

F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

116 **FILE**

SUBJECT

Klaus Fuchs

FILE NO.

65-58805

VOLUME NO.

36

SERIALS

1346 -

1366.

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File No: 65-56005
Section 36

Re: Klaus Fuchs
Memorandum

Date: 10/86
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1346	6/16/50	HQ let to Special Consultant to President	8	8	b1
1347	6/16/50	HQ let to State Dept	9	9	b1
1348	6/15/50	HQ let to AEC	9	9	b1
1349	6/16/50	HQ let to CIA	7	7	b1
1350	6/2/50	CIA let to HQ	—	—	disposition handled by CIA
NR	6/12/50	HQ let to HQ	1	—	disposition in Harry Gold file 65-57449-308
NR	6/2/50	HQ let to London	1	1	
1351	6/21/50	Van Loan Memo to Herrmann w/enclosure	1/10	1/10	b1 Enclosure envelope empty
1352	6/16/50	HQ let to Defense	8	8	b1
1353	6/15/50	London let to HQ	1	1	b1
1353	6/14/50	HQ let to London	1	1	b1
1354	5/22/50	London let to HQ w/enc.	2/1/7	2/1/10	b1

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Rev. Rel deny refer presense preferences

File No: 65-58805
Section 36

Re: Klaus Fuchs
Atomic Energy Commission

Date: 10/80
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1355	5/23/50	HA Let to Atty. Gen. w/enc.	1/2	1/7	
1355X	5/24/50	PH TT to HQ	3	3	
1355X	6/1/50	HQ Cable to London	3	3	b1
1356	6/13/50	Clegg memo to Director	4	0	4w/11 b1
1357	6/21/50	LA Let to HQ	1	1	
1358	6/5/50	LA Let to HQ	1	1	
1359	6/10/50	BT TT to HQ	1	1	
1360	3/15/50	NY Rpt to HQ	5	5	
1361	6/23/50	LA Let to HQ	1	1	
1362	3/10/50	Hennrich memo to Belmont w/enc.	2/11	2/8	1-Commence 2-DOE b7C, b1, b7D
1362	3/10/50	HQ Let to NY	1	1	
1363	6/16/50	ACJ S.P. to HQ	1	1	

42 35 4 3
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File No: 65-52005
Serial 36

Re: James Earl Ray
Assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King

Date: 10/84
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1364	3/16/50	Stanley Memo to Belmont - Search Slips	1/6	1/6	b2 b7C
1365	6/9/50	HQ Let	2	0	2w/H b1
1365	6/9/50	HQ Let to London	1	1	b1
1365	5/31/50	London Cable to HQ	1	0	1w/H b1
NR	5/23/50	Belmont Memo to Ladd	2	0	2w/H b1
1366	5/25/50	Henrich Memo to Belmont	1	1	
NR	5/2/50	CIA Let to HQ	—	—	disposition handled by CIA (2)
NR	5/26/50	HQ Let CIA	1	0	1w/H b1
NR	5/31/50	HQ TT to NY	1	—	disposition of document in lead file 65-57449-153
NR	6/1/50	PH TT to HQ	3	—	disposition of document in lead file 65-57449-625

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Classified by 3042 PWT/lmw

Declassify on: OADR 3/26/87

~~SECRET~~

June 18, 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

My dear Admiral:

CLASSIFIED BY 16788 PPHG
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
1/26/84

There is being submitted herewith additional information regarding
the espionage activities of Paul Julius Klaus Fuchs which it is believed will
be of interest to the President and you. 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 inform-
ation 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 American pro-
duction 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.

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

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Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
16-21-75

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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. *Su*

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. *Su*

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. *Su*

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. *Su*

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Fuchs said that during the period from September, 1939, 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 Jürgen 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 Jürgen 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 Kramer as Alexander. Kramer was the Secretary of the Military Attache's staff of the Soviet Embassy in London from 1942 until sometime in 1943.

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

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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. ~~SECRET~~

Fuchs arrived in the United States on December 8, 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. ~~SECRET~~

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. ~~SECRET~~

During the meetings which took place in New York City, Fuchs furnished to his espionage contacts approximately thirteen documents which he himself had prepared during his work with the British Mission in New York City. These were under the serial designation of "MSH" and would be those documents which he prepared on the first nineteen of the "MSH" series. Fuchs said that he would pass his original rough draft copies of these reports to his contact after the material had been prepared for duplication. During this period Fuchs also furnished information as to the over-all and general effort and activities relative to the production of fissionable material and its potential use as an explosive in the war effort. He also furnished orally information concerning the manpower setup of the British Mission and some information concerning personnel and general activities under the Manhattan Engineer District. ~~SECRET~~

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also advised orally that there was a plan for the building of a large plant somewhere in the eastern part of the United States which would employ both the gaseous diffusion and electromagnetic processes. This, of course, was the plant which was constructed at Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

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

Fuchs was transferred to Los Alamos, New Mexico, arriving there on August 14, 1944, and working as a physicist in the Theoretical Division of the Laboratory. His first trip away from Los Alamos was to visit his sister in February, 1945. Fuchs stated that he expected to be met there by his contact, Raymond, and he believes that his sister had written him that his contact had called at the Heineman home looking for him. Fuchs stated that shortly after his arrival in Los Alamos, Raymond did contact him there, and Fuchs said that arrangements were made for a subsequent contact in Boston a few days later. In the meantime Fuchs prepared a handwritten report of approximately six pages containing classified information dealing with the whole problem of making an atom bomb from fissionable material as he then knew the problem. He also furnished in this report the agreed upon, as well as the prospective plans for the construction and possible detonation of an atom bomb as he then understood the problem.

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

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

Another meeting was held in Santa Fe, New Mexico, in December, 1945, between Fuchs and Raymond. This meeting had been arranged at the previously described meeting, and at this time Fuchs gave to Raymond information regarding the test which had taken place at Alamogordo, New Mexico. He also furnished the fact that the production of Uranium 235 was about 100 kilograms per month, and that the production of plutonium was about 20 kilograms per month. He furnished certain details concerning predetonation and information concerning the blast waves.

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

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

Late in 1946 he decided to utilize some other method of reestablishing contact with the Soviet Intelligence Service, and having learned that Jürgen Kuckynski had returned to Germany he made contact with Johanna Klopstsch, 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 Kuckynski's place. A week or so later

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he contacted Klopetch 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 Sukhonline (actually Vassili V. Soukhomline) 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 New 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]

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

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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

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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. \$ 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. \$ u

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

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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Classified By ~~2856 DAB/DVN~~

Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3

Date of Declassification Indefinite

10-21-75

Date: June 16, 1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

To: Mr. Jack D. Neal
Associate Chief
Division of Security
Department of State
615 - 12th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: REIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS
ESPIONAGE - R

Classified by 3042 PWT/IMW
Declassify on: OADR 2/26/87

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fuchs said that during the period from September, 1933, until sometime in 1941 he was aware that there was operating in England an underground section of the German Communist Party. Fuchs said that he was considered to be a member of this section of the German Communist Party and probably had filled out a biography concerning himself and furnished it to officials of this section of the German Communist Party. Fuchs said that Jurgen Kucynski 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 Kucynski. Upon his recontact with Kucynski a short time later, Kucynski had made arrangements for Fuchs to establish clandestine contact with an individual whom Fuchs came to know

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under the name of Alexander. It is to be noted that Fuchs has identified a photograph of Simon Davidovitch Kremer as Alexander. Kremer was the Secretary of the Military Attache's staff of the Soviet Embassy in London from 1942 until sometime in 1943.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Late in 1946 he decided to utilize some other method of reestablishing contact with the Soviet Intelligence Service, and having learned that Jurgen Kucynski 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 Kucynski'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 Nags Head Pub in London, England. Fuchs did establish contact with a man and he maintained contact with this individual from early 1947 until February or March, 1949. Fuchs said that he missed a large number of contacts with this individual. He does not believe that the number of meetings would be over six. Fuchs said that in either 1947 or 1948 he accepted one hundred pounds in English money from his contact. He said that he was motivated in doing this by the fact that security precautions had been tightened after the exposures in Canada and he felt that in accepting this money he was more or less

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assuring his contact of his loyalty. Fuchs stated that in 1948 it was suggested to him that he contact an individual by the name of Sudhonia (actually Vassili V. Soukhomline) 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 186 New Road in Richmond, Surrey, England. At this point Fuchs was to throw a copy of the periodical "Men Only" over the wall of the house. On the tenth page of this periodical Fuchs was to write instructions for the next meeting. Fuchs was then to go to another point and to make a chalk mark on a wall. Fuchs utilized this method on only one occasion, which was merely for the purpose of testing the arrangements and his contact informed him that he had received word that Fuchs had utilized the method.

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

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

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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.

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

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

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Date: June 18, 1950

COMMUNIST
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

To: Atomic Energy Commission
Building 7-5
16th and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Attention: Mr. Francis R. Hammack
Acting Director
Division of Security

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS
ESPIONAGE - R

Classified by 3042 PWT/1mn
Declassify on: OADR 5/26/87

By letter dated June 2, 1950, you were furnished information regarding the technical details passed by Fuchs to his Soviet contacts regarding atomic energy research in the United States. The following material supplements our referenced letter and may be of interest to you.

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

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

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Mohr _____
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Enclosures

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

Fuehs 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.

Fuehs 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. Fuehs 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.

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

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

Fuchs said that during the period from September, 1933, until sometime in 1941 he was aware that there was operating in England an underground section of the German Communist Party. Fuchs said that he was considered to be a member of this section of the German Communist Party and probably had filled out a biography concerning himself and furnished it to officials of this section of the German Communist Party. Fuchs said that Jurgen Kucynski 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 Kucynski. Upon his recontact with Kucynski a short time later, Kucynski had made arrangements for Fuchs to establish clandestine contact with an individual whom Fuchs came to know

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At his last actual meeting which he held in New York City with Raymond (Harry Gold), Fuchs stated he believes he told Raymond he was about to be transferred either to England or to Los Alamos, and that in the event Raymond desired to get in touch with Fuchs he should contact Fuchs' sister, Mrs. Kristel 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

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

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

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Arrangements were made at this meeting for Fuchs to establish a new contact in London, England, in view of the fact that Fuchs believed 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 Wynn May, the British scientist, although Fuchs said he believed he would not be actually involved in view of the fact that he never had engaged in espionage in Canada.

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

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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.

b1 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]

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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 Heinsman, and the second would be that German Communist Party members in England wrote to Halperin to look after the scientists who were incarcerated in Canada. Fuchs stated that he never had any espionage dealings or affiliations directly or indirectly with Halperin.

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

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There are enclosed for your information a photostatic copy of a ten-page signed statement taken from Fuchs, and a photostatic copy of a sketch prepared by him which simulates the sketch which he passed to his Soviet espionage contact in June, 1945.

It is requested that you make no dissemination of the information contained in this memorandum in view of the nature of this information with respect to atomic energy.

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June 18, 1950

PERSONAL & ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
VIA LIAISON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Hear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter,
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

By 6/16/50

Classified by 3045PWT/1mw
Declassify on: OSM 2/26/87

My dear Admiral:

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.

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him speeded up by several years the production of an atom bomb by Russia
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fissionable material in view of the fact that the method of detonation was
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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
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- Gandy _____

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Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
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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.

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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.

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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 Kucynski 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 Kucynski. Upon his recontact with Kucynski a short time later, Kucynski 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 Banbury, England. It is reported that this woman has not been identified by the British authorities to date. Fuchs remained in contact with this woman until he left England in November, 1943. He furnished to her and to Alexander written information concerning his work on atomic energy research.

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

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Fuchs arrived in the United States on December 8, 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 "MSR" and would be those documents which he prepared on the first nineteen of the "MSR" series. Fuchs said that he would pass his original rough draft copies of these reports to his contact after the material had been prepared for duplication. During this period Fuchs also furnished information as to the over-all and general effort and activities relative to the production of fissionable material and its potential use as an explosive in the war effort. He also furnished orally information concerning the manpower setup of the British Mission and some information concerning personnel and general activities under the Manhattan Engineer District. He also advised orally that there was a plan for the building of a large plant somewhere in the eastern part of the United States which would employ both the gaseous diffusion and electromagnetic processes. This, of course, was the plant which was constructed at Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

At his last actual meeting which he held in New York City with Raymond (Harry Gold), Fuchs stated he believes he told Raymond he was about to be transferred either to England or to Los Alamos, and that in the event

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Raymond desired to get in touch with Fuchs he should contact Fuchs' sister, Mrs. Kristel Heinenman, 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 Heinenman 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 Heinenman home, and that Fuchs is merely attempting to protect his sister, Kristel Heinenman. In this connection, Harry Gold has stated definitely that he received the written information at the Heinenman home. At the meeting in the Heinenman 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 points.

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

Another meeting was held in Santa Fe, New Mexico, in December, 1945, between Fuchs and Raymond. This meeting had been arranged at the previously described meeting, and at this time Fuchs gave to Raymond information regarding the test which had taken place at Alamogordo, New Mexico. He also furnished the fact that the production of Uranium 235 was about 100 kilograms

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

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

Fuchs returned to England in June, 1945, 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.

Late in 1945 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 Klopatech, 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 Klopatech 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 Eagle 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 Soukhomlin (actually Vassili V. Soukhomlin) 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.

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XXXXXXFEDERAL 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).

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Disposition of document handled by CIA

☐ For your information: _____

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

65-58805-1350

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

+ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
disposition in Harry Gold file
65-57449-308

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-58805-N/K after 1350

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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94525

Date: June 21, 1950
 To: Legal Attache,
 London, England
 From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Subject: FUGITIVE
 ESPIONAGE - R

RECEIVED - AIR COURIER
 WAB/DVN
 11-21-75

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 2/27/82 BY 3042 PBT/lmw

Enclosed herewith for possible future use in connection with this investigation are two sets of photographs of the following locations in New York City which appear to have been meeting places for Fuchs and Harry Gold:

1. 4 views of Market and Henry Streets, New York City, which was the site of the first meeting between Fuchs and Gold.
2. 3 views of the Northwest corner of 89th Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City, the location of the second meeting between Fuchs and Gold.
3. 2 views of 128 West 77th Street, New York City, Fuchs' residence during part of 1944.
4. 4 views of the vicinity of Grand Concourse and Fordham Road, Bronx, New York, which site formerly was Rosenheim's Restaurant, the location of the fourth meeting between Fuchs and Gold.
5. 3 views of Manny Wolf's Chop House, 49th Street and Third Avenue, New York City, where Fuchs and Gold proceeded on the occasion of their first meeting, according to Gold.

Enclosures

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

EJVL:hs
 65-58808

52 JUN 27 1950

BY SFL MSGR
 JUN 22 1950
 COMM - FBI

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
 FBI
 RECEIVED NEW YORK
 JUN 22 1950

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. C. E. HENNRICH *CE*

DATE: June 21, 1950

FROM : MR. E. J. VAN LOON

SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

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

For the completion of the file, there are attached hereto the search slips on Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, together with the writeups of the identifiable references.

Enclosures

EJVL:hc

65-58805

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/7/87 BY 3042PWT/1mw

*rel
Fuchs
8-5-51
Fuchs slips
filed as attached
enclosures*

RECORDED - 86

EX-3

52 JUN 27 1950

65-58805-1351
UNRECORDED
55
ENCJR
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED ON & IN
THIS ENVELOPE IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/2/87 BY 3043 PWT/lmn

Let. from Paul Stickler
Congress of the U.S.
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy

100-190625-2557, p. 31

10/4/46

~~SECRET~~

Enclosed were three copies of "Essential Information on Atomic Energy". On page 31 under the heading: the following information appeared:

"III. THE REALIZATION OF THE ATOMIC BOMB. BRITISH ACTIVITIES AND ORGANIZATION.

"(a) Prof. Sir George Thomson's committee

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

"49. The first step to be taken was to establish the nuclear data on which depended the possibility of an atomic bomb and which determined its size. This work had already begun at Liverpool early in 1940 under Prof. Sir James Chadwick, and it was now pushed on more rapidly with Drs. Frisch and Rotblat as his senior collaborators. As the work developed and further problems appeared, it was extended to the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, under Drs. Feather and Bretscher. This also had the advantage of providing an insurance against possible interruption from the effects of enemy bombing, many theoretical aspects of the problem were investigated by Professor Peierls, assisted by Dr. Fuchs and others. ..."

100-190625-2557, p. 31

Classified by 3040PWT/1mmw
Declassify on: OADR 3/3/87

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

65-58805-1351

Let. From: War Dept.
P.O. Box 2610
Wash., D. C.
Signed John Lansdale, Jr.
Lieut. Colonel, C.E.

100-190625-1053

8/11/44

~~SECRET~~

To: Director

"The following movements of British personnel in this country on matters relating to the Manhattan Engineer District have been reported to this office:

"Dr. K. Fuchs has been transferred from New York to Y. He plans to leave New York on 11 August and should arrive for duty at Y on or about 14 August." (S) u

100-190625-1053

~~SECRET~~

Let. from: War Dept.
P.O. Box 2610
Wash., D. C.

100-190625-2342

7/2/46

Signed Charles H. Banks
Lt. Colonel, C.E.

~~SECRET~~

To: Director

"In connection with British personnel in the United States on the DSM Project, I wish to inform you that Dr. K. Fuchs returned to the United Kingdom on 29 June 1946 by bomber from Montreal." (K) u

100-190625-2342

~~SECRET~~

Let from Norfolk

100-197474-8

12/18/43

H.M.T. ANDES, ARRIVED NORFOLK,
VIRGINIA, DECEMBER 3, 1943
FOREIGN TRAVEL CONTROL

~~SECRET~~

On December 3, 1943 the H.M.T. ANDES, a British Navy transport, arrived at Norfolk, Va., with eighty civilian passengers, all of whom were subjected to the regular panel procedure. No investigations were conducted prior to the arrival of the vessel, and no investigations were necessitated by the interview of the passengers.

Appearing on this list was the following info:

Name:	Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs
Born:	December 29, 1911, Russelsheim, Germany
Citizenship:	British (naturalized 7-30-42, England)

100-197474-8 4

~~SECRET~~

"Translation from the German, 'Unsere Zeit', May 15, 1933, pages 110, 111, 112:

"List of scientists and artists who are political victims in Hitler Germany

~~SECRET~~

"In the struggle against 'Marxist barbarism' and for the creation of a 'pure national German culture', Hitler Germany has inflicted disciplinary punishment on an extremely large number of teachers, scientists, jurists, and artists, of world fame, and has proscribed their works. Below are listed excerpts from the abundance of teachers, scientists, and artists who are political victims, as noted by us."

(On this list under the heading "Professors at educational academies" was listed the name -- "Professor Emil Fuchs, Kiel".

100-72924-410 4

~~SECRET~~

Let. from: War Dept. 100-190625-852
Office of the Chief of Engineers
Washington, D. C.
Signed John Lansdale, Jr., Lieut. Colonel, C.E.

3/28/44

To: The Director

~~SECRET~~

"Inquiry has been made by your office concerning the British Scientists who are in the country engaged upon work in connection with the Manhattan Engineer District. Your Office has indicated that similar information is desired concerning Canadian Scientists in this country. Information has not yet been received by this office concerning the Canadian Scientists. (S) u

"The following information has been received by this office concerning British Scientists who are in this country and engaged in work of interest to the Manhattan Engineer District:

(location) (name) (date of arrival) (BMSM Pass Number)

"New York K. Fuchs December 3, 1943 8795. (S) u

"Representatives of the British Government in this country have assured this office that all of the individuals who are in this country were cleared by British Security prior to their departure from the United Kingdom. (S) u

100-190625-852

~~SECRET~~

Let. from Bethel
To: Director

100-342972-365

3/12/46

~~SECRET~~

ISRAEL HALPERIN,
CORBY

Appearing in an address book and a small diary found among the effects of Israel Halperin was the following entry:

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

Internment Operations

Kristel Heineman, 55 Carvel Rd., Watertown"

100-342972-365

~~SECRET~~

Let. from Phila.
to Director

SOVIET INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
REFER FIVE- IS

7/31/45
~~SECRET~~

On June 15, 1945, J.A.Cimperman in London, forwarded copies of 2 Captured German Documents. They were sent to Phila. Office for translation. The documents were apparently prepared by the Germans in the spring of 1941 just prior to the invasion of Russia and distributed to German Forces for use at the time of invasion. Volume I contains a list of over 5000 names of persons whose apprehensions were apparently desired. Volume II contains information of value to the invading German Forces.

On page 163 of Volume I appears the following information:

- 206. FUCHS, Dr., Jew, Director of the Sick-Fund in Ozeronwitz, Russian N-Agent, Bukowina, RSHA IVE5, Gestapo Field Office Breslau.
- 207. FUCHS, Friedrich, March 16, 1912 Vienna, Dentist, Moscow, Leningrad, RSHA IVA2, Gestapo Field Office, Vienna.
- 208. FUCHS, Georg Martin, July 3, 1905 Altona, Music Director, RSHA IVAL.
- 209. FUCHS, Gerhard, Oct. 30, 1909 Russelsheim, Student, RSHA IVA2, Gestapo Field Office Kiel.
- 210. FUCHS, Klaus, student of philosophy, Dec. 29, 1911 Russelsheim, RSHA IVA2, Gestapo Field Office Kiel.
- 211. FUCHS, Maria, nee Minuth (alias: Gaertner, Marta), Nov. 18, 1899 Essen, Stenographer, RSHA IVAL, IVA2, Gestapo Field Office Dusseldorf.
- 212. FUCHS, Max, Feb. 5, 1904 Brzezyny, Electrician, Leningrad, RSHA IVAL.
- 213. FUCHS, Ulrich, Nov. 28, 1908 Berlin, Referendar (Student of law) RSHA IVA2.
- 214. FUCHS, Wilhelm, April 30, 1897 Wahren, Moscow, RSHA IVAL.

~~SECRET~~

100-268980-2 Enclosure

~~SECRET~~

No 6

June, 1934 OGIS-OSOGIS
"USSR in Construction"

On a list headed "SCIENTISTS VICTIMIZED BY THE FASCIST REGIME IN GERMANY" in the June, 1934 issue of "USSR in Construction" the following appears:

"I. UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

"AACHEN. TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL

"52. Prof. Fuchs (Physics)

also

"KIEL

"196. Prof. E. Fuchs."

100-268980-2 Enclosure

→ This ref. noted by clerk when typing this mps. Previously the first ref was only one notch as search slip did not reflect 2 refs to same page. EVR

~~SECRET~~

Let. from J. C. Strickland
to Mr. Ladd

100-190625-2409X

7/20/46

CINRAD

~~SECRET~~

Pursuant to our request to be furnished with a list of individuals who had access to information not contained in the Smyth report, Mr. Rollander of MED furnished a list of names.

Appearing on this list was the name FUCHS, L. E. J.

100-190625-2409X

*This ref not listed
in search slips was
found during full review
by R. A. Collier 2/16/50
E.D.*

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

June 16, 1950

Classified by 1472 REP/ty
Declassify on OADR

8-5-83

Rear Admiral Earl E. Stone, USN
Director
Armed Forces Security Agency
Department of Defense
Washington 25, D. C.

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Dear Admiral Stone:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Classified by 2355 WAB/AN
Exempt from GDS Category 2.3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

10/21/75

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 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. (u)

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

EX-124
JUN 20 1950
COMM-FBI

RECORDED - 50

JUN 21 1950

Classified by 3040 PWT/IMW
Declassify on: OADR 10/27/87

52 JUN 26 1950

RECEIVED
JUN 16 1950
FBI
DIRECTION

~~SECRET~~

JUN 16 3 43 PM '50
FBI
DEPT OF JUSTICE

CHAIT
317

~~SECRET~~

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. (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. (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. (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 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. (u)

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

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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. (Z)

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. (Z)

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

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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. (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. (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 Bore Hall, but this meeting did not take place in view of the fact that his contact was not there at the appointed time. (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 "ESN" and would be those documents which he prepared on the first nineteen of the "ESN" 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

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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. (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. (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. (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. (u)

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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. (u)

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. (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. (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. (u)

Late in 1946 he decided to utilize some other method of reestablishing contact with the Soviet Intelligence Service, and having learned that Jürgen Kucsynski 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 whoever had taken Kucsynski's place. A week or so later

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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 Eow 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. (u)

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]

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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, Kristal Hainman, 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. (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. (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 assurances of my highest regards,

Sincerely yours,

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sister, Kristel Kohnman, 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. //

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

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

SECRET
American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W. 1
June 15, 1950

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

- AIR COURIER POUCH

Director, FBI
Washington, D. C.

RE: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

ReBulet 5/7/47, captioned NOTE KAPELLE (BOKAP), Espionage - R, in which the Bureau states that investigation has revealed that HARRY GOLD and others were all partners in a company known as the LECAP RAINWEAR COMPANY, operating a plant for the manufacture of ladies raincoats, located at 37 East 21st Street, New York City.

[REDACTED] has inquired whether the HARRY GOLD in that case is identical with the HARRY GOLD who was recently arrested in the United States as an espionage contact of FUCHS.

As requested by [REDACTED] I would appreciate being advised in this regard. ~~SECRET~~

Very truly yours,

Classified by 11-19-86
Declassify on: OADR

J. A. Cimperman
Legal Attache

JAC:CFJ
65-721

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

INDEXED - 56
RECORDED - 50

SECRET

JUN 22 1950

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-57449

~~SECRET~~

Date: June 29, 1950
To: Legal Attache
London, England
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Subject: POODASH
ESPIONAGE - R

SECRET - AIR COURIER

Reference is made to your letter dated June 18, 1950, setting forth the request of [redacted] for information as to whether Harry Gold, United States contact of Fuchs, is identical with the Harry Gold mentioned as a partner in the Leap Rainwear Company, 87 East 41st Street, New York City, in Bulet dated May 7, 1947, entitled "Rete Kapelle (Rokap), Espionage - R." **SECRET** (u) b1

Harry Gold, the contact of Fuchs, was born December 12, 1910, in Switzerland, to Sam and Gelia Golodnitsky, both of whom were born in Russia. In 1914 the family came to the United States and took up residence in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. **SECRET** (u)

The Harry Gold mentioned as a partner in Leap Rainwear Company was reportedly born in Poland in 1905. He is said to be a cousin of Maurice Capel, one of the other partners in the Leap Rainwear Company. He is indicated to have come to the United States in 1941, and to have served in the United States Army from February, 1943, until October, 1945, following which time he entered into the Leap Rainwear Company. **SECRET** (u)

It appears, in view of the foregoing, that these two Harry Golds are not identical. **SECRET** (u)

RECEIVED - FOREIGN DESK
Foreign Service Desk

11-19-86
Classified by 3242
Declassify on OADR

LVL:hs
65-58806-1353

cc: 65-57449 (Gold)

Classified by 3242
Exempt from GDS Category 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
70-91-75

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JUL 3 1950

JUL 3 1950

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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W. 1
May 22, 1950

TOP SECRET

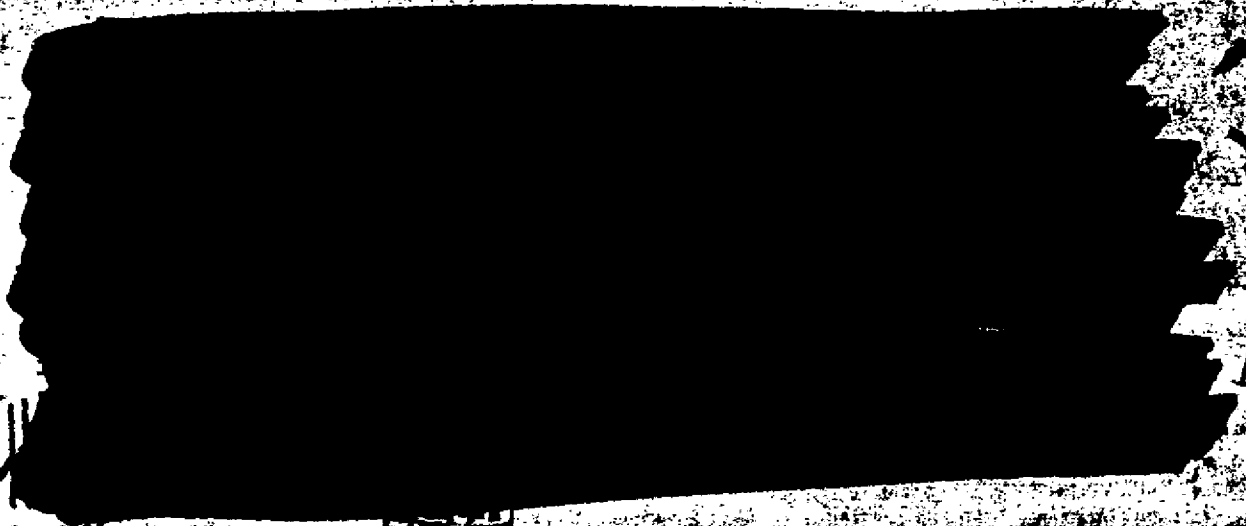
AIR POUCH

Director, FBI
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: FOOCASE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.



As per cable, we interviewed Fuchs for almost one hour on Saturday morning, May 20. Arrangements have been made to interview him Monday, May 22, from 10:00 A.M. to 11:15 A.M., and Monday afternoon from 2:30 P.M. to 4:30 P.M. In the interview room are Fuchs, Skardon, and two Bureau representatives. The Jail Attache is outside the room giving nominal surveillance, as required, through a glass panel in the door. The Governor of the Jail (Wormwood Scrubs) is very cordial. No visitors of any kind are allowed before 10:00 A.M., and luncheon at 11:30 A.M. must be attended by all inmates. Prison routines and roll calls govern the afternoon hours. Also, Fuchs has authority to see us or not by interpretation of recent parliamentary debate on May 18.

Classified by 3040 PNT/1MN
Declassify on: OADR 5/5/87

RECORDED - 43

Classified by 2355 WAO/OWA
Exempt from GDS Category 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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13 NOV 1960 **TOP SECRET**

6/1
Admission
already
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Bates &
Obtain Acc
2nd time 5/12

Details of info
not being furnished
will be made as it is
not essential to report

See Serial 1216
for list of Joint AE
Intelligence Committee
in closure

69 AUG 10 1950

65-5885-1354

70-21175

~~TOP SECRET~~

Director, FBI

Re: FOOCASE

To keep publicity at a minimum, MI-5 arranged that on Saturday, May 20, we were, and Monday, May 2, we (Skardon, Lamphere and Clegg) shall be driven to Wormwood Scrubs in a closed police van (Black Maria type). This jail is about a 20-minute drive from the Embassy and is in suburban London.

The Press has made no contact whatever with us. They have contacted the Embassy Press Attache, who confirms we are here and are guests of the British, and refers specific inquiries to H. M. Government. Mr. Cimperman has been contacted and has confirmed our presence here, but no request yet made to see us, as of Sunday 7:00 p.m.

Very truly yours,


H. H. Clegg
Assistant Director

Enclosure
HHC:LL
65-721

- 2 -
~~TOP SECRET~~
~~TOP SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED ON THIS
ENVELOPE IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/27/81 BY 204 JPN/DMW



CLASSIFIED INFORMATION ENCLOSED

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET1

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

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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

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

☐ For your information: _____

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

65-58805-1354 enc.

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 X FOR THIS PAGE X
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Personal and

May 23, 1950

WAS/DVN
12-21-75

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

RE: **Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs**
Espionage - R

For your information, as a result of extensive investigation by this Bureau Harry Gold of Philadelphia has been identified as the subject to whom Fuchs passed the material in connection with the Atomic Energy Program. Gold has been interviewed and has confessed to his implication in this case. He has admitted having met Fuchs and received information from him in the Eastern District of New York, Southern District of New York, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Santa Fe, New Mexico. He claims not to know the identity of his Soviet superior to whom he passed this material, and, of course, investigation in this regard is continuing.

On the same day that he confessed, photographs of Gold were exhibited to Emil Fuchs in London, as a result of which he made a tentative identification of Gold as being his contact. The Gold confession coincides intimately with the facts as they are known in connection with the Fuchs confession.

The interviews with Gold have been entirely voluntary. He is not in custody, although he is now with Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Philadelphia. It was my intention to withhold recommending consideration of action until all information in Gold's possession had been furnished. However, in view of what is obviously a premature disclosure of information, as indicated by Mr. Ford's call to the Bureau, I see no other choice but to take immediate action, and I would, therefore, recommend that you authorize the filing of the necessary process in the Eastern District of New York in order that Gold may be taken into custody and immediately arraigned.

Respectfully yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/10/87 BY 3042 PAT/IMV

RECORDED - 43

JUN 22 1950

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JEH:EH

50 JUN 28 1950

I have sent this at 5.15 P.M.

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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W453



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO.

The Department of Justice announced the arrest of Harry Gold, 39, by FBI Agents in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, today on charges of espionage.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, stated that Dr. Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs turned over secrets of the atomic bomb to Harry Gold in the United States. Dr. Fuchs was arrested in England on February 2, 1950, and confessed to turning over highly restricted data on the development of the atomic bomb for the use of the Soviet Union to an unidentified contact in the United States. Fuchs was first identified by the FBI and full details were furnished to British security authorities to whom Fuchs made a full confession.

Harry Gold has admitted his contacts with Dr. Fuchs and has given a detailed account of his activities. Gold was used over a period of time by the Soviet Intelligence Service as an intermediary to make important contacts.

Early in 1944, Gold first met Dr. Fuchs on the East Side of New York. By pre-arrangement, Gold carried a pair of gloves and a green covered book in one hand while Dr. Fuchs was to carry a handball in one hand. Gold introduced himself as "Raymond." After a brief walk they took a cab to an uptown restaurant.

Arrangements were made on this occasion for future meetings.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9/18/87 BY 3040 PNT/INW

At the first meeting Fuchs advised Gold of the nature of his assignments with the British Mission working with the War Relocation Authority in the Engineer District. The second meeting also occurred in New York a few weeks later, during the Summer of 1944, other meetings were held in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens. In addition to furnishing Gold oral advice of his activities, Fuchs on at least two occasions furnished detailed mathematical equations in writing.

Gold later met Fuchs in Cambridge, Massachusetts, at which time he received both written and oral information which Fuchs provided as a result of his work at Los Alamos, New Mexico.

On the occasion of this meeting Gold offered Fuchs \$1500, which was declined. The money had been supplied Gold by a representative of the Soviet Intelligence Service which Gold returned after Fuchs had declined to accept it.

In June of 1945, Gold again met Fuchs in Santa Fe and returned later in September of 1945 to keep a pre-arranged meeting. On both occasions, Fuchs turned over information to Gold. The last meeting Gold had with Fuchs occurred in September, 1945.

Representatives of the Soviet Intelligence Service to whom he had turned over the secrets of the atom bomb supplied by such failed to maintain contact with Gold early in 1948. It is now significant that it was in this period that the FBI investigation resulting from information furnished by Elizabeth Bentley reached its peak of intensity and it is well known that numerous representatives of the Soviet Union hastily departed from the United States.

As an explanation for his activities, Gold has advised FBI Agents that "I thought that I would be helping a nation whose final aims I approved, along the road to industrial strength. Particularly was I taken with the idea that whatever I did would go to help make living conditions far more advanced along the road as we know them here in the United States." Gold also stated that he "felt that as an ally I was only helping the Soviet Union obtain certain information that I thought it was entitled to."

Gold will be arraigned before the United States Commissioner at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, today on charges of violating

Background

Harry Gold

Harry Gold was born on December 18, 1910 in Switzerland. His parents were both born in Russia. He came to the United States in 1914 with his parents and claims derivative citizenship in the United States as a result of the naturalization of his parents at which time the family name of Goldnitsky was changed to Gold.

Gold attended night school at the Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University while employed in a laboratory in Philadelphia. From 1938 to 1940 he attended Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio where he received a Bachelor of Science degree Summa Cum Laude in June 1940.

In October of 1940 Gold met the Soviet espionage agent, Jacob Golos, now deceased, at which time Gold was propositioned by Golos to contribute his services since Golos needed a chemist to make certain contacts in New York City and evaluate chemical processes discussed. As a result of the investigation following the disclosures of Elizabeth Bentley, the F.B.I. learned the identity of Gold who had acted as a "go between" for Golos.

On May 29, 1947, Gold admitted to F.B.I. Agents his contacts with Golos. The Fuchs case at this time was, of course, not known to the F.B.I. The full details of the investigation

growing out of the information furnished by Elizabeth Bentley, was presented to the Special Federal Grand Jury in New York City on July 31, 1947. Gold also appeared before this Grand Jury which returned a "no bill" following its investigation of the Bentley charges. This was the same Grand Jury which returned indictments charging 12 Communist leaders with advocacy of the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence. Gold was associated with a New York laboratory from 1944 to 1945 and prior to that spent considerable time in New York City.

At the time of his arrest Gold was engaged in chemical research in connection with serious cardiac cases in a Philadelphia hospital.

He is single and resides at 6829 Kindred Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

JACOB N. GOLOS
with aliases J. N. Geles,
J. Davis and
Jacob Ralsin

Jacob Golos was born as Jacob Ralsin on about August 15, 1906, at Ekaterinoslav, Russia. He came to the United States in 1908 from Vladivostok, Siberia, landing at San Francisco, California. He lived in New York City from 1908 until his death on November 27, 1943. His father, David Ralsin, and Golos' wife and child lived at the edge of Manhattan's Harlem section.

Golos became a naturalized citizen of the United States before the Supreme Court, Bronx County, New York, on December 23, 1915. During the early 1920's, under the Party name, J. Davis, he was Executive Secretary of the Minority Group of the Communist

Party of America. A printer by trade, Golos was also a color matcher and a chemist and he was prominent at Communist Party functions following World War I.

In the early 1920's, Golos became associated with the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia in New York City in an official capacity and changed his name from Ralsin to Golos, which in Russian means "Voice."

When World Tourist, Incorporated, a travel agency in New York City, was organized, Golos was allegedly appointed as its head by the Communist International and the Communist Party, U.S.A., and he is known to have worked closely with Intourist, the official tourist agency of the Soviet Government.

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

MAY 29 1950

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/2/81 BY SP-8 BCT/mc

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

WASHINGTON 11, NEW YORK 2 AND BOSTON 1

DIRECTOR AND SACS NY, BS, WFO

HARRY GOLD, WAS., ESP. R. GOLD ADVISED TODAY THAT WHEN IN BOSTON
SEPT. FORTYFOUR AND FOUND OUT HEINEMANNS WERE ON VACATION HE TALKED

WITH A WOMAN IN HER FIFTIES WHOM HE THOUGHT WAS A HOUSEKEEPER OR
POSSIBLY SUMMER RESIDENT. ON SECOND TRIP TO HEINEMANN HOME THIS
SAME WOMAN WAS THERE IN CAPACITY OF SERVANT AND RECOGNIZED GOLD. IN
EARLY FORTYSIX GOLD SAW MR. HEINEMANN AND A MAN HE DESCRIBED AS A
GREEK AND WHOSE FIRST NAME WAS CONSTANTINE. GOLD AND GREEK HAD

CONVERSATION ABOUT RISE IN PRICE OF STEEL AND ABOUT MUSIC. GOLD SAID
HE CAME FROM PITTSBURGH AREA AND THAT HE WAS A CHEMIST. GOLD
RECALLS A DIFFERENT FEMALE SERVANT ON THIS VISIT BUT UNABLE TO DESCRIBE
HER. GOLD ADVISED THAT WHEN HE SAW FUCHS IN HEINEMANN HOME CHRISTMAS
FORTYFOUR THE HEINEMANNS HAD A YOUNG BLOND GERMANIC LOOKING GIRL AS
DOMESTIC. GREEK BELIEVED IDENTICAL WITH CONSTANTINE LAFAZANOS. GOLD

STATED THAT AT FIRST MEETING WITH FUCHS GOLD WAS TO ASK FIRST WHEN
GIVING PASS WORD. COULD NOT RECALL PASS WORD. GOLD THINKS THAT SAM
IN JAN. FORTYFOUR TOLD HIM OF HIS NEW IMPORTANT ASSIGNMENT AND THAT
HE WAS TO DROP ALL WORK AND ESTABLISH A NEW CONTACT WITH MAN NAMED
KLAUS FUCHS. GOLD SAID THAT JUST PRIOR TO HIS MEETING FUCHS SAM HAD
GIVEN HIM ALL THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR MEETING FUCHS. AFTER FIRST MEETING

WITH FUCHS GOLD KEPT A PREARRANGED MEETING ON THIRTYFOURTH ST. NYC
IN FRONT OF CHILDS RESTAURANT OPPOSITE BUS DEPOT. HERE HE MET

END PAGE ONE

TWO COPIES WFO

RECORDED
165-5880-51356X
Cable to London with info
Willis KM/ERS

PAGE TWO

Handwritten initials JOHN AND BEFORE THE TWO SEPARATED SAM JOINED THEM AND THAT WAS LAST GOLD SAW OF SAM AND HIS CONTACTS CONTINUED WITH JOHN. GOLD SEEMS TO RECALL THAT ON OCCASION OF FIRST MEET WITH FUCHS HE REPORTED TO SAM THAT SAME EVENING, AT WHICH TIME THE MEETING WAS ARRANGED IN FRONT OF CHILDS RESTAURANT AS DESCRIBED ABOVE. GOLD SAID THAT HE AND FUCHS ATE IN MANNY WOLFS RESTAURANT THIRD AVE. IN FIFTIES, NYC, AT FIRST MEETING. SECOND MEETING WITH FUCHS WAS ON NORTHWEST CORNER LEXINGTON AVE. AND FIFTYNINTH ST., NYC. RECALLS WALKING UNDER QUEENSBORO BRIDGE. *Handwritten initials* GOLD SAID FUCHS TOLD HIM THAT NILS BOHR WAS WORKING FOR MANHATTAN ENGINEERS PROJECT UNDER NAME OF NICHOLAS BAKER. GOLD ADVISED THAT AT FOURTH MEETING ON GRAND CONCOURSE, BRONX, NY HE BELIEVES HE AND FUCHES ATE AT PLACE CALLED ROSENHAINS CLOSE TO GRAND CONCOURSE AND NEAR DEPT. STORE CALLED ALEXANDERS. THIS RESTAURANT IN THE HUNDRED AND EIGHTIES AND POSSIBLY NEAR FORDHAM RD. IN AUG. OR SEPT., FORTY-FOUR WHEN GOLD MADE INQUIRY FUCHS-S SEVENTYSEVENTH ST. ADDRESS, NYC, GOLD SAID HE TALKED WITH JANITOR THERE WHO APPEARED TO BE SWEDISH. *Handwritten initials* GOLD ADVISED THAT EXCEPT FOR BOSTON VISITS NO ONE WAS EVER IN HIS PRESENCE WHEN HE WAS IN CONTACT WITH FUCHS. GOLD IS TO APPEAR BEFORE JUDGE MC GRANERY AFTERNOON MAY THIRTYONE AT WHICH TIME HE WILL REQUEST THAT AN ATTORNEY BE APPOINTED FOR HIM. GOLD ADVISED AGENTS THAT HE IS GOING TO TELL JUDGE THAT ATTORNEY MUST CONSENT TO HIS PLEADING GUILTY, TO HIS CONTINUING TALKS WITH FBI AGENTS AND THAT THE ATTORNEY SHOULD NOT HAVE ANY RADICAL BACKGROUND OR CONNECTION

END PAGE TWO

Handwritten mark

PAGE THREE

INTERVIEWS WITH GOLD WILL BE DISCONTINUED PENDING THE APPOINTMENT OF
AN ATTORNEY. BOSTON SHOULD ENDEAVOR TO IDENTIFY DOMESTIC HELP HEINNE-
MANN HOUSEHOLD PERTINENT PERIOD. NY SHOULD ATTEMPT TO LOCATE JANITOR
WEST SEVENTYSEVENTH ST. FUCHS-S ADDRESS DURING PERTINENT PERIOD.

CORNELIUS

END

ACK IN O PLS

4
WA PH R 11 WA LEA

WA ALSO IN MSG NO 10 PLS ADD "BIRMINGHAM TO BE ADVISED"

NY IS THAT CORR RE BIRMINGHAM FOR NYNO JUST FO R WA

IACBR PH R 2 NYC REOT

BS PH R 1 BS JWT

PAGE TWO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ONE FORTY POUNDS, MEDIUM BUILD, VERY NEAT, MEDIUM BROWN HAIR, FAIR COMPLEXION, OF LITHUANIAN EXTRACTION. MRS. MABEL PRATT, ON INTERVIEW, ADVISED BEGAN WORK AS DOMESTIC FOR HEINEMANS JULY THIRTY ONE, NINETEEN FORTY FOUR. WORKED ONE DAY PER WEEK AS GENERAL DOMESTIC FOR A YEAR OR MORE. DURING MRS. HEINEMAN'S ABSENCE EITHER AUGUST OR SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN FORTY FOUR, A MAN CAME TO HOUSE AND ASKED FOR KRISTEL. ADVISED HE WAS FRIEND OF KRISTEL'S FAMILY AND DID NOT LIVE IN BOSTON. REMEMBERS SPECIFICALLY MAN SOUGHT KRISTEL AND WAS NOT INTERESTED IN ROBERT. MRS. PRATT MET FUCHS AS KRISTEL'S BROTHER BUT DOES NOT REMEMBER TIME OF VISIT. SHE ALSO RECALLS THE UNKNOWN CALLER, REFERRED TO ABOVE, LATER CAME TO HEINEMAN HOME WHEN KRISTEL WAS PRESENT. DOES NOT REMEMBER IF ANY OTHER PERSONS PRESENT AT THIS TIME. MRS. PRATT ABOUT FIFTY FIVE, FIVE FEET, TWO, PLUMP BUILD, BLACK, GREYING HAIR, GLASSES, SHARP DARK EYES, HAS PECULIAR MANNER OF LOOKING AT A PERSON VERY SHARPLY. ROBERT HEINEMAN ALSO ADVISED HIS WIFE SIX YEARS OLDER THAN SHE HAS PREVIOUSLY INDICATED. STATES SHE IS ABOUT THIRTY NINE. IN INTERVIEWS SHE HAS ALWAYS STATED SHE WAS MERE SCHOOLGIRL IN GERMANY AND COULD NOT HAVE ENGAGED CP WORK. REQUEST FUCHS BE INTERVIEWED RE AGE OF HIS SISTER AND NATURE AND EXTENT OF HER CP AFFILIATIONS IN GERMANY. CONCERNING MEETINGS WITH FUCHS, GOLD STATES AT FIRST MEETING HE WAS TO SPEAK FIRST WHEN GIVING PASSWORD. COULD NOT REMEMBER PASSWORD. HE BELIEVES QUOTE SAM UNQUOTE IN JANUARY, NINETEEN FORTY FOUR, TOLD HIM OF HIS NEW ASSIGNMENT TO DROP HIS WORK AND ESTABLISH CONTACT WITH A MAN NAMED KLAUS FUCHS. SAM GAVE HIM ALL ARRANGEMENTS FOR FIRST MEETING FUCHS PRIOR TO MEETING. AFTER FIRST MEETING GOLD KEPT PRE-ARRANGED MEETING ON THIRTY FOURTH STREET, NYC, IN FRONT OF CHILDS RESTAURANT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ PAGE THREE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OPPOSITE THE CRIMINAL, MET BY JOHN AND SUBSEQUENTLY BY SAM, HE SEEMED TO
RECALL THE FIRST MEETING WITH FUCHS REPORTED TO SAM SAID EVENING, GOLD
STATED HE AND FUCHS ATE IN HANNEY WOLF'S RESTAURANT, THIRD AVENUE, IN
FIFTH AVENUE AT FIRST MEETING, SECOND MEETING WAS ON NORTHWEST CORNER
LEXINGTON AVENUE AND FIFTH NINTH STREET, NYC. RECALLS WALKING UNDER
QUEENSBORO BRIDGE, FUCHS TOLD HIM HILL BOHR WAS WORKING FOR NEW ORLEANS
NAME NICHOLAS BAKER. AT FOURTH MEETING ON GRAND CONCOURSE, BROOKLYN, THINKS
HE AND FUCHS ATE AT PLACE CALLED ROSEHAYES, CLOSE TO GRAND CONCOURSE AND
NEAR DEPARTMENT STORE CALLED ALEXANDERS. IN AUGUST OR SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN
FORTY FOUR WHEN GOLD MADE INQUIRY FUCHS' SEVENTY SEVENTH STREET ADDRESS,
NYC, TALKED WITH JANITOR WHO APPEARED TO BE SWEDISH. ADVISED, EXCEPT FOR
BOSTON VISITS, NO ONE EVER PRESENT AT CONTACTS WITH FUCHS. REQUEST FUCHS
BE QUESTIONED CONCERNING ADDITIONAL DETAILS RE MEETINGS WITH GOLD.

HOOVER

HTT:RAS

65-58805

cc: 65-57449

cc: FOREIGN SERVICE DESK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET4

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

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

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☐ For your information: _____

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 21, 1950

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles

SUBJECT: POOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R
Bureau file 65-58805

Re New York letter of 4/23/50 and San Francisco letter of 6/8/50 in the above matter, and SAC Letter of 4/5/50 captioned: "Espionage and Internal Security Investigation."

Photographs of HARRY GOLD were shown to PAUL CROUCH on June 15. CROUCH advised that he recognized the pictures as being those of HARRY GOLD, but that GOLD was unknown to him.

Photographs of GOLD have been exhibited to other individuals set out in the referenced SAC Letter, with negative results.

REC.

GGR:DH
65-1986
cc New York (65-15136)
Philadelphia
LA 65-1991

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-10-86 BY 302 pu

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. V. P. REAY *PK*

DATE: June 8, 1950

FROM : C. W. BATES *B*SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/17/80 BY 3042PWT/1MN

Reference is made to the memorandum from Mr. Hennrich to Mr. Belmont dated June 1, 1950 recommending that a document on "thermal diffusion" be furnished to the Atomic Energy Commission for an opinion as to whether it pertains to atomic energy and whether it is classified.

This document was furnished to Mr. Francis Hammack, Acting Director, Division of Security, Atomic Energy Commission, on June 5 with the request that the above questions be answered.

ACTION:

This matter will be followed with the Commission and upon receipt of the Commission's answers, they will be transmitted to the Espionage Section, together with the document.

CWB:mk

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58 JUN 27 1950

65-5865-1358
JUN 26 1950

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 Gandy

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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
Miss Gandy

FBI BUTTE 6-10-50 3-10 PM LG

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK URGENT
FOOCASE, ESPIONAGE - R. REFERENCE NEW YORK LETTER TO BUREAU
MAY TWENTYFOUR LAST. GOLD NOT KNOWN TO BUTTE AE INFORMANTS
OR OFFICIALS IDAHO OPERATIONS OFFICE AEC.

BANISTER

CORRECTION LAST WORD LINE ONE IS BUREAU

END

ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA 85-12 PM OK FBI WASH DC E

PH OK FBI PH MTP

NY OK FBI NYC HFA

DISC PLSM

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DATE 2/17/89 BY SP4JPT/IMW

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JUN 26 1950

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 65-15136

TCM

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 3/15/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/14/50	REPORT MADE BY JOHN R. MURPHY, Jr.
-----------------------------------	----------------------------------	---	--

TITLE EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.	CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R
---	---

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/87 BY 3043 PWT/IMW**

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:	
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Dr. MANSON O. BENEDICT, former Kellor scientist, interviewed regarding FUCHS. States he had about 5 meetings with FUCHS in '43 and '44, all in Kellor offices, NYC, and all concerning physics problems arising in K-25 (Oak Ridge) Project. BENEDICT had no social contact with FUCHS, knows of no associates or residence, NY. BENEDICT did not visit Los Alamos until 2/49; heard that FUCHS had been sent there. Suggest KARL COHEN, IRVING KAPLAN, and Dr. ELLIOTT MONTROLL, as scientists with whom FUCHS may have had considerable contact in NY. BENEDICT visited Harwell, England, 9/49, in connection with Atomic conference; again saw FUCHS. BENEDICT destroyed official diary maintained by him while at Kellor.

DETAILS:
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Dr. MANSON O. BENEDICT, 465 Topping Hill Road, Westfield, New Jersey, a Director at Hydrocarbon Research, Inc., was interviewed at the New York Office on the evening of March 14, 1950 by SA JOHN M. COLLINS and [redacted] writer.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i> Special Agent in Charge	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 65-58805-1360 RECORDED - 16 INDEXED - 16 EX-20
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NY 65-15136

BENEDICT stated that he had been acquainted with the subject, EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, while, he, BENEDICT, was employed by Kellex, Inc., in 1943 and 1944. It is BENEDICT'S present recollection that some British representatives, including SIMON and PETERIS, had come to the United States early in 1943, then returned to England, and later in 1943 came back to the United States with a larger scientific delegation which included FUCHS. BENEDICT thinks that he had about 8 contacts with FUCHS, all in the Kellex offices in 1943 and 1944, and all concerning the process design of the K-25 (Oak Ridge, Gaseous Diffusion) Project. He stated that he considered FUCHS a brilliant scientist and that he, BENEDICT, was somewhat "awed" in FUCHS' presence. He described FUCHS as being polite, business like, dreamy and "abstract" and that he, BENEDICT, never attempted to penetrate FUCHS' reserve. He stated that he knew nothing of FUCHS' associates outside of the office and never saw him outside of the Kellex Offices, except at luncheons, which were attended by the British and Kellex scientists, nor did he know where FUCHS lived in New York. BENEDICT stated that, while the British delegates did not contribute materially to the advancement of the K-25 Project, they did raise problems and issues for consideration which enabled the Kellex people to give more serious thought to problems that could arise and methods by which these problems might be overcome. Also, the Kellex scientists were allowed to delegate certain theoretical physics problems to the British to work out and in this way the British, and especially FUCHS made notable contributions.

BENEDICT knows that FUCHS worked out calculations on the control ability and separation performance of the K-25 project. He was thus aware of the size of units at Oak Ridge, the various stages involved and the diffusion area. He also knew what instruments were being used at Oak Ridge, the type of power and the size of the power unit. At the time he was having these discussions with FUCHS, Oak Ridge had not begun to operate, but construction of it had started. (Actually the first unit at Oak Ridge began operating on April 17, 1944.) BENEDICT stated that most of the problems discussed by him with FUCHS is still classified information, and that about all that FUCHS was not informed of was how close the Kellex scientists had come in their predictions as to when certain of the operations would begin. And, as far as he knew, FUCHS and the other British scientists never saw the plant in operation.

BENEDICT stated that he had heard later, possibly from TONEY R. H. SKYRME, that FUCHS and PETERIS had gone to Los Alamos. However, he said that he had no contact with FUCHS after possibly the Spring of 1944 and that he himself had not visited Los Alamos until February, 1949.

NY 6-1513

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

One copy of instant report is being forwarded to the Newark, Boston, and Washington Field Offices, in view of their concurrent interest in this matter.

REFERENCE:

Bureau Letter of March 10th, 1950.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, Los Angeles
 SUBJECT: FOOCASE
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: June 23, 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 4/17/85 BY 3042 PWT/1mw

Reference is made to an International News Service dispatch datelined at Frankfurt, Germany, June 14, 1950, in which the German news agency G.P.A. charged that JOHN PEET, a Britain who went over to the East German camp, was the third man contact of an atom spy ring that operated in Britain and the United States. The same dispatch went on to state that the FBI had declined comment on this allegation.

It is noted that in the issue of Time Magazine dated June 26, 1950, on page 71, there appears certain information concerning JOHN PEET. However, there is no mention in the Time article of any connection between PEET and FUCHS.

Los Angeles indices are negative on JOHN PEET. However, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, San Pedro, California, by letter dated June 28, 1941, reported the desertion of several seamen at the San Pedro port and included in this letter was the following concerning one JOHAN PEET:

Age, 29; nationality, Esthonia; Esthonian race; was not a member of crew on previous voyage of vessel to U.S.; length of service at sea, 7 1/2 years; position in ship's company, motorman; signed on vessel at San Pedro, California, on March 13, 1941; able to read; height, 5'9"; weight, 165 pounds; no marks of identification shown; deserted the Norw. S.S. "Scotia" at this port on June 12, 1941, vessel being en route from San Francisco, California, to Manila, P. I.

If JOHN PEET is involved in subject case and if, in the opinion of the Bureau, JOHAN PEET could possibly be identical with JOHN PEET, it is requested that the Los Angeles Office be so advised. Thereafter, investigation will be undertaken to determine any local activities of JOHAN PEET.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. BELMONT

~~TOP SECRET~~

DATE: March 10, 1950

FROM : C. E. HENNING

SUBJECT: MOOCASE

ESPIONAGE - R ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.PURPOSE

To obtain authorization for an interview with Manson Benedict.

BACKGROUND

Classified by 342PWT/IMW

Declassify on: OADR 3/3/87

The files of the Bureau relative to Manson Benedict and his brother, William Sidney Benedict, have been reviewed. Memoranda concerning them are attached hereto.

They were born in Michigan. Their father is well to do financially and is the Chief Engineer of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company in Michigan. The family is well regarded there. Both parents were born in the United States. Both Benedicts are graduates of Cornell and M.I.T. and hold Ph.D. Degrees.

While at M.I.T., Manson Benedict roomed with Isadore Amdur from 1931 to 1935. Amdur and his wife are known to have been members of the Communist Party in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Amdur is known to Norman Veall and Israel Halperin, who were implicated in the Corby Case. William Benedict knew Halperin at Princeton. Manson Benedict was listed as a reference by Amdur in connection with Amdur's employment at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. In 1946 William Benedict contributed \$100.00 to be used by Halperin who was a defendant in the Canadian espionage trial.

William Benedict's wife is German born. She is a medical doctor who has been affiliated with Group Hospitalization in Washington, D.C. In 1941 and 1944, according to HCUA files, a person with the same name as Mrs. William Benedict was connected with Communist fronts. She is apparently known to Allan Rosenberg, Joseph Gregg and Robert T. Miller, all subjects of the Gregory Case, and Alfred E. Stern, a figure in the Moccasin. William Benedict is engaged on classified work in thermodynamics at the National Bureau of Standards in Washington.

From 1943 to 1946 Manson Benedict was employed by the Kellogg Corporation in New York City as Director of the Research Development Section. He is said to have played an important part in isotope separation. He helped declassify Kellogg research material. He is now employed as Director of Process Development by Hydrocarbon Research, Inc., 115 Broadway, New York City, and resides at 465 Topping Hill Road, Westfield, New Jersey. He is said to advocate the destruction of the atomic bomb and the sharing of scientific knowledge with all countries. He has belonged to the Federation of New York Scientists, the

Classified by 2355 DAR/DVN

Exempt from GDS, Category 3

Date of Declassification Indefinite

EEB:jpe/hc

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JUN 27 1950

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~~TOP SECRET~~

Association of Scientists for Atomic Information, and in January, 1949, was reelected to the Executive Council of the Federation of American Scientists. He was considered to be in the anti-Communist faction of the Executive Council of the FAS. A book published in 1949 by McGraw and Hill entitled, "Engineering Developments in the Gaseous Diffusion Process" was edited by Manson Benedict and Clarke Williams.

~~TOP SECRET~~

RECOMMENDATION

1. That Manson Benedict be interviewed.

(a) He is a friend of Isadore Amdur. Amdur's name and Kristel Heineman's name were found among the effects of Israel Halperin.

(b) He is an authority on gaseous diffusion.

(c) Because of his work on atomic energy, Manson Benedict may have known Fuchs.

If you approve, there is attached hereto a letter to New York requesting that Manson Benedict be interviewed in order that any possible information about Fuchs' contacts, associates and background may be obtained.

2. It is further recommended that this memorandum, together with the attached memorandum on William Sidney Benedict, be forwarded to the Loyalty Section so that they may consider the possibility that Ruth Benedict, the wife of William Benedict, may be a contact of subjects of the Gregory Case and the Mccase.

Attachment

~~TOP SECRET~~
~~TOP SECRET~~

March 3, 1930

Manson (N.M.I.) BENEDICT

Manson Benedict was born October 9, 1907 at Lake Linden, Michigan. His father, C. Harry Benedict, was born in Pennsylvania and his mother, Lena Ida Manson, was born in the State of New York. His paternal grandfather was born in Germany. (116-7102-7)

From 1919 to 1923 he attended high school in Lake Linden, Michigan. From 1923 until 1924 he attended the Shady Side Academy in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. (116-7102-1)

From September, 1924 to June 15, 1928, he attended Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, where he received a Bachelor of Chemistry Degree. His grades were excellent and on December 1, 1927, he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He participated in no extracurricular activities. In September, 1928, he re-entered Cornell for graduate work in chemistry and remained there during that academic year. (116-7102-5)

In the summer of 1928 he was employed in the Chemical Research Division of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, Buffalo, New York. (116-7102-4)

He was employed by the same company in Buffalo from September, 1929 until August, 1930. In the spring of 1930 he is reported to have become interested in the subnormal living conditions of many residents of Buffalo and took a job as a bricklayer for three or four months in order to see how other people live. (116-7102-6)

From 1930 to 1931 he studied at the University of Chicago. (116-7102-1)

From 1931 to 1935 he attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Massachusetts where he received a M. S. Degree and a Ph.D. Degree in chemistry. (116-7102-9)

While at M.I.T., he resided at 47 Granite Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts from 1931 to 1933; in the Graduate House of M.I.T. at Cambridge, from 1933 to 1934; and at 93 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Massachusetts from 1934 to 1935. At this latter address he roomed with Leodore Andur. While at M.I.T. Benedict was considered to be a liberal. (116-7102-1 & 9)

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DATE 5/2/87 BY 3042 PWT/lmw

E.E. Brown/mp

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Isidore Andur submitted a Personnel Security Questionnaire in connection with his employment at Oak Ridge, Tennessee and listed Dr. Hanson E. Benedict as a reference. Andur has been Recording Secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and has been on the Executive Committee of the American Association of Scientific Workers which is a Communist infiltrated group. Andur and his wife, Alice, are members of the Communist Party in Massachusetts.

(116-7102-2; 100-344726)

From February, 1935 until August, 1936, Benedict held a National Research Fellowship and was engaged in physical research by the National Research Council at Harvard University in Cambridge. (116-7102-1 and 6)

During this time he resided at 65 E. Dana Street in Cambridge. From September, 1936 until February, 1937, he was engaged in Geophysical Research at Harvard. He resided at 383 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. (116-7102-1)

From October 1, 1937 until March 25, 1938, he was employed in the Chemical Research Division of the National Aniline and Chemical Company in Buffalo. His employment record with this concern is excellent and reflects that he reads both French and German. (116-7102-6)

From 1937 to 1938 he resided at 150 Anderson Place, Buffalo, New York. (116-7102-1)

From March 21, 1938, to April 1, 1943, he was employed by the E. W. Kellogg Company, Jersey City, New Jersey. (116-7102-14)

During this period, from 1938 to 1940, he resided at 23 Randolph Terrace, Radburn, New Jersey; from 1940 to 1941, at 201 Benson Place, Westfield, New Jersey and since 1941 at 465 Topping Hill Road, Westfield, New Jersey, where he is highly regarded by neighbors. (116-7102-1 and 14)

From April 1, 1943 to June 21, 1946, Benedict was employed as Director of the Research Development Section by the Kellux Corporation at 233 Broadway, New York City. Kellux records reflect that Benedict's mother-in-law is Lucy Olive Allen Kyle of Cayuga, New York.

[REDACTED]

(116-7102-12) *Referred to Doc*

The Association of Philadelphia Scientists News Letter of May 18, 1946, reflects that Dr. Hanson Benedict of the Kellam Corporation attended a two day round table conference on "problems of war and peace" called on January 4, 1946 by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The Association of Philadelphia Scientists is an affiliate of the Federation of American Scientists. (116-7102-1; 100-34452-21)

[REDACTED]

U

[REDACTED]

b7D

(100-34452-21)

A United States State Department press release dated April 19, 1946, dealt with Presidential Approval for certain persons from the Government to attend the first meeting of the International Labor Organization Industrial Committee on Iron and Steel to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, April 23, 1946. The release does not state specifically but implies that Dr. H. Benedict, head of the Kellam Corporation which built the gaseous diffusion plant at Oak Ridge and is a consultant to the Manhattan Project, is a member of the International Labor Organization. This press release states that Benedict signed a report together with J. Robert Oppenheimer and other scientists which states "In conclusion we desire to emphasize two points, both of which have been challenged in public discussion. (1) Without uranium as a raw material, there is no foreseeable method of releasing atomic energy with uranium, thorium can also be used. (2) Denaturing, though valuable, in adding to the flexibility of a system of controls, cannot itself eliminate the dangers of atomic warfare."

(100-345051-109) U

From June to July, 1946, Benedict was at Batini during the atom bomb test. (116-7102-1)

In the summer of 1946, he visited Lake Linden, Michigan, and gave three talks on atomic fission and the atom bomb at the Lions Club in Lake Linden, the Michigan College of Mining and Technology in Houghton, Michigan, and before a meeting of superintendents and foremen of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company in Calumet, Michigan. It is reported that nothing was said in these speeches not already made public and that in the Calumet address Benedict expressed a hopeful view that atomic power could be controlled for peaceful uses. Benedict's father is Chief Metallurgist of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company and has been for many years. Benedict's family is well regarded in the Lake Linden area. (116-7102-7)

On July 26, 1946, Benedict was rehired part time by the Kellum Corporation to help with the declassification of Kellum research material to be used by the Atomic Energy Commission for publication of a series of scientific articles. On August 1, 1946, he was employed as Director of Process Development by Hydrocarbon Research, Incorporated, 115 Broadway, New York City. The February 16, 1947 issue of the New York Times carried a story that the Association of New York Scientists expressed strong support for the nomination of David E. Lilienthal as Chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission. Benedict was one of eleven members of the Executive Council of the Association of New York Scientists who unanimously voted to co-wire Senators Taft, Ives and Wagner. This Association is said to be under non-Communist control and Benedict is said not to be connected with Communists therein. (116-7102-12; 100-190625-2717; 100-344452-85 and 236)

A pamphlet published by the Association of New York Scientists in 1947 stated that Benedict was Chairman of the War Department Committee on Technical Inspection and Control of Atomic Energy. (100-344452-101)

An article entitled "The International Control of Safe Atomic Energy" appeared in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, Volume 3, April-May issue of 1947 written by Guthbert Daniel and Arthur Squires. Daniel is described therein as a chemical engineer employed by the Kellum Corporation at Oak Ridge, Tennessee and Squires is a physical chemist formerly employed by Kellum at Oak Ridge and now with Hydrocarbon Research, Incorporated in New York City. This article makes the following points:

1. The development of Industrial Atomic Power should be postponed for a generation. U
2. The control of such development is too difficult to permit it.
3. The elimination of industrial atomic power development might make agreement possible between the United States and Russia. U
4. No new atomic power plants should be built for a number of years. Any existing plants in the United States should be destroyed and the Atomic Development Authority should be established and only pilot plants should exist under an Atomic Development Authority. U
5. This would be a step in the evolution toward World Government. U

At the end of the article M. Benedict is listed as one who assisted in the writing of the article. U (100-350064-2)

Benedict and Squires are considered by many American scientists to be ultra-liberal because they advocate the destruction of the atom bomb and the sharing of scientific knowledge regarding atomic power with all the countries in the world. It was not thought that neither Benedict or Squires had any particular foreign sympathies but that their attitude is not considered by most American scientists to be consistent with the security of the United States.

(116-24289-10) U

Benedict is said to be interested in World Government and to have a "Jewish philosophy of internationalism." (116-7102-14)

In May, 1947, Mrs. Benedict was interested in civic affairs, was Treasurer of the Parent Teachers Association of the Woodrow Wilson School in Westfield, New Jersey and was Treasurer of the Westfield Women's College Club. (116-7102-14)

On May 14, 1947, Benedict visited M.I.T. and while in Boston visited the Isadora Duncan who did not appear to be pleased in entertaining him as they qualified him as a "here." (116-7102-9)

A memorandum from Dr. Richard Louis Meier, Executive Director of the Federation of American Scientists, to member associations of the Federation, dated January 6, 1948, deals with the role played by the Federation of American

Scientists with the continuation of the United Nations Atomic Energy Committee. This memorandum states that consideration had been given toward having the UNAEAC disbanded but that the Federation felt that cessation of this Committee would "greatly increase the tempo of the current arms race." About 25 atomic scientists met at Princeton during the previous Thanksgiving week end and reached the unanimous conclusion that the UNAEAC should by all means continue. Benedict was one of three men representing the Federation of American Scientists who relayed this to Frederick Osborn, the United States Delegate to the UNAEAC. Thereafter, according to the memorandum, a meeting was held in Washington and it was decided that the Committee should continue and "the Russian proposals will be investigated further." (100-34452-170 pages 44 & 45)

[REDACTED]

(116-7102-18) *Referred to Committee*

In October, 1948, Benedict was listed on the Speaker's Bureau of the Association of Scientists for Atomic Education. At this time, the ASAE was considered to be largely inactive. While there was no provision in the Constitution or By-Laws of the ASAE for the exclusion of Communists, that was considered to be unwritten policy. In its efforts to educate the people regarding atomic energy, the Association of Scientists for Atomic Education was said to have cooperated with the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

(100-359587-31)

In January, 1949, Hanson Benedict of the Association of New York Scientists was re-elected to the Executive Council of the Federation of American Scientists and was considered to be a part of the anti-Communist faction on the Executive Council. (100-34452-251)

Hanson Benedict is said to have played an important part with respect to isotope operation. (116-7102-3)

He is described as follows:

Name:	Manson Benedict
Date of Birth:	October 9, 1907
Place of Birth:	Lake Linden, Michigan
Residence:	465 Topping Hill Road, Westfield, New Jersey
Education:	Ph.D. Degree in chemistry from M.I.T.
Employment:	Hydrocarbon Research, Incorporated, 115 Broadway, New York City
Race:	White
Height:	6'
Weight:	160 pounds
Eyes:	Brown
Hair:	Brown
Relatives:	Father, Centennial Harry Benedict Mother, Lena nee Manson Benedict Brother, William Sidney Benedict Wife, Marjorie Allen Benedict Daughter, Mary Hannah Benedict Daughter, Marjorie Alice Benedict
Social Security:	[REDACTED]
Organizations:	American Chemical Society Wills Building, Washington, D. C. since 1935.

Netherwood Tennis Club, Netherwood, New Jersey.
(Now defunct.)

Harvard Cooperative Society, Cambridge,
Massachusetts, 1931-37.

Sigma Xi, 1928 forward.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers,
30 East 41st Street, New York City, since 1945.

Oak Ridge Engineers and Scientists,
Oak Ridge, Tennessee, 1942 to 1946.

Association of New York Scientists,
New York City, since 1946.

There is no available photograph.
(116-7102-1)

February 28, 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WILLIAM SIDNEY BENEDICT, aka.
"Bill" and "Penny"

William Sidney Benedict was born on July 4, 1909 in Lake
Linden, Michigan. (IXI-3480-1) u

His father, Centennial Harry Benedict is chief metallurgist
for the Calumet and Hecla Consolidated Mining Company in Lake Linden,
Michigan, and has been employed with this Company since 1896. His father
is considered well-to-do financially. (Ibid. IXI) u

From 1916 to 1924, Benedict attended public and high school in
Lake Linden, Michigan. (Ibid. IXI) u

In 1925, he attended Shadyside Academy in Pittsburgh,
Pennsylvania. (Ibid. IXI) u

During the summers of 1926, 1927 and 1928, Benedict was employed
as a substitute assistant chemical analyst for Calumet and Hecla Copper
Company, Lake Linden, Michigan. (Ibid. IXI) u

In 1928 he received an A.B. Degree from Cornell University. In
1929 he received an A.M. Degree from the same institution. (Ibid. IXI) u

According to Simon Levin, M.D., Soughton, Michigan who has known
Benedict all his life, while in college Benedict was influenced by Socialism
but is said to have discarded these views after his marriage. This was said
to be not Marxian Socialism but advocacy of mere public ownership of
large businesses. Benedict's father once requested Dr. Simon Levin to speak
to Benedict about his views. (Ibid. IXI) u

From 1929 to 1933, Benedict attended the Massachusetts Institute
of Technology and received a Ph.D. Degree. He studied principally under
Professor Louis Harris and resided in a dormitory at M.I.T. During this
period, Benedict was friendly with Dr. Isadore Andur who roomed with Hanson
Benedict, the brother of William Benedict. (Ibid. IXI) u

[REDACTED SECTION]

(IXI-3480-1)

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E.E. BROWN

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ENCLOSURE

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

On October 30, 1933, Benedict was engaged as a National Research Fellow in Chemistry at Princeton University. He left Princeton about June, 1935. Israel Halperin was also studying at Princeton during this period. (Ibid. 8)

During this time, Benedict became acquainted with Halperin who lived near by. (Ibid. 8)

From July, 1934 to March, 1942, Benedict was employed by the General Chemical Company, 40 Rector Street, New York City. (Ibid. Ser. 1)

On December 27, 1936, he married Ruth Roschvitz Benedict in New York City. At the time of his marriage Benedict resided at 542 West 118th Street, New York City. After his marriage he resided with his wife and mother-in-law from September 1, 1937 to April 1, 1942 at 1049 Park Avenue, New York City. (Ibid. 8)

Ruth Roschvitz Benedict and her parents, Carl and Sophie Roschvitz, arrived in the United States June 4, 1914. Carl and Sophie were naturalized in the Southern District of New York on March 5, 1925. (Ser. 8)

Ruth was born on July 18, 1913 in Berlin, Germany. (Ser. 1) She was naturalized in 1922 on the papers of her father. (Ibid. 117)

Although Carl Roschvitz came to the United States in 1914 and was naturalized in 1925, he is reputed to be an international banker who fled to the United States on Hitler's rise to power because he is a Jew. (Ibid. 118)

In June, 1939, Ruth Roschvitz Benedict graduated from the New York University Medical School. From July, 1940 to July, 1941, she interned at Harlem Hospital at New York City. From July, 1941 to March, 1942, she worked with a special research group at Harlem Hospital. (Ser. 8)

The records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that Dr. Ruth B. Benedict is listed as a sponsor on invitations to a dinner formal on "Europe Today" at the Hotel Miltmore, New York City, October 9, 1941, which was sponsored by the American Committee to save refugees. On March 29, 1944, this Committee was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. These files further reflect that a Dr. Ruth B. Benedict of Washington, D. C., was a sponsor for the Committee on Equal Justice for Mrs. Roy Taylor. (Ibid. 117)

The "Daily Worker" spearheaded a nation-wide campaign to have six white youths brought to justice for allegedly having raped Mrs. Roy Taylor, a negro woman, on September 3, 1944 at Abbeville, Alabama. (118)

[REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] b7C

After coming to Washington, Ruth Beschwitz Benedict practiced medicine privately for awhile and later took a position with the Army Health Association.

In numerous conversations with [REDACTED] Benedict has mentioned the superiority of the Soviet Union over the United States and has always supported Communist Party ideas. (Ibid. IX)

William Benedict was a member of the New York Chapter of the American Association of Scientific Workers from August to November, 1943, when he transferred to Washington and transferred to the Washington Branch of the same organization. The American Association of Scientific Workers was organized in 1938. It received constant favorable publicity from the "Daily Worker" and in 1942 was considered to be Communist dominated. (Ser. 5)

From April 1 to May 15, 1942, Benedict resided at 2304 North 23rd Street, Arlington, Virginia. Since that date he has resided at 2125 Tunlaw Road, Washington, D. C. From April, 1942 to February, 1946, he was employed in the Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institute of Washington in Washington, D. C. (Ser. 1)

During this employment he was engaged as a ballastician conducting clinical research on the campus of Catholic University which work was under contract with the National Defense Research Council. (Ibid. IX)

During this period he had the reputation of being pro-Russian. He is said to have been sympathetic to minority groups and to have felt strongly against racial segregation, possibly because of his membership in the Jewish faith. The work in which he was engaged has been described as very confidential. (Ibid. IX)

On October 22, 1945, I. Andur wrote a letter of recommendation for Benedict to the National Bureau of Standards. (Ibid. IX)

Since February, 1946, he has been employed as a Physical Chemist by the National Bureau of Standards in Washington. (Ser. 1) He was at first employed there as a ballastician. (Ibid. IX)

In April, 1946, he attended a meeting of the American Physical Society at Cambridge, Massachusetts. While there he heard that Dr. W. S. Furry, a Professor of Physics at Harvard, was seeking funds for the defense of Israel Halperin in connection with the Canadian spy case. Benedict contributed \$100.00 for this purpose. (Ser. 6)

Commerce

10

4

[REDACTED]

As of April, 1948, Benedict was employed in the Heat and Power Section as a physicist by the National Bureau of Standards. He was engaged in thermodynamics. He had no supervisory duties. (Ibid. LXV) He is assigned to classified work at the National Bureau of Standards. (Ser. 2)

4

The name Benedict, with no further identifying data, was listed in the personal address and telephone book of Allan Rosenberg. (65-56402-1090)

4

Benedict is frequently contacted by Joseph Gregg. On May 4, 1948, Robert Talbott Miller, III contacted Dr. Benedict. (65-56402-1210)

4

Rosenberg, Gregg and Miller are all subjects of the Gregory Case. It is believed that the Benedict referred to is Dr. Ruth Neeshwin Benedict. It is also believed that she is a contact of Alfred Kaufman Stern and that the two had lunch together on May 10, 1948. (100-57455-255, page 148)

Stern is a figure in the Mease.

CONFIDENTIAL

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March 10, 1950

WILL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, JR.

ESPIONAGE - R

Ranson Benedict presently is employed as Director of Process Development by Hydrocarbon Research, Inc., 115 Broadway, New York City. He resides at 465 Topping Hill Road, Westfield, New Jersey.

The New York Office has considerable information about Hanson Benedict. Briefly, from 1933 to 1934 he roomed with Isadore Amdur while attending N.Y.U. Amdur and his wife are known to have been members of the Communist Party in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Amdur was a contact of Israel Halperin, who was acquitted in the Canadian Russian espionage case. Hanson's brother, William, contributed \$100.00 to Halperin's defense and is employed by the National Bureau of Standards. Bureau files reflect that the wife of William Benedict may be known to Allan Rosenberg, Joseph Gregg and Robert T. Miller, subjects of the Gregory Case, and Alfred K. Stern, a figure in the Moscow.

Because of his work on atomic energy, Hanson Benedict may know Klaus Fuchs. It is requested that he be immediately interviewed for possible knowledge in his possession regarding Fuchs' background, contacts and associates. Hanson Benedict appears to be an authority on gaseous diffusion.

It is requested that the results of this interview be forwarded to the Bureau in report form by special delivery.

A copy of this letter is being forwarded to the Newark Field Division in the event it is necessary for action by that office in connection with the interview of Dr. Nathan Bonhoff.

CC: [REDACTED]

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