEN LATTIMORE
ESPIONAGE - R.

Jasch

Rebulet May 2, 1950, requesting interview with JOHN STEWART SERVICE, particularly concerning visit of SERVICE to the home of LATTIMORE shortly prior to the arrest of SERVICE in June 1945.

JOHN STEWART SERVICE, Office of Foreign Service, State Department, Room 701, 515 -22nd Street, NW, was interviewed on May 10, 1950, by Special Agents CHARLES F. LANMAN and MAURICE A. TAYLOR. With reference to the above visit, SERVICE advised that he had been invited by Mrs. LATTIMORE to spend a week-end, June 2 and 3, 1945, at the LATTIMORE home, Mrs. LATTIMORE having written and advising that others named would attend. SERVICE stated he met Lieut. ANDREW ROTH and Miss ROSE YARDUMIAN at Union Station, Washington, D. C., on the afternoon of Saturday, June 2, 1945, and they proceeded by train to Baltimore, where they were met by Mrs. LATTIMORE. SERVICE was not sure that LATTIMORE met the party, expressing doubt that LATTIMORE even drives. SERVICE advised that Miss YARDUMIAN, Lieut. ROTH and he spent Saturday and Sunday nights at the LATTIMORE residence, Ruxton, Md., and returned to Washington on Monday morning in the same way, being driven to the nearby railroad substation by the LATTIMORE's.

On Saturday evening SERVICE stated they sat around and chatted. He recalled that ROTH brought the galley proofs of his book, "Dilemma in Japan", or chapters of it, and that considerable time was devoted to discussion of this volume. He stated LATTIMORE had taken the proofs to bed with him when he retired, presumably in order to review them alone. SERVICE was not particularly interested in the book or the subject matter, stating he did not know a great deal about Japan, nor did LATTIMORE in his opinion.

The following day they took a walk in the morning. A little later, two Professors and their wives visited the LATTIMORE's and they had luncheon outside, roasting hamburgers, and then sat around and made conversation. He recalled no particular matter of interest, but stated positively that no reference was made at any time, Saturday or Sunday, to any documents or the declassification of documents. It was his recollection that the ROTH book had received clearance from ONI and thought that the conversation at some point may have included some reference to the contents of the book in which documents may have been mentioned. However, he does not remember any such reference.

MAT:MO(N
cc: Baltimore
cc: 121-808
WFO 100-205

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/21/83 BY SP6/MLH/STW
1950

2/19/87 3042 awt/oh

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MAY 1950

SERVICE stated that he had met ROTH the previous November 1944 on an occasion when SERVICE made an "informal, off-the-record talk" at the local office of the Institute of Pacific Relations. At that time ROTH introduced himself and subsequently in the Spring of 1945, when SERVICE returned to this country, ROTH called him up and invited SERVICE to his home. It was during this period that he was introduced to PHILIP JAFFE.

With reference to IPR, SERVICE stated he had been a subscribing member since about 1937, although his subscription was discontinued or in abeyance from 1941 to 1945 when it was impossible for him to receive its publications. He added that his membership amounted only to receiving the publication, "Pacific Affairs", and "Far Eastern Survey", as he was never active not attended meetings nor submitted any articles for IPR.

SERVICE related that he was stationed at the Embassy establishment maintained in Peking, China (Embassy actually located at Nanking), from December 1935 to January 1938. During a portion of this time, LATTIMORE was living in Peking and SERVICE believed he was engaged in work for IPR edition "Pacific Affairs", as well as engaged in writing a book. He stated that he first met LATTIMORE during this period and saw him socially off and on, although he was never an intimate friend or close associate. He mentioned that LOUIS BUDENZ had said he was a pupil of LATTIMORE and under the latter's influence, and SERVICE flatly refuted this allegation.

SERVICE advised that after the above period he believes he next saw LATTIMORE in Chungking during the Summer of 1941. He recollected that LATTIMORE arrived in Chungking in the Summer of 1941 as Adviser to CHIANG KAI-SHEK, and remained about one year. He stated that he saw LATTIMORE occasionally, perhaps two or three times, but recalled nothing of significance in their meetings. He mentioned that during this period LATTIMORE had remained aloof and was very discreet and close-mouthed in view of his position and purposely avoided visiting the Embassy too often.

SERVICE advised that he again saw LATTIMORE the last part of December 1942 or January 1943 on an occasion when SERVICE visited his home in Berkeley, Cal. He advised that LATTIMORE was then in charge of the OWI office at nearby San Francisco and had dropped in his office on one occasion for a brief visit.

SERVICE related that at the end of October 1944, he returned to Washington, D. C., from China, and about November 15, 1944, had given the "off-the-record talk" before IPR members and its research staff. LATTIMORE was present on this occasion and it is recalled that he met ANDY ROTH there also. He stated that LATTIMORE invited him to his home for the week-end,

TO DIRECTOR, May 11, 1950
WFO 100-20548

SERVICE continued that he was in Washington again in April 1945 as set forth hereinbefore.

SERVICE further advised that about the Summer of 1949 he had visited the home of ROGER CLAPP, Attorney, in Baltimore, and LATTIMORE and his wife were present. He also stated that in January of this year he had visited the LATTIMORES one Sunday and had luncheon with them. He said that on both of the last two occasions other persons were present.

SERVICE stated that he recalled during the visit at the CLAPP residence, LATTIMORE was very interested in the defection of the Communists in Yugoslavia and the rise of Titoism. He was also interested in the current policy and trend in Communist China, as well as Communism generally. SERVICE explained, however, that LATTIMORE was always interested in such matters in his capacity of expert on social sciences and was always seeking knowledge. He expressed the opinion that LATTIMORE was not a profound student on these matters but that he was a gifted and interesting writer and that he wrote quickly and well. He stated from his conversations with LATTIMORE and from reading some of LATTIMORE's works, he did not believe that LATTIMORE was a Communist, nor could he reach the conclusion that LATTIMORE had been consistently pro-Communist or had favored the pro-Soviet or pro-Communist line to such an extent to be considered an apologist for or advocate of Soviet policy.

SERVICE stated that he had considered LATTIMORE as a man who tried to be objective and that he had leaned over backwards to present all viewpoints in his writings. In presenting a factual picture of events in China it was unavoidable to set forth successes and inroads made by the Chinese Communists. SERVICE stated he personally had never referred to the Chinese Communists as agrarian reformers but had recognized them as Marxists and had so reported.

SERVICE stated that LATTIMORE was not naive and was also aware of the character of the Chinese Communists. In explaining LATTIMORE's tendency to present all sides of a question, SERVICE thought his work in IPR had influenced him as in all articles presented LATTIMORE had to consider the reaction of the various member states bordering the Pacific and said he understood that articles submitted by members from one Council would be unfavorably criticized by individuals from another country.

SERVICE stated that he had not read all of LATTIMORE's books nor had he examined any very closely but that he did not believe LATTIMORE's writings constituted a pattern of pro-Soviet propaganda. He stated that many

TO DIRECTOR, May 11, 1950
WFO 100-20548

passages could be lifted from the writings which appeared to favor the Communist point of view, but that there were many other places which showed the direct opposite. In this connection he recalled that he had seen LATTIMORE on another occasion. He stated that from September 1945 to September 1946 he was on the staff of the U. S. Political Adviser in Japan (State Department Office under General MacArthur). In January 1946 or shortly before, LATTIMORE was in Tokyo with the (EDWARD) PAULEY Reparation Commission. He stated that following the return of the Commission from Manchuria, he had talked with LATTIMORE who gave him a first hand account of their observations in Manchuria. He advised that LATTIMORE informed him that the conduct of the Russian Army in Manchuria had been atrocious, that the country and its inhabitants had been ravaged, war plants destroyed, women raped, etc. He also mentioned shipping of war plants of Manchuria back to Russia. He stated that LATTIMORE had made no apologies for such Soviet actions and was in fact critical. SERVICE mentioned this as an example of the fact that LATTIMORE was not a blind follower of Soviet policy. He mentioned that LATTIMORE had been rather extreme in his book "Solution in Asia" and proposed a harsh policy for Japan, but stated again that he did not believe LATTIMORE knew Japan too well, and again commented that LATTIMORE's views are sometimes somewhat shallow and superficial.

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To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

June 12, 1950

LEGAL ATTACHE
LONDON, ENGLAND

URGENT

FOOCASE, ESP-R.

ADVISE SILLITOE IN WRITING THAT THE BUREAU IS MAKING NO REQUEST FOR ANY
DELAY IN DENATURALIZATION OR ANY OTHER PROCEEDINGS BRITISH GOVERNMENT MAY
DESIRE TO TAKE WITH RESPECT TO FUCHS.

HOOVER

RJL:ha
65-58805

CC: Foreign Service Desk

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

[REDACTED] RECEIVED DIRECTOR
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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Classified by 3092/...
Declassify on: OADR 2/9/87

- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Tracy
- Harbo
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

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65-58805-1327
JUN 16 1950
EX-32

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Per MW

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BQ 7

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, New Orleans
SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE-R
(Bufile 65-58805)

DATE: 6-16-50

Reference is made to the New York letter dated 5-24-50. This letter requested that pictures of HARRY GOLD be exhibited to appropriate informants for any information relative to HARRY GOLD.

On 6-1-50, Confidential Informant [redacted] and [redacted] of this office advised they have no information concerning GOLD and they have never known him to be in New Orleans, Louisiana.

On 6-12-50, [redacted] and [redacted] whose identities are known to the Bureau, formerly paid confidential informants of this office who had an extensive knowledge of Communist Party activities in New Orleans during the years 1941-44, advised they have no information pertaining to GOLD and have never known this individual to be in New Orleans, Louisiana. RUC.

cc-New York
cc-Philadelphia

RFC:nrt
65-1864

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DATE 11/7/86 BY [signature]

RECORDED

65-58805-1328
JUN 19 1950

JUN 26 1950

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Copy

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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 (b) (2) (b) (7) (D) [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.

RUC.

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DATE 4/12/86 BY 3042 PWT/vfw

RDW:nk
65-598

cc: New York (65-15136)

AMSD

56 JUN 20 1950

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June 16, 1950

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
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CLASSIFIED BY *11-1880*
DECLASSIFY ON *OADR*

Mr. James S. Lay, Jr.,
Executive Secretary
National Security Council
Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Classified by *personnel*
Declassify on: *OADR* *6-20-50*
amb

My dear Mr. Lay:

There is being submitted herewith additional information
regarding the espionage activities of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs.

During the interviews with this Bureau's representatives in
London, Fuchs stated that generally, information of a technical type was
given in writing to his contact, Raymond (whom he has identified from
photographs as Harry Gold). 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 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 at the
time of his arrival in the United States, he would have speeded up the

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Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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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. ~~X~~ u

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. ~~X~~ u

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 energy 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. ~~X~~ u

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. ~~X~~ u

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 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 ~~X~~ u

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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. ~~X~~ U

Fuchs said that during the period from September, 1943, 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. ~~X~~ U

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 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. ~~X~~ U

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. ~~X~~ U

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 ~~X~~ U

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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. X U

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. X U

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

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 "MEN" and would be those documents which he prepared on the first nineteen of the "MEN" 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 X U

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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. ~~EX~~ (u)

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. ~~EX~~ (u)

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 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. ~~EX~~ (u)

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. ~~EX~~ (u)

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 ~~EX~~ (u)

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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. *XU*

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 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. *XU*

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. *XU*

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 Nunn 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. *XU*

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 Hags Head Pub in *XU*

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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 assuring his contact of his loyalty. Fuchs stated that in 1948 it was suggested to him that he contact an individual by the name of Sukhomin (actually Vassili V. Soukhomine) 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. X u

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. X u

It is to be noted that information has been received from [redacted] (b)(1) [redacted] they have been interviewed, but have denied any knowledge of the matter. It also has been reported by [redacted] (b)(1) [redacted]

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 Heineman, 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. X u

Fuchs also maintains that his trip to the United States in November, 1947, to attend a declassification conference in Washington, D. C., was not X u

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motivated by his Soviet espionage contacts, and that he engaged in no espionage activities while in the United States at this time. *XU*

It is requested that you make no dissemination of the information contained in this letter because of its confidential and classified nature.

With assurances of my highest regards,

Sincerely yours,

~~SECRET~~

June 16, 1950

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~
VIA LIAISON

Honorable Louis A. Johnson
The Secretary of Defense
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C.

Classified by *2000/10/10*
Declassify on: OADR *5/9/97*

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF *Classification*
DATE *9/2/78* *STP/VS*

Dear Louis:

There is being submitted herewith additional information regarding the espionage activities of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs. (U)

Fuchs, during the interviews with this Bureau's representatives in London, stated that generally information of a technical type was given in writing to his contact, Raymond (whom he has identified from photographs as Harry Gold). 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. (U)

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 Russian development was at the time he furnished the information. He believed 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 at the time of his arrival in the United States he would have speeded up the

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Honorable Louis A. Johnson

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. (S) (u)

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. (S) (u)

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 energy 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. (S) (u)

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. (S) (u)

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 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 (S) (u)

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Honorable Louis A. Johnson

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. (S) (u)

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. (S) (u)

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 (S) (u)

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Honorable Louis A. Johnson

establish clandestine contact with an individual whom Fuchs came to know under the name of Alexander. It is to be noted that Fuchs has identified a photograph of Simon Davidovitch Kramer as Alexander. Kramer was the Secretary of the Military Attache's staff of the Soviet Embassy in London from 1942 until sometime in 1945. (S) (U)

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. (S) (U)

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. (S) (U)

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. (S) (U)

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Honorable Louis A. Johnson

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

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 "MEN" and would be those documents which he prepared on the first nineteen of the "MEN" 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. (S) (u)

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. (S) (u)

Honorable Louis A. Johnson

Fuchs was transferred to Los Alamos, New Mexico, arriving there on August 18, 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 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. (S)(u)

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. (S)(u)

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. (S)(u)

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Honorable Louis A. Johnson

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 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. (S) (U)

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. (S) (U)

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 Nunn 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. (S) (U)

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 Hags Head Pub. (S) (U)

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Honorable Louis A. Johnson

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 assuring his contact of his loyalty. Fuchs stated that in 1948 it was suggested to him that he contact an individual by the name of Sukhonia (actually Vassili V. Soukhonina) 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. (S) (U)

Arrangements were also 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. (S) (U)

It is to be noted that information has been received from the [redacted] [redacted] They have been interviewed, but have denied any knowledge of the matter. It also has been reported by [redacted] [redacted]

Fuchs has stated that during the period that he was interned in Canada during the year 1944, he did receive certain scientific periodicals (b) (1)

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Honorable Louis A. Johnson

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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 Weinman, 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. (S)(U)

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. (S)(U)

It is requested that you make no dissemination of the information contained in this letter because of its confidential and classified nature. (U)

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

Sincerely yours,

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VIA LIAISON

Date: June 16, 1950
To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Classified by 3042201/epw
Declassify on: OADR 2/9/02

Attention: Chief, Security and Training Group

From: J. Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS
ESPIONAGE - R

To Gen 6/20/50
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B. J. [Signature]

There is being submitted herewith additional information regarding the espionage activities of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs.

Fuchs, during the interviews with this Bureau's representatives in London, stated that generally information of a technical type was given in writing to his contact, Raymond (whom he has identified from photographs as Harry Gold). 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 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 at the time of his arrival in the United States he would have speeded up the

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- Gandy _____

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Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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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 energy 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 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

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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 reconfirm 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 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 Harbury, 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

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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 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 "RSM" and would be those documents which he prepared on the first nineteen of the "RSM" 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

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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.] (S) (U)

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 Heinsman, 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 by his contact, Raymond, and he believes that his sister had written him that his contact had called at the Heinsman 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 Heinsman home, and that Fuchs is merely attempting to protect his sister, Kristel Heinsman. In this connection, Harry Gold has stated definitely that he received the written information at the Heinsman home. At the meeting in the Heinsman 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.

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The meeting did take place in June, 1945, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on Alameda Street between Castillo and Hidalgo 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 was about 100 kilograms per month, and that the production of plutonium was about 20 kilograms per month. He furnished certain details concerning production 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 Turing, 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 Jürgen Enigmaki had returned to Germany he made contact with Johanna Klopoteck, 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

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had taken Kucynski's place. A week or so later he contacted Klopstsch 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 Kings 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 assuring his contact of his loyalty. Fuchs stated that in 1948 it was suggested to him that he contact an individual by the name of Suchonlin (actually Vasili V. Suchoniline) 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 New Road in Richmond, Surrey, England. At this point Fuchs was to throw a copy of the periodical "Man 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 this method.

It is to be noted that information has been received from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] they have been interviewed, but have denied any knowledge of the matter. It also has been reported by [REDACTED]

(S) (b)(1)
Fuchs has stated that during the period that he was interned in Canada during the year 1941, he did receive certain scientific periodicals from Israel Kalperin through the mail. Fuchs said that there are two possibilities as to how Kalperin learned of his presence in Canada -- one

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would be through his sister, Arisiel Reisman, 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 meetings 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.

It is requested that you make no dissemination of the information contained in this letter because of its confidential and classified nature.

cc - Director of Naval Intelligence
Department of the Navy
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

(CONFIDENTIAL)
(VIA LIAISON)

Personally delivered 4/26/50 cdd
Personal delivery 6-20-50 CWS

cc - Director of Special Investigations
The Inspector General
Department of the Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

(CONFIDENTIAL)
(VIA LIAISON)

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 6/19/50

gk
FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN

SUBJECT: *o*
FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R
Bufile 65-58805

R

Re NY let to Bureau 5/24/50, transmitting photographs of subject HARRY GOLD and requesting that these photographs be exhibited to informants and sources of information at the discretion of the SAC, who might be of value in securing information relative to GOLD.

Photographs of GOLD were displayed to CIs [redacted] and no information of any value was obtained. RUC.

65-1317
JFS:MD

(b) (2) (b) (7) (D)

2cc New York (65-15136)

ed

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/2/86 BY 5048 POC/W/pe

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INDEXED - 53

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JUN 21 1950
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EX-3

[Handwritten signature]

16
JUN 23 1950

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-57449

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THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

June 16, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS
ESPIONAGE - R

Classified by 3012 aut/jh
Declassify on: OADR
2/19/89

There is being submitted herewith additional information regarding the espionage activities of Fuchs.

During the interviews with this Bureau's representatives in London, Fuchs stated that generally information of a technical type was given in writing to his contact, Raymond (whom he has identified from photographs as Barry Gold). 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 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

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

- To: _____
- Info: _____
- Chief: _____
- Glavin: _____
- Nichols: _____
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- Tracy: _____
- Harbo: _____
- Morr: _____
- Tele. Room: _____
- Nease: _____

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RECORDED - JAN 13 1950
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Date of Declassification Indefinite

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 energy 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, 1948, 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 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, 1943, 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

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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 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 1946.

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

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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 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 "MEN" and would be those documents which he prepared on the first nineteen of the "MEN" 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