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Includes per SAC letter 9/1/47

It also is to be noted that the Manhattan Engineer District furnished Dr. Fuchs' name to the Bureau on March 28, 1944, after a Bureau inquiry concerning the personnel of the British Mission in the United States working for the Manhattan Engineer District. The Manhattan Engineer District also subsequently furnished on August 11, 1944, the fact that Fuchs was being transferred to Los Alamos. In addition, the Manhattan Engineer District advised on July 2, 1946, that Fuchs departed on June 29, 1946, from Montreal, Canada, for England. The Manhattan Engineer District never requested investigation regarding either Fuchs or other members of the British Mission. According to the records of the Atomic Energy Commission, Fuchs was permitted to be employed on the atomic energy project inasmuch as General Groves had been assured by the British Supply Mission in North America that all members of the British Mission working with the Manhattan Engineer District had been cleared by British Security prior to their trip to the United States.

With respect to the second visit by Fuchs to the United States, when he arrived in New York City on November 11, 1947, the records of the Atomic Energy Commission contained a letter dated October 22, 1947, from L. G. Ralfe of the British Commonwealth Scientific Office, Washington, D. C., to Carroll L. Wilson, General Manager of the Atomic Energy Commission, requesting a clearance for Fuchs. This clearance was given by letter to Mr. Ralfe from Mr. Wilson, dated November 7, 1947. Bureau records failed to reflect that the Atomic Energy Commission submitted Fuchs' name for a name check or investigation in 1947.

Fuchs was interviewed by Assistant Director H. H. Clegg and Special Agent R. J. Lamphere in London, England, during the period May 20 through June 2, 1950. [During the interview, he furnished essentially the same information which had previously been furnished to the British and in some instances elaborated upon the information.] He positively identified photographs of Harry Gold as being identical with his American espionage contact. Two signed statements were obtained from Fuchs, one including therein detailed information relating to the technical data furnished to the Soviets and the other statement eliminating this technical data. (u)

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B. JURISDICTION

1. Jurisdiction between the Manhattan Engineer District and the FBI

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

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

In a conference between Major General George V. Strong, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department and Mr. E. A. Tamm on April 15, 1943 an agreement was reached that the Bureau would not take any action regarding investigations of persons connected with the Atomic Bomb Project (MED), unless military intelligence specifically requested it. At this time, the War Department stated they took complete responsibility for protective activities in connection with the MED Project. Specifically, the Bureau was not to initiate any investigative activities except on request of the War Department. This agreement, which was continued in effect during the entire life of the MED, fixed complete responsibility for clearance procedures and investigations on the War Department. (100-190625-26)

2. Jurisdiction of the FBI under the Atomic Energy Act

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

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(1) Investigations by the FBI with reference to character, associations, and loyalty of all applicants for positions with, and employees of, the Atomic Energy Commission; all applicants for positions with and employees of contractors and licensees of the Commission who will have access to restricted data; and of all other persons who will have access to restricted data.

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

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

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

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

On March 10, 1950, a memorandum was directed to the Attorney General calling to his attention the policy of the Atomic Energy Commission in accepting clearances from British and Canadian authorities for their personnel who work in the United States on phases of the Atomic Energy program. It was suggested that intelligence services of the foreign government clearing a person submit documentation in the form of a report. It was also suggested that the person cleared file a questionnaire which could be made available to the Bureau. It was suggested that the Attorney General would be interested in the situation and would want to take the matter up with the State Department and the Atomic Energy Commission. (65-58805-619)

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C. COLLABORATION WITH [MI-5] *

Our collaboration with [MI-5] in this case developed in the following
manner: (u)

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A representative of the British Communications Intelligence for a considerable period of time has been stationed at the Army Security Agency, Arlington Hall. Certain information dealing with MGB activities in Australia had been made available to British Intelligence through this individual. After conferences among General Carter W. Clarke and [MI-5 and MI-6] representatives, arrangements were made through Mr. Ladd for a discussion of the information available to us from [redacted] with representatives of [MI-5 and MI-6]. A conference along this line was held among representatives of both [MI-5 and MI-6] and Special Agent Robert J. Lamphere on April 4, 1949. Thereafter, a number of discussions took place, at which the British representatives were shown material which was believed to be of interest to them. One of the matters brought to the attention of the [British Intelligence] representatives was material dealing with Rest (subsequently identified as Fuchs). The British representatives indicated a considerable interest in the material regarding Rest and indicated that they were attempting to identify him. The actual identification of Rest was made by the Bureau upon the receipt of a document from the Atomic Energy Commission on August 29, 1949, which was identified as the document which had been passed to the Soviet Intelligence Service by Rest on June 10, 1944. The author of this document was K. Fuchs. [redacted] (S)

(S)

On September 7, 1949, a memorandum was received from [British Intelligence] requesting the Bureau's assistance in connection with the identification of Rest. On September 22, 1949, [British Intelligence] was advised that the document MSN-12 was undoubtedly the document furnished to the Soviet Intelligence Service by Rest. The available information concerning the author, Dr. Fuchs, was furnished to [British Intelligence] including the fact that his name appeared in Israel Halperin's notebook, the fact that his name appeared on a list of Soviet agents and Communists contained in a captured German document, and the fact that he had a married sister in the United States, Kristel Heineman, whose husband, Robert Heineman, had been a member of the Communist Party in Cambridge, Massachusetts. British Intelligence was advised that further investigation of the matter was in progress.
(65-58805-3)

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From September 22, 1949, to February 2, 1950 (the date of Fuchs' arrest), there was a constant exchange of memoranda between the Bureau and [redacted]. All information developed by the Bureau of pertinency was furnished to [redacted]. Upon the receipt of information that Fuchs was to be arrested by the British authorities on February 2, 1950, Special Agent Lish Whitson was immediately directed to fly to England and he arrived in London on the night of February 3, 1950. At the time Whitson arrived in London, the matter was already before the Court, Fuchs had been charged, and was awaiting arraignment and trial. Sir Percy J. Sillitoe, Director General of MI-5, advised Special Agent Whitson that British criminal regulations prohibited interviews with prisoners awaiting trial or after commitment, unless the prisoners requested such an interview. Sir Percy stated that under British law, the witnesses could not discuss with anyone the confessions made by Fuchs nor could they reveal to anyone either that he had made a confession or the substance or details of such a confession. Sir Percy stated that should it come to the attention of the Court that it had been publicly stated that Fuchs confessed, or should it come to the attention of the Court that the substance of his confession had been made available to outsiders, the Court would summarily commit to jail officers of MI-5, and might at the same time dismiss the case against Fuchs. Sir Percy stated that he wished to assist the Bureau in every way, but because of the nature and importance of the case he could not afford, under any circumstances, to permit copies of the statements to be sent to Washington since, when the witnesses were called before the Court, he wanted them to be able to state truthfully under oath that they had not violated the British laws in that respect. It was explained to Whitson that the procedure in the case was entirely out of the hands of MI-5 and that the prosecution was being handled by the Public Prosecutor under the Attorney General of Great Britain, and that the custody of the prisoner was in the hands of the Prison System under the Home Office.

With respect to an interview of Fuchs the matter stood this way from the time Whitson arrived in London until the completion of the trial on March 1, 1950, although at the request of Fuchs, the MI-5 interrogator, W. J. Skardon, did interview Fuchs during that period. Sir Percy Sillitoe, after the trial was completed, stated that he had attempted to sound out the Home Office on the matter of an interrogation of Fuchs by Whitson and had also instructed Skardon to attempt to get Fuchs to ask for an interview by Whitson at the earliest possible time. W. J. Skardon was also contacted by Special Agent Whitson regarding this matter and Skardon stated that, having regard to Fuchs' general attitude, he had not deemed it prudent to ask Fuchs whether the latter was prepared to see an officer of the FBI.

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Sir Percy Sillitoe also has advised that he discussed the proposition of an interview with Fuchs by an FBI representative with Sir Frank Newsam, Permanent Under Secretary of the Home Office. The Home Office had custody of Fuchs. Newsam advised Sir Percy that there were three reasons why the FBI could not interrogate Fuchs; first, the twenty-one day period for appeal by Fuchs had not run; second, his place of detention had not been settled; third, the Fuchs' case was a matter of Parliamentary questions and debates and the Home Office felt that these matters would have to be out of the way before a foreign intelligence agency could be permitted to interrogate Fuchs. S U

It is to be noted that some of the [MI-5] representatives confidentially advised Whitson that they believed the British Government was afraid of newspaper publicity to the effect that an FBI Agent had interviewed Fuchs, since [MI-5] had already been embarrassed by the FBI's making the identification of Fuchs in the first instance. (u)

In view of the fact that [there were delays in getting the statement from MI-5] and that Special Agent Whitson was not given an opportunity, despite his requests, to interview Fuchs, instructions were issued for Special Agent Whitson to return to the United States. He left London on March 11, 1950. (u)

(Serial 713) ✓

On March 13, 1950, a memorandum was directed to the Attorney General, calling to his attention the fact that representatives of the FBI had not been allowed by the British authorities to interview Fuchs. It was pointed out to the Attorney General that [Sir Percy Sillitoe had indicated that the matter was in the hands of the Home Office and that the Home Office would view favorably a formal request through the State Department and the Foreign Office for an interview no earlier than one month from March 9, 1950, and very probably within two months.] It was also pointed out to the Attorney General that the delaying tactics on the part of the British had seriously impaired the Bureau's efforts to identify the American contacts of Fuchs and had otherwise hindered the investigation. It was suggested to the Attorney General that he might desire to call this matter to the attention of the Secretary of State, and a letter to the Secretary of State was attached for the Attorney General's approval. The letter to the Secretary of State from the Attorney General outlined the information which has been set forth previously, and requested the Secretary of State to enter into negotiations with the British in order to arrange an interview with Fuchs by representatives of the Bureau at the earliest possible date. (u)

(65-58805-660) -

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On March 16, 1950, a cable was sent to John Cimperman, the Bureau's Legal Attache in London, ordering him back to the Bureau's headquarters for a conference regarding collaboration with MI-5. Following Mr. Cimperman's return to London he was in contact with Sir Percy Sillitoe on March 24, 1950, at which time he informed Sir Percy that the Director was outraged at the lack of cooperation between the Bureau and MI-5 and other branches of the British Government. Mr. Cimperman also raised specific instances of the lack of cooperation, and these will be enumerated hereinafter in detail in connection with Sir Percy's reply. Sir Percy stated he was sorry about past developments and that he had been having a "rough time" himself, but that he wanted to maintain good relations with the Bureau and stated he wanted the Director to know confidentially that he would recommend and sponsor an interview of Fuchs by the FBI. In the presence of Mr. Cimperman, Sir Percy telephonically contacted a Mr. Baker in the Home Office, informing him that MI-5 wholeheartedly recommended and agitated for authorization and clearance for a Bureau representative to interview Fuchs. Mr. Baker was reluctant to give any assurance without first consulting his superior, Sir Frank Aubrey Newsam, the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Home Affairs, who was out of town. (u)

On March 30, 1950, a cable was received from Mr. Cimperman in which he stated that Sir Percy Sillitoe had informed him that he had had a lengthy discussion with Sir Frank A. Newsam, but was unsuccessful in obtaining consent for an FBI interrogation of Fuchs. Sir Percy suggested that the question should be presented through the State Department and the British Foreign Office, whereby it would reach a ministerial level, and Sir Percy indicated that in this case he would continue giving the matter his support. Sir Percy also asked that the following message be conveyed to the Director in reply to the statements made to him by Mr. Cimperman on March 24, 1950: (u)

"I have considered the message which you conveyed to me through Mr. Cimperman on 24 March, 1950. I have delayed my reply until I knew the outcome of my efforts to comply with your request that one of your officers should be permitted to interrogate Fuchs. (u)

"Let me say at the outset that I am deeply concerned and distressed that in spite of the long standing and happy relations between our two services, you should have felt moved to feel a sense of outrage at the way in which this case has been handled between us, and I can only feel that this must be due to some misunderstanding of the facts and to certain circumstances outside my control. I most earnestly hope that what follows may set your mind at rest. (u)

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"I now turn to the specific points which you made to me through Mr. Cimperman, and in order that my answers may be full and clear I will preface my paragraphs with each point. (u)

"1. That you were outraged at the lack of cooperation by the British Government and MI-5 on the Fuchs case, particularly at their unwillingness to provide the F.B.I. with an advance copy of Fuchs' statement and subsequently not permitting an F.B.I. agent to question Fuchs. (u)

"During the inquiry leading up to the arrest, I was at pains to ensure that no action taken by my service would embarrass parallel inquiries being made by the F.B.I. It was for this reason that I informed you of the impending arrest 24 hours before it took place and simultaneously passed to you all intelligence leads resulting from Fuchs' confession. (u)

"During the period between the arrest and conviction when my officers were necessarily working under considerable pressure, I directed -- without having received any formal request to do so -- that your special representative who had been sent to London should be given full access to all officers working on the case. I was able to fulfill all his requests with the exception of the two you mention. (u)

"In the case of the former, the strictness of British crime procedure in cases which are subjudice precluded me from supplying the document when it was requested, but its full contents were made known to your representative, and a copy was passed to him immediately after the trial. In the case of the latter, until Fuchs was convicted on 1st March there could be no question of his interrogation by anybody except at the request of the accused. The same situation prevailed during the 21 days after his conviction, during which time he had a right of appeal which, as you know, even though he did not exercise. (u)

"On purely judicial grounds, therefore, Fuchs could not have been interrogated by any of your officers until after 22nd March. This situation was made clear to your special representative who was informed that after that date, however, the position could be reconsidered. Since his return to the United States on 11th March, I have heard nothing of this matter until I received your message from Mr. Cimperman. (u)

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"Quite apart from the legal position, however, I have in our joint interests always attached prime importance to Fuchs' value as a source of intelligence. You realize that for security reasons, it was necessary to arrest and prosecute Fuchs immediately legal evidence was available. At the moment of his conviction, therefore, he was by no means a fully exploited source, and my immediate concern, in both our interests, was to re-establish the flow of intelligence from him. In the view of my interrogator, Skardon, whose opinion on this point was clearly over-riding, it might have been disastrous to introduce another interrogator before he himself had had an opportunity of re-establishing the confidence which had existed before the trial. That confidence is now, I think, sufficiently re-established to reduce the risk which is bound to attend the introduction of a fresh interrogator in these circumstances. I believe this is a practical point which will appeal to you, and I cannot believe that you would have acted otherwise in similar circumstances. (u)

"2. That you went out of your way publicly to defend MI-5 before the Atomic Energy Commission, by praising them on their cooperation and paying them compliments, but only to be subsequently embarrassed by having to tell the Atomic Energy Commission that an interview with Fuchs had not been permitted. (u)

"Naturally, I would not expect you to have represented my service to the Atomic Energy Commission otherwise than as you found it. While I am gratified that you should have felt able to praise its work, I equally recognize that the impossibility of allowing Fuchs to be interviewed at that time by an F.B.I. officer was of concern to the Atomic Energy Commission and therefore had to be conveyed to them. (u)

"3. That the F.B.I. will insist on seeing Fuchs to develop information which would assist in developing the identity of his American contact, but that an MI-5 interrogator could be present. (u)

"Immediately on receipt through Mr. Cimperman of your message stressing the importance which you attached to securing an immediate interview with Fuchs, I telephoned to the permanent head of the Home Office, but owing to his absence from London I was only able to see him yesterday when I had a lengthy interview, at which I gave my full support to your application. I regret to say that he informed me that it would be unprecedented to grant such a request. All, therefore, depends upon your approach through the State Department and the Foreign Office, in which you may count upon my continued support. (u)

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"I am sorry I have not been successful in this matter, but you will appreciate that it is not within my power to give permit to visit prisoner in British Prison and I myself have to obtain permission from the appropriate authorities before my staff can interview prisoner. \$(u)"

"4. That you wished to know why MI-5 had not discussed the case with Mr. Cimperman before Mr. Whitson arrived in London. \$(u)"

"Throughout this case, my paramount concern has been to safeguard the sources upon which it was based. The regulations applicable to Sigint (Communications Intelligence) material specifically lays down that it may not be communicated except to indoctrinated persons. In the case of any Sigint material which is subject to special restrictions, as was the case with this particular source, communications may only be made to persons known to be specially indoctrinated. No intimation was received by us that Mr. Cimperman was specially indoctrinated, and since the channel of communication between our two services via Mr. Patterson was sufficient for our purposes, we did not question the omission. Had it been notified to us that Mr. Cimperman had been specially indoctrinated for this purpose, I should have been most happy to cooperate with him. \$(u)"

"In the light of the foregoing I feel confident that you will appreciate that I have, throughout this case, acted in the fullest spirit of cooperation. I place a high value on the good relations which our two services have always enjoyed and I would not like to think that a case which has been so successfully handled by our joint technical officers should be allowed to impair the future effectiveness of our two services." \$(u)"

It is noted that by cable dated March 31, 1950, Mr. Cimperman advised that Fuchs' appeal period was ten days after conviction rather than twenty-one days as referred to above in the statement of Sir Percy Sillitoe. Therefore, Fuchs could not have been interviewed before March 11, 1950.

On March 31, 1950, another memorandum was directed to the Attorney General, calling to his attention the fact that Sir Percy Sillitoe had had a lengthy discussion with Sir Frank Aubrey Newsam, but had been unsuccessful in obtaining consent for an FBI interview of Fuchs. The Attorney General was informed that Sir Percy indicated that the question should now be presented through the State Department to the British Foreign Office. It was suggested that the Attorney General might desire to bring the matter to the attention of the Secretary of State, and there was attached for the Attorney General's approval the letter to the Secretary of State over the Attorney General's signature, dated April 3, 1950.

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On March 31, 1950, there was forwarded to the Bureau by the Attorney General a letter which he had received from Mr. Llewellyn E. Thompson, Acting Assistant Secretary for European Affairs. This letter referenced the Attorney General's letter of March 16, 1950, and stated that the United States Embassy in London had been apprised of the facts set forth in the Attorney General's letter, and had been asked to inform the Department of the most expeditious and appropriate manner of obtaining an interview with Fuchs. It was set forth that as soon as a reply was received the State Department would advise of the progress made.

On March 31, 1950, a memorandum was directed to the Attorney General, advising him that the Bureau's representative in London had advised that Sir Percy Sillitoe had recommended to the British Home Office on March 24, 1950, that the FBI be granted permission to interview Fuchs. However, on March 30, 1950, information was made available by the Bureau's Legal Attache that Sir Percy Sillitoe had been informed by Sir Frank Aubrey Newsam, Permanent Under Secretary of State for Home Affairs, that it would be unprecedented to grant such a request. Sir Percy Sillitoe indicated that he felt the matter should be presented through the State Department to the British Foreign Office. (65-58805-935)

In accord with this, there was attached for the Attorney General's signature a letter to the Secretary of State setting forth the foregoing facts and requesting that he enter into negotiations with the British in order to arrange for interrogation of Fuchs by the FBI. (65-58805-935)

The American Embassy in London was informed in a telegram from the Secretary of State, dated April 12, 1950, of the facts set forth in the preceding paragraph. The Secretary of State requested the American Embassy in London to advise as to developments in the matter, based on previous correspondence, and to advise as to whether the interview might be expected. *Unclass per state letter dtd 3-21-89 Jan 10-3-89* (65-58805-1038)

In an airgram from the American Embassy in London to the Secretary of State, dated April 13, 1950, Ambassador Douglas advised that the Foreign Office was aware of the FBI's desire to interview Fuchs through communications from the British Embassy in Washington, D. C. Sir Rober Makins, Deputy Under Secretary of State of the British Government, stated that the matter had been *closed* per State letter dtd 3-21-89 Jan 10-3-89 (U)

*Page 11 P5, cont page 11E bracketed info.
Info declassified per
State Dept letter dtd
June 20, 1996
SP6 AG/JS
CA# 75-1121
FOIA# 56, 261
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*del per state letter dtd 3-21-59
line 1-10 Jan 10-3-59*

considered by the British Ministers, and that the Home Secretary's conclusion was that a request for an interview could not be granted, as to do so would be inconsistent with British legal and penal practices. Sir Roger Makins added that British authorities were disposed to give all possible help and would be prepared to have any interrogation desired by the FBI conducted by a British official. He stated that if the American Embassy cared to make a formal request for an interview, a formal answer, detailing the reasons for the refusal, would be forthcoming. It was commented in the airgram from Ambassador Douglas that the apparent refusal was final, and a formal request would bring a formal refusal. The facts set forth in this airgram were furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated April 21, 1950. (65-58805-1031 and 1032) (u)

On May 3, 1950, there was received from the State Department, through Liaison channels, a memorandum which had been received by the State Department from the British Embassy, dated May 2, 1950. This memorandum is being set forth in its entirety as follows: (u)

"On the 20th April Mr. R. Gordon Arneson, at the request of Under-Secretary Webb, conveyed to Sir Derick Hoyer Miller a request from the Government of the United States of America that His Majesty's Government should permit a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to interrogate Dr. Fuchs in prison in the United Kingdom. (u)

"2. To allow the interrogation by a representative of a foreign government of a British subject convicted by a British court and imprisoned in the United Kingdom is an unprecedented departure from British procedure and involves difficulties, legal and political, for His Majesty's Government. In view, however, of the exceptional circumstances of the case of Dr. Fuchs, His Majesty's Government have re-considered their previous attitude on this matter and have worked out an arrangement by which it would be possible for a member of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to interrogate Dr. Fuchs. In reversing their previous decision His Majesty's Government have had in mind the strong representations made by the British Security Service (M.I.6) in favour of permitting a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to interrogate Dr. Fuchs. (u)

*del per state letter dtd 3-21-59
para 1, 2, 3 Jan 10-3-59*

*Page 11 F, Last P + para 1
Info declassified per
State Dept letter dtd
June 20, 1996.
SP6 AG/JS
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"3. The arrangement which His Majesty's Government propose is that the representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation should accompany a member of the British Security Service (M.I.5) for an interrogation of Dr. Fuchs. The Federal Bureau of Investigation representative could then proceed to question Dr. Fuchs provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:-(X) (U)

- "(a) Dr. Fuchs must in the first place consent to be questioned by a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. (X) (U)
- "(b) The interrogation of Dr. Fuchs must take place in the presence of a prison officer. This is the universal practice for interrogations of prisoners in the United Kingdom. (X) (U)
- "(c) The interrogation must be confined to counter-intelligence and security matters and should not concern itself with atomic energy intelligence as such. (X) (U)
- "(d) All that should be said either publicly or in executive sessions of Congressional committees after the interrogation is that the United States authorities have received every possible facility from the British Security authorities. In no circumstances should a member of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or any other United States spokesman mention that a Federal Bureau of Investigation representative has interrogated Dr. Fuchs. (X) (U)

"4. In view of the unprecedented nature of this proposal, His Majesty's Government feel bound to make the above mentioned request regarding secrecy. They request that the fact that a Federal Bureau of Investigation representative is to be permitted to interrogate Dr. Fuchs should be treated as Top Secret and should be made known to the fewest possible number of people." (X) (U)

*clerk per state letter dtd 3-21-59
Jan 1-6*

Jan 10-3-59

With respect to the foregoing, a memorandum was directed to the Attorney General dated May 4, 1950, providing him with a copy of the memorandum, and setting forth the following:

*page 116, paras. 1, 2
copy declassified per
State Dept letter dtd
June 20, 1996.
SP6 AG/JS 7/5/96
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"The first three conditions, set out under paragraph three of this memorandum, (1) that a member of the British Security Service accompany a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, (2) that Dr. Fuchs must consent to be questioned, and (3) that the interrogation of Dr. Fuchs must take place in the presence of a prison officer, appear to be reasonable.

"The fourth condition, that the interrogation must be confined to counter-intelligence and security matters and should not concern itself with atomic energy intelligence as such, is definitely unreasonable. It would be useless to proceed with any interview with Fuchs with this restriction imposed. Any thorough interview would have to cover atomic energy intelligence.

"The fifth condition, that all that should be said either publicly or in executive sessions of Congressional committees after the interrogation is that the United States authorities have received every possible facility from the British Security authorities, and in no circumstances should a member of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or any other United States spokesman mention that an FBI representative has interrogated Fuchs, imposes a restriction which would be binding on us and is impractical. It would be impossible for this Bureau to comply since we would have to furnish the results of the interview to the Atomic Energy Commission, other intelligence agencies and, possibly, to the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy. These agencies would have to know the source of the information and an evaluation of the source.

"The restrictions which the British Government has placed on the interview make it impossible for this Bureau to discharge its responsibilities. Therefore, it is not believed possible for the Bureau to interview Dr. Fuchs under these conditions.

"In view of the above, you may desire to take this matter up further with the State Department.

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David Lawrence, in an article appearing in the New York Herald Tribune, dated May 4, 1950, discussed the request of the State Department to the British Government for an interview of Fuchs by United States representatives. Lawrence stated that the request had just been complied with by the British Government and forwarded through diplomatic channels. Lawrence also dealt in his article with the clearance of Fuchs to come to the United States to work on atomic research and stated that the British Home Office knew Dr. Fuchs was a Communist for a long time.

On May 5, 1950, Mr. Geoffrey Patterson of MI-5 furnished to Mr. Ladd the contents of a press release to be issued in London by the British Government on the following day, which stated as follows:

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

(65-58805-1111) ✓

On May 9, 1950, Mr. John Cimperman, the Bureau's Legal Attache in London, telephonically advised that the London papers were setting out that the Fuchs case would be discussed in Parliament next Thursday, May 11th, and that the Home Secretary and the Foreign Secretary would be asked questions regarding the proposed interrogation of Fuchs by Bureau agents. Mr. Cimperman said that Labor members would ask as to the precedent governing interrogation of prisoners in England by officials of a foreign government, conditions of such an interview, and, in addition, to what countries such facilities were granted.

(65-58805-1112) ✓

On May 9, 1950, the State Department furnished the Bureau with a copy of a dispatch from the Ambassador in London to the Secretary of State, dated May 3, 1950, in which the Secretary of State was advised of the discussion with "Makins" on that date concerning the five conditions imposed on an interview of Fuchs by an FBI Agent. It was stated that in elaboration of condition Number Two, "Makins" pointed out that it was a cardinal principle of British jurisprudence that any British prisoner could not be interviewed without his consent. He further stated that it is the Home Secretary alone who decides who shall interview British prisoners, and it is only after the Home Secretary approves an interview that a prisoner is asked if he agrees to be interviewed. "Makins" indicated that the British were creating precedent in allowing an interview of a British prisoner by foreign representatives. (65-58805-1175) ✓

As per state letter dtd 3-21-88

*Page 11 E, P 4 Supp Jan 10-3-89
Declassified per State 11 I
Sept ltr 6/20/96. SP6AG/JS 7/5/96 CA# 757121*

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By letter dated May 9, 1950, Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney furnished the Bureau with a copy of a letter directed by Mr. Peyton Ford to the Honorable James E. Webb, Under-Secretary of State, dated May 9, 1950. This letter forwarded to Webb a copy of the Bureau memorandum to the Attorney General dated May 4, 1950, setting forth the Bureau's views with respect to the proposed interview of Fuchs. It was indicated in this letter to Webb that the Department of Justice felt that some further effort should be made to obtain from the British a modification of the fourth and fifth restrictions.

(65-58805-1162)

By cable dated May 12, 1950, Cimperman in London advised that the Home Secretary gave the following answers in the House of Commons concerning the circumstances and conditions for granting the FBI interrogation of Fuchs:

"It is provided by the Prison Rules, 1949, that an officer of police may visit any prisoner who willingly sees him on production of an order issued by or on behalf of the appropriate chief or officer of police, such visit being additional to the prisoner's normal entitlement of visitors. This provision is intended to relate to visits by officers of British police forces and I am not aware of any precedent for such a visit by police of other countries. The government of the United States has, however, recently made a request that a representative of the FBI should be allowed to visit the prisoner, Klaus Fuchs, and in the exceptional circumstances of this case the request has been granted. In accordance with the usual practice, the visit will take place in the presence of a prison officer and will be subject to the usual conditions governing the interviewing of prisoners."

(65-58805-1163)

On May 12, 1950, William Borden, the Executive Director of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, called to see Assistant Director L. B. Nichols, and stated that Senator Brian McMahon wanted to know for his personal information any recent details regarding the Fuchs case. He asked about the interview with Fuchs and was told on a strictly informal and off the record basis that the British had set up conditions which made the interview impossible.

Later the same day, Senator McMahon called and asked if there was some action that he should take. He was advised that this was a matter for him to decide. He stated he was inclined to send a wire to the Secretary of State requesting that the Secretary of State make a personal protest to the British.

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On the same date, McMahon later advised that the State Department had succeeded in working out a new arrangement with the British concerning the interview with Fuchs and were sending a communication to the Bureau on that date. Later on the same date he advised that a communication had been delivered to Mr. Peyton Ford of the Department at 1:00 PM, on that date, which in effect stated that the Bureau could interview Fuchs and that the British were withdrawing two of the conditions; namely, the condition prohibiting the questioning of Fuchs on technical details of atomic energy, and the condition which prohibited the Bureau from stating that Fuchs had been interviewed. (65-58808-1151) ✓

By letter dated May 16, 1950, Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney furnished the Bureau with a copy of a letter dated May 12, 1950, directed to Mr. Peyton Ford from the Acting Secretary of State James E. Webb. Mr. Webb's letter reflected that the State Department had raised with the British Embassy the questions involved in the fourth and fifth conditions relative to the interview of Fuchs by Bureau Agents.

With respect to Condition No. 4, relating to the confining of the interrogation to counter-intelligence and security matters, it was stated that the State Department was assured that the British do not intend that the FBI representative be "rigorously excluded" from touching upon atomic energy intelligence. It was further stated that it was their view that the interrogation would be directed primarily to counter-intelligence and security matters and that atomic energy intelligence would be incidental to the achievement of the primary objective.

With respect to Condition No. 5, it was stated that the British agree that this restriction "is now academic" inasmuch as the publicity which has already occurred has revealed that the British have already agreed to an interrogation of Fuchs by representatives of the FBI. It was further pointed out that the British Embassy realizes that the FBI is obliged to furnish information to various executive agencies of the Government and possibly the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy in Executive Session as to the results of the interrogation and that these agencies will have to know the source of the information and an evaluation thereof.

Mr. Webb's letter then stated, "It seems to me, therefore, that the way is clear for the Bureau to proceed to take the necessary steps to interrogate Dr. Fuchs. I should like to suggest in this connection that the representative

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whom you intend to use in the interrogation and such other members of the Bureau as you may care to send get in touch with Mr. R. Gordon Arneson, Special Assistant to me on atomic energy matters (including intelligence)." Mr. Webb further pointed out that as soon as the Bureau is prepared to proceed, the British would be glad to urge London to determine immediately whether Dr. Fuchs would submit to interrogation. (65-58805-1199)

On May 15, 1950, the Bureau directed a memorandum to Mr. Peyton Ford with reference to the letter of Mr. Webb dated May 12, 1950. Mr. Ford was advised that if it was clearly understood that our interrogation of Fuchs must be complete and thorough and that no phase of the interview, such as atomic energy intelligence can or should be treated as incidental, we would proceed to make arrangements for the interview. It was suggested that the State Department determine whether or not Fuchs would agree to submit to the interrogation. (65-58805-1138) ✓

On May 16, 1950, Mr. Peyton Ford advised Mr. Ladd that the State Department had sent word to London to inquire whether or not Fuchs would consent to be interviewed by the Bureau. Mr. Ford indicated that the State Department would notify the Bureau as soon as they received a response. He also stated that according to the State Department, there was no limitation on the Bureau with regard to the interview of Fuchs. (65-58805-1167) ✓

A cable from Cimperman on May 16, 1950, reported that Fuchs had been seen by British Security Service (MI-5) on that date concerning an interrogation by FBI Agents. Fuchs replied in part, "I am not prepared to answer questions of a purely personal nature concerning my friends. Otherwise, I am prepared to give all the help I can." (65-58805-1169) ✓

At 4:00 PM, EST, on May 18, 1950, after having conferred with Mr. R. Gordon Arneson, Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State, Mr. Joseph Chase, of the Under Secretary's office, and Mr. Henderson, of the Atomic Energy Commission, Assistant Director H. H. Clegg and Special Agent R. J. Lamphere departed for London to interview Fuchs.

A letter from Mr. Clegg dated May 22, 1950, reported that arrangements had been made to interview Fuchs beginning on May 20, 1950. In the interview room were the two Bureau representatives and W. J. Skardon of MI-5. A jail attache was stationed outside the door maintaining nominal surveillance through a glass panel in the door. Mr. Clegg reported that the Governor of the Wormwood Scrubs Prison was very cordial.

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On May 25, 1950, the MI-5 representative in Washington, Mr. Geoffrey Patterson, advised Mr. Belmont that after reading of the apprehension of Harry Gold, he had returned to Washington from Canada and would be interested in any information that could be given him. He was furnished by Mr. Belmont with essentially the same facts that had previously appeared in the newspapers relative to the arrest of Gold. (Memo from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd dated 5-25-50)

On May 29, 1950, Mr. Patterson advised Mr. Belmont that he had been called to Montreal, Canada, on May 26, to see Sir Percy Sillitoe. He stated that Sillitoe was irritated at the stories in the Canadian press implying that the FBI was able to obtain the identity of Fuchs' contact when FBI representatives were allowed to interview Fuchs. He criticized Patterson for not knowing anything about the pending arrest of Gold, that the FBI was working on Gold as a suspect, and for not knowing whom the Bureau was sending to London to interview Fuchs. Patterson stated that he had advised Sir Percy that Gold's identification resulted from investigative efforts of the Bureau rather than from the interview of Fuchs. (u)

According to Patterson, Sir Percy indicated that he had wired London that he would like to speak to Messrs. Clegg and Lamphere before they left London if possible. Mr. Patterson indicated that Sir Percy desired to discuss with Mr. Clegg the failure of the Bureau to advise MI-5 of the pending arrest of Gold. (Memo from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd dated 5-29-50) (u)

By letter dated May 31, 1950, Mr. Clegg advised of the results of a conference between him, Agents Lamphere and Cimperman and Sir Percy Sillitoe and other representatives of MI-5 which took place on May 31, 1950. He reported that Sir Percy had indicated that he did not appreciate the Director's message that he was outraged and felt that this was unjustified in view of the fact that he had personally undertaken to obtain the maximum amount of cooperation and had interceded with high officials in an effort to obtain permission for the Bureau to interview Fuchs. He also indicated that he had noted that the Canadian press and some American newspapers had implied that the interview with Fuchs by Bureau agents had developed information on which the arrest of Gold was predicated. He considered this a reflection of MI-5 and noted that neither the FBI nor the Attorney General had publicly indicated that MI-5 was cooperating with the FBI. (u)

It was pointed out to Sir Percy that the Director was justifiably outraged although he was not mindful of the action which Sir Percy had taken and appreciated his personal intercession. It was further pointed out that the statements in the Canadian and American papers were only inferences and that no (u)

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statements emanating from the Department of Justice carried such inferences and no statements were made to the effect that the arrest of Gold resulted from an interview of Fuchs by Bureau representatives. It was also pointed out to him that the London papers carried stories with similar inferences. (Mr. Clegg's letter dated May 31, 1950) (U)

A letter dated June 9, 1950, was directed to the Legal Attache in London for personal delivery to Sir Percy Sillitoe. This letter pointed out the Director's feeling that the extreme delay in granting permission for representatives of this Bureau to interview Fuchs was unjustified and that the Director's concern was directed toward the delay and not toward Sir Percy in whose efforts and sincerity he had complete confidence. He was again assured that no statement emanated from the Department of Justice carrying the inference that Gold's arrest was based on results of interrogation of Fuchs by FBI representatives. It was also pointed out that after the arrest of Fuchs, a public statement was immediately made that the relations with the British in the development of this case had been most cordial from the standpoint of cooperation and at the Director's appearance before a committee of the United States Senate on February 4, 1950, he again stated that the FBI was working in fullest cooperation with British authorities. A similar statement was made by the Director on February 8 before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. (U)

Sir Percy's attention was directed to many highly erroneous and utterly ridiculous newspaper stories emanating from London and that no action had been taken by Sir Percy or his organization to correct misinformation contained therein. (Letter to Sir Percy J. Sillitoe dated June 9, 1950) (U)

On June 12, 1950, a cable was dispatched to Mr. John Cimperman instructing him to inform Sir Percy that the FBI had no request for any delay whatsoever in any denaturalization or other proceeding that the British might desire to take against Fuchs. This was done inasmuch as Sir Percy had advised Assistant Director Hugh H. Clegg and Special Agent Robert J. Lamphere that he had requested the Home Office to defer for two weeks the contemplated denaturalization proceedings so that the Bureau representatives might have an opportunity to talk further with Fuchs prior to his becoming antagonized. (65-58805-1375/1576) (U)

By letter dated June 29, 1950, Mr. Geoffrey Patterson, local MI-5 representative, advised that he had received a personal letter from

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Sir Percy stating he was "most anxious to terminate these controversial exchanges on the rights and wrongs of our handling of the Fuchs' case" and that it was his most earnest wish to restore normal working relations. Sir Percy stated he had no intention of allowing this contretemps to effect the future relations between MI-6 and the FBI. Sir Percy assured that MI-6 would continue to be as forthcoming as ever in intelligence matters.] S u

Sir Percy also acknowledged receipt of the Director's recent letter and stated that now that both he and the Director had exchanged their views he was "most anxious to let bygones be bygones and to get back to normal and healthy working relations." Sir Percy indicated his intention to be present at the next annual meeting of the International Association of Chiefs of Police to be held in Colorado Springs next October, at which time he hoped to meet the Director.

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D. APPLICABLE UNITED STATES STATUTES

In view of the fact that available information received from the interviews of Fuchs indicates his last admitted espionage contact in the United States was in the Fall of 1945, the Statute of Limitations might bar prosecution of Fuchs except under Sections 32(a) and 3h, Title 50, United States Code (so cited inasmuch as offenses to be charged occurred prior to September 1, 1948). Both Sections provide a maximum penalty of death or thirty years' imprisonment where the violation is committed in time of war. [The statements of Fuchs to Michael W. Ferrin, of the British Ministry of Supply, indicate that after his return to England in 1946, he did furnish information to his Soviet contact regarding information he had obtained in the United States, the exact dates not being available in Ferrin's statement.] This might possibly bring Fuchs' activity within other pertinent provisions of the Espionage statute, depending upon the date he provided such information. (u)

It is believed that prosecution of Harry Gold and any of his espionage associates who may be identified, on the basis of information presently available, would necessarily be under Sections 32(a) and 3h, Title 50, United States Code. Inasmuch as both Sections carry the death penalty for violations in wartime, an indictment can be returned at any time for wartime violations without regard to the Statute of Limitations. Gold's admitted espionage activities from 1936 through December 7th, 1941, would appear to be barred by the Statute of Limitations, inasmuch as they were peacetime violations.

The above-mentioned statutes are quoted as follows:

"s 32. Unlawfully disclosing information affecting national defense.

(a) Whoever, with intent or reason to believe that it is to be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of a foreign nation, communicates, delivers, or transmits, or attempts to, or aids or induces another to, communicate, deliver, or transmit, to any foreign government, or to any faction or party or military or naval force within a foreign country, whether recognized or unrecognized by the United States, or to any representative, officer, agent, employee, subject, or citizen thereof, either directly or indirectly, any document, writing, code book, signal book, sketch, photograph, photographic negative, blueprint, plan, map, model, note, instrument, appliance, or information relating to the national defense, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than twenty years: PROVIDED, That whoever shall violate the provisions of this subsection in time of war shall be punished by death or by imprisonment for not more than thirty years; and (b)..."

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"s 34. Conspiracy to violate sections 32 or 33.

If two or more persons conspire to violate the provisions of sections 32 or 33 of this title, and one or more of such persons does any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each of the parties to such conspiracy shall be punished as in said sections provided in the case of the doing of the act the accomplishment of which is the object of such conspiracy. Except as above provided conspiracies to commit offenses under this chapter shall be punished as provided by section 88 of Title 18."

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FUCHS' BACKGROUND

II. Fuchs' Background, Relatives, Activities, Prosecution.

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A. IDENTIFICATION

~~X~~ The identification of Fuchs as a Soviet espionage agent was based on information which was received from [redacted] The information was as of June 15, 1944, and indicated that one Rest had furnished to his Soviet superiors a document, bearing a serial number MSN-1, followed by a digit which was missing. It was also indicated in the information from [redacted] that this individual had a married sister in the United States and that Rest might be a British scientist. Based on this information, a memorandum was directed to Mr. Ladd, dated August 25, 1949, recommending that the Liaison Section contact the Atomic Energy Commission to identify the document. Mr. Rolander, Security Officer, Atomic Energy Commission, was contacted by a Bureau Liaison Officer on August 29, 1949, and he, after some difficulties, identified the MSN Series as documents prepared by the British Atomic Mission in New York City during the early part of 1944. The documents in this Series were obtained from the Atomic Energy Commission and were examined, at which time the document MSN-12 was identified as a document prepared by Dr. K. Fuchs, who was subsequently identified as Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs.

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(65-58805-3)

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The document MSN-12, entitled "Fluctuations and the Efficiency of a Diffusion Plant, Part 3," was shown to a representative of [redacted] who, on the basis of the title, was able to definitely state that it was the document in question.

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A review of the Bureau's files was made on Fuchs and it was determined that Fuchs' name had appeared in Israel Halperin's notebook, that his name appeared on a list of Soviet agents and Communists contained in a captured German document, and that he did have a married sister in the United States, Kristel Heineman, whose husband, Robert Heineman, had been a member of the Communist Party in Cambridge, Massachusetts. (65-58805-3)

On the basis of this information, instructions were issued to the Field on September 27, 1949, calling for an investigation to definitely prove the tentative identification, to determine the activities of Kristel Heineman and to identify the Unknown Subject "Goose." On the same date, a memorandum was furnished to [redacted] furnishing them the available information. It is to be noted that, in connection with the identification of Fuchs, a memorandum was received from [redacted] dated October 29, 1949, which contains the following statement: (65-58805-3)

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"Our Headquarters are now of the opinion that in the light of information supplied by you, Fuchs had been proven beyond all reasonable doubt to be identical with the Soviet Agent Rest."

(Serial 33)

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B. BACKGROUND AND KNOWN ACTIVITIES

1. Personal History

Brief

Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs was born in Russelsheim, Germany, on December 29, 1911. His father is Emil Fuchs, born at Beerfelden, Germany, on May 13, 1874. His mother, Elfe Wagner, reportedly was born and died in Germany. A brother, Gerhard Fuchs, was born at Russelsheim, Germany, on October 30, 1909. A sister, Kristel Fuchs Heineman, birth name Elma Anna Dorothea Ida Christel Fuchs, was born July 22, 1913, at Russelsheim, Germany. A sister, Elizabeth Fuchs Kittowski, reportedly committed suicide in 1938 or 1939.

2. Early background

According to information received from [MI-5] Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs received his early education at a secondary school at Eisenhach, Germany. From the Spring of 1930 to the Fall of 1931 Fuchs studied at the University of Leipzig in mathematics and physics. From the Fall of 1931 to the Spring of 1933 Fuchs studied at the University of Kiel in mathematics and physics. In the Summer of 1933 Fuchs studied at the University of Berlin in mathematics and physics. (Source - memo 3/9/50, Translation from German data received from [MI-5] who obtained information illegally.) According to a signed statement of Fuchs, dated January 27, 1950, his father, Dr. Emil Fuchs, was a person who belonged to the Social Democratic Party in Germany. At the University of Leipzig, as a student, Fuchs joined the S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party) and was active in student politics. Later, after going to Kiel University, and after Hindenberg became Chancellor, Fuchs broke with the S.P.D. and became an open Communist. With the burning of the Reichstag, Fuchs, according to his signed statement, learned he was to be arrested, and he went into the underground Communist movement. He stayed in this movement until he left Germany, reportedly leaving Germany on the orders of the Communist Party, to finish his education as persons with technical knowledge would be needed after the Communist revolution in Germany. Fuchs, in his statement, sets forth that he then went to France and then to England.

According to [MI-5] after Fuchs went to Berlin he attended the Friedrich-Wilhelm Institute. He remained in Berlin until July 1933, when he was sent to Paris to represent the German Communist students in Berlin at a meeting of an international student group, which was part of the so-called Popular Front movement. He did not have any assigned mission by the leaders

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of the Communist Party in Germany but was sent to Paris and was given advice and instructions by the leaders of the Communist student group in Berlin. ~~SECRET~~
(65-58805-640)

In connection with the foregoing it is to be noted at this point that on June 15, 1945 J. A. Cimperman in London forwarded copies of two captured German documents, which were apparently prepared by the German Security Police in the Spring of 1941 prior to the invasion of Russia. Included on the list was the following:

"Klaus Fuchs, student of philosophy, Dec. 29, 1911, Russelsheim, RSHA-IVA2, Gestapo Field Office Kiel."

"Gerhard Fuchs, October 30, 1909, Russelsheim, student, RSHA-IVA2 Gestapo Field Office Kiel."

The RSHA reportedly stands for the Central Office of the Security Police in Germany. ~~SECRET~~ (S) b1

According to [MI-5] Fuchs fled from Berlin to Paris in July, 1933. He arrived in England on September 24, 1933, taking up residence in Bristol, England, in order to continue his studies at Bristol University. He studied under Professor N. F. Mott, doing research work on the theory of electrons of metals. He remained at the University of Bristol until 1937, receiving his Ph.D. Degree in 1937. ~~SECRET~~

In September, 1937, Fuchs transferred to the University of Edinburgh, where he was awarded a research scholarship working under Professor Max Born. In July 1938, he applied for a further extension of his permit to reside in Great Britain. This was supported by the Society for the Protection of Science and Learning. ~~SECRET~~

With the outbreak of World War II, Fuchs, according to [MI-5] was exempt from special restrictions, being classified as a "C" refugee from Nazi oppression. However, in May, 1940, under the general order covering all enemy aliens, he was interned. An interment file made available by the ~~SECRET~~

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According to information from [MI-5] (4) Fuchs was released from internment upon the recommendation of the authorities at Edinburgh University in order that he might resume his research work. On January 11, 1941, according to [MI-5] he arrived at Liverpool from Canada and then returned to Edinburgh, remaining there until May. In that month he moved to Birmingham where he began research work on the atomic energy project under Professor Rudolph Ernst Peierls. In May, 1942, his employers recommended he should be granted a certificate of naturalization. On August 7, 1942, Fuchs received a Certificate of Naturalization on the basis of an application filed in July, 1939, after an investigation by the Birmingham, England Police Department, which showed no political activity of any kind and indicated he confined himself to scientific research. (65-58805-640)

In addition to the above background information, Fuchs, during interview with Assistant Director H. H. Clegg and Special Agent R. J. Lamphere during the period May 20 to June 2, 1950, stated that his sister, Elizabeth, had been married to an individual by the name of Klaus Kittowski and that she committed suicide in about 1938. He stated that it had been reported that Kittowski at one time was dead which report was not true and that he had learned that Kittowski is presently in the Eastern Zone of Germany and is an active Communist.

Fuchs also stated that while he was at the University of Bristol he was active on a committee helping the Spanish Republican forces and he regarded this activity as work in behalf of the Communist Party. Also while in Bristol, he attended some meetings of the Society for Cultural Relations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which organization he regarded as being a Communist front group. He was not actually a member of this Society but did attend many of the meetings.

Fuchs stated that while he was at the University of Edinburgh, he organized the sending of leaflets from Scotland to Germany. This work was in behalf of the German Communist Party.

Fuchs stated that during the period he was in England from September, 1933 until sometime in 1941, he was aware that an underground section of the German Communist Party was operating in England. Fuchs was considered to be a member of this section of the German Communist Party and had probably filled out a biography concerning himself which was furnished to officials of the German Communist Party some time after his arrival in England. This was done because it was feared that the Party might be infiltrated by the Nazis. According to Fuchs, Jurgen Kuczynski was regarded as the head of the underground section of the German Communist Party during this period.

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Fuchs indicated also that he quite likely furnished biographical information concerning his sister Kristal to the underground Communist movement in England.

Fuchs stated that all of his espionage activities in behalf of the Soviet Union were motivated by his belief in the principles of Communism and by the same desire which prompted his work in Germany in behalf of the Communist Party. At various times he had doubts concerning the position of the Soviet Union in world affairs but was always able to reconcile the Soviet position in his own mind during his period of espionage activities until he finally broke away from this activity in February or March, 1949.

3. Activity in the United States

On November 20, 1943, General George V. Strong wrote a letter to Mr. Howard K. Traver, Visa Division, State Department, requesting that the visa of Fuchs and other British scientists be expedited in view of the fact that they were to leave England to come to the United States by November 22, 1943.

(65-58805-133)

According to a letter from the Norfolk Office dated December 18, 1943, the H.M.T. Andes, a British Naval Transport, arrived at Norfolk on December 5, 1943, with eighty civilian passengers aboard, all of whom were subjected to the regular Bureau panel procedure. According to the letter, no investigations were conducted prior to the arrival of the vessel, and no investigations were necessitated by the interviews of the passengers. Among those arriving was Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, born December 29, 1911, at Russelsheim, Germany, a British citizen naturalized on July 30, 1942, at England. (100-197474-8)

After his arrival, Fuchs traveled to New York City and reportedly stayed at the Taft Hotel. Subsequently he reportedly stayed at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel for a brief period. The records of these hotels for the pertinent period have been destroyed. [MI-5] advised that Fuchs subsequently resided in an apartment that he took over from Henry S. Arms, another member of the British Mission, who returned to Great Britain on February 28, 1944. This apartment was at 128 West 77th Street, New York City. The records of the Consolidated Edison Company, New York City, reflect that Fuchs occupied Apartment 3-A from February 1 to April 12, 1944. The landlady, Mrs. Frieda

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Stadtler, 5804 - 189th Street, Flushing, New York, when interviewed, stated she had no recollection of Fuchs. Other former tenants who have been interviewed could not furnish any pertinent information. (Report SA J.R. Murphy 3/9/50, NYC, p.18) (65-58805-642)

Upon his arrival in the United States, Fuchs advised he was employed by the British Government at the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and stated his business address in the United States would be 43 Exchange Place, New York City. Shortly thereafter his business address was changed to c/o British Ministry of Supply Mission, Room 2500, 37 Wall Street, New York City. The British have advised that while in New York City Fuchs had office space at the Kellex Corporation, which space was taken over by another individual during February, 1944, at which time Fuchs began spending two days a week in the office of John R. Dunning at Kellex. (65-58805-30,188) (S) (u)

At Christmas, 1943, according to Fuchs, he paid his first visit to his sister, Kristel Heineman, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. (65-58805-174) (S) ↑

On May 29 and 30, 1944, Fuchs is reported to have visited Montreal, Canada for a conference with members of the National Research Council of Canada, according to information from (S) (65-58805-26) British govt. ↓

During the summer of 1944 Fuchs again visited his sister, Kristel Heineman, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, according to his own statement.

On July 14, 1944, Fuchs is known to have visited Washington, D. C. for a conference with Sir James Chadwick, British Atomic Energy representative, according to information received from (S) (65-58805-26)

With respect to Fuchs' transfer from New York City to Los Alamos, information was received from (S) that on June 19, 1944, London telegraphed Rudolph E. Peierls, a member of the British Mission, who had arrived in the United States with Fuchs and who, on June 2, 1944, had been sent from New York to Los Alamos where he headed the British Group there. In this telegram London asked for advice on whether Fuchs should return to England to work on a project. On June 24, 1944, Peierls replied that while he thought Fuchs should return if the project was being taken seriously, he nevertheless knew that Fuchs would be welcomed at Los Alamos. On July 8, 1944, London telegraphed Peierls, saying Los Alamos should take precedence over the project in England. On July 20, 1944 (S) (u)

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and again on July 21, 1944, Christopher F. Kearton, also a member of the British Mission in New York City, wrote to London advising that Fuchs' position was still uncertain but it looked as if he would return to England rather than be transferred to Los Alamos. On August 4, 1944, Washington (presumably the British Mission Headquarters) wrote to Kearton, with a copy to Fuchs, confirming Fuchs' transfer to Los Alamos, instructing that he should catch the plane for Santa Fe from Chicago on August 10, 1944. On August 8, 1944, Kearton wrote that Fuchs would be leaving New York "this week." On August 11, 1944, Fuchs signed a letter from the New York Office of the British Mission.

(S) 65-58805-188

(S) Memo from British gov.

The records of the Atomic Energy Commission contain a statement that Fuchs was supposed to leave for Los Alamos on August 11, 1944. (65-58805-13)

According to information received from the Manhattan Engineer District, by letter dated August 11, 1944, Fuchs planned to leave New York City on August 11, 1944 and was scheduled to arrive for duty at Los Alamos on or about August 14, 1944. (100-190625-1053) *Encl. att du Doc. letter 8/8/49*

The records of the Atomic Energy Commission at Los Alamos reflect that Fuchs arrived there on August 14, 1944. At Los Alamos he worked in the Theoretical Physics Division of the Laboratory and resided in Room 17, Dormitory T-102. (65-58805-336, 13)

The records at Los Alamos also reflect that on February 11, 1945, Fuchs left there for a vacation with Kristal Heineman at 114 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Prior to leaving Los Alamos Fuchs advised that he would be at Cambridge from February 15 to 22, 1945. He returned to Los Alamos on February 25, 1945 and stated that there had been no deviation from the itinerary he had furnished. (65-58805-13)

The Los Alamos records further reflect that on November 21, 1945, Fuchs departed for Montreal, Canada via Chicago for a two day conference with representatives of the British organization and that thereafter he was to take a vacation in Mexico. Under itinerary Fuchs showed that he would be in Montreal, Canada on November 22 and 23, 1945, Albuquerque on November 24, 1945, and thereafter would go to Mexico City and return on December 8, 1945. There was no indication in the records that Fuchs reported his return to Los Alamos or as to whether he stated there had been any deviation from his itinerary.

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(Letter dated April 25, 1950, from
Liaison Office, Ottawa, Canada)

In addition to the information appearing in the records at Los Alamos indicating that Fuchs made a trip to Montreal, Canada, on November 22 and 23, 1945, it should be noted that the Immigration & Naturalization Service records at Laredo, Texas, reflect, in connection with Fuchs' re-entry into the United States from Mexico on December 8, 1945, that Fuchs had been issued United States 3-1 Gratis Visa No. 2400 at Montreal, Canada, on November 23, 1945. This would seem to corroborate his presence in Montreal, despite the failure to locate a record of any meeting he might have attended there.

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According to information from [redacted] Fuchs' vacation in Mexico was (S) in company with Rudolph E. Peierls. Also according to [redacted] Fuchs and Peierls, (S)(W) while in Mexico City, [redacted] called on the British Consul General and they reportedly returned to the United States early in December, 1945. According to Mrs. Edward Teller, she and Mr. and Mrs. Peierls and Fuchs made a trip to Mexico City in Fuchs' automobile in late November, 1945. Mrs. Teller said that the group was together at all times and she knew of no contacts made by Fuchs. (Albuquerque teletype 2/17/50 65-58805-26, 385) X X ↑

Immigration and Naturalization Service records at Laredo, Texas reflect that on December 8, 1945, Fuchs, Rudolph and Eugenia Peierls entered the United States at Laredo, Texas being listed as en route to Santa Fe. (65-58805-40, 152)

61 per British gov.

The records at Los Alamos reflect that on December 12, 1945, Fuchs changed his residence from Room 17, Dormitory T-102 to Room 5, Dormitory T-109, Los Alamos. (65-58805-13) ↓

On June 16, 1946, Fuchs departed permanently from Los Alamos, travelling to Washington, D. C., according to the information from [redacted] (S) (65-58805-26)

On June 17, 1946, Fuchs stayed at the Hotel Sheraton, Washington, D. C. The records reflect that he either checked in on that date for a one night's stay or checked out on that date after a one night's stay, probably the latter. (65-58805-30)

According to information received from [redacted] (S) on June 21, 1946, Fuchs was residing in care of Kristel Heinsman, 144 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts. X X

The records of the Inspector of United States Naval Materiel at the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, reflect that on June 25, 1946, Fuchs paid a personal visit to Hans A. Bethe (Professor of physics at Cornell University), a consultant for the General Electric Atomic Energy Project. (Serial 26 and 65-58805-537, 578)

It is to be noted that Mrs. Heinsman recalls this trip of Fuchs to Schenectady, New York and states that she accompanied Fuchs to Schenectady.

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declass on DOE letter 8/1/89

On July 2, 1946, a letter was received at the Bureau from the Manhattan Engineer District stating that Fuchs returned to England on June 29, 1946, travelling by bomber from Montreal, Canada. (100-190625-2342) *W*

The Immigration and Naturalization Service records reflect that on November 11, 1947, Fuchs was readmitted into the United States at New York City and departed from the United States on November 30, 1947. At the time of this visit he showed his employment as being with the British Government. (65-58805-30)

The records of the Atomic Energy Commission reflect that Fuchs was in this country during November, 1947 for the purpose of attending a declassification conference in Washington, D. C. and also for the purpose of discussing unclassified and declassified aspects of neutron spectroscopy with Dr. H. L. Anderson at the Argonne National Laboratory, Chicago, Illinois.

According to information received from MI-5 on March 10, 1950, Fuchs has stated that during his visit in November 1947 he went to Boston to see the work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and to see his sister. Fuchs states that he also made a trip to Schenectady to see the work at the General Electric Plant. *XA*

The records of the Inspector of United States Naval Materiel at the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, reflect that on November 18, 1947, Fuchs visited Dr. Herbert C. Pollock, Research Laboratory, General Electric Company, to discuss cyclotrons, synchrotrons, and betatrons. Pollock is Research Associate in the Physics Division, assigned to the Synchrotron Project. (65-58805-527, 578)

According to the Atomic Energy Commission records Fuchs was scheduled to attend another declassification conference at the Canadian Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Chalk River, Ontario, Canada from September 26 to September 28, 1947. It appears, however, that Fuchs was not able to attend this conference because of illness. Following his transfer from the United States in 1946, Fuchs, according to information received from Stott, was continuously engaged in the Atomic Energy Program at Harwell, England, where he held the position of Senior Research Worker. This was his status at the time of his arrest on February 2, 1950. *2 X*

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With a letter dated April 12, 1950, Mr. Cimperman forwarded as an enclosure certain information concerning a trip made by Fuchs to Germany in May, 1947. Fuchs stated that he went to the British Zone of Germany to see some work on the centrifuge problem at Hamburg and Goertligen on behalf of the British Ministry of Supply. Fuchs also stated that he was able to get to Frankfurt in the hopes of seeing his father, who, however, was not there. *S(W)*

Fuchs also said that in company with Dr. and Mrs. H. W. B. Skinner he made a motor trip through France and Italy, leaving on April 12, 1949, and returning on May 3, 1949. Fuchs claimed that this was a holiday trip and that he did not make any espionage contacts. *S(Cimperman letter 4-12-50)*
S(W)

A photostatic copy of the fingerprints of Fuchs was obtained from Scotland Yard and was forwarded to the Bureau by letter dated February 7, 1950. A search of these fingerprints against the records of the Identification Division resulted in the location of an applicant fingerprint card dated October 14, 1944, which card had been on file at Los Alamos until forwarded to the Identification Division by the El Paso Office on October 19, 1949. No other record of Fuchs was found by the Identification Division.
(65-58805-485)

With respect to his visits away from his places of regular assignment while in the United States, Fuchs advised Messrs. Clegg and Lamphere, during interviews in the period May 20 to June 2, 1950, that his first trip after arrival in the United States away from New York City was a visit to his sister Kristel Heineman in Cambridge, Massachusetts, during Christmas, 1943. His next trip away from his place of assignment was in the Spring of 1944 (actually May 29 and 30, 1944) when he made a trip to Montreal, Canada, for a conference with Canadian scientists. He stated the purpose of this trip was to accompany Professor Peierls who found it necessary to go to Canada to discuss atomic problems. He indicated this trip had no connection with his espionage activities.

Fuchs also visited his sister in Cambridge several times during the Spring of 1944, probably at one month intervals. He believed that he went there at the time of a birthday anniversary occurring in May, 1944, and also before he left for Los Alamos in August, 1944.

Fuchs recalled that he traveled to Washington, D. C. in July, 1944, where he conferred with Sir James Chadwick, the British atomic energy representative. At that time, a definite decision was made that he was to go to Los Alamos rather

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After leaving Chicago spent one or two days at the of persons including Dr. Plac and the synchrotron. He had informal lecture on certain w

Fuchs then returned three days with his sister. in his honor but he was unable that Robert Heineman was present to the Massachusetts Institute regarding experiments relating recalls seeing Dr. Weiskopf a

He then returned to
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Regarding Rudolf Pe
Mission while in the United S



then return to England. His first trip after arrival in Los Alamos in August, 1944, was in February, 1945, when he visited his sister in Cambridge. He recalled also that while at Los Alamos he made one trip in an Army bomber to Washington, D. C. for a conference regarding his work. The exact date of the trip was unknown.

During November, 1945, Fuchs went from Los Alamos to Montreal, Canada, to contact an individual regarding possible employment at Harwell, England. Following this conference, he returned to Albuquerque, New Mexico, and traveled to Mexico on a short vacation trip with Mr. and Mrs. Peieris and Mrs. Edward Teller. They returned to Los Alamos in early December, 1945. According to Fuchs, this trip was in no way connected with his espionage activities.

During June, 1946, Fuchs left Los Alamos permanently, having been transferred back to England. At that time he traveled to Washington, D. C. then to his sister's home in Cambridge. He made a trip in the company of his sister Kristel Heineman to Schenectady, New York, where he was in contact with Hans A. Bethe. He stated he had met Bethe at Los Alamos and desired to talk with him prior to returning to England. He denied that this trip was connected with his espionage activities.

Concerning Fuchs' return to the United States in 1947 for declassification conferences, he advised that he arrived in New York City by plane in November, 1947. He remained a day or two at a hotel in New York and went to Washington, D. C. where he attended declassification conferences which lasted three or four days. Following the conferences, he traveled back to New York City and then went to Ithaca, New York, where he visited Cornell University and talked with Dr. Bethe, a Mr. Wilson, Phillip Morrison and Richard P. Feynman. These conversations related to work being done in nuclear studies at Cornell.

Fuchs then traveled to Rochester, New York, where he was in contact with Robert Marshak whom he had known at Los Alamos. He then went to Chicago and spent two days at the Argonne National Laboratory where he was in contact with Dr. Zinn. He indicated that specific permission had been obtained for a visit to this Laboratory and his access to information was limited to some extent. While in Chicago, he saw Mrs. Edward Teller and she invited some people in to see him whose names he did not recall. He did recall seeing Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Wilfred Gurney while in Chicago.

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4. Emil Fuchs

According to information received from [MI 5] (S) Emil Fuchs, the father of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, is a German National, born at Beerfelden, Germany on May 13, 1874. Until 1931 he was a minister of religion at Russelsheim and Eisenach, Germany. From 1931 to 1932 he was a professor of theology at the University of Kiel, being dismissed from this post in 1932 because of his membership in the Social Democratic Party. According to [MI 5] he is a well-known member of the Society of Friends and until November 1949 held a Professorship at Frankfurt University. He is presently residing at Rochlitzstrasse 78 (10), Leipzig, Germany and is a professor at Leipzig University. JX

(Serial 630)
(Source - information received by
Whitson from [MI 5] on March 11, 1950.)

The Immigration and Naturalization records at New York reflect that Fuchs' father, Dr. Emil Fuchs, age 74, arrived in New York on October 10, 1948. He was admitted until April 9, 1949, which was extended to July 9, 1949. Dr. Emil Fuchs left the United States on July 6, 1949. He was in the United States as a lecturer, sponsored by Pendle Hill, Wallingford, Pennsylvania in cooperation with the American Friends Service Committee, 27 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(Serial 38)

With respect to the background of Dr. Emil Fuchs it is to be noted in the June 1934 issue of "USSR in Construction," under the heading of "Scientists Victimized by the Fascist Regime in Germany" and sub-heading "University Professors," there appears the name of Professor E. Fuchs at Kiel.

(100-268980-2, enclosure)

An article appeared in the May 15, 1933 German publication "Unsere Zeit" entitled "List of Scientists Who Are Political Victims in Hitler Germany." The article states "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." A list is then set forth of the persons who are political victims. On this list, under the heading "Professors At Educational Academies," was listed the name Professor Emil Fuchs, Kiel.

(100-72924-410)

An article from "Die Welt," Hamburg, Germany, dated February 6, 1950, deals with the arrest of Fuchs in London. In this article there appears certain information concerning the father, Professor Emil Fuchs, and it is stated that until 1933 Professor Emil Fuchs occupied a chair for Theology at the Pedagogic Academy at Kiel. Professor Fuchs is described as a Christian Socialist and a

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member of the German Quaker Congregation. It is stated that sometime after 1933 Professor Fuchs was arrested and sentenced to one month in jail for insulting the State Government. "Yet, despite all danger, he remained in Germany, working stronger than ever in the interests of the Quaker Movement." It is stated that Professor Fuchs finally left Germany in 1943, staying in Switzerland until 1945, where he wrote in his high 70's his last books, "Prospect Of Our Time" and "Christianity and Socialism." It is stated that he is presently occupying a chair for Theology at the University of Leipzig.

(Memo from Downing to Harbo, 3-2-50, serial 829)

On February 6, 1950, Dr. Robert Kempner advised an agent of the Philadelphia Office that for two months during 1949, Professor Emil Fuchs had been a teacher at Pendle Hill, a Quaker University near Media, Pennsylvania. According to Dr. Kempner, one William Sollman was believed to have been contacted by Professor Fuchs while he was in the United States.

Dr. Friedrich Wilhelm Sollman was interviewed on February 27, 1950, at Pendle Hill, Wallingford, Pennsylvania. He stated that Professor Emil Fuchs visited and lectured in the United States under the sponsorship of the Society of Friends, which organization sponsors Pendle Hill. He stated that Fuchs, Sr. took over Sollman's classes at Pendle Hill while Sollman was in Germany for the State Department. After Sollman's return he saw Fuchs, Sr., but never entered into any discussions with him since he considered discussions with him useless. He sat in on one of Fuchs, Sr.'s lectures, which he considered innocuous since his whole talk ran in the vein "peace is a wonderful thing." Sollman ventured that contacts of Fuchs, Sr. in the United States would be with "Quaker Clergymen or old Quaker ladies who delight in speaking of the wonders of peace." According to Sollman, Fuchs is regarded as a great religious man and was a member of the Social Democratic Party in Germany for many years. He is regarded by Sollman as a religious pacifist rather than a political socialist.

(Serials 380, 381 and memo from Phila., -
dated 2-28-50)

(Serial 861)

According to information received by the American Consul in Hamilton, Canada, from Albert Pray Martin, who had been with the American Friends Society in Germany from 1936 to 1938, all of Dr. Emil Fuch's children had Communist tendencies. Martin stated that while in Germany he knew the Fuchs family intimately, and Professor Emil Fuchs visited him in Canada in March, 1949. At that time Professor Fuchs expressed great pride in the achievements of his son, Klaus Fuchs. Professor Fuchs further mentioned that he was considering accepting a post in Leipzig, Germany, in the hope of instilling Christian principles into a few of the theological students there.

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Professor Martin, who is presently attached to McMaster University in Hamilton, Canada, stated he sincerely believes that Professor Fuchs is not a Communist and has no Communist leanings. In this connection he recalled that Professor Fuchs, in the period from 1936 to 1938, had expressed great concern that his children -- two sons and two daughters -- had Communist tendencies. According to Professor Martin, of the four children, the only one who was probably not a Communist was a daughter, Elizabeth, who committed suicide in 1938 or 1939. She was married to Klaas Kittowski, a German Communist who was arrested by the Nazis and convicted of taking friends across the German border. He was sentenced to six years in prison, but escaped to Czechoslovakia without completing the sentence.

Professor Martin also furnished information concerning Kristel Fuchs and knew that she was married to Robert B. Heineman. He referred to newspaper accounts that Fuchs had visited his sister in Boston and had given out information while in that city. Professor Martin commented that it might be worthwhile to have the sister and her husband investigated and watched. Professor Martin mentioned that another son was said to be suffering from tuberculosis and was somewhere in Switzerland. (This would be Gerhard Fuchs.)

Professor Martin also stated that if the security authorities had checked Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs with any members of the American Friends Society who had been in Berlin between 1936 and 1939, his Communist activities would have been apparent as the Communist leanings of the Fuchs children were very well known.

(Source - State Department
Dispatch dated February 14, 1950.)

5. Gerhard Fuchs

According to [MI 5] Gerhard Fuchs, the brother of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, was born at Russelsheim, Germany on October 30, 1909. In 1932 he was mentioned in a list of German publishing houses working under Communist direction as Editor of "Mahnruf," published in Berlin. In 1933 he was described as directing the General Secretariat of Workers International Relief at The Hague. In July 1939 he attempted to visit England in transit to the United States but was refused leave to land on the grounds that as a sufferer from active tuberculosis he was unlikely to be admitted into the United States. He returned to Switzerland and in 1948 was living at a sanatorium in Zurich. According to [MI 5] he may be identical with Gerhard Fuchs who is reported to have organized a meeting of Freies Deutschland in Davos, Switzerland in August 1945. According to [MI 5] they have received a report that in April 1948 a certain Gerhard Fuchs, described as a German and a former leader of the Davos Section of the Freies Deutschland, was a Communist in touch with K.P.D. circles in Berlin and with Quakers in the United States. He was then said to be active in an organization known as "Secours Aux Enfants," having as its aim the welfare of French orphans. He was reported to be using funds obtained from Quakers in the United States in order to assist German Communists visiting Switzerland.

(Source-information received by [Whitson from [MI 5] (S)]
(Serial 630)

b1 per
British gov.

According to additional information received from [redacted] under date of May 13, 1948, the organization Croix Rouge Suisse Secours Aux Enfants (Swiss Red Cross Children's Aid) is commonly referred to as the C.S.E. and was directed in Davos, Switzerland by Frau Gredig-Mathis. She was assisted by Gerhard Fuchs and he was reported to be using funds which he received from Quakers in the United States to support German Communists when they come to Switzerland. According to the information from [redacted] the G.S.E. in Davos, Switzerland had developed out of the Union O.S.E., which has its American Counterpart in the American Committee of O.S.E., which stands for Organization Sanitaire Evracia, which means Hebrew Health Organization. X

(100-349527-8,9)

Information received from Mr. William Hutchinson, Head of the Washington Bureau of the International News Service under a date line of Zurich, Switzerland, February 15, 1950, reflects Gerhard Fuchs has been residing for six years in the Swiss Sanitary Center in Davos, Switzerland. This institution was said to be a home for needy convalescing tuberculosis sufferers and to be financed by the Swiss Sanitary Center (S.S.C.) which was created and financed by Swiss Communists (W)

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and reportedly has branches in the satellite countries and in the Soviet Zones of Germany and Austria. The article also states that Gerhard Fuchs, who denies his affiliation to the Communist Party, has been the director of the Sanitarium for the last six years to the great satisfaction of his superiors.

(4) b1 per British gov.

According to [REDACTED] (S) Gerhard Fuchs has been a contact of Grace Rhodes, who is actually identified as Grace Rhoades of Morristown, New Jersey. She reportedly comes from an old line long established Quaker family and is reported to have travelled to Europe during 1948 under the sponsorship of the American Friends Service Committee. According to the Assistant Postmaster in Morristown, New Jersey, it has been rumored that she has some connection with the Communists. (Memo 3-9-50 to Ladd re "American Committee of O.S.E.; I.S.-R" 100-349527-27)

During interviews with Fuchs by FBI representatives in London, in the period May 20 to June 2, 1950, Fuchs stated that his only brother Gerhard was presently living in Davos, Switzerland and was in a sanitarium there because of a tuberculosis condition. He said he last saw his brother in Switzerland in 1947 when he made a trip to Switzerland for skiing. According to Mr. Skardon of MI-5, Gerhard Fuchs has left Switzerland and is believed to be presently in Germany. (Memo to Director from Messrs. Clegg and Lamphere dated 6-6-50)

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6. Kristel Heineman and Robert Heineman

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

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

Internment Operations

Kristel Heineman, 55 Carvel Rd., Watertown"

(See Exhibit No. 1 Attached)

On June 11, 1946, photostatic copies of the two documents were sent to offices (19) covering territories in which the addresses were located. However, the documents having been made available to the British Intelligence Services, no attempt to investigate individuals listed therein as having addresses in Great Britain was made. b7D

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

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

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

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

Robert B. Heineman, whom Kristel Fuchs Heineman married on November 2, 1938, was born at Wausau, Wisconsin, on March 25, 1917. According to a highly confidential source of known reliability, he was registered as a member of the Cambridge Branch of the Communist Political Association in 1944. Through a confidential source, (Confidential Informant ND-BOS MS-100) it was also ascertained that on January 23, 1947, he visited the Communist Party Headquarters in Boston where he rejoined the Communist Party under the name of Robert Hill. At that time he indicated that he had previously been a member of the Party until 1937. (u)

The State Department records reflect that on May 3, 1937 a passport was issued to Heineman for travel to France, England, Russia, Italy, Switzerland, Austria and Poland.

It was also reported by ^{DSR} the [British Intelligence Service] that on June 8, 1937, Robert B. Heineman arrived in England en route to Leningrad, Russia, returning to England in August of that same year via Italy and France. Robert B. Heineman in interviews admitted active membership in the Communist Party and the fact that Communist Party meetings had recently been held at his home.

At the present time, Robert B. Heineman operates a launderette under the name of the Huron Self Service Store, 146 Huron Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and is also enrolled in the Harvard University School of Education where he is studying for a degree as a Master of Arts. His current

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address is given as 94 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Kristel Heineman appears to have been estranged from her husband for some time and is presently confined as a mental patient in the Westboro State Hospital, Westboro, Massachusetts. (In this connection it is noted that confidential records of the Westboro State Hospital reflect that when interviewed, Kristel Heineman stated that her husband was a sexual pervert and that Konstantin Lafazanov, a former fellow student of her husband at Harvard University, was actually the father of her three children, a fact which Lafazanov is reported to have acknowledged).

As to Kristel Fuchs Heineman's possible implication in Soviet espionage operations, it is noted that her name and address, as well as that of her brother, Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, was contained in the address book of Israel Halperin, at the time of the latter's apprehension by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in February of 1946. It is also known from information obtained from an extremely confidential source [redacted] that Kristel Fuchs Heineman was contacted in October of 1944 by the person in the United States who was then serving as Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs' superior in Soviet espionage operations. In this connection, it is noted that when interviewed by the British Intelligence Service, Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs at first maintained that Kristel Fuchs Heineman was not implicated in his espionage operations. He stated, however, that his sister, who was evidently an active undercover Communist in Germany, may have witnessed his meetings with his contact in Boston and may have deduced that this meeting was a continuation of his underground work in Germany. Fuchs has since admitted that he did meet his espionage contact at the Heineman home in February 1945. b1
(S)

Clearance having been obtained from the authorities of the Westboro State Hospital, Kristel Fuchs Heineman was interviewed on February 2, 1950, at which time she appeared to be completely rational. She stated that she had not seen a great deal of her brother, Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, but recalled seeing him in Germany in 1933 and again in 1935, after his expulsion from Germany. She also recalled that he had visited her several times in 1945 while she was residing in Massachusetts. She said that she did not know anything concerning his activities in Germany but recalled that following his expulsion, he had gone to France. She said that about 1943 (actually in 1940), Fuchs had been sent from Great Britain to Canada for internment as a German alien. There he was contacted by Israel Halperin, who befriended him and furnished him with cigarettes. According to Kristel Heineman, Wendell Furry, a member of the same Communist Party club in Cambridge, Massachusetts, as that to which her husband Robert B. Heineman belonged, advised her husband that

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Halperin had informed him of Fuchs' internment. Thereafter, she heard from her brother (Emil Fuchs) from time to time during the course of his internment, the message in each instance being forwarded from Halperin to Furry and by Furry given to Robert Heineman. Both Konstantin Lafasanos, paramour of Kristel Heineman, and the latter's husband, Robert B. Heineman, substantiated her statements as to Emil Fuchs' internment in Canada but were unable to definitely indicate the period during which he was held.

Also on February 2, 1950, Robert Block Heineman, the husband of Kristel Fuchs Heineman, was interviewed. He admitted that in the past he had been active in the Communist Party and stated that he knew Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs. Heineman said that he knew that Emil Fuchs had visited with Kristel Heineman but stated that he had been away from home on frequent occasions and did not know how often Fuchs had been there. He was not helpful in giving any information as to individuals who had contacted or visited Emil Fuchs but offered to go through his papers to obtain any information which they might disclose concerning Emil Fuchs.

Robert Block Heineman was reinterviewed on February 3, 1950, at which time he admitted former membership in the Young Communist League, but in spite of evidence to the contrary, insisted that he had not been associated with the Communist Party since 1941. He provided no positive information concerning Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, claiming that he was absent from his own home on almost every occasion that Fuchs had visited there. Heineman claimed that from January to May of 1947, he was conducting historic research in the vicinity of Monterey, Mexico, concerning the Mexican War of 1847. Heineman was reluctant to identify his associates, was not fully cooperative, and definitely appeared to be lying.

Robert Block Heineman was again interviewed on the evening of February 4, 1950, at which time he became evasive and untruthful and indicated his desire to consult an attorney. Thereupon he telephoned James F. Mahan, a former Bureau agent engaged in the practice of law, who counseled Heineman that he should be as cooperative as possible. Heineman then responded more readily, admitting that he was currently an active member of the Communist Party. He furnished his Party name and admitted that Communist Party meetings were held in his home. However, he refused to furnish the names of other Communists, stating that he did not want to talk about people's political beliefs, but was willing to give any information that might be of benefit in connection with espionage activities. Questioned specifically concerning contacts of Emil Fuchs while the latter was visiting the Heineman residence, he furnished information concerning an individual by the name of Deutsch (since identified as Martin Deutsch).

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On February 7, 1950, attorney James F. Mahan advised that he had spent three hours with Robert Heineman during the previous evening. He said that Heineman was now willing to talk freely concerning his Party affiliations and his knowledge concerning Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs and Kristel Heineman, providing Mahan himself was present during the interview. On February 8, 1950, authority was granted to interview Heineman under these conditions.

Since this date both Kristel and Robert Heineman have been interviewed on numerous occasions and they have been shown numerous photographs of suspects for Fuchs' American espionage contact. On May 22, 1950, Robert Heineman viewed Harry Gold in person but was unable to identify him as the chemist who had visited his home looking for Fuchs. On June 16, 1950, Kristel Heineman was shown photographs of Harry Gold and she identified Gold without hesitation and positively as the chemist referred to above. She did not know Gold by any name, however. (65-58805-426; 100-346228; 65-57449-74; Boston teletype 6/16/50)

During interviews of Fuchs by FBI representatives in London, in the period May 20 to June 2, 1950, Fuchs was questioned concerning Communist backgrounds and activities of the members of his immediate family. He stated that his sister, Kristel, had been active in underground work in Germany, but he did not know if she had ever actually been a member of the Communist Party. With respect to Robert Heineman, Fuchs stated that on one of his first visits to the Heineman home, probably at Christmas, 1943, he formed the impression that Robert Heineman was a Communist or at least was in favor of the Communist philosophy. (Memo to Director from Messrs. Clegg and Lamphere 6/6/50)

By cable dated June 9, 1950, Mr. John Cimperman advised that he had interviewed Fuchs who stated that his sister, Kristel Heineman, was younger than himself and actually was born July 12, 1913. Fuchs stated he left Germany in 1933 when Kristel was still young and, therefore, he did not know or hear that she was engaged in Communist work at the time. When Fuchs next saw Kristel in England in 1937 he learned from her for the first time that she actually was interested in Communist activities in Germany. He stated, however, that the nature and extent of such activities were unknown to him.

(65-58805-1393)

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7. ISRAEL HALPERIN

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

Documents abstracted from the Soviet Embassy at Ottawa, Canada, by Igor Gouzenko, Soviet Code Clerk, who defected to the Canadian authorities on September 5, 1945, supported by the testimony of Gouzenko himself, established that Halperin was a member of the Soviet Military Intelligence espionage network operating in Canada during the period 1942-1945. Apprehended in February, 1946, Halperin subsequently was placed on trial for conspiracy to violate the Canadian Official Secrets Act. However, on March 4, 1947, charges against him were dismissed upon refusal of a co-conspirator David Gordon Lunan to testify against him and the consequent failure on the part of the Crown attorneys to link him with the conspiracy through independent evidence, a condition precedent to the admissibility of the Soviet documents. (100-342972-Encl. 729)

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

Both Konstantin Lafazanov, paramour of Kristel Heineman, and the latter's husband, Robert Heineman, have substantiated her statement that Klaus Fuchs' was interned in Canada, but have been unable to indicate the period during which he was held. (65-58805-466)

According to information received from [MI-5] on February 14, 1950, Fuchs had been interviewed concerning any contacts he had with Israel Halperin. Fuchs stated that while interned he received a book from Halperin, but did not know him otherwise and had no personal contact with Halperin. (65-58805-246)

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(Letter from Bethel 3-6-50)
(Serial 901)

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It is to be noted at this point that contrary to the articles in Time Magazine of February 20, 1950, the Washington "Daily News" of March 2, 1950 and March 10, 1950, and the Canadian weekly, "The Ensign" of March 11, 1950 the only known possible link between the widely publicized Canadian espionage case and the espionage activity of Fuchs is the Halperin address book entry. The articles referred to above claimed the United States in 1946 was tipped on Fuchs activity through the Canadian Royal Commission. It was stated that Igor Gouzenko learned of Fuchs' name and espionage activity from Colonel Vassily M. Rogov, of the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa. There is no basis in fact for these statements. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police have advised that neither the Royal Commission nor the RCMP had possessed any information regarding Fuchs' espionage activity in 1946, as stated in the articles. The RCMP believe that Gouzenko may be now attempting to claim credit for the Fuchs case and that he may be the source of the articles.

(65-58805-653) ✓

During interviews with Fuchs by representatives of the Bureau in the period May 20 through June 2, 1950, Fuchs was questioned concerning his association with Halperin. He stated that he never had any espionage dealings or affiliations directly or indirectly with Halperin. To the best of his recollection he had received a letter from Halperin while he was in the detention camp in Canada. He stated that Halperin might have learned of his presence there from his sister Kristel Heinaman or through members of the German Communist Party in England who might have requested Halperin to look after scientists who were incarcerated in Canada. The letter he received from Halperin stated that the latter was going to send him some scientific articles and magazines and asked if there was anything else he could do for Fuchs. Shortly thereafter, Fuchs received two copies of magazines; one "Physical Review" and the other "Modern Physics." These came from Halperin and there was no significance to the publications other than they were the type of publications that Fuchs was interested in reading. He received no newspapers and stated that it was possible he wrote to Halperin expressing his thanks.

Fuchs did not know why he was released from detention camps in Canada. He knew, however, that some people in England would like to have effected his release. He felt certain that Professor Max Borne who was first at Cambridge and later at Edinburgh University, would have liked to effect his release as a fellow scientist as would others who were members of the Communist Party. (Memo to the Director from Messrs. Clegg and Lamphere dated 6-6-50)

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

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

The Bureau investigation of Wendell Hinkle Furry, instituted as the result of Bureau memorandum of June 11, 1946, directing the identification of individuals listed in the address book of Israel Halperin, is currently in a pending status. (100-192079) —

During the interview with Fuchs by Bureau representatives in London, he stated that he knew Wendell Furry by name and possibly had met Furry when the latter called at the Heineman home in Cambridge, Massachusetts, while Fuchs

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was visiting there. He stated positively that he did not know Wendell Furry was a brother-in-law of Israel Halperin. He further stated that he did not know that Furry was a member of the Communist Party, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, the Civil Rights Congress or the Samuel Adams School for Social Studies. He also did not know that Furry's wife, Elizabeth, was a member of the Cambridge Branch of the Communist Party. He stated that he had no reason to suspect Furry of being engaged in any espionage activities of any type whatsoever. (Memo to the Director from Messrs. Clegg and Lamphere dated 6-6-50)

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C. CONFESSION

1. Events Leading Up To Confession

A memorandum dated October 29, 1949, from the British advised that they felt bound to advise appropriate authorities in England that the continued employment of Fuchs in the Atomic Research Station at Harwell, England, represented a grave security risk and that consequently he should be removed. It was stated that in view of this, an interview with Fuchs was desirable. The British desired to know if such an interview would jeopardize the Bureau's informant and whether or not it would jeopardize further investigation which was contemplated by the Bureau. ~~FR~~ (u) (65-5885-33)

On November 2, 1949, the Bureau advised the British authorities that the effect of an interview with Fuchs on the investigation which was contemplated in the United States could not be accurately determined. It was pointed out that the successful investigation of Kristel Fuchs Heineman might be jeopardized but that it was realized a successful interview of Dr. Fuchs might assist materially in that investigation. The British were advised that the Bureau did not desire to ask them to withhold taking action with respect to Fuchs, but that they should feel free to take any action with respect to an interview with him which they might desire. The necessity for protecting "at all costs" the original source of the information in this case was called to their attention. ~~FR~~ (u) (65-58805-33)

By memorandum dated November 7, 1949, the British advised the Bureau that Fuchs had recently sought the advice of the Security Officer at Harwell with whom he was on good personal terms. Fuchs explained that his father, who was living at Frankfurt, had been offered a Chair at Leipzig University, which he wished to accept. Because Leipzig is in the Russian Zone of Germany, Fuchs indicated that he was worried about the effect this might have on his position at Harwell and he, therefore, had come to the conclusion that the Security Officer should be aware of this position. The Security Officer indicated that such a confidence from Fuchs was most unusual since he was normally reticent and self-sufficient. ~~FR~~ (u)

The Security Officer (Wing Commander Arnold) reopened the subject a day or two later after Fuchs had reiterated that his father was unlikely to refuse the offer. Fuchs was asked whether or not he feared that pressure might be brought to bear on him through his father, and if so, what his reactions would be. He replied that he did not feel that he could be induced to cooperate. ~~FR~~ (u)

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at the present time but found it impossible to say what he might feel under altered circumstances. He asked Arnold whether he should resign from Harwell. (u) (S) (C)

The British advised that in view of Fuchs' conversations with Arnold, they were examining a proposal for Arnold to again interview Fuchs, believing that this might possibly lead to a confession by Fuchs. Even if it did not lead to a confession, it was believed that thereafter they might be in a better position to assess the chances of success of later confronting Fuchs with a direct accusation. Bureau comments on this development were solicited. (u) (S) (C) (W) FE
(65-58805-32)

By memorandum dated November 14, 1949, the British were advised that there was no objection on the part of the Bureau to an interview with Fuchs as contemplated by the British, and that it was felt that the action [of his father] afforded an opportunity to approach Fuchs in an informal and general manner without either alerting him or disclosing the original source of information. (u) (S) (C) (W) FE
(65-58805-32)

By memorandum dated December 22, 1949, the British advised that Fuchs was interviewed on December 21, 1949, at which time he either volunteered or admitted all of the facts known about his background except those obtained from the original informant in this case. He flatly denied that he had acted as an espionage agent and was either unwilling or unable to suggest any contacts which might have used him as an "unconscious" source of information. It was stated that the British Directorate of Atomic Energy would meet in London on December 28 to decide what action should be taken regarding Fuchs. (u) (S) (C) (W) FE
(65-58805-53)

By memorandum dated January 3, 1950, the British advised that Fuchs was again interviewed on December 31, 1949 and continued to deny that he was in any way connected with espionage in 1944 or at any other time. He was unable to suggest the name or names of any persons connected with his group in New York City, who might have been working for or had connections with the Soviets. Fuchs stated that he only contacted the Heinemans on two occasions, at Christmas 1943, and during the summer of 1944. (u) (S) (C) (W) FE
(65-58805-174)

2. Fuchs' Confession

On January 31, 1950, Sir Percy Sillitoe, head of MI-5, advised the Bureau that Fuchs, under protracted reinterrogation, had confessed to continuous espionage from the end of 1941 to February, 1949, covering Atomic Energy at (u) (S) (C) (W) FE

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Birmingham University, England, British Diffusion Mission, New York, and Los Alamos, and the British Atomic Establishment at Harwell. It was pointed out that technical information betrayed by him included a full "bomb know-how" from Los Alamos. It was also stated that Fuchs had signed a confession and subject to clearance by the Director of Public Prosecutions, would be arrested and prosecuted under the Official Secrets Act and the Atomic Energy Act. (65-58805-85)

Quoted below is the signed statement taken from Fuchs on January 27, 1950 by W. J. Skardon of MI-5: (u)

War Office
27th January, 1950 (u)

"Statement of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, of 17 Hillside, Harwell, Berkshire, who saith: (u)

"I am Deputy Chief Scientific Officer (acting rank) at atomic energy research establishment, Harwell. (u)

"I was born in Russelsheim on 29th December, 1911. My father was a parson and I had a very happy childhood. I think that the one thing that mostly stands out is that my father always did what he believed to be the right thing to do and he always told us that we had to go our own way, even if he disagreed. He himself had many fights because he did what his conscience decreed, even if these were at variance with accepted convention. For example, he was the first parson to join the Social Democratic Party. I didn't take much interest in politics during my school days except insofar as I was forced into it by the fact that of course all the other pupils knew who my father was, and I think the only political act at school which I ever made was at the celebration of the Weimar Constitution when there was a celebration at school and all the flags of the Weimar Republic had been put up outside, whereas inside large numbers of the pupils appeared with the imperial badge. At that point I took out the badge showing the colors of the Republic, and put it on, and of course it was immediately torn down. (u)

"When I got to the University of Leipzig I joined the S. P. D. and took part in the organization of the students' group of the S.P.D. I found myself soon in opposition to the official policies of the S.P.D. (u)

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for example on the question of naval re-armament, when the S.P.D. supported the building program of the Panzerkreuzer. I did have some discussion with Communists, but I always found that I despised them because it was apparent that they accepted the official policy of their own party even if they did not agree with it. The main point at issue was always the Communist policy proclaiming the united front and at the same time attacking the leaders of the S.P.D. Later I went to Kiel University. It has just occurred to me, though it may not be important, that at Leipzig I was in the Reichsbanner which was a semi-military organization composed of members of the S.P.D. and the Democratic Party. That is a point at which I broke away from my father's philosophy because he is a pacifist. In Kiel I was first still a member of the S.P.D., but the break came when the S.P.D. decided to support Hindenburg as Reich President. Their argument was that if they put up their own candidate it would split the vote and Hitler would be elected. In particular, this would mean that the position of the S.P.D. in Prussia would be lost when they controlled the whole of the police organization. The election was, I think, in 1932. My argument was that we could not stop Hitler by cooperating with other bourgeois parties but that only a united working class could stop him. At this point I decided to oppose the official policies openly, and I offered myself as a speaker in support of the Communist candidate. Shortly after the election of Hindenburg, Papen was made Reich Chancellor, and he dismissed the elected Prussia Government and put in a Reichstatthalter. That evening we all collected spontaneously. I went to the headquarters of the Communist Party because I had in the meantime been expelled from the S.P.D., but I had seen many of my previous friends in the Reichsbanner, and I knew that they were gathering together ready to fight for the Prussian Government, but the Prussian Government yielded. All they did was to appeal to the central Reich Court. At this point the morale of the rank and file of the S.P.D. and the Reichsbanner broke completely and it was evident that there was no force left in those organizations to resist Hitler. I accepted that the Communist Party had been right in fighting against the leaders of the S.P.D. and that I had been wrong in blaming them for it. I had already joined the Communist Party because I felt I had to be in some organization.

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"Some time before this I had also joined a student organization which contained members of the S.P.D., as well as members of the Communist Party. This organization was frowned upon by the S.P.D., but they did not take steps against me until I came out openly against the official policy. I was made the Chairman of this organization and we carried on propaganda aimed at those members of the Nazi whom we believed to be sincere. The Nazis had decided to start propaganda against the high fees which students had to pay, and we decided to take them by their word, convinced that we would show them up. I carried on the negotiations with the leaders of the Nazi group at the University, proposing that we should organize a strike of the students. They hedged and after several weeks I decided that the time had come to show that they did not intend to do it. We issued a leaflet, explained that the negotiations had been going on but that the leaders of the Nazis were not in earnest. Our policy did have success because some members of our organization succeeded in making personal contact with some of the sincere Nazi. The Nazi leaders apparently noticed that, because some time later they organized a strike against the Rector of the University. That was after Hitler had been made Reich Chancellor. During that strike they called in the support of the S.A. from the town, who demonstrated in front of the University. In spite of that I went there every day to show that I was not afraid of them. On one of these occasions they tried to kill me and I escaped. The fact that Hindenburg made Hitler Reich Chancellor of course proved to me again that I had been right in opposing the official policy of the S.P.D. After the burning of the Reichstag I had to go underground. I was lucky because on the morning after the burning of the Reichstag I left my home very early to catch a train to Berlin for a conference of our student organization, and that is the only reason why I escaped arrest. I remember clearly when I opened the newspaper in the train I immediately realized the significance and I knew that the underground struggle had started. I took the badge of the hammer and sickle from my lapel which I had carried until that time. ~~SECRET~~

"I was ready to accept the philosophy that the Party is right and that in the coming struggle you could not permit yourself any doubts after the Party had made a decision. At this point I omitted from resolve in my mind a very small difficulty about my conduct of the policy against the Nazis. I received, of course, a great deal of praise at the conference in Berlin which was held illegally, but there rankled in my mind the fact that I had sprung our leaflets on the leaders of the Nazis without warning, without ~~SECRET~~

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"giving them an ultimatum that I would call to the student body lest they made a decision by a certain date. If it had been necessary to do that I would not have worried about it, but there was no need for it. I have violated some standards of decent behavior, but I did not resolve this difficulty and very often this incident did come back to my mind, but I came to accept that in such a struggle of things of this kind are prejudices which are weakness and which you must fight against. S(U)

"All that followed helped to confirm the ideas I had formed. Not a single party voted against the extraordinary powers which were given to Hitler by the new Reichstag and in the universities there was hardly anybody who stood up for those who were dismissed either on political or racial grounds, and afterwards you found that people whom you normally would have respected because of their decency had no force in themselves to stand up for their own ideals or moral standards. S(U)

"I was in the underground until I left Germany. I was sent out by the Party, because they said that I must finish my studies because after the revolution in Germany people would be required with technical knowledge to take part in the building up of the Communist Germany. I went first to France and then to England, where I studied and at the same time I tried to make a serious study of the base Marxist philosophy. The idea which gripped me most was the belief that in the past man has been unable to understand his own history and the forces lead to the further development of human society; that now for the first time man understands the historical forces and he is able to control them, and that, therefore, for the first time he will be really free. I carried this idea over into the personal sphere and believed that I could understand myself and that I could make myself into what I believed I should be. S(U)

"I accepted for a long time that what you heard about Russia internally could be deliberate lies. I had my doubts for the first time on acts of foreign policies of Russia; the Russo-German pact was difficult to understand, but in the end I did accept that Russia had done it to gain time, that during that time she was expanding her own influence in the Balkans against the influence of Germany. Finally Germany's attack on Russia seemed to confirm that Russia was not shirking and was prepared to carry out a foreign S(U)

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"policy with the risk of war with Germany. Russia's attack on Finland was more difficult to understand, but the fact that England and France prepared for an intervention in Finland at the time when they did not appear to be fighting seriously against Germany made it possible to accept the explanation that Russia had to prepare its defenses against possible imperialism powers. In the end I accepted again that my doubts had been wrong and the Party had been right. XW

"When Germany started the real attack on France I was interned and for a long time I was not allowed any newspapers. We did not know what was going on outside, and I did not see how the British people fought at that time. I felt no bitterness by the internment, because I could understand that it was necessary and that at that time England could not spare good people to look after the internees, but it did deprive me of the chance of learning more about the real character of the British people. XW

"Shortly after my release I was asked to help Professor Peierls in Birmingham, on some war work. I accepted it and I started work without knowing at first what the work was. I doubt whether it would have made any difference to my subsequent actions if I had known the nature of the work beforehand. When I learned the purpose of the work I decided to inform Russia and I established contact through another member of the Communist Party. Since that time I have had continuous contact with persons who were completely unknown to me, except that I knew that they would hand whatever information I gave them to the Russian authorities. At this time I had complete confidence in Russian policy and I believed that the Western Allies deliberately allowed Russia and Germany to fight each other to the death. I had, therefore, no hesitation in giving all the information I had, even though occasionally I tried to concentrate mainly on giving information about the results of my own work. XW

"In the course of this work I began naturally to form bonds of personal friendship and I had concerning them my inner thoughts. I used my Marxist philosophy to establish in my mind two separate compartments. One compartment in which I allowed myself to make friendships, to have personal relations, to help people and to be in all personal ways the kind of man I wanted to be and the kind of XW

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"man which, in personal ways, I had been before with my friends in or near the Communist Party. I could be free and easy and happy with other people without fear of disclosing myself because I knew that the other compartment would step in if I approached the danger point. I could forget the other compartment and still rely on it. It appeared to me at the time that I had become a 'free man' because I had succeeded in the other compartment to establish myself completely independent of the surrounding forces of society. Looking back at it now the best way of expressing it seems to be to call it a controlled schizophrenia. *S/W*

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

"Shortly afterwards my father told me that he might be going into the Eastern Zone of Germany. At that time my own mind was closer to his than it had ever been before, because he also believed that they are at least trying to build a new world. He disapproved of many things and he had always done so, but he knew that when he went there he would say so and he thought that in doing so he might help to make them realize that you cannot build a new world if you destroy some fundamental decencies in personal behavior. I could not bring myself to stop my father from going there. However, it made me face at last some of the facts about myself. I felt that my *S/W*

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"father's going to the Eastern Zone, that his letters, would touch me somewhere and that I was not sure whether I would not go back. I suppose I did not have the courage to fight it out for myself and, therefore, I invoked an outside influence by informing Security that my father was going to the Eastern Zone. A few months passed and I became more and more convinced that I had to leave Harwell. I was then confronted with the fact that there was evidence that I had given away information in New York. I was given the chance of admitting it and staying at Harwell, or of clearing out. I was not sure enough of myself to stay at Harwell and, therefore, I denied the allegations and decided that I would have to leave Harwell. S(U)

"However, it then began to become clear to me that in leaving Harwell in those circumstances I would do two things. I would deal a grave blow to Harwell, to all the work which I had loved and, furthermore that I would leave suspicions against people whom I loved who were my friends and who believed I was their friend. I had to face the fact that it had been possible for me in one half of my mind to be friendly with people, be close friends and at the same time to deceive them to endanger them. I had to realize that the control mechanism had warned me of danger to myself, but that it had also prevented me from realizing what I was doing to people who were close to me. I then realized that the combination of the three ideas which had made me what I was, was wrong, in fact that every single one of them was wrong, that there are certain standards of moral behavior which are in you and that you cannot disregard. That in your actions you must be clear in your own mind whether they are right or wrong. That you must be able, before accepting somebody else's authority to state your doubts and to try and resolve them; and I found that at least I myself was made by circumstances. S(U)

"I know that I cannot go back on that and I know that all I can do now is to try and repair the damage I have done. The first thing is to make sure that Harwell will suffer as little as possible and that I have to save for my friends as much as possible of that part that was good in my relations with them. S(U)

"This thought is at present uppermost in my mind, and I find it difficult to concentrate on any other points. However, I realize that I will have to state the extent of the information that I have given and that I shall have to help as far as my conscience allows me in stopping other people who are still doing what I have done. S(U)

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"There is nobody I know by name who is concerned with collecting information for the Russian authorities. There are people whom I know by sight whom I trusted with my life and who trusted me with theirs and I do not know that I shall be able to do anything that might in the end give them away. They are not inside of the project, but they are the intermediaries between myself and the Russian Government. ~~S~~W

"At first I thought that all I would do would be to inform the Russian authorities that work upon the atom bomb was going on. They wished to have more details and I agreed to supply them. I concentrated at first mainly on the products of my own work, but in particular at Los Alamos I did what I consider to be the worst I have done, namely to give information about the principles of the design of the plutonium bomb. Later on at Harwell I began to sift it, but it is difficult to say exactly when and how I did it because it was a process which went up and down with my inner struggles. The last time I handed over information was in February or March, 1949. ~~S~~U

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

"I have read this statement and to the best of my knowledge it is true. ~~S~~W

[(signed) "Klaus Fuchs."] ~~S~~W

"Statement taken down in writing by me at the permission of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs at the War Office on January 27, 1950. He read it through, made such alterations as he wished and initialed each and every page. ~~S~~(u)

[(signed) "W. J. Skardon."] ~~S~~W

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In addition to the statement furnished to Skardon, Fuchs gave a statement to Dr. Michael W. Perrin, Atomic Scientist connected with the British Ministry of Supply, on January 30, 1950. This statement, which is quoted elsewhere in this memorandum, outlined in some detail the scientific information furnished to the Russians by Fuchs. It is noted that Fuchs divided his activities into four periods: ~~S~~ (u)

The first covering the period at Birmingham University from early 1942 to December, 1943; ~~S~~ (u)

The second covering the period at New York from December, 1943, to August, 1944; ~~S~~ (u)

The third covering the period at Los Alamos from August, 1944 to the Summer of 1946; ~~S~~ (u)

The fourth covering the period at Harwell from the Summer of 1946 to the Spring of 1949. ~~S~~ (u)

It should be noted that by his own admissions, Fuchs furnished to the Russians information concerning Atomic Energy which had come to his attention through his own research work or otherwise until the last period, at which time he began to have increasing doubts as to the wisdom of passing information to the Russians. In the last period, he apparently did not furnish to the Russians all of the information to which he had access. ~~S~~ (u)

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D. PROSECUTION

On February 2, 1950, Dr. Fuchs was arrested and charged with violating the British Official Secrets Act. He was arraigned at the Bow Street Police Court before Chief Magistrate Sir Laurence Dunne. Fuchs was bound over for further arraignment on February 10, 1950. On February 10, 1950, Fuchs was arraigned at the Bow Street Magistrate's Court, London, at which time he was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, London, during the sessions beginning February 28, 1950. At the time of arraignment, James Skardon, British Security Service; Henry Arnold, Security Officer of the Atomic Energy Research establishment, Harwell, England; and Michael Perrin, Ministry of Supply, appeared as witnesses. Portions of the confession made to these three individuals were placed in the record.

On March 1, 1950, Dr. Fuchs was tried in London. He pled guilty to all of the four counts of the indictment and was sentenced to the maximum penalty of fourteen years. The contents of the four counts in the indictment are as follows:

"Count 1 - On a day in 1943 in the City of Birmingham for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interest of the State communicated to a person unknown information relating to atomic research which was calculated to be or might have been, or was intended to be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy.

"Count 2 - On a day unknown between 31st December, 1943 and 1st August, 1944, being a British subject in the City of New York in the United States of America, committed a similar offense.

"Count 3 - On a day unknown in February, 1945, being a British subject at Boston, Massachusetts, in the United States of America, committed a similar offense.

"Count 4 - On a day in 1947 in Berkshire committed a similar offense."

It has been reported that there was some question concerning the wording as to the location in England in the first count of the indictment, but it was established that the correct location was Birmingham rather than Banbury, England.

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The Attorney General, Sir Hartley Shawcross, in summary fashion traced Fuchs' history for the Court and characterized Fuchs as one of the leading mathematical physicists. He stated Fuchs was held to be a bona fide refugee from Nazi persecution by an Alien Tribunal at the outbreak of World War II. Nevertheless, in 1940 Fuchs was interned as an enemy alien and transferred to Canada for internment. Upon release from internment Fuchs went to Edinburgh University and then to Birmingham University to work on nuclear physics. On June 18, 1942, Fuchs signed an oath of secrecy in connection with his nuclear physics work for the British Government. In July, 1942, Fuchs became a naturalized citizen of Great Britain, but nevertheless his allegiance to Communism remained supreme.

The Attorney General read from a statement made by Fuchs an excerpt indicating that when Fuchs learned the purpose of his work he established contact with the Russians. The Attorney General pointed out that this contact was established through a foreign Communist. The Attorney General also read another excerpt which he had previously read at the arraignment hearing at the Bow Street Court concerning the two compartments in Fuchs' mind. He also read a portion relating to Fuchs' having furnished to the Soviets what he personally knew, though later at Harwell, England, he began to sift the information. The Attorney General pointed out that in the summer of 1943 Fuchs went to the United States (Fuchs arrived in the United States on December 3, 1943), was in the United States approximately eighteen months and continued contact with Russian agents. Fuchs returned to the United Kingdom in 1946 and thereafter received one hundred pounds as a symbolic payment to show subservience to the Communist cause.

The Attorney General then told the Court that last fall information had come from the United States suggesting that there had been a leakage of information from the British Atomic Energy Mission in America while Fuchs was there.

The Attorney General also read another portion of Fuchs' statement to the effect that Fuchs began to have doubts as to Soviet policies and that after he found that his father was going to the Eastern Zone of Germany he informed the Security Officer at the Atomic Energy Establishment, Harwell, England, of this fact. The Attorney General then read further from Fuchs' statement to the effect that Fuchs was then faced with two alternatives; namely, that he could tell the truth and stay at Harwell, or that he could conceal his activities and leave

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Harwell. The Judge inquired at this point as to what the two alternatives were and how they were presented to Fuchs, and the Attorney General explained that they were alternatives Fuchs placed in his own mind. The Attorney General pointed out that Fuchs' statement was free and voluntary, and further, that Fuchs had cooperated with officials of the British Government and had said he wished to give as much assistance as he could to correct the damage he had done. The Attorney General told the Court that it was not in the public interest to disclose the extent of Fuchs' cooperation. He pointed out that Fuchs' disclosures to the Russians from 1942 on were undoubtedly of great assistance to Russia in Fuchs' particular field. He pointed out further that Fuchs' confession had been made while Fuchs was a free man and that when Fuchs was arrested he was charged immediately and tried as soon as possible. He stated that this was quite different from the types of justice meted out in other countries (apparently referring to the Soviet bloc). The Court then commented that it was his recollection that Fuchs had been arrested on February 2, charged on February 3, given a hearing on February 10, and brought to trial on March 1, the first possible day he could have been tried.

After the Attorney General's opening statement, Derek Curtis-Bennett, attorney for Fuchs, called W. J. Skardon, British Security Service Officer who had interrogated Fuchs, placed him on the stand and obtained the following information: Skardon had talked to Fuchs on December 21, 1949, and on other dates up to the time that Fuchs made his written confession in January. The statement made by Fuchs was free and voluntary. The British Government had no evidence to use in prosecution prior to Fuchs' confession. Fuchs has furnished additional information since his arrest. Fuchs had stated that he was cooperating in an effort to right the wrong he had committed. Skardon was then dismissed from the stand and Curtis-Bennett began his argument, which was as follows: (1) the statement by Fuchs was made freely by a free man, not under arrest; (2) Fuchs was under no sort of pressure from any quarter at the time of his statement; (3) Fuchs is a scientist of considerable ability; (4) Fuchs joined the Communist Party in Germany because it fought Nazism; (5) when Fuchs was educated at Leipzig, Kiel, Bristol, and Birmingham Universities he hoped to become a scientist in order to rebuild a Communist Germany; (6) Fuchs became a British subject in 1942, but never a member of the Communist Party in Great Britain; and (7) Fuchs never made a secret of his Communist Party sympathies or association with Communist Party members.

Curtis-Bennett stated that it was a matter of record in the British Home Office that at the time of Fuchs' naturalization, Fuchs was a refugee from the Nazis because he was a Communist. At that point the

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Attorney General interrupted and stated that there was no evidence that Fuchs was an active Communist in the United Kingdom. Curtis-Bennett replied that anyone knowing Marxist ideology knows that Communists act the same anywhere. The Court interrupted, saying that he was not particularly interested in a psychological study of Fuchs' state of mind and instructed that the argument proceed.

Curtis-Bennett then stated that Fuchs originally had told the Russians only those things which were the products of his own brain, but that while he was in America he had divulged not only the products of his own brain, but also the products of the brains of others. Curtis-Bennett pointed out that during the period covered by the first three counts of the indictment, Russia was a friend and ally, and that at the time covered by the fourth count, namely, 1947, Fuchs went right on doing the same things in the same way. He stated that scientists do not have flexible minds and that Fuchs had been in a dreadful state of mind from the spring of 1949 until he finally confessed. Curtis-Bennett then went over the same ground covered by the Attorney General with reference to Fuchs' learning that his father was in the Soviet zone, and he mentioned the discussions between Fuchs and Skardon. He pointed out that Fuchs recognized that the authorities were suspicious of his activities in the United States. He said that at the time Fuchs gave his confession there was no other evidence on which he could be prosecuted and that Fuchs himself had provided the whole case for prosecution. He commented that Fuchs' whole attitude had changed as a result of his association with British people and British scientists.

At the conclusion of Curtis-Bennett's argument the Court asked Fuchs whether he had anything to say. Fuchs, who speaks very broken English with a German accent, said in substance that he wanted to thank the Court and everyone concerned for a fair trial. The Court then stated that he had considered four points, namely; (1) Fuchs had imperiled the right of asylum to any new refugees because the British Government could not tell when other persons such as Fuchs were coming into the country; (2) Fuchs had betrayed not only his own intellect, but also the secrets of other men's brains, and had caused suspicion to fall on innocent people; (3) Fuchs' actions might have imperiled relations between Great Britain and the United States of America; (4) Fuchs' actions had caused great damage to both Great Britain and the United States.

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The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Goddard, before whom Fuchs was tried, stated that the crime with which Fuchs was charged was only thinly different from high treason, and that the Court was affixing a penalty not so much for punishment but to safeguard the country. Lord Goddard then pronounced that the maximum sentence "I can give you under the Official Secrets Act is fourteen years, and I, therefore, sentence you to fourteen years."

On May 31, 1950, Sir Percy Sillitoe orally advised Assistant Director Hugh H. Clegg and Special Agent Robert J. Lamphere that the British Home Office was considering denaturalization proceedings against Fuchs and the proper time for bringing such proceedings. (65-58805-1375)

A United Press dispatch dated July 2, 1950, from London, England, reflected that Fuchs had been moved secretly from the prison at Wormwood Scrubs, London, to the Stafford Prison about 133 miles Northwest of London. This move was alleged to be for "security reasons."

An article in the Daily Mirror, London, England, on July 4, 1950, referred to the transfer of Fuchs from Wormwood Scrubs to Stafford Prison and went on to say that the transfer was on request of the British atomic scientists, according to the highest authority, and that Fuchs might soon be working again for Britain (inferentially on atomic energy research).

By letter dated January 23, 1951, the Legal Attache, London, furnished information received from Mr. W. J. Skardon of MI-5 concerning the possible denaturalization of Fuchs. Skardon informed that under the British Nationality Act of 1948, the Secretary of State may revoke a naturalization certificate in cases where the holder has been convicted of a criminal offense. Therefore, as a natural consequence of Fuchs' conviction the Secretary of State informed him by letter dated June 15, 1950, that he was considering depriving Fuchs of his citizenship. Skardon related that the Secretary of State laid down three possibilities to Fuchs -- namely, that Fuchs might accept his decision, might make written representations for the consideration of the Home Secretary, or might ask for the case to be heard before a Tribunal set up for the purpose. Fuchs replied to the Secretary of State by letter dated June 28, 1950, and in so doing availed himself of the second choice. Fuchs told Skardon orally that he did not want to provoke a public hearing at which a matter possibly causing embarrassment to him, to his friends, and to the authorities might be ventilated. However, the Secretary of State had set up a Committee to advise him in a number of cases then under review, and the Chairman decided that this Committee would sit as a Tribunal during the Christmas vacation

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and would hear Fuchs, his counsel, or any witnesses he might call. Fuchs was so notified by the Chairman, but Fuchs replied that he had no wish to appear before the Tribunal unless he could be of assistance. On December 22, 1950, the Committee heard the case outlined by the Attorney General, Sir Hartley Shawcross, K.C., M.P. As Fuchs was not represented, Sir Hartley presented the respondent's case as well to the Committee. There has been no decision to date.

In Fuchs' letter dated June 28, 1950, he advised the Secretary of State generally that he could not expect the latter to accept an assurance of loyalty from him. He went on to state, however, that his disloyal actions had ceased wholly in 1949 before any suspicion had been voiced against him, and he then made the following comments which are of interest:

"When I was first interviewed by Major Skardon of M.I.5 in December 1949, he informed me that there was circumstantial evidence that I had given secret information to an agent of the Russian Government whilst resident in New York in 1944. He stated that he could not tell me what the evidence was, nor could he submit the evidence in a court of law. He stated further that he was authorized to assure me that, if I admitted the charge, I would not be prosecuted and would be allowed to retain my position at Harwell. If I denied the charge, I could not be prosecuted, but he would advise the Ministry of Supply that my father's residence in East Germany was considered to involve a security risk and I might be asked to resign. Major Skardon was anxious that I should not consider this as a threat and in fact offered his assistance to find alternative employment in another Government Department. Indeed, I did not consider it a threat, since I would have had no difficulty in finding an adequate academic position. No mention was made of any activity of mine other than in New York in 1944 and therefore the assurance mentioned above was of course irrelevant, as far as I was concerned.

"In January 1950 the Director of A.E.R.E. (Atomic Energy Research Establishment) informed me that the Minister of Supply requested my resignation in view of security difficulties connected with my relatives. He stated that he would make arrangements to retain my services as a consultant to A.E.R.E.

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"This was the situation, when I decided to make a complete confession. I had received no relevant promise and no substantial threat. I was not forced to confess by any evidence, since I had not been confronted with any evidence against me.

"Although the facts mentioned under (quoted paragraph regarding interview by Major Skardon) above would have been of great value in a plea for mitigation, I agreed through my Counsel not to mention these facts during my trial, since in the opinion of the prosecution this might have been prejudicial to the interests of this country.

"I have loyally co-operated with MI5 and the F.B.I., although no threat or promise has been made to me at any time before or after my trial."
(65-58806-1492)(Enclosure)

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III. Facts Concerning American Espionage Contact.

AMERICAN CONTACT

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A. INFORMATION FROM [REDACTED]

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The following information has been made available by [REDACTED] regarding Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs and his American espionage contact who is designated in the following material under the cover names of Goose and Arnaud. ~~TS~~

On May 8, 1944, the MGB resident agent at the Soviet Consulate in New York City, May, reported to Moscow that Rest (Fuchs) had advised that the work of the British Commission in the United States was meeting with no success in view of misunderstandings. May advised that it would be proposed to Rest to either return to Great Britain or to work at a research special laboratory camp. ~~TS~~ (U)

On June 15, 1944, May reported that on June 10, 1944, there had been received from Rest the third part of the report MSN-12, "Fluctuations and The Efficiency of a Diffusion Plant, Part III." Rest had expressed doubt that he could remain in the United States without arousing suspicion. The United States Government had told the British representatives that construction of an atomic energy plant in England would directly contradict the spirit of the agreement on atomic energy signed together with the Atlantic Charter. It was reported that the British representative in Washington was looking into the details of transferring the work to England. Rest presumed that he would have to leave in about a month and a half. ~~TS~~ (U)

On July 25, 1944, May reported that liaison with Rest for almost a half year had demonstrated the value of Rest's work for the MGB. May considered it necessary to pay him for a half year, and it was recommended that this be in the amount of five hundred dollars, which May said Rest fully deserved. ~~TS~~ (U)

On August 29, 1944, May reported that in July, when it became known that Rest might leave for England, "Alexius and, as a last resort, Goose," were advised concerning (some unspecified matter). On August 5, 1944, when Rest did not show up for a meeting and was not at the following three meetings, Goose then checked at Rest's apartment and was told that ~~TS~~ (U)

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Rest had left for England. Goose then went to see Rest's sister and learned that she and her husband would not return until September 20, 1944. May reported that in view of these facts the five hundred dollars authorized by Moscow for payment to Rest had not been turned over to him. ~~TS~~ (u)

On October 1, 1944, May advised that Goose had reported that Abraham Brothman had stopped work at the Chemurgy Design Company. There was also reference to production of BUNA-5. It was reported that Brothman had been collaborating with (Theodore) Heilig concerning the production of aerosol bombs. Goose reported to the MGB that in the business arrangements Brothman had been cheated by his partners. It was set forth that Brothman had set up his own laboratory at 114 East 32nd Street, New York City, with the help of the Graver Tank Company and the Bridgeport Brass Company, and that in two or three weeks he would conclude his work on aerosol and DDT. It was indicated that Goose contemplated using Brothman, and mention also was made of one hundred dollars a month, but the information from [redacted] does not set forth whether the one hundred dollars a month were to be paid to Brothman. Goose reported that he had known about the disagreements between Brothman and his partners for two or three weeks but had considered it a temporary quarrel and had not therefore advised the MGB. Moscow was to be advised of details by post. ~~TS~~ (u)

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On October 4, 1944, May reported that Rest's sister had not returned home. Goose was to attempt to see her again on a trip planned for October 12, 1944. ~~TS~~ (u)

On October 5, 1944, May reported that he was changing a number of cover names, among which were that Goose's cover name was being changed to Arnaud, and Rest's cover name was being changed to Charl's. ~~TS~~ (u)

On November 14, 1944, May reported that on Arnaud's last trip to see Charl's sister it was learned that Charl's had not left for England but was in Camp 2 (Los Alamos). Charl's had flown to Chicago and called his sister on the telephone, naming the State of the camp and promising to see her at Christmas. May reported that Arnaud was taking measures to establish liaison with Charl's during the Christmas leave. ~~TS~~ (u)

On December 13, 1944, the MGB representative in New York, May, reported to Moscow that he did not deem it advisable to concentrate all espionage activity against atomic energy installations in the United States in the hands of Arnaud for the reason that it would be too risky. He commented that while such a plan would be favorable in that it would limit the group of persons, it probably would not be advisable from another unspecified standpoint. ~~TS~~ (u)

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On December 20, 1944, May made reference to Arnaud, and also to a laboratory. May stated that Arnaud had selected the title for his work of "Problems of the Practical Application Under Production Conditions of the Processes of the Thermal Diffusion of Gases." He commented further that Arnaud was contemplating entering into contracts with various firms in a short time, and also was contemplating setting up a laboratory. May commented that when Arnaud first discussed setting up a laboratory he had told the MGB that no help would be required from them, but that he was now indicating that two thousand dollars would be required. May also commented that Arnaud underestimated all the difficulties of organizing a laboratory and had not sufficiently worked out plans to deal with interested firms or on concluding agreements with such firms on which he was strongly counting. May had suggested working out the possibilities in more detail, and May stated that there would not be any clearer picture earlier than the end of January, 1949. May advised that Arnaud's note about the creation of a laboratory by himself had been sent to Moscow by post on October 24, 1944. *RSU*

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[E. FUCHS' PRELIMINARY STATEMENT]

It is noted that the signed statement given by Fuchs to W. J. Skardon on January 27, 1950, which is quoted above, contains no information concerning the identity of his American contact and in the statement, Fuchs indicated that since he had first decided to give information to the Russians, he had been in continuous contact with unknown persons whom he knew would hand whatever information he gave them to the Russian authorities. He stated that he had no hesitation in giving all of the information he had, although on occasions, he tried to concentrate on the results of his own work. He stated further that he did not know anybody by name who was concerned with collecting information for the Russians and that the last time that he gave information to the Russians was in February or March, 1949. (u)

The statement which is quoted elsewhere in this memorandum which was given by Fuchs to Dr. Michael W. Ferrin, indicates that Fuchs, while in New York during the period December, 1943 to August, 1944, furnished to the Russian Agent with whom he was in contact in the U.S.A., information to which he had access, his main contribution being copies of reports in the ISN series. He usually handed over the manuscript of each report after it had been typed for duplication. (u)

He stated that the first contact with the Russian Agent after he went to Los Alamos was in February, 1945, when he met the Agent at Boston, Massachusetts where he furnished him with a report of several pages summarizing the whole problem of making an atomic bomb as he saw it. He again met the Russian Agent in Santa Fe at the end of June in 1945, at which time he handed him a detailed report which he had already written in Los Alamos with access to relevant files. He had several further meetings with the Agent in Santa Fe in the autumn of 1945 and the spring of 1946, but could not remember precise dates. During these meetings, he gave additional information. (u)

Fuchs stated that the Agent with whom he was in contact during his whole period in the United States was more capable of understanding the information than had been his contact in the United Kingdom. He described him as being perhaps an engineer or chemical engineer and stated that he clearly had no detailed knowledge of nuclear physics or of the sort of mathematics with which Fuchs was competent to deal. (u)

By memorandum dated February 1, 1950, the British advised that Fuchs, following his confession, volunteered certain information regarding furnishing information to the Soviets while he was in the United States. He stated that this was carried out through the medium of one man. He did not (u)

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know the identity nor nationality of this individual. He did state, however, that this contact was not a nuclear physicist, but had some knowledge of chemistry and engineering. All meetings were carried out at street corners. Four such meetings took place in New York City during 1944. A further meeting was arranged to take place in Boston, Massachusetts at Christmas, 1944, but Fuchs did not show up. One or two meetings took place in Boston between February 13 and February 22, 1945. One meeting took place in Santa Fe in June, 1945 and further meetings occurred at a later date in Santa Fe. (u)

Fuchs maintained that Robert Heineman was not implicated. He stated, however, that his sister, who according to the British was evidently an active undercover communist in Germany, may have witnessed his meetings with his United States contact in Boston and may have deduced that this meeting was a continuation of Fuchs' underground work in Germany. (65-58805-344) (u)

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C. INFORMATION FROM KRISTEL HEINEMAN, ROBERT HEINEMAN, AND KONSTANTIN LAFAZANOS

1. Information From Kristel Heineman

Kristel Heineman stated that approximately two to three weeks before her brother visited her on February 12, 1945, she was looking out the window of her home at 144 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts. She noticed a man walking down the street whom she did not know and was, therefore, surprised when he came to her door and rang the bell. The time was just before noon and she would fix the date at somewhere between approximately January 20, 1945, and the first day of February, 1945. When she answered the door the unidentified individual asked her if she were Mrs. Heineman, the sister of Klaus Fuchs. She responded in the affirmative and he introduced himself by name, which she does not remember, and he stated he was a chemist who had worked with Fuchs and was anxious to see him. At about this time Kristel Heineman's children came home from school for lunch and she invited the man to join them. During the course of the meal the unknown man learned the dates between which Fuchs would be visiting her in Cambridge. Mrs. Heineman was under the impression that this man had worked with Fuchs at Los Alamos, but she could form no basis for this recollection. She believed that when the man left her home he may have taken a bus for Harvard Square. Mrs. Heineman also has the impression that this man came from Chicago. ~~TX~~ (U)

Mrs. Heineman stated that on the second day that Fuchs was in Cambridge the same man rang her doorbell — this date would be approximately February 14 or 15, 1945. This call was late in the afternoon, Mrs. Heineman basing this on the fact that her children were home from school. He presented Mrs. Heineman with a then popular work of light fiction, "Mrs. Palmer's Honey." He also brought candy for Mrs. Heineman's children. She took this man into the living room where Fuchs was then sitting. She stated that prior to the man's arrival she had informed Fuchs of the previous visit of the man, at which time Fuchs appeared to be somewhat annoyed but did not comment beyond saying, "Oh, it's all right." ~~TX~~ (U)

On this second visit of the man he talked to Fuchs for a period of fifteen or twenty minutes in the Heineman living room. Mrs. Heineman was present for at least a part of the conversation, but stated she did not hear any of it. She recalled that she was surprised at the short duration of the visit in view of the fact that it was her belief that the man had traveled a considerable distance to see Fuchs. Mrs. Heineman recalled that a few weeks or months later, possibly late April, 1945, the man rang her doorbell for a third time. The man again asked for Fuchs and again stayed for lunch. During this visit the man requested information concerning the next visit of Fuchs to the Heineman home. She responded that she did not know when Fuchs would again visit her. She believed that on this occasion the man mentioned he had two children smaller than her two youngest. This would fix their ages at three and less than three. ~~TX~~ (65-58805-446)

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2. Information From Robert Heineman

Robert Heineman has provided the following information which represents a summary of a number of interviews of him. Heineman stated that he met the unidentified man on one occasion only. He placed this as during the last few days of February or in the first ten days of March, 1945. Heineman came home from classes at Harvard for lunch and the unidentified man was already in his home. He was introduced to Robert Heineman as a friend of Klaus Fuchs -- a chemist who had worked with Fuchs. For lack of any other conversation the two men discussed the weather and the man made reference to the exceedingly heavy snowfall in Buffalo, New York. Robert Heineman was of the definite impression that the man had arrived by train in Boston from some point outside the city, and he believed, from his recollection concerning snow in Buffalo, that the individual's train had passed through that city. Heineman also has the recollection that some time during the course of the conversation the City of Philadelphia was mentioned. Heineman stated that the man did not stay long at his home, and he does not recall that anyone else was present except Mrs. Heineman and the three Heineman children. Heineman stated that he would know this individual again if he saw him and thinks he could identify him from a photograph, but he is not positive of this. Robert Heineman believes the man's first name was Joseph and that his last name begins with "Rob," possibly Robbins, Roberts, or Robinson. ~~X~~(65-58805-446) (W)

3. Information From Konstantin Lafazanov

Kristel Heineman stated that she believes she might possibly have told Konstantin Lafazanov, her paramour, about the visits of the unknown man, but she is not sure of this. Konstantin Lafazanov, in an interview, stated that he can recall a scientist visiting the Heineman home one day at noon, approximately February, 1945, and prior to Fuchs' arrival. Lafazanov stated he had gone to the Heineman home to take care of their children, and recalls that a man arrived about 11:00 AM looking for Fuchs, and stayed for lunch. Lafazanov stated this individual was not very tall, under five feet, eight inches, and possibly five feet, five inches; of stocky build, weight about two hundred pounds, and having a rather round face, and giving a Polish or Slavic appearance. Lafazanov has few recollections concerning this person, but it is his impression that the visitor discussed the value of vitamins, and Lafazanov concluded that the scientist was a bacteriologist connected in some way with a New York wholesale grocery manufacturing company. It is to be noted that Lafazanov was nebulous in his statements concerning this person.

(65-58805-446) ~~X~~ (W)

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4. Composite Description of American Contact

	<u>Fuchs</u>	<u>Robert Heineman</u>	<u>Kristel Heineman</u>
Name	Unknown	Joseph Rob _____	Unknown
Age	40 in 1945	In thirties, possibly late thirties	About 40
Height	5' 10"	5' 8"	5' 8 to 8-1/2"
Weight	—	170-175 lbs.	180 lbs.
Build	Fairly Broad	Stocky, not fat	Stocky
Hair	—	Dark, thin, receding hairline	Very dark brown, thin — not curly
Complexion	—	Dark	Dark
Face	Round	Full, but fine features	—
Speech	—	No accent	No accent
Occupation	Not physicist, possibly chemical engineer	Chemist	Chemist
Eyes	No Glasses	Wore Glasses	—
Marital Status	—	Married, 2 children	Married, 2 children

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IV. Investigation Preceding Identification of Harry Gold as "Goose."

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D. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM FUCHS

Subsequent to Dr. Michael W. Perrin's interrogation of Fuchs, [MI-5] (S) advised the Bureau representative in London that Fuchs had stated that arrangements for the first meeting with the United States contact were made in Banbury, England. He had for a period of time been meeting with a woman in Banbury. He indicated that the first meeting with the United States contact was in New York, possibly somewhere on the south end of Manhattan. The arrangements for the meeting were made orally in Banbury before Fuchs' departure for the United States. (65-58805-348) (S)

On February 8, 1950, [MI-5] (S) advised the Bureau representative in London that Fuchs had, on that date, furnished the following description of his American contact: (S)

Age - about 40 - 45
Height - possibly 5' 10"
Fairly broad build
Round Face

(S)(u)

Fuchs thought that the contact was possibly a first generation American but could not describe his ancestry. In addition, he stated that all meetings were on streets of the cities involved. (65-58805-319) (S)

On February 10, 1950, the Bureau's Agent in London was advised by [MI-5] (S) that Fuchs had stated on that date that he believed his first New York meeting was held on an unknown date at the corner on Henry and Market Streets on Lower East Side. (New York) Another meeting was possibly in the area between the Williamsburgh and Manhattan Bridges. Other meetings were held in the Bronx and Brooklyn. (65-58805-323) (S)

On February 15, 1950, the Bureau was advised by the Agent in London that [MI-5] (S) had furnished advice to the effect that Fuchs had stated that the description of the American contact furnished by the Heinemans was "fair," but he did not remember the contact wearing glasses or having fine features. The name "Rob" as the beginning of the last name was meaningless to Fuchs and he flatly denied that he ever saw his American contact at his sister's residence or that the Heinemans had told him the man had come to the house. He stated (S)

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Further that he got the impression that his American contact had no previous underground experience due to the very obvious manner in which he looked back to see whether they were being followed. He also stated that the meeting places in New York were held in the evening on the dates arranged to suit the convenience of his contact. The contact arrived and departed from the meetings on foot. During the meeting, both would walk through the streets. In New York, the documents were turned over to the contact in an envelope wrapped in wrapping paper.] (u)

He also stated that the first meeting in Boston was on a business street of mixed business and residence buildings somewhat off the main center of town. The second meeting was probably a day later but the place was not recalled. On both occasions, he delivered notes to his contacts, written between the meetings. (u)

The first Santa Fe meeting (June 1945) was held on a quiet street along the river. For the second meeting, the contact was picked up in Fuchs' car on a country road outside of town. They thereafter drove to a lonely road and talked. Both dates were arranged to suit the convenience of his contact who arrived and departed from Santa Fe by bus. The information turned over was handwritten or typewritten notes. (65-58805-327) (u)

The Bureau was advised on February 23, 1950, by the Agent in London that Fuchs had furnished further information to the effect that both of the Boston meetings had been held in an area bounded by Washington, State, Atlantic and Commercial Streets. He continued to deny that his American contact was ever at the Heinemans.

He also stated that the first Santa Fe meeting was on the north bank of the Santa Fe river on Alameda Street between Castillo and Delgado. The second meeting was on Washington Avenue, just below Kearney and proceeding out Bishop's Lodge Road. (Cable from Whitson 2/23/50, 65-58805-626)

The Bureau was advised on March 2, 1950 by the Agent in London that Fuchs had given further information to the effect that in the first meeting with his American contact in New York in 1944, he and his contact both wore gloves and in addition, each carried a second pair of gloves. (Cable from Whitson dated 3/2/50, number 410, 65-58805-526) (u)

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On March 4, 1950, the Bureau was advised that Fuchs stated that he obtained oral questions rather than written questions from his contact. Further, that he did not take anything to Boston and delivered nothing at the first Boston meeting. Subsequent to the first meeting, he wrote answers to the questions which were asked him and delivered them to the contact at the second Boston meeting. He further stated that he had only two meetings in Santa Fe and that he had no meetings with any Soviet Agents after the fall of 1945 in Santa Fe until late 1946 or early 1947 in England. (Cable from Whitson dated 3/4/50, number 418) (Serial 733)

On March 8, 1950, the Bureau was advised that Fuchs had carefully examined photographs which had been furnished to him and which were previously made available with Bureau letter dated February 23, 1950, and rejected all the photographs except that of Joseph Arnold Robbins. He examined this photograph carefully for two minutes and said, "There is something familiar about this man." After covering the forehead of the photograph to simulate a hat, Fuchs stated "I cannot swear, but I am pretty sure that this is the man I met in the United States." Fuchs was referring to his American Espionage contact. The interrogator requested him to visualize the man as he first saw him in Manhattan and again look at the photograph. He did so and stated, "I think it is the man." (Cable from Whitson to the Bureau dated 3/8/50, number 425). b1 per
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(u) (Serial 827) -
By memorandum dated March 8, 1950, the British advised that Fuchs had identified the American contact with "very fair certainty" as being identical with a photograph of Joseph Arnold Robbins. (Memo S/0053 dated 3/8/50) (Serial 891) JTS

On March 10, 1950, the Bureau was advised that Fuchs had admitted that he gave his American contact the address of his sister, Kristel Heineman, in 1944. He was told to call at Fuchs' sister's residence to find out when Fuchs was coming there. Fuchs met the contact at the Heineman residence in February 1945. They discussed the questions orally, but not in the presence of Kristel, and made an appointment for a day or two later to meet on Portland Street below North Station in Boston. (u)

Fuchs also stated that the Russians did not know he was going to the U. S. in 1947 to attend the Declassification Conference and while here he had visited Boston where he had gone to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and had visited his sister. (u)

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He further stated that his American contact tried to give him the impression that his Soviet superiors were pleased with him. He stated his contact mentioned money on one occasion but he refused to take it. He cannot remember any offer of Soviet scientific or other award for his work. (Cable from London 3/10/50) (Serial 807)

The Bureau was furnished with a memorandum by [MI-5] on March 10, 1950 setting forth Fuchs' answers to certain questions previously submitted by the Bureau. Concerning his American contact he furnished additional information that it was difficult for the contact to get to Santa Fe, he was not independent (apparently meaning that he could not travel at will) and Fuchs formed the impression that he was in some small engineering concern. He indicated also it was more "dangerous" for the contact in that lonely district (Santa Fe). He also stated that he had no alternate contact in the U. S. (65-58805 - Memo from Belmont to Ladd 3/13/50) (Serial 1012)

On 3/16/50 the Bureau was advised by the Legal Attache in London that Fuchs had rejected the 1950 surveillance photographs of Joseph Arnold Robbins as not being photos of his American contact. He stated however, [that the 1943 photographs of Robbins which had been previously shown to him resembles his American contact.] (Cable from London 3/16/50) (Serial 788)

In interview with Fuchs on May 20, 1950 by Assistant Director H. H. Clegg and SA R. J. Lamphere he furnished the following information about his American contact:

Height 5'8 or 9"
Weight 175 lbs.
Hair Dark (does not remember hair line)

Broad face and figure
Usually wore dark overcoat and suits.
He thinks [Goose] mentioned having wife and child.
[Goose] may have been Jewish, may have lived in Philadelphia,
believes he mentioned the latter once.
No accent in speech, but believes speech would be East U.S. Coast.
Described him as being of middle class.
His familiarity with certain technical terms led Fuchs to believe he was chemist or engineer.

Fuchs stated he may have given [Kristol] some name to identify [Goose] if he called there. (Cable from H.H.Clegg, London, May 20, 1950)

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On May 22, 1950, Fuchs, in an interview with Messers Clegg and Lamphere, furnished additional information concerning his association with his American contact. He stated that at the first meeting with the contact in the U.S.A. the contact had a glove (apparently carried in his hand). Fuchs had some other means of identification, carrying a newspaper, and some identifying words, but he was unable to recall the details. He did recall, however, that the phrase identifying himself ended, "Can you tell me how to go to Grand Central Station?" The contact was then to reply in an unusual and not entirely responsive manner, and Fuchs was then to respond in a completely absurd manner, in accordance with instructions he had received from his female contact in Banbury.

He stated that the first contact was probably around Christmas (1943) and within one month after his arrival. He believed the contact to have been made on Henry Street in New York, near Market Street, on the Lower East Side. They walked together about 20 minutes and nothing was passed to Fuchs at this meeting.

Fuchs indicated that there was a total of approximately five meetings or more in New York. One of the other meetings was on First Avenue, near the Queensboro Bridge. He walked under this bridge on First Avenue during the contact. Another meeting was on a street near the entrance to a subway station which was the "museum" stop on the Independent Subway Line, Central Park, West. Another meeting was in the Bronx, near a cinema, possibly on the Grand Concourse, near 159th or 161st Street. Another meeting was arranged for Brooklyn, possibly near the Boro Hall. There were tall buildings in the neighborhood and heavy traffic.

Shortly before Fuchs left for Los Alamos, his contact did not show up for a meeting. When the contact came to Fuchs' sister's home, a meeting was arranged to subsequently take place in Boston, near the river, on a street which was not wide, but adjacent to which were large public buildings. This was probably near North Station.

For the June, 1945, Santa Fe meeting, his American contact probably arrived by train at Lamy, New Mexico, and then traveled by bus to Santa Fe. Fuchs met him on Alameda Street, between Castillo and Delgado. He said there were trees and benches alongside the street. Fuchs got a car, picked up the American contact, drove across the river, turned left into a lane and stopped at a gate in a deserted spot. At this time he brought his contact up to date on all information which he possessed.

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Fuchs also stated that all of the Eastern meetings were usually after dark. He denied that he had received money, but stated that an oral offer had been made to him which he would not consider. His contact usually designated the meeting spot except the ones near his residence and the subway station, which were designated by Fuchs. They never met in the same place twice.

With regard to the meeting with his American contact in Santa Fe in June, 1945, Fuchs stated that the meeting was arranged at the Boston meeting in February, 1945. He had no contact in the interim and no other method by which to contact the Soviets during that period. He stated that it was hard for the contact to get to Santa Fe. (Cable from H. H. Clegg, London, May 22, 1950)

On May 23, 1950, Fuchs advised that at the first New York meeting with his American contact, he, Fuchs, gave his correct name. The contact gave no name, but expressed pleasure at being chosen for such an important assignment. He warned Fuchs to make sure that he was not followed. Atomic energy and the atomic bomb were mentioned by one of them, probably Fuchs. His contact must have known about it as he asked no questions as to the meaning. (H. H. Clegg cable, May 23, 1950, No. 489)

Additional information obtained from Fuchs after the identification of Gold is set out in the section of this memorandum relating to Gold.

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A. SUSPECTS

In order to develop logical suspects, the information available concerning Unknown Subject ~~Goose~~ from ~~██████████~~ from Robert and Kristel Heineman, and from Fuchs himself, was reviewed and analyzed. However, as all of this information together is quite meager and general in nature, and the physical description of ~~Goose~~ would apply to many persons in the United States, the investigation to identify ~~Goose~~ resulted in the development of numerous possible suspects whose photographs were displayed to Fuchs and the Heinemans. The following steps to identify ~~Goose~~ were undertaken:

1. As ~~██████████~~ pointed out that Unknown Subject Goose had considerable knowledge of Abraham Brothman and apparently had contemplated using Brothman in 1944, intensive investigation was conducted concerning Brothman and his various associates. This investigation, as will be noted hereinafter, ultimately resulted in the identification of Harry Gold as the Soviet agent "Goose."

2. According to ~~██████████~~ Goose selected for work in 1944 "Problems of the Practical Application under Productional Conditions of the Process of the Thermal Diffusion of Gases." While it was considered possible that this might be the subject matter on which the laboratory contemplated by Goose was to work, nevertheless, on the theory that it may have been the title of a paper prepared in connection with atomic energy research, extensive efforts were made to locate such a document if possible.

In attempting to locate this paper, the Atomic Energy Commission was contacted and advised that the thermal diffusion research on the atomic energy development was known as the S-50 Project and related to the separation of uranium isotopes by thermal diffusion. P. H. Abelson was conducting research in this regard in 1940, and in September of that year the Naval Research Laboratory became interested and contacted the Carnegie Institution to have Abelson expand the experiments. In October, 1940, the work was moved to the National Bureau of Standards. On June 1, 1941, Abelson entered the employ of the Naval Research Laboratory and in 1944, the Naval Research Laboratory transferred

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its knowledge to the Manhattan Engineer District. Prior to that time, a pilot plant had been built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. About June, 1944, the H. K. Ferguson Company was selected as the contractor to design, construct and equip a proposed liquid thermal diffusion plant. The actual construction contract was given to the J. A. Jones Construction Company, Inc. To eliminate the possibility of labor troubles, a subsidiary corporation of the H. K. Ferguson Company was established. This was the Feroleve Corporation which was to handle the actual operation of the plant. In September, 1945, the order was given to place the work on this matter in a "standby" status and it was completely terminated in February, 1946. (Summary of the Background and History of the S-50 Project dated February 10, 1950, prepared by the Atomic Energy Commission.)

In an effort to locate a document with the title which "Goose" ~~X~~ ^(u) intended using, the list of documents in the Naval Research Laboratory files was reviewed by the Atomic Energy Commission representatives, with negative results. In addition, the atomic energy records in New York City and at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, were reviewed negatively. The New York Public Library and the Library of Congress were checked with negative results. Checks were made at Columbia University and at the City College of New York to ascertain if a thesis was prepared under that title, with negative results.

3. ~~X~~ According to the [REDACTED] ^(S) material, b1 Goose contemplated setting up a laboratory during 1944. In an effort to identify this laboratory the records of the License Bureau in New York City were reviewed and it was ascertained that licenses for chemical laboratories are issued by the New York Fire Department and filed by addresses. At the Bureau of Combustibles in New York City it was ascertained that about 75,000 permits were issued in 1945 and it was impossible to locate the permits for chemical laboratories because the permits were filed by address. It also was determined that in 1945 it was necessary for anyone desiring to open a chemical laboratory or to purchase chemicals to obtain a permit from the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of Interior.

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A check of the Bureau of Mines disclosed that some of the records have been destroyed and the others are filed in such a manner as to make a check impractical because of the meager information available about the laboratory [Goose] was contemplating. (u)

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4. According to [redacted] (S) at the time Goose lost contact with Fuchs upon the latter's transfer to Los Alamos, Goose inquired at Fuchs' apartment in New York and was advised that Fuchs had returned to Great Britain. Fuchs' apartment in New York City has been located at 128 West 77th Street. Considerable investigation was conducted to locate various tenants of this apartment house during the pertinent period in order that they might be interviewed in the hope of finding the person who might have furnished Goose the information that Fuchs had returned to Great Britain. The tenants located were all interviewed with negative results.

5. Fuchs advised that he was visited by his espionage contact in Santa Fe, New Mexico, in June, 1945, and again in the Fall of 1945. Accordingly, the hotel registrations of all Santa Fe hotels for the month of June, 1945, which had not been destroyed, have been obtained. This list was reviewed and investigation was initiated to identify registrants who appeared to be possible suspects for [Goose]. XAS

6. Fuchs advised that at the time of [Goose's] visits to Santa Fe, he arrived in Santa Fe by bus. Investigation was instituted by the Albuquerque Office in an effort to determine whether there were available any bus records that might furnish information leading to the identification of [Goose]. This investigation met with negative results. (u)

7. On the theory that [Goose] probably traveled to Albuquerque, New Mexico, by some means other than bus and then took a bus from Albuquerque to Santa Fe, a list of persons registered at Albuquerque hotels during June, 1945, insofar as was still available, was also obtained to be reviewed for possible suspects. An effort to check travel records from Chicago to Albuquerque met with negative results.

8. Inasmuch as Robert Heineman expressed the belief that ~~Goose's~~ first name was Joseph and that his last name began with the letters "Rob," a complete check was made against the Bureau's files for persons with the first name Joseph and the last name beginning with "Rob." This investigation led to the development of Joseph Arnold Robbins as a suspect for ~~[Goose.]~~ (u)

9. Inasmuch as the name of Fuchs appeared in the address book of Israel Halperin, prominent figure in the Soviet espionage case in Canada during 1945, the Correlation Unit began preparing summary memoranda on the persons listed in Halperin's notebook. These memoranda were to be reviewed for ~~[Goose]~~ suspects in view of the possibility that the name of ~~[Goose]~~ might also appear in the notebook. (u)

10. Bearing in mind the composite description and reported occupation of ~~[Goose]~~ (chemist or engineer), field offices covering possible residence locations of ~~[Goose]~~ reviewed their Security Index subjects to develop suspects for ~~[Goose.]~~ This investigation led to numerous suspects who had similar descriptions or backgrounds to that of ~~[Goose]~~ and whose photographs were obtained for display to Fuchs and the Heinemans. (u)

11. Supervisors in the Espionage and Internal Security Sections were orally briefed on the available information concerning ~~Goose's~~ order that they might submit for consideration the names of individuals coming to their attention during the course of their work who appear to have some possibility for being ~~[Goose.]~~ Wherever there was any possibility of an identification between such persons and ~~[Goose]~~ photographs were to be obtained and displayed to the Heinemans and to Fuchs. (u)

12. The New York and Washington Field Offices began obtaining photographs of official Soviets in the United States during the pertinent period. These photographs were displayed to the Heinemans. In view of the indications and the statements of Fuchs and the Heinemans that Unknown Subject ~~[Goose]~~ was an American, these photographs were not all forwarded to London for display to Fuchs. However, where any of these individuals appeared to be familiar to either of the Heinemans, or where there was some additional basis for believing that the person might be ~~[Goose]~~, the photographs were to be forwarded for display to Fuchs. (u)

13. Consideration was given to the advisability of obtaining photographs of the non-Russian employees of Amtorg Trading Corporation, the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, and other Soviet establishments. Inasmuch as such photographs are not readily available, consideration was being given at the time of the identification of [Goose] as Harry Gold to a selective consideration of the non-Russian employees as suspects for [Goose.] X (u)

14. Photographs of all suspects developed through the above steps were displayed to the Heinemans and to Fuchs, except as indicated above. In all, 1173 photographs were displayed to Robert Heineman, 723 to Kristel Heineman, and 279 to Fuchs. In addition, Robert Heineman on two occasions was brought to New York to personally observe suspects who were previously developed.

1. Joseph Arnold Robbins

Joseph Arnold Robbins' name came to our attention in this investigation on the basis of file reviews conducted concerning persons whose last names began with the prefix "Rob," and whose first names were Joseph. This was based on the information from Robert Heineman. The file review brought to light information concerning Joseph Arnold Robbins, whose real name is Joseph Regenstreich and who resides at 5501 - 14th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. Through investigation, a photograph of him taken in 1943 was obtained and when shown to Fuchs was identified "with very fair certainty," according to MI-5. Fuchs later rejected more recent photographs of Robbins, although he stated one of them "might be the man."

Based on Fuchs' identification, an intensive investigation of Robbins was instituted. This developed that he had signed a Communist-nominating petition in 1940, has a brother Alfred Reger, who is active in Communist affairs in New York City, and another brother, Boris Robbins, who is employed by the Department of Agriculture. A loyalty investigation has been conducted on Boris. Photographs of Joseph Robbins were rejected by both Kristel and Robert Heineman and arrangements were made for Robert Heineman to view Robbins personally in New York City on March 11, 1950, at which time he stated that Robbins definitely was not the individual who inquired for Fuchs in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

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During 1944 and 1945, which is the pertinent period, Robbins was employed by George G. Sharp, 30 Church Street, New York City, from June, 1943, to September, 1944, and thereafter by Jakobson and Company, 227 East 44th Street, New York City, until March, 1946. A record of all absences of Robbins from employment during the pertinent period were obtained and it appears that Robbins, who was frequently absent by reason of illness, was not working on any of the significant dates, with one exception — namely, June, 1945, at which time Goose reportedly visited Fuchs at Santa Fe, New Mexico, according to Fuchs. However, in July, 1945, Robbins was absent from work for a sufficient period to have made a trip to Santa Fe. (u)

^{De 570424}
(100-38679-353; 121-9404; 100-366968)

2. Abraham Brothman — Harry Gold, et al

As mentioned above, an investigation was conducted concerning Abraham Brothman in view of the fact that Goose was acquainted with Brothman's activities in 1944 and possibly contemplated using Brothman at that time, according to [redacted] Brothman was born August 15, 1913, at New York City. In 1933 he graduated from Columbia University, where he specialized in accountancy and chemical engineering. On June 15, 1937, he married Naomi Mett and they have one child. As of September, 1949, he resided at 41-08 - 42nd Street, Sunnyside, Long Island, New York. b1 3 (s)

(100-365040-1, page 2)

Brothman was first investigated upon receipt of information from Elisabeth T. Bentley to the effect that in about May, 1940, she was introduced to Brothman, whose photograph she identified, by Jacob Golos, known Soviet espionage agent, who told her that Brothman would furnish her with certain blueprints. In the summer of 1940, until the Fall of that year, she met with Brothman about ten times, and obtained blueprints from him for Golos. Bentley stated that in the Fall of 1940 Golos became disgusted with Brothman and told her he was turning Brothman over to someone else.

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On May 29, 1947, Brothman was interviewed, and after first denying that he recognized the name or photograph of Golos, did admit that he recognized a photograph of Bentley, whom he said he knew as "Helen," and thereafter admitted that he did recognize the photograph of Golos. Brothman related that some time in 1938 or 1939 Golos came to his office at 114 East 32nd Street, at which time he (Brothman) was operating under the firm name of Republic Chemical Machinery Company. Golos claimed to have contacts with the Russian Government by reason of which he was in a position to get contracts from the Russian Government for Brothman if Brothman would turn over to him blue prints of certain products on which Brothman was working at the time. The blue prints in question were his own property, according to Brothman, who stated that Golos visited his office on several occasions thereafter until he introduced him to "Helen." Golos advised Brothman that Helen would, in the future, obtain the blue prints which he had been accustomed to give to Golos. Helen visited Brothman's office over a dozen times during 1938-1939-1940. Some time in 1940 she stopped coming to Brothman's office, and another individual named Harry Gold came to his office and said he represented Golos. Gold visited Brothman's office on a number of occasions during 1940 and 1941, and obtained blue prints from Brothman. He said that at that time Gold was living in Philadelphia and used to make the trip to New York to obtain the blue prints approximately every three weeks. To the best of Brothman's recollection, the last time Gold picked up the blue prints was late in 1941 or early 1942. He was emphatic in stating that Gold was the last individual to pick up any blue prints or material to be furnished to Golos. He said that at the time of the interview (May 29, 1947) Harry Gold was employed by him as a chemist in his laboratory at Elmhurst, Long Island. (100-366040-3, pages 17, 18.)

Brothman continued to operate his company, Republic Chemical Machinery Company, which was performing design work on chemical machines being manufactured by the Hendrick Manufacturing Company of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, until about June, 1942. During this time, and since February, 1941, Arthur Phineas Weber was employed by Brothman in the Republic Chemical Machinery Company. Upon the termination of that company in about June, 1942, Brothman and Weber became associated with Henry A. Golwyme in the Chemurgy Design Corporation, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City. Brothman was Vice President and Weber was Secretary of this corporation. While with Chemurgy Design Corporation, Brothman made contact in early 1943 with Theodore Heilig, President of the Regal Chemical Corporation, who was endeavoring to set up a system for filling methyl bromide ampules for the Tedlee Chemical Corporation and to develop a method of filling Aerosol dispensers. Later, Brothman and Weber signed a contract

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with the Regal and Tedlee Companies and began work on the development of the Aerosol filling machines. In the course of this work, Brothman developed an automatic machine for filling Aerosol bombs in the field and a valve for Aerosol dispensers, as well as a process for making DDT. Brothman insisted that all of this work was his own, to the exclusion of Weber. Brothman also claimed that Heilig was interested in doublecrossing the Bridgeport Brass Company and obtaining that company's Aerosol contract for himself. As a result, differences arose between Heilig and Weber on the one hand and Brothman on the other. According to Brothman, Heilig attempted to induce him to sign over to Heilig the devices and process mentioned above by refusing to support Weber's claim for Selective Service deferment unless Brothman did so. This conflict continued until August, 1944, when Heilig showed Brothman a copy of a document in which Weber had signed away these devices and the DDT process.

At this time, in August, 1944, Brothman broke his connection with Weber and Heilig and opened his own firm, Abraham Brothman and Associates, consulting engineers, 114 East 32nd Street, New York City, which later moved to 29-28 - 41st Avenue, Long Island City, where it is presently located. The partnership of this firm consisted of Brothman, Emil Z. Barish, Gerhard Wollan, Oscar J. Vago, and Jules Korchien. (65-57449-4). None of these partners are presently associated with Brothman in this business, which, as of March, 1949, was reportedly a partnership of Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, former secretary of Brothman. (100-365040-3, page 29). -

Brothman also maintains the Abraham Brothman and Associates Laboratory at 8503 - 57th Avenue, Elmhurst, Long Island. (100-365040-1, p.2) Harry Gold, as will be seen later, was interviewed at this laboratory on May 29, 1947, and apparently worked there since February, 1946.

(100-365040-3, pp.20,22). -

As has been noted above, X Goose was acquainted with the substance of these activities of Brothman, according to [redacted] While it was not known whether [redacted] information reflecting that Goose contemplated establishing a laboratory was related to the Abraham Brothman matter, it was noted that on December 20, 1944, the MGB representative in New York advised Moscow that he had sent Goose's note about a laboratory by post on October 24th and that on October 1, 1944, he had advised that Moscow would be furnished the details of the Brothman matter by post. It appeared, therefore, that the two reports by the New York MGB representative to Moscow might relate to one and the same matter, and that Brothman's laboratory and Goose's laboratory might be identical.] T X

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In this connection, on May 6, 1950, a highly confidential source advised the New York Office that Brothman maintains, at his office, a folder labeled "Thermal Diffusion." This folder contains copies of seven articles on thermal diffusion which apparently appeared in the "Journal of Chemical Physics" and "Physical Reviews," scientific publications, during the period from 1939 to 1941. Following these articles is an undated, typewritten, double-spaced scientific paper on the subject of thermal diffusion, the title of which is now obliterated. The author of this paper is unknown and there is no indication if, as or when it was ever published. The obliterated title appears to be much shorter than the title furnished by [redacted] i. e. "Problems of the Practical Application under Productional Conditions of the Process of the Thermal Diffusion of Gases." Nevertheless, this article contains the statement under the heading "Conclusions" that while nothing has yet appeared in the literature used as a bibliography for the article regarding the application of thermal diffusion to an industrial process, such work is being investigated, and it is certain the first person to submit pilot plant proofs of industrial uses will be in a key position in a new and potentially vast field. In substance, at least, therefore, this article appears to deal with the same subject matter as the topic referred to by (S) [redacted] namely, the industrial or productional use of thermal diffusion. XTS b1 (S) (FS) b1

This same highly confidential source also supplied information concerning 17 publications by Brothman written between the years 1939 and 1949, and indirectly relating to thermal diffusion. One of these is entitled "Batch -- Continued Process for Buna - S," which apparently was published in the publication "Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering," for March, 1943. It is most interesting to note that according to (S) [redacted] the report on Brothman furnished to the MGB Representative in New York by Goose referred to "Production of Buna - 5." As "Buna-S" referred to by the highly confidential source, is no doubt identical to "Buna-5," and it has some relation to thermal diffusion, it appeared that the information supplied by Goose on October 1, 1944, concerning Brothman contained an element of thermal diffusion, at least to the extent of mentioning "Buna-5." This was an additional indication that the Brothman matter reported by Goose was connected with the laboratory to be created by Goose, in connection with which the title "Problems of the Practical Application under Productional Conditions of the Process of the Thermal Diffusion of Gases" was mentioned. XTS b1

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The New York Office has ascertained that on April 28, 1950, Brothman directed a letter to the Passport Division of the State Department advising that he intended to travel to London, Paris and Basel, Switzerland, in the near future, and expected to leave on or before June 1, 1950.

(NY tel May 9, 1950)

On May 29, 1947, upon receiving the above-mentioned information about Harry Gold from Abraham Brothman, Gold was interviewed at the A. Brothman and Associates Laboratory, 8503 - 57th Avenue, Elmhurst, Long Island.

Briefly, at that time, Gold stated that he was born December 12, 1910, in Switzerland, and had come to the United States in 1914 with his parents, Sam and Celia Gold, both of whom were born in Russia. At that time their name was Golodnitsky, which was changed to Gold at the time they were naturalized. Gold claimed to be a derivative citizen through naturalization of his parents. After a short time, Gold moved to Philadelphia, where, in 1929, he became employed by the Pennsylvania Sugar Company in their laboratories.

Later, Gold attended night school at the Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, the University of Pennsylvania, and Columbia University, and shortly thereafter, obtained leave of absence from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company to attend Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he received a BS Degree summa cum laude in June, 1940. He gave his address in Philadelphia at 68-23 Kindred Street, where his parents permanently reside, but stated he was presently renting a room with a family named Pereira, 4209 Hampton Street, Elmhurst, Long Island.

Gold said he had been employed off and on since 1929 with the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and that during this employment, he became friendly with Carter Hoodless, whose father was an official in the company. In October, 1940, Gold and Hoodless attended a meeting of the American

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Chemical Society at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, at the conclusion of which Hoodless introduced him to a man he recalled as John Golush or Golish. Gold identified a photograph of Jacob Golos as being the person to whom he referred.

Gold continued that after the meeting and introduction, he and Golos went to a restaurant on Broad Street in Philadelphia, possibly Low Tandler's Restaurant, where they remained until 2:30 AM. During this time Golos propositioned Gold, saying that he had connections with some individuals in a foreign country, not naming the country, and also had connections with Abraham Brothman in New York who was turning over to him certain blue prints in the chemical field. Golos told Gold that he had to have a recognized chemist who would go to New York City and contact Brothman and obtain from Brothman the blue prints and then evaluate them on a chemical basis. Gold said that no financial agreement was made, but that there was an understanding that he would receive some reward for this work.

Gold stated that about two weeks after this meeting he telephoned Brothman in New York City, introduced himself as a representative of Golos, and made an appointment to go to New York City to see Brothman. Gold kept this appointment, making his first trip to New York City, where he contacted Brothman sometime in November, 1940. The meeting occurred in the evening in an unrecalled restaurant in downtown New York City. The two had dinner together and Brothman turned over blue prints to him.

Gold said that for the next six months he made visits to New York City on the average of every three weeks. (This would be approximately eight trips.) He said all the trips were in the evening as he had to attend to his job during the day. He also stated he returned to Philadelphia on the same day he went to New York City, and on no occasion did he stay overnight in New York.

During this same period, he received four or five telephone calls from Golos, who always stated that they would have to get together very shortly for a meeting, which meeting never took place, however, according to Gold. Gold said the last telephone call from Golos was in May, 1941, after which he had no further word from Golos.

Gold said that after his second or third trip to New York City and the telephone calls from Golos, he became disinterested in the proposition, but that in the meantime he and Brothman had become quite friendly. He said Brothman exhibited an interest in his career as a chemist, and in this regard had given him several odd jobs to perform and had paid him for this work. He

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said that ever since 1941 Brothman had been interested in having Gold go with his organization on a full-time basis, but that it was not until February, 1946, that he could see his way clear to accept such employment, which he did at that time.

Gold denied any financial agreements with Golos, claiming he never received a cent from Golos, and had seen Golos on the one occasion only in October, 1940. He insisted that he stood the expenses for the trips to New York City on the first two occasions, after which he became friendly with Brothman and Brothman would give him a five-dollar bill to cover the expenses.

Mr. R. P. Smith, Personnel Director, Pennsylvania Sugar Company, Philadelphia, furnished the personnel record of Gold which reflected that he was first hired by that company on January 2, 1929, as an assistant chemist, remaining until August 31, 1930, when he left of his own accord. He was rehired April 25, 1932, and was laid off because of lack of work on December 15, 1932. During this time Gold worked as a chemist on the production of carbon dioxide gas. He was again hired on September 18, 1933, as a laboratory assistant and remained in that position until September 15, 1938, when he again left of his own accord. On July 1, 1940, he was rehired as a chemist in the alcohol plant and remained in this job until February 1, 1946, when the company sold its alcohol-making equipment and discontinued the operation. It was at this time that Gold took up employment with Brothman.

Mr. Smith stated he knew Gold well while the latter was employed at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. He said that when Gold was first hired he was a conscientious worker and that during the course of his employment he had attended school and continued his education. He said Gold was an intelligent, shrewd man, but that his work as a chemist during the latter part of his employment was not completely satisfactory as he required a great deal of supervision.

Mr. Smith said that Gold and Hoodless became friendly when they worked together as young men and that Gold's knowledge of chemistry and assistance to Hoodless during the time they worked at the alcohol plant placed Hoodless under some obligation to him. He also stated he was well acquainted with Hoodless, who is now deceased. He said Hoodless was wild and irresponsible and had a wide range of acquaintances from all classes of society. His father, Charles Hoodless, was continually putting him to work

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in various departments at the plant in the hope of settling him down, and at times paid him out of his own pocket. The records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Philadelphia, contain a death certificate for Carter Hoodless indicating he died July 2, 1942. He had been born June 26, 1908, in Mississippi. He died from cancer.

(65-56402-2583, p. 12)

On March 3, 1950, Arthur Phineas Weber, mentioned above as a former associate of Abraham Brothman, was interviewed concerning associates of Brothman. He mentioned that one Frank Keppler (ph.) was an associate of Brothman, whom he, Weber, first met in late 1943 when Keppler came to visit Brothman at Chemurgy Design Corporation. He said that Keppler was a personal friend of Brothman and there was no business connection between the two, though he believed that Keppler was in a similar business to that of Brothman. He said he last saw Keppler in early 1944. (65-58805-634). On March 20, 1950, Weber selected the photograph of Harry Gold, identifying Gold as the person he knew as Frank Keppler. (65-58805-752).

A photograph of Harry Gold was viewed by both the Heinemans and by Fuchs without effecting an identification. An effort to check the absences of Gold from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company met with negative results, the company not having maintained leave records during the time of his employment there.

The possibility that Gold might be identical with ~~X~~ Goose was noted. His physical description tallied rather favorably with what was known about Goose, with the exception that he is single and has rather thick, wavy hair, whereas Goose was described as having mentioned a wife and children and as having thin hair, giving an impression of baldness at times. Nevertheless, the origin of the association between Gold and Brothman in 1940 was an espionage matter. While Gold and Brothman both denied that the espionage association continued beyond the earlier part of 1941, Brothman was undoubtedly still active as a Soviet agent in 1944 in view of the information from [redacted] in view of Brothman's continued activity in 1944, and Gold's continued association with Brothman during that time, it was believed highly probable that Gold likewise was engaged in espionage activity in 1944. b1

It was further noted that the laboratory which [Goose] ^{ATW} was reportedly organizing could be the same as the laboratory of A. Brothman and Associates.

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By letter dated May 1, 1950, the Bureau authorized interviews with Abraham Brothman and his business associates during 1944, as well as an interview with Harry Gold. As will be noted hereinafter, the interviews with Gold led to his identification as the [Soviet agent Goose.] ~~TS~~ (u)
(65-58805-1091)

The results of these interviews are reported subsequently in this memorandum.