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B. INTERVIEWS OF ASSOCIATES OF FUCHS

1. Hans Albrecht Bethe

Dr. Bethe, well known nuclear physicist, who is now on the faculty of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, advised Bureau agents that he has been a close associate and friend of Fuchs since first meeting him in 1934 at the University of Bristol, Bristol, England, where Fuchs was a graduate student and Bethe a research assistant. Dr. Bethe stated that during this initial period of association, which lasted for only six months, many of the students and research assistants often gathered for political discussions and the majority seemed "far to the left," but Bethe recalled that Fuchs never entered into these discussions and did not appear to have any political leanings. Bethe declared Fuchs appeared to have no particular friends or associates.

Dr. Bethe further remarked that he probably contacted Fuchs professionally in 1936 and 1938 in England and that his next contact with Fuchs came in the Summer of 1944, when Dr. Bethe was in charge of the Theoretical Physics Division at Los Alamos, and continued until January, 1946, when Dr. Bethe left the project. Some details of this association, as well as of later meetings between Bethe and Fuchs, are included in this memorandum under the heading, "Access to Scientific Information and Disclosures to the Russians."

It was further learned from Dr. Bethe that while at Los Alamos, Fuchs lived in a dormitory on the project and owned a second-hand automobile. According to Dr. Bethe, Fuchs had no particular close friends at Los Alamos. Dr. Bethe declared that during his association with Fuchs, he never had any reason to suspect Fuchs of espionage activities or even to consider him pro-Russian. He said Fuchs always remained aloof from political discussions, was very quiet and reserved, and appeared to live for his work. Dr. Bethe advised that to his knowledge Fuchs never attempted to elicit any confidential information from his colleagues and he commented that Fuchs knew as much restricted information as anyone, and really did not have to do much questioning in order to know just what was going on. Dr. Bethe declared that Fuchs' arrest came as a complete surprise to him and he remarked that he now feels that he does not know whom he can ever trust since he had always regarded Fuchs as absolutely loyal and trustworthy. (Serial 326)✓

(The Bureau was advised confidentially by a press correspondent that, following the issuance of a public statement on February 4, 1950, by a group of atomic scientists, including Dr. Bethe, on the subject of the hydrogen bomb, Dr. Bethe commented off the record that he could understand why Fuchs did what he did, and that he sympathizes with Fuchs' attitude because, after all, a scientist is of the world and works for the world.) (Serial 422)✓

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During the period of Fuchs' interview by Bureau representatives in London (May 20 through June 2, 1950), Fuchs stated that he had worked under Dr. Bethe at Los Alamos and visited Bethe in June of 1946 and in November of 1947 at Cornell University. (Memo to the Director from Messrs. Clegg and Lamphere dated 6-6-50)

2. Karl Paley Cohen

Dr. Cohen was employed in the SAM Laboratories, Columbia University, New York City, from July 1, 1940, to April 29, 1944, first as a contractor with the Office of Scientific Research and Development and later with MED. He informed Bureau Agents that he had frequent contacts with Fuchs from late December, 1943, to April 29, 1944, when Cohen resigned from his position.

It was explained by Cohen he regarded himself as Fuchs' counterpart in the United States atomic energy project, since Cohen was head of the Theoretical Physics Division and Fuchs held the comparable post in the British group. As such, Cohen stated he had many meetings with Fuchs at the SAM Laboratories, and he acknowledged that he probably knew Fuchs better than any of the American scientists employed on the atomic energy project in New York City at that time. Cohen declared that with the exception of one social occasion, all of his meetings with Fuchs were limited to official business contacts.

Cohen mentioned a number of conferences held in the offices of Kellogg, Inc., New York City, in December, 1943, and January, 1944, at which he was present along with General Leslie R. Groves, James B. Conant, Harold C. Urey, various Kellogg officials and representatives of the British Ministry of Supply Mission, including Fuchs. Cohen had further technical discussions with Fuchs in the Spring of 1944 and next saw him when he made a trip to Los Alamos in January, 1946, by which time Cohen had taken a position with the Standard Oil Development Company. Cohen next saw Fuchs in November, 1947, when both attended the Declassification Conference in Chicago, Illinois.

Cohen commented that he was astounded by the arrest of Fuchs and stated that he had regarded him as a brilliant scientist. Cohen described Fuchs as a shy, quiet individual who had very little to say on any given topic and who never expressed himself on the subject of politics. When asked if he had corresponded with Fuchs between the time the latter left the United States in 1946 and the Declassification Conference in November, 1947, Cohen answered by saying the agents should not have the idea Fuchs would want to recruit him for espionage since Fuchs knew more about atomic energy problems than Cohen did at any time.

During interview with Fuchs in London in the period May 20 through June 2, 1950, Fuchs advised Bureau representatives that he had known Dr. Cohen during the period Fuchs was attached to the British Mission in New York City. He also saw Cohen in November, 1947, at a restaurant in New York City. Fuchs

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left his hat in the restaurant and later requested Cohen to pickup the hat and return it to the home of Mrs. H. W. B. Skinner in New York City. According to Fuchs, this incident had nothing to do with his espionage activities.

(Memo to the Director from Messrs. Clegg and Lamphere dated 6-6-50)

3. Richard Phillips Feynman

Mr. Feynman, who is a Professor of Physics at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and who was one of the leaders in the Theoretical Physics Division at Los Alamos, while Fuchs was stationed there, informed Bureau agents that he was well acquainted with Fuchs at Los Alamos and that Fuchs would probably consider Feynman his closest friend. Feynman characterized Fuchs as a shy retiring individual and said Fuchs was almost always in the company of the other members of the British Mission at Los Alamos, particularly Rudolf Peierls.

According to Feynman, he and Fuchs discussed almost nightly subjects such as politics, security at Los Alamos and frequent interchange of scientific data among nations, but Feynman had no recollection of Fuchs' opinion on such topics. Feynman said that although Fuchs knew he was making almost weekly trips to Albuquerque to see his wife, Fuchs never asked him to deliver any mail or messages or packages for him on the occasion of these trips. Feynman was unable to furnish any information about any trips Fuchs may have made from Los Alamos to Santa Fe, although he stated that he did not recall ever having gone into Santa Fe with Fuchs, and declared that it would have been an easy matter for Fuchs to have gone into Santa Fe if he had so desired. Feynman recalled that he believes Fuchs was friendly at Los Alamos with Dr. Julius Ashkin who is presently at the University of Rochester, Rochester, New York, and with Robert Eugene Marshak and his wife, Ruth.

Feynman did advise that on some unrecalled date, he met Fuchs and Peierls in the office of Hans A. Bethe at Cornell University and he believes this meeting occurred shortly before Fuchs and Peierls returned to England. Feynman recalled that when he asked Fuchs why he did not remain permanently in the United States, Fuchs replied that he felt he had an obligation to continue his work for Great Britain. (Los Angeles letters to Bureau dated 2-24 and 2-27-50) (Serials 844, 845)

During interview with Bureau representatives in London in the period May 20 through June 2, 1950, Fuchs advised that he knew Feynman at Los Alamos and also saw him in November, 1947, at Cornell University. He knew of no espionage or Communist activities on the part of Feynman. (Memo to the Director from Messrs. Clegg and Lamphere dated 6-6-50)

4. Victor Weisskopf

Professor Weisskopf, who is on the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute

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of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, advised agents that he was employed at Los Alamos from June, 1943, to February, 1946, and that he first met Fuchs there when Fuchs arrived with the British Mission.

He continued that subsequently he had a great deal of contact with Fuchs on a professional level in connection with the theoretical physics work at Los Alamos, and also attended numerous social gatherings there at which Fuchs was also present. He recalled that Fuchs was very close, both professionally and socially, with Rudolf Peierls and that Martin Deutsch, now Associate Professor of Physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who was also at Los Alamos, had some social contact with Fuchs. Weisskopf further declared that he himself did not work with the same group of physicists with whom Fuchs was associated at Los Alamos. Weisskopf was unable to furnish any information regarding the activities of Fuchs while the latter was away from Los Alamos. In addition to his association with Fuchs at Los Alamos, Weisskopf saw Fuchs once and this resulted from a telephone call from Fuchs some time in 1947, while the latter was visiting the home of his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Block Heineman, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Weisskopf accepted the invitation of Fuchs to visit him in the Heineman home, and described the occasion as a purely social visit.

Weisskopf declared he gained the impression that while Fuchs was not rabidly pro-Russian, he had shown a disposition to "favor" the Russians to a limited degree. Weisskopf explained that his only recollection on this point was that Peierls appeared to him to be quite "anti-Russian" and in discussions regarding the Allies' relationship with Russia, Fuchs would answer critical appraisals of the Russians by Peierls with the statement, "Well, there is the other side to it." Weisskopf declared, however, that he had never gained the impression that Fuchs is a Communist or an ardent supporter of the USSR.

Weisskopf volunteered the opinion that Fuchs was in a position to know all there was to know at Los Alamos as a result of his work there and had a detailed knowledge of the atomic bomb. Further, that Fuchs could best have served the Soviet Union scientists by telling them which scientific efforts should be ignored in the development of an atomic bomb, thereby saving them considerable time in their research and development work. It was Weisskopf's opinion that in order for Fuchs to deliver orally pertinent information gained by him at Los Alamos, the recipient of this information would have to be a highly skilled scientist. He did say, however, that in his opinion it would have been possible for Fuchs to deliver in a number of pages of memoranda, vital information which, upon receipt by scientists working for the Soviet Union, would have given them intimate knowledge of the construction of an atomic bomb.

He commented that he was considerably shocked and stunned by the revelation that Fuchs had been an espionage agent for the USSR.

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During interview with Fuchs in London by Bureau representatives in the period May 20 through June 2, 1950, Fuchs stated that he knew Weisskopf at Los Alamos and also saw him in 1947 when Fuchs visited MIT in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He knew of no Communist or espionage activities on the part of Weisskopf.

(Memo to the Director from Messrs. Clegg and Lamphere dated 6-6-50)

5. Martin Deutsch

Professor Deutsch, who was employed at Los Alamos from January, 1944, to January, 1946, and who is now on the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, advised Bureau agents that he became well acquainted with Fuchs at Los Alamos.

He declared that after meeting Fuchs at Los Alamos, he observed that the latter was a shy, reticent individual who appeared to be somewhat lonely, and accordingly Deutsch and his wife entertained him frequently in their home. Deutsch continued that he and Fuchs were not employed on the same phase of the project at Los Alamos and that his associations with Fuchs accordingly were of a social nature. Deutsch said further that after leaving Los Alamos he next saw Fuchs in Cambridge, Massachusetts, when he learned that Fuchs was there visiting his sister.

Deutsch further stated that on the occasion of a trip he made to England during the Christmas holidays in 1948, he saw Fuchs at a cocktail party in the home of Rudolf Peierls. According to Deutsch, he asked someone at the cocktail party if the British were having any trouble with the "extreme left wingers," and someone then remarked that it had been discovered that prior to World War II, Fuchs had been a member of the Communist Party of Germany, and further that the extent of his activities and associations in that movement were then the subject of a British security inquiry. Deutsch commented that this was the first knowledge he had had of Fuchs' political sympathies, and that the foregoing information surprised him.

Deutsch declared further that there was considerable discussion in 1944 and 1945 among the scientists at Los Alamos concerning the various problems raised by the creation of the atomic bomb and that there were a number of the scientists who felt that inasmuch as effective international control of the atomic bomb was impossible without participation of the Russians in such an endeavor, the Russians should be fully apprised of all developments in atomic research. This particular group of scientists, according to Deutsch, allegedly expressed the opinion that if the proper officials in Washington were not wise enough to realize that the Russians should be so advised, then it was incumbent upon some of the scientists to advise the Russians without further consultation with Washington authorities. Deutsch continued that to his best recollection, almost every scientist in Los Alamos participated in such discussions, and that the only scientist

whom he knew not to have participated in such discussions and who made no comment along the line of furnishing such secret information to the Russians, was Fuchs.

Suzanne Deutsch, wife of Martin Deutsch, was unable to furnish any pertinent information concerning Fuchs although, as noted above, she did see him socially at Los Alamos. (Boston report, 2/22/50) (Serial 446)

During interview with Fuchs by Bureau representatives in London in the period May 20 through June 2, 1950, Fuchs stated that he knew Deutsch at Los Alamos and also saw him in November, 1947, at MIT. He said that Deutsch may also have visited Kristel Heineman's home in Cambridge during that time. Fuchs stated he also knew Susie Deutsch, the wife of Martin Deutsch, and knew of no Communist or espionage activities on the part of either Mr. or Mrs. Deutsch. (Memo to the Director from Messrs. Clegg and Lamphere dated 6-6-50)

6. Manson O. Benedict

Dr. Benedict is presently a Director of Hydrocarbon Research, Inc., New York City, and was an employee of Kellex, Inc. in 1943 and 1944. Benedict informed agents that he had approximately eight meetings with Fuchs, all in the Kellex offices, in 1943 and 1944, and all concerned the process design of the K-25 (Oak Ridge, Gaseous Diffusion) Project. He described Fuchs as a brilliant scientist who was polite, businesslike, dreamy and "abstract" and stated he knew nothing of Fuchs' associates outside the office and never saw him outside the Kellex offices except at luncheons attended by various members of the British Mission and Kellex employees. Benedict declared that he had no contact with Fuchs after the Spring of 1944.

It was also learned from Benedict that he again saw Fuchs in September, 1949, when he attended a conference at Harwell, England. Benedict could furnish no information of apparent significance with reference to this occasion and commented that he noted no perceptible change in Fuchs' demeanor, saying that he was his same "dreamy, abstract" self. Benedict made the observation that Fuchs was a shy, retiring brilliant man who seldom committed himself on any subject and never discussed politics. Benedict regarded Fuchs' description of himself as a "controlled schizophrenic" as most accurate. (New York report 3/15/50) (Serial 642)

During interview with Bureau representatives in London in the period May 20 through June 2, 1950, Fuchs stated that he had known Benedict during the period that Fuchs was attached to the British Mission in New York City. He did not know of any Communist or espionage activities on the part of Benedict.

(Memo to the Director from Messrs. Clegg and Lamphere dated 6-6-50)

7. Toney Hilton Royle Skyrme

Skyrme is presently located at the Institute For Advanced Studies,

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Princeton, New Jersey, and advised agents that he became acquainted with Fuchs at the University of Birmingham, Birmingham, England, in July, 1943, when both were working on the Atomic Project under Rudolf Peierls. Skyrme stated that he arrived in the United States as a member of the British Ministry of Supply Mission in February, 1944, and worked with Fuchs and Peierls at 37 Wall Street, New York City, until they all departed for Los Alamos in approximately August, 1944. After Skyrme returned to England about February, 1946, he met Fuchs there occasionally and recalls spending a two-week holiday with Fuchs and the Peierls family in Switzerland.

Skyrme declared that he never had any suspicions whatsoever of Fuchs and never knew him to contact unknown individuals. He did recall that Fuchs was friendly at Los Alamos with Evelyn Kline and Jean Parker, both of whom were grade school teachers there. (65-58805-378)

Fuchs, during interview with Bureau representatives in London during the period May 20 through June 2, 1950, stated that he knew Skyrme when they were both attached to the British Mission in 1944 in New York City. He knew of no Communist or espionage activities on the part of Skyrme. (Memo to the Director from Messrs. Clegg and Lamphere dated 6-6-50)

8. Evelyn Jones Kline

In Fuchs' address book, made available to British interrogators, there appeared the name "Evelyn Klein, Box 1539, Santa Fe, N. M." This notation undoubtedly refers to Evelyn Jones Kline who is presently employed by the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory. Miss Kline advised agents that she had become acquainted with Fuchs in the latter part of 1945 through introduction by Mrs. Robert Marshak, who had been teaching school with her at that time. Miss Kline stated that she had several dates with Fuchs, but furnished no further information concerning him. (65-58805-374)

During interview with Bureau representatives in London in the period May 20 through June 2, 1950, Fuchs stated that he had known Evelyn Kline at Los Alamos and had dated her on a few occasions. He did not know of any Communist or espionage activities on the part of Kline. (Memo to the Director from Messrs. Clegg and Lamphere dated 6-6-50)

9. Christopher Frank Kearton

It will be recalled that Kearton was a member of the British Ministry of Supply Mission which came to the United States in December, 1943. He was interviewed by [MI-5] and when he was told that evidence was available which indicated that Fuchs was a Soviet spy, he was incredulous of the suspicions attaching to Fuchs.

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[He described Fuchs as a completely negative personality in 1944, said he was completely absorbed in his work, content to remain in the background, and an extension, as Kearton phrased it, of the brain of his more forceful colleague, Professor Peierls. Kearton declared that Fuchs lived alone in a small furnished flat, appeared to have no social life outside the office, and very little social contact even with his colleagues. He seemed to have no interest in politics and, in fact, no convictions of any kind outside those arising directly from his work.] (u)

Kearton observed, however, that Fuchs' post-war advancement in the field of science was reflected in the undoubted widening of his interests and confidence in himself. Kearton was able to recall only that Fuchs, during his stay in the United States, had visited some relatives in this country whose names he could not remember (undoubtedly Robert and Kristel Heineman) but Kearton could offer no information as to any other friends Fuchs had in this country. He did mention that Fuchs had contact with one Cohen who was connected with the Research Group at Columbia University (undoubtedly Karl Paley Cohen). The interview of Kearton developed nothing further of interest concerning Fuchs. (u) (65-58805-52)

During interview with Bureau representatives in London in the period May 20 through June 2, 1950, Fuchs stated that he had known Kearton when they were both attached to the British Mission and at one time Kearton was in charge of the Mission. He knew of no espionage or Communist activities on the part of Kearton. (Memo to the Director from Messrs. Clegg and Lamphere dated 6-6-50)

10. Edward Michael Corson

In a letter which he stated was to be published in a March, 1950, issue of the "Journal of the American Physics Society," Corson made the statements, among others, that "I had worked closely with Fuchs in America during the two-year wartime period of Anglo-American cooperation on the Manhattan Project, and I believe that the essential workings of this man's mind were reasonably clear to me. His political allegiances were unknown

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to me, but I was fully convinced that he was not capable of betraying any trust - personal or national."

Corson stated further in his letter that on reading in the British Press of the arrest of Fuchs for violating national security regulations, he was shocked and could not believe it possible; that he immediately wrote a letter to Sir John Cockroft, Director of the Harwell Laboratories, setting out his acquaintanceship with and faith in Fuchs, and asking to be apprised of the exact nature of the Fuchs case. Professor Cockroft replied by letter that he could not comment on the matter since it was sub judice. On February 10, 1950, Corson telegraphed Fuchs at the Bow Street Jail as follows: "HAVE WRITTEN COCKROFT. NATURALLY DO NOT BELIEVE THE ACCUSATIONS. IF I CAN BE OF ANY SERVICE CALL ON ME." Corson's letter continued that he received the following telegraphic reply: "THANK YOU. THERE IS NOTHING YOU CAN DO. THE EVIDENCE WILL CHANGE YOUR MIND. FUCHS." (Enclosure with Whitson's letter, 2/25/50)

Special Agent Whitson advised that although Fuchs initially denied having had any communication with Corson, records at the Bow Street Jail verify the exchange of telegrams between Corson and Fuchs, and that Fuchs now recalls such messages.

On April 12, 1950, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer volunteered to Bureau Agents that he had just been contacted by Dr. Edward Corson who, in Dr. Oppenheimer's opinion, was obviously distraught and mentally deranged. Oppenheimer advised that Corson talked with him about a position as a research student at the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton and that Corson declared that he was going to Russia with some other scientists on a mission. Dr. Oppenheimer also reported that Corson then informed him there were other scientists in England as dangerous as Fuchs. Oppenheimer also declared that Corson told him he had made public some letters and telegrams in which he, Corson, maintained that Fuchs was innocent. Corson also told Oppenheimer that his wife was missing and that there was a 15 state alarm out for her.

Mr. Ike Stewart, Vice President of the United Carbide and Carbon Company reported to the Bureau that one of the scientists with his company had informed him that Corson had said he has been under the care of a psychiatrist and that his wife and family had returned to their home in Springfield, Ohio. According to Mr. Stewart's informant, Corson is definitely a mental case. The employee who furnished this information to Mr. Stewart was concerned about the fact that Corson possesses a great deal of information about the atomic energy program and the consequent possibility that Corson might become a security risk by reason of his mental condition.

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The information furnished by Oppenheimer with respect to Corson's statement that he planned to go to Russia was furnished to the State Department by Bureau letter dated April 20, 1950.

Corson was interviewed April 28, 1950 by Bureau Agents in New York City. When informed that one purpose of the interview was to determine the nature of his association with Fuchs and any knowledge he might have of Fuchs' activities in the United States or elsewhere, Corson became mildly indignant, stating that he had been "grilled" for days by MI-5 before leaving England due to the fact that he had written a letter to Sir John Cockroft regarding Fuchs and had sent a telegram to the latter, offering his assistance. He stated that he always had been "followed all around England" prior to the interviews by MI-5 as a result of these communications.

He declared he had met Fuchs in or about December, 1943, when Fuchs came to the United States as a member of the British Scientific Mission and while he, Corson, was employed on the K-25 Project at the SAM Laboratory, Columbia University and Kellex Offices, New York City. He stated that his association with Fuchs was casual and business-like and did not extend to any social contacts. He described Fuchs as an intelligent but not brilliant physicist who worked hard and diligently on all scientific problems presented to him. Corson characterized Fuchs as a "typical scientist" with little practical appreciation of life. He stated he had never seen Fuchs outside of the SAM Laboratory or Kellex Offices and knew nothing of Fuchs' social activities or contacts while in New York City. He stated that he did not see Fuchs after the latter left New York City until November, 1949, when Fuchs attended a Scientific Conference in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Corson expressed the opinion that he thought agents should be more interested in "what may still be going on in England," adding that "there may be others like Fuchs." He immediately followed those statements, however, with the admission that he had no documentary proof for any of his statements and further, would not "contravene" his integrity by naming names. He declared that he believed that Fuchs did not deserve the high place that he had held in the British Atomic Energy setup and that Fuchs was assisted in obtaining and holding the high position which he occupied at the time of his arrest. He declared further that he had "learned" that the British Government and the British Scientific Field are riddled with "soiree pinks", "parlor pinks", and just plain Communists. Further, he thought that "he knew" that the British

Home Office records currently show that Fuchs had gone to Great Britain in 1932 or 1933 from Germany as a Communist refugee. He also remarked that Max Born, a scientist whom he knew in Edinburgh, had informed him that Fuchs was an outspoken and "pamphlet distributing" Communist when he first came to Great Britain and was working on a scientific project at Bristol, England. Corson stated that Born had told Fuchs that he wanted him to desist from Communist activities in Edinburgh and that from that point forward, according to Born, Fuchs had gone into his shell and became a non-entity politically.

Corson vigorously criticized what he termed the "British tolerance" of Fuchs and others like him. Corson inferred very strongly that the British Government, led as it is by such individuals as Bevin, Cripps and Strachey, probably was endeavoring to cover up for its shortcomings already with the handling of the Fuchs case by having Fuchs describe himself as a controlled schizophrenic to make it appear to the world that detection of Fuchs under those circumstances was difficult, if not impossible. Corson remarked that he was sitting in a public house in London on the day Fuchs was sentenced in the company of the editor of the "London Daily Mail" when a reporter from that newspaper entered with the news that Fuchs had been sentenced to 14 years in jail. He stated that the editor of the paper, whom he would not identify further, had commented upon hearing of the sentence, "Well, I see they've killed it," meaning the Fuchs case and the attending publicity, according to Corson.

Corson declared that he has come to the conclusion the British should be barred from further conferences on atomic energy in which the United States might be a participant since the British have nothing to contribute and their scientists may be security risks. Throughout the interview, Corson gave the definite impression that there were numerous individuals in the British Atomic Energy organization with Communist backgrounds and he stated that their records are available in the British Home Office "for all to see." When Corson was requested to furnish names, however, he reduced his estimate to 4 scientific figures in England, 2 at Harwell and 2 outside Harwell. He refused to identify those individuals.

Corson declared that after receiving Fuchs' reply to his telegram, he concluded that Fuchs was a criminal who had done more to destroy faith in scientists and contributed more to Russian atomic progress than anyone in history. He stated he believed Fuchs' contribution to the Russians had speeded up their progress in atomic research by several years, and that by 1952, they will be on a par with the United States in atomic development.

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He said that Fuchs had apparently also informed the Russians of an Atomic Energy Operation which involved efforts of the United States and the Allies to determine scientifically whether the Russians had exploded an atomic bomb. Corson said that the realization by the Allies that Fuchs had given this information to the Russians led to President Truman's announcement of the fact that the Russians had exploded an atomic bomb. Corson claimed also to have learned in England that the so-called token payment of 100 pounds which Fuchs accepted from the Russians was nothing less than a shortage of personal funds occasioned by Fuchs' fondness for "fast cars and fast women."

Regarding Fuchs' visit to Edinburgh in November, 1949, Corson said that his scientific colleagues who had gone there for a conference were ignoring Fuchs and that the latter was sitting off in a corner by himself most of the time. Corson then declared that apparently the people at Harwell were aware at that time that the "axe was about to fall" on Fuchs.

Corson was pressed repeatedly by agents to identify those individuals whom he suspected at Harwell and other scientific establishments in England but persisted in his refusal to name them, reiterating that he had no documentary proof and did not desire to make any wild accusations. He finally stated, however, that Fuchs' successor at Harwell and the "First Lieutenant" to the head of Harwell should be investigated. He claimed that he had learned that Fuchs' successor had the same Communist background as Fuchs and had stated that he would do the same as Fuchs had done if afforded the opportunity. Regarding the other individual whom he stated should be investigated, he said he thought this man might be the head of the Theoretical Physics Department at Harwell but subsequently denied that it was Rudolf Peierls. He then said that he was not certain of the position this individual holds but that the latter was a Swiss emigrant. Corson declared that he objected strenuously to the so-called "parlor pinks" and outlying Communists in the scientific field imposing their views on immature student minds. He said that this well could be going on in England and that these "parlor pinks" were gaining numerous followers and that any effort by him to name a few would be rather fruitless since their influence is already wide spread. He indicated that the same possibility exists with respect to the United States but refused to be specific on this point. He stated that "for all he knew" possibly J. Robert Oppenheimer's background was subject to question. In this connection he stated that he had discussed with Oppenheimer the matter of barring English scientists from Atomic Energy Conferences but had received little encouragement.

(New York letter dated 5-3-50)

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On the evening of April 28, 1950, Corson telephonically advised agents of the New York Division that he would depart by air on May 3, 1950, to attend a meeting of the French Academy of Scientists in Paris, France. By letter dated May 2, 1950, the State Department was advised of Corson's intention to make that trip. Considerable publicity has appeared in various newspapers concerning the lifting of Corson's passport by an agent of the State Department on May 4, 1950. In statements to the press, Corson has been quoted as blaming "allegations of a personal nature" for the action of the State Department in taking up his passport. Newspaper accounts reflect that the State Department had given as a basis for its action the reason that Corson's proposed trip to France was "not in the national interest."

On May 8, 1950, Dr. Corson was reinterviewed by Bureau Agents at his specific request. He made many disjointed irrational statements concerning his personal status resulting from his offer of help to Fuchs and his letter to Sir John Cockroft. Corson complained to agents that he is being unduly penalized by the United States Government and he expressed irritation at the action of the State Department for taking up his passport. He made veiled threats to do some "mud slinging" of his own through the release of a "story" he claims to have given to the editor of the "London Daily Mail" immediately after Fuchs' arrest. He claims this "story" has not been published and said he did not know how long he could suppress it. He refused to give any indication of the contents of this alleged "story."

During this interview, Corson occasionally asked if the State Department would be happier if he committed suicide since State Department officials seemed bent on wrecking his life. He threatened to withhold what he termed "further cooperation" in view of the "shabby treatment" given him. He was, of course, informed that this Bureau has no jurisdiction over passport matters.

Bureau files reflect Corson was the subject of an Atomic Energy Act - Employee investigation conducted by this Bureau between September 22, 1947, and October 22, 1947, resulting from Corson's applying for a position as consultant with the Brookhaven National Laboratory, Camp Upton, Long Island, New York. His application recited that he was born 6/27/21, Long Island, New York, that both his parents were naturalized United States citizens of Russian birth, that he holds a Ph.D. degree from Johns Hopkins University, and was previously employed as a research physicist by the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation in New York City and Oak Ridge, Tennessee, from 1943 to 1947. During the investigation of Corson, a number of his neighbors, acquaintances, and fellow employees spoke favorably of him and considered him entirely loyal to the United States. It is noted, however, that Charles H. Shaw, Professor of Physics, Ohio State University, who was well acquainted with Corson, said he had heard

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him make statements which led Shaw to believe Corson to be in sympathy with Russia during the war. Shaw knew of no subversive elements with which Corson was connected and did not think him disloyal, although he said he had a tendency to be unreliable, and he declined to recommend him for employment.

It was developed during the investigation of Corson that on 12/2/44 he directed a letter to one Pierre Routsky, in care of the Russian Students Fund, Inc., New York City, and enclosed a check for \$100.00. Army Intelligence reported that Routsky was known to be a radical and that the Russian Students Fund, Inc., was composed of various un-American groups, some pro-radical and pro-Soviet, others pro-German and White Russian Monarchists and proponents of the Russian National Patriots of the Kerensky type.

Dr. J. C. Hubbard, emeritus Professor at Johns Hopkins University, advised during the investigation that at Corson's request he had corresponded with the Russian Students Fund, Inc., requesting a loan for Corson for tuition. A loan of about \$500.00 was received by Corson. Dr. Hubbard commented that Corson was radical in his views and he is a very outspoken person who says just what he thinks. He also declared he feels Corson is violently opposed to Communism and Socialism and that he believes Corson is loyal to the United States. (116-3455-1,6,8,13)

With further reference to Corson's letter mentioned hereinbefore, which letter consists of approximately ten and one-third double spaced typewritten pages, it appears to represent Corson's analysis of the Fuchs case. Corson asks himself the question why Fuchs betrayed the trust of his friends and of his adopted country, and first speculated that Fuchs might be "a strange complex of confused idealism which somehow superseded an oath..." but later, after Corson learned that Fuchs has long been a fanatical Communist, he attempts to examine the reason for such fanaticism which was so strong that he admits to having given detailed technological atomic information to agents of a foreign power. Corson then observes that Fuchs is clearly a brilliant psychopathic personality, perhaps made so by the torture and murder of members of his family by the Nazis. He comments that it is a small wonder that Fuchs could be deranged, and declares the fantastic element is that Fuchs was not found out on the basis of his actions when he first went to England.

The question is then asked by Corson in his letter if security officials are not the basically guilty ones, and if society is not on trial along with Fuchs for having made it possible that Fuchs might, indirectly and in some measure, be responsible for the millions of persons who will die in the onrushing holocaust. After stating the direct issue of this case to be not that of the "Psychotic Fuchs versus The State," but rather one of "Mankind versus God in the form of truth, beauty, ethics and logic," Corson makes a fervent plea that all scientists stop new theoretical work on perfecting more terrible weapons of destruction. (Enclosure with Whitson's letter 2/25/50)

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*Any information is
understand per letter 4-8-88
CA 75-1121
9/29/89 275 WEN vda - #1*

On May 17, 1950, Mr. R. Gordon Arneson, Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State, furnished to a Bureau representative a copy of a letter written by Michael G. Corson, 610 West 142nd Street, New York 31, New York, father of Edward Michael Corson, to Secretary of State Dean Acheson. The text of this letter is quoted as follows:

"Dear Sir,

"I am the father of Dr. Edward Michael Corson a professor of mathematical physics, whose name I understand is known to you.

"Not being on speaking terms with my son, I have only a very feeble idea of his plans etc., I assume, however, that he got the idea that his efforts might be of value in promoting peace between the west and the east.

"I do not wish to be critical of either his ideas or those of your dept. It seems that it is sufficient to be born or raised on the soil of America to become utterly blind to the fact that freedom and peace can be won only on the battle-field after the enemy is destroyed or routed. I am afraid, however, that my son's ideas can lead him to an untimely and useless end.

"The point is that the present government of Russia is well aware, that I am its unplaceable enemy and that I swore to destroy Stalin if ever I shall get the necessary financial backing. Your dept knows it too, for I was discussing the possibility with one of its higher members officially in 1940 and so does the British intelligence service. In fact it must be known in Soviet Russia's official circles that even in 1917 I offered my services to the party I belonged to in order to destroy Lenin and Trotzky. The party, being far less sagacious than I am, forbade it.

"So, if my boy happens to go to Russia he is not likely to ever come back. He might disappear and the government there would declare that they are not responsible for the movements of an adult person. And I do not wish to let my talented boy to perish so foolishly, though I would gladly sacrifice him or anyone else in this world in order to destroy Stalin.

"Therefore, I ask you not to let him go to Russia - not to grant him a permission to go there. He should stay in science and help the country to develop super-super bombs etc. in order to protect our freedom from either Stalin's mania grandiosa, or from some, even more dangerous personality, that might arise in years to come in China.

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"I hope, the contents of this letter will never be made known to my son.

"Respectfully yours
M. G. Corson"

(65-58805-1260)

Under date of June 5, 1950, [MI-5] furnished to the Bureau a memorandum setting out the identities of the four individuals in the atomic energy field in England who were described by Corson during an interview by Bureau Agents on April 28, 1950, as having Communist backgrounds. The [MI-5] memorandum recites that after a protracted interview with Corson, carried out by the [Edinburgh Police] at the request of [MI-5] they succeeded with difficulty in extracting from Corson the names of these individuals. They are as follows: §

1. Professor J. D. Bernal, described by [MI-5] as a well-known Communist sympathizer and prominent participant in the Communist Peace Campaign. He is not connected with the Atomic Energy Program. §

2. Oscar Bunemann, presently employed in the atomic energy establishment at Harwell, and the subject of current investigation by [MI-5]. §

3. Professor N. F. Mott, a Professor of Theoretical Physics at Bristol University; [MI-5] has no derogatory information concerning him. §

4. Professor Herbert Skinner, a former employee at Harwell, who resigned his appointment there in April, 1950; [MI-5] has no derogatory information concerning this individual. §

In its memorandum of June 5, 1950, [MI-5] observed that "We do not attach a high degree of reliability to Professor Corson's allegations." §

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11. Professor Albert Einstein

During the investigation of Robert Heineman in 1946 and 1947, a neighbor of the Heinemans advised that Kristel Heineman had told her that her father and brother had spent some time in German concentration camps and her brother later went to England and became a British subject. She further stated that her brother was a very brilliant scientist and Einstein had sent for him to help work on the atomic bomb but he had recently returned to England.

(100-346228-6)

The Washington "Times Herald" of February 6, 1950 carried an article in which the father was reported to have stated at a secret rendezvous in Eastern Germany on February 5, 1950, that his son, who was a lifelong Communist, was released from a Canadian internment camp for enemy aliens on the recommendation of Professor Albert Einstein, who did not know Fuchs was a Communist. After Einstein had read Fuchs' papers on nuclear energy, he considered him valuable to the Allied war effort.

The same article indicated that Helene Dukas, Einstein's secretary, stated that neither she nor Einstein had any recollection of the case.

(65-58805-A)

An article in the New York "Herald Tribune" of February 8, 1950 indicated that on February 7, 1950, Dr. Einstein's secretary said she knew nothing of Dr. Fuchs. She said she could find no record of any such appeal on behalf of Fuchs and could find no mention or references to him in Dr. Einstein's correspondence file.

(65-58805-A)

The Washington "Star" of February 9, 1950 reported a telephonic interview with Fuchs' father, at which time he denied that he had ever stated that his son was a Communist, and further that he had never talked by phone with anyone from Berlin. However, no mention was made of Einstein.

(65-58805-A)

On March 11, 1950, Robert Heineman advised that his wife had once told him that Albert Einstein was instrumental in gaining the release of Klaus Fuchs from internment in Canada and also in gaining membership for Fuchs in the Royal Academy of Science, London, England, so that Fuchs could work on the Manhattan project.

(65-58805 - Letter to London 3-17-50)

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Kristel Heineman, on March 16, 1950, advised that when Fuchs arrived in the United States in 1943 he stated that his release from the Canadian internment camp followed a letter of intercession in his behalf written by Einstein to the British Home Office. She alleged that Einstein wrote the letter without knowing Fuchs personally, but after having read of his election to the Royal Academy of Science, which occurred sometime during his internment; she did not know whether Fuchs and Einstein had ever met but presumed they did. (65-58805-682)

On March 16, 1950, the Legal Attache in London was requested to determine whether Einstein wrote to either the Home Office or the Royal Academy of Science on behalf of Fuchs. It was also requested that Fuchs be questioned as to his relationship with Einstein. (65-58805-682)

On March 31, 1950, the Bureau's Legal Attache in London advised by cable that Fuchs denies personally knowing or meeting Einstein, but admitted that he had correspondence on scientific matters with Einstein after the war. Mr. Cimperman further advised that the records [of the British Home Office] (S)(u) were being checked and the Bureau would be advised of the results. (65-58805-895) X

By letter dated April 12, 1950, the Legal Attache advised that [Mr. W. J. Skardon MI - 5] reported that he had questioned Fuchs as to his association with Professor Albert Einstein. Fuchs had been corresponding with Einstein in connection with scientific subjects, but so far as Fuchs is aware Einstein made no move to obtain his liberation from internment in 1940. [Skardon] could find no record that Einstein made any official move in this connection, but had not yet reviewed the [Home Office files.] (S)(u) (Letter from London 4/12/50)

On April 18, 1950, the Legal Attache cabled that [MI - 5] had now (u) advised that there is nothing [in Home Office files] to indicate Einstein at any time interested himself in Fuchs' affairs in the manner claimed by the Heinemans. (London Cable 458 dated 4/18/50) X

During interview with Bureau representatives in London in the period May 20 through June 2, 1950, Fuchs stated he had never met Professor Einstein. He knew of no activity on the part of Einstein in his behalf nor did he know of any Communist or espionage activities on the part of Einstein.

(Memo to the Director from Messrs. Clegg and Lamphere dated 6-6-50)

12. J. Robert Oppenheimer

Dr. Oppenheimer who was formerly in charge of the Atomic Project

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at Los Alamos and who is presently Director of the Institute for Advanced Studies, Princeton, New Jersey, advised agents that he became acquainted with Fuchs after the latter's arrival at Los Alamos but said that he was not nearly as well acquainted with Fuchs as he was with the other top scientists at the Project because of Fuchs' late arrival. He explained that Fuchs did not hold any administrative position there, such as Group or Section Leader, and therefore, Dr. Oppenheimer did not have frequent occasion to come in contact with him. He commented, however, that Fuchs was regarded by other scientists at the Project as a man of exceptional ability and he recalled one instance when Fuchs presented a paper in connection with his experiments on the atomic bomb which caused the Project leaders to realize that they had been approaching a specific problem from the wrong angle.

Dr. Oppenheimer declared that Fuchs impressed him at that time as a man who was carrying the "woes of the world" on his shoulders and that he had thought of Fuchs as a "Christian Democrat" and a religious man but not as a political fanatic or a member of the Communist Party. Dr. Oppenheimer could not recall ever having seen Fuchs in the company of any particular individual at Los Alamos other than one of the Project employees and said that he had no personal knowledge whatsoever of the personal movements of Fuchs while the latter was at Los Alamos. He asserted that Fuchs never gave him any reason to suspect him of espionage activities.

Dr. Oppenheimer remarked during the interview that he has had no contact with Fuchs since a scientific conference in London in September, 1948, where he renewed his acquaintance with Fuchs while visiting Harwell. He did state, however, that he had received a letter from Dr. Skinner, former member of the British Mission at Los Alamos and presently Assistant to Sir John Cockroft. In this letter, Skinner stated that Dr. Peierls had expressed the opinion that Fuchs had never actually transmitted any information to Russia but had surrendered himself and created the story of his espionage activities in order to compel the Atomic Energy Commission to relax its restrictions and declassify further information on atomic energy. Dr. Oppenheimer's expressed reaction to this opinion was that he thought it was "a lot of balony." He elaborated on his expression by stating it was known to him that the atomic bomb exploded by the Russians was very similar to the American atomic bomb and that in view of Fuchs' recent confession that he transmitted atomic bomb secrets to Russia, he could readily understand why the Russian bomb was so similar to ours.

(65-58805-1060)

During interview with Bureau representatives in London in the period May 20 through June 2, 1950, Fuchs advised that he knew Oppenheimer during the time that the latter was one of the leading officers at Los Alamos. He knew of no espionage or Communist activities on the part of Oppenheimer.

(Memo to the Director from Messrs. Clegg and Lamphere dated 6-6-50)

13. Dr. George Placzek

Dr. Placzek, who is now a member of the faculty of the Institute for Advanced Studies, Princeton, New Jersey, advised agents that he first met Fuchs in August, 1942 when he was the Scientific Officer of the Department of Tube Alloys stationed at the University of Cambridge, England, and Fuchs was connected with the same project. Dr. Placzek declared that he conferred from time to time with Fuchs but that such conferences were concerned solely with official atomic research matters. Placzek remarked that he himself was at that time a citizen of Czechoslovakia.

Dr. Placzek continued that he came to the United States in November, 1942, as a member of the British Scientific Mission and occasionally saw Fuchs in New York subsequent to that time. He said that he knew Fuchs resided somewhere in New York but had no knowledge of the location of Fuchs' residence and also mentioned that inasmuch as he himself spent a good deal of time in Canada between November, 1942 and March, 1945, it was possible that Fuchs had visited him at his apartment in Canada although he could not so state definitely nor was he aware of any residence Fuchs may have maintained in Canada. He declared further that when he arrived at Los Alamos in February or March, 1945, Fuchs was already stationed there and that the two became very well acquainted and saw each other socially a great deal.

Placzek stated that Fuchs was very highly regarded by his fellow scientists at Los Alamos both on a personal and professional basis. Placzek declared that he never heard Fuchs engage in any discussion whatsoever of political matters and said that his interests seemed confined to science. He said that because of Fuchs' great ability, it would not have been necessary for Fuchs to have stolen or borrowed any plans or documents to supply valuable information to an outsider. He explained that Fuchs could easily have made a few notes at the project and then subsequently compiled more thorough notes for subsequent transmittal to his contact. In this connection, Placzek advised it is his opinion that Fuchs had enough information in his head so that he could write out formulas for transmittal at any time he desired. He said also it would have been possible for Fuchs to have given information orally to his contact, providing the latter was another scientist of the same type as Fuchs.

Placzek said that Fuchs visited him in New York City in 1946 after he (Placzek) had undergone surgery and that he next saw Fuchs at a meeting of the London Physical Society, probably late in 1946. He said these meetings

in London with Fuchs were of a very casual nature. In the Fall of 1947, he returned to England in connection with his research duties for the General Electric Company and met Fuchs at Harwell, staying overnight with him there. He again saw Fuchs in November, 1947, when Fuchs visited him at Schenectady, New York. On this occasion, Placzek arranged a tour through the General Electric Plant and Fuchs gave a speech before scientists there, it being a resume of scientific work under way at Harwell. He said that Fuchs, during his stay at Schenectady, lived at his home but he could not recall the exact duration of this visit. He said that he has never met Fuchs' sister Kristel Heineman and that she, at no time, visited his home nor has he visited Fuchs or the latter's relatives at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Placzek stated that since the publicity surrounding the arrest of Fuchs he has reviewed the matter thoroughly in his mind and is unable to remember any incident or contact of Fuchs which would create any suspicion in his mind regarding Fuchs. He also advised he had never noted Fuchs with any outside individuals at Los Alamos. (65-58805-699) ✓

During interview with Bureau representatives in London in the period May 20 through June 2, 1950, Fuchs advised that he knew Dr. Placzek at Los Alamos and also saw him in the General Electric Plant at Schenectady, New York, in November, 1947. He knew of no Communist or espionage activities on the part of Placzek. (Memo to the Director from Messrs. Clegg and Lamphere dated 6-6-50)

14. Dr. Robert Eugene Marshak

Dr. Marshak who is now Chairman of the Physics Department, University of Rochester, Rochester, New York, advised agents that he arrived at Los Alamos in May, 1944, to conduct research relative to the development of the atomic bomb. He could not state definitely whether Fuchs was already at Los Alamos by that time but did state he was assigned to a different Group in the Theoretical Physics Division at Los Alamos than Fuchs. Accordingly, he did not have a very close connection with Fuchs at Los Alamos although the members of the respective Groups were acquainted with each other in a general way. He could furnish no information relative to Fuchs' specific duties at Los Alamos. He declared that he and his wife associated with Fuchs socially, attending picnics and various outings held at Los Alamos and that as a result of this social association with Fuchs, he and his wife became quite well acquainted with him.

He declared that Fuchs never did or said anything to cause him to have any reason to suspect that Fuchs might have been engaged in espionage activities and stated definitely that Fuchs never, to the best of his

recollection, attempted to obtain information from him relative to his duties at the project. He recalled Fuchs' visit to Rochester, New York, in the Spring of 1948 or 1949, the exact year not recalled, and said that it is his impression that Fuchs had visited Dr. Hans Bethe at Cornell University on this occasion.

Dr. Marshak and his wife saw Fuchs socially on this occasion but Marshak said that Fuchs made no attempt whatsoever to obtain any information relative to atomic energy matters. Dr. Marshak could supply no further information of interest concerning Fuchs. (65-58805-1077) ✓

During interview with Bureau representatives in London in the period May 20 through June 2, 1950, Fuchs stated that he became acquainted with Dr. Marshak at Los Alamos and visited Marshak in the Physics Department at the University of Rochester in November, 1947. He knew of no Communist or espionage activities on the part of Marshak. (Memo to the Director from Messrs. Clegg and Lamphere dated 6-6-50) ✓

15. Dr. Richard Ehrlich

Dr. Ehrlich who is presently connected with the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory, Niskayuna, New York, advised agents that he had worked in the same Group of the Theoretical Physicists under Hans Bethe at Los Alamos with Fuchs and had considerable contact with him there. He stated that his wife also had known Fuchs at Los Alamos, having worked with a Group which had occasional contact with the Section in which Fuchs was employed. He recalled the visit of Fuchs to Schenectady, New York, in November, 1947, and mentioned that he had attended a luncheon arranged by Dr. George Placzek at which were present a number of scientists who had worked together at Los Alamos. He could not give any information, however, with respect to Fuchs' visit to Schenectady other than to recall the luncheon and the fact that he attended a lecture given by Fuchs. Dr. Ehrlich stated that he was very much surprised at the arrest of Fuchs on espionage charges and stated that in all his contacts with him in Los Alamos, he never had any reason to suspect Fuchs of espionage activities. He declared that Fuchs, to his knowledge, had never engaged in any political discussions and had never expressed any ideas to indicate any disaffection for his responsibility in atomic research. Dr. Ehrlich recalled that Fuchs had very few social acquaintances and that while at Los Alamos, his closest associates were Dr. Peierls and Dr. Robert E. Marshak. Mrs. Ehrlich could provide no information of interest concerning the activities and contacts of Fuchs. (65-58805-578) ✓

16. Mrs. Gertrude Crosby Rowen

Mrs. Rowen advised agents that she assumed employment at or about

February, 1944, with the British Ministry of Supply Mission in New York and worked until August, 1944, as a Mathematics Computer under Fuchs and Peierls. She declared she had no information relative to the contacts and acquaintances of Fuchs, nor the location of his residence in New York. (65-58805-914) ✓

17. Mrs. Ruth Gordon Groves

Mrs. Groves informed agents upon interview that she was hired by the British Mission in Washington, D. C. in 1942, and went to New York in September, 1943, where she worked for the Censorship Division of the British Mission after which she transferred to the Scientific Mission. During her employment with the Scientific Mission, she typed scientific reports for Fuchs and Peierls. She could provide no information concerning the social contacts of Fuchs; she said she never knew his New York address and could not recall that he ever had any official visitors. She had no knowledge of any trips Fuchs may have made and described him as a quiet, studious, absent-minded scientist who had little to do with his fellow employees. (65-58805-914) ✓

18. Ronald Wilfred Gurney

Gurney informed agents he first met Fuchs when the latter was one of four refugee German students at the University of Bristol in 1935. At that time, Gurney was on the faculty of the University of Bristol. He stated he has no recollection in particular of Fuchs at that time other than in connection with the other refugee students. He next saw Fuchs when the latter visited the Argonne Laboratory at the University of Chicago in November, 1947. This meeting was extremely brief and consisted merely of an exchange of greetings. Gurney commented that his recollection of Fuchs at that time was that Fuchs had grown somewhat conceited, considering his age, and seemed impressed by the fact that he had three secretaries working under him. It was Mr. Gurney's recollection that his meeting with Fuchs at the Argonne Laboratory came about through Dr. Edward Teller who usually entertained foreign visitors at the Laboratory. Gurney next met Fuchs in September, 1949, when he visited Harwell at the request of Sir John Cockroft. Gurney recalls no conversation with Fuchs on this occasion.

Gurney declared that he and his wife, Natalie, were members of the Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR, Bristol, England Branch, but said he did not know if Fuchs had been a member of this organization although he said that since Fuchs was a "poor refugee student" he may have been allowed to participate in the group without being a member. He likewise did not know if Fuchs had been associated with the Young Quakers Society at Bristol. He could furnish no further information with respect to Fuchs. (100-24628-1438) ✓

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During interview with Bureau representatives in London in the period May 20 through June 2, 1950, Fuchs stated that he became acquainted with Ronald Gurney and his wife, Natalie Gurney, in Bristol, England, in about 1933 and was closely acquainted with them until at least 1937. He also met the Gurneys in Chicago, Illinois, in November of 1947. He stated that consideration had been given to the employment of Dr. Gurney at Harwell, England, on the atomic energy research program there. Fuchs said that he would regard Dr. Gurney as a security risk. He based this on the fact that Gurney and his wife both belonged to the Society for Cultural Relations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Bristol during the 1930's. Fuchs said that he had attended meetings of this organization and knew that Mrs. Gurney was particularly active in the organization. Fuchs regards this organization as a Communist front organization. He stated that his regarding Dr. Gurney as a security risk may have been somewhat prejudiced because Gurney was turned down for employment at Harwell and Fuchs believes the question of loyalty possibly entered into this rejection of Dr. Gurney but he does not know that this is absolutely a fact. Fuchs said that he would question the loyalty of Mrs. Gurney more than that of Dr. Gurney. However, he did not know of any espionage activity on her part nor that she would actually engage in such activity but believed that other people might get in contact with Soviet espionage through her. He was of the opinion also that she was not sufficiently discreet. (Memo to the Director from Messrs Clegg and Lamphere dated 6-6-50)

19. Natalie Gurney

Mrs. Gurney who is the wife of Ronald Wilfred Gurney and who is presently a student at the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, advised agents that she met Fuchs when he was a student at the University of Bristol in 1935, at which time her husband was on the faculty of that University. She said that she has never noted any indication of espionage activities or Russian sympathies on the part of Fuchs. She said that she had not seen Fuchs from the time she left England in 1941 until the Summer of 1948, (believed erroneous reference to Fuchs' visit to the Argonne Laboratory in November, 1947) at which time Fuchs visited Dr. Edward Teller who was associated with the Argonne Laboratory. Mrs. Gurney recalled that Dr. Teller brought Fuchs across the street from his house to the residence of the Gurneys at which time they visited with Fuchs for approximately ten minutes and the conversation was concerned solely with mention of various mutual acquaintances in England.

Mrs. Gurney was able to recall that Fuchs had been a member of the Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR during the years 1935 and 1936 when he was in attendance at the University of Bristol.

Information furnished by Fuchs during interview with Bureau representatives concerning Mrs. Gurney has been set forth above under the caption of her husband.

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20. Professor Philip Wallace

By letter dated March 11, 1950, the Boston Office reported that on interview with Viktor Weisskopf the latter had stated that Professor Philip Wallace, head of the Mathematics Department, McGill University, Montreal, Canada, had indicated that he had been acquainted with Fuchs. By letter dated May 12, 1950, the Bureau's liaison representative in Ottawa, Canada, was requested to have Wallace interviewed, and on June 26, 1950, he furnished the results of such an interview.

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With reference to Dr. Philip Wallace,

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(u) (65-58805-1279)

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21. Mrs. Jean Parks Nereson

Inasmuch as the report of Special Agent J. Jerome Maxwell, Albuquerque, New Mexico, dated March 14, 1950, indicated that Jean Parks Nereson, a teacher at the Los Alamos schools, was probably identical with a Jean Parker who had been stated by Toney Hilton Royle Skyrme, employee of the British Mission with Fuchs, to have been friendly with Fuchs in Los Alamos, Mrs. Nereson was interviewed on June 12, 1950. She advised that she had known Fuchs at Los Alamos and had met him through Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Peierls. She explained that one of her students in the Los Alamos grammar school was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Peierls and that both she and Evelyn Kline, who passed the Peierls' residence on the way home from school, were frequently asked to stop at the Peierls home for tea. In addition, she had been invited to the Peierls' home for dinner on two or three occasions and that Fuchs was there at each of these times. After one of these dinner parties she attended a dance in one of the dormitories with Fuchs. She also recalled seeing Fuchs on the streets, in the cafeteria, and at other dormitory parties, but that she had no other close association with him. She advised she did not know who Fuchs' close associates were at Los Alamos other than the Peierls and that she knew of no trips he had made away from Los Alamos. She described Fuchs as a very quiet person who never, to her knowledge, discussed his own background or politics. (65-58805-1397)

22. Frederic de Hoffman

By letter dated March 3, 1950, the Los Angeles Office advised that William Graham, Security Officer, Atomic Energy Commission, reported that Dr. Fred Hoffman, a very responsible scientist, had been very insistent that Fuchs be brought to Los Alamos.

Mr. Frederic de Hoffman, Alternate Assistant Director for Weapon Development, advised on July 5, 1950, that he had come to the Los Alamos Project from Harvard College in about January, 1944. He stated that he was assigned to the Physics or P Division and that he did not believe that Fuchs was at the Los Alamos plant at that time. He advised that he knew nothing about Fuchs prior to Fuchs' coming to Los Alamos and did not know who might have been instrumental in bringing Fuchs to Los Alamos. He stated that he did not recall when he first met Fuchs, but believed that it was probably several months after Fuchs arrived at Los Alamos. He explained that Fuchs was in a different division from the one in which he worked; that Fuchs was a top physicist at that time, whereas de Hoffman had just left college and held a relatively minor position; and that they did not belong to the same social circles. He stated that he had had practically no contact with Fuchs at Los Alamos until a few months before Fuchs returned to England and that during these last few months they had had some

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contact on matters of declassification, De Hoffman said that he knew of no close friends that Fuchs had at Los Alamos and that he knew of no associates of Fuchs other than the people with whom he worked at Los Alamos.

De Hoffman continued that he had really gotten to know Fuchs after Fuchs' return to England after the war when they met at declassification conferences held by England, Canada, and the United States. He stated that he and other members of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory had specifically requested that Fuchs be sent as an English representative to the first declassification conference held in Washington, D. C., in November, 1947. He stated that this was done because of Fuchs' work at Los Alamos and that he seemed to be one of the logical persons to represent England at this conference. He advised that he recalled seeing Fuchs at this conference, but that he knew nothing of his activities in this country during this visit to the United States. According to de Hoffman, the British representatives were not given any new information at this or later declassification conferences.

De Hoffman stated that he had seen Fuchs in England on several occasions, but that on none of these occasions, nor at the declassification conferences, did Fuchs ever do anything which might arouse suspicion that he was furnishing information to the Russians. (65-58805-1397)

23. Donald W. Kerst

On July 6, 1950, Donald W. Kerst, who had reportedly been acquainted with Fuchs and who reportedly had stated that Fuchs was a very thorough man and would have turned over information in great detail, was interviewed during his vacation at Haveras Haven, Ludington, Michigan. Kerst, Director of the Belatron Research Laboratory, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, advised that he had been employed in the Experimental Division at Los Alamos during the period that subject was attached to the Theoretical Division there. He continued that he, Kerst, had also been treasurer of the Ski Club and said that he had a vague recollection that he had had a conversation with Fuchs on one occasion when he collected his dues for the Ski Club. However, he stated that it was possible that he was entirely wrong about this and that Fuchs might not even have been a member of this club. He said that beyond this he was unable to remember any conversations with Fuchs other than chance meetings as they passed in the corridors at Los Alamos. He said that he was unable to recall the occasion in which he and Fuchs first met. He continued that he last saw him at a breakfast in Harwell, England, in the Fall of 1948. He explained that he, Kerst, at that time was attending a nuclear physics conference at Birmingham, England, and that they only engaged in small talk at this breakfast. He said he spent no other time with Fuchs in England. He further explained that he believed he was living in Los Alamos with his family when

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Fuchs originally came to Los Alamos and that Fuchs probably lived in the dormitory during that period as he was single and that he was sure he never knew any of Fuchs' friends or even who they were.

Kerst advised that he visited Los Alamos in March, 1950, and that during this visit to Los Alamos Dr. Edward Teller made the remark, "We can be sure that Mr. Fuchs is a very thorough man and if he were to communicate any information, it would be a report including a great deal of detail." Mr. Kerst explained that this remark was made by Teller in the way of emphasizing the importance of the amount of harm Fuchs has possibly caused and further explained that Teller had felt that the interest in this work among scientists outside Los Alamos has waned in the past two years and was making the point strongly regarding Fuchs to arouse interest. He continued that there has been a tendency among scientists outside of Los Alamos to minimize the harm that Fuchs had done, although he personally felt that he could have contributed an immense amount of aid to the Russian cause. He pointed out that there were two types of information that Fuchs might have passed on. Firstly, he could have supplied which of the parallel developments in this work were "paying off" and that such information would have released an enormous amount of Russian manpower to be devoted to more fruitful channels. Secondly, he said Fuchs might have communicated engineering details to the Russians, although he emphasized that would have taken a much longer contact or much longer report. He continued that Fuchs had access to a vast amount of information, "particularly on bombs." He said that it was interesting to speculate on how much he was able to communicate. He further reflected that there is some concern among United States scientists that Fuchs may still be a potential giver of information if he has not already passed all of his information to the Russians.

Kerst stated that Fuchs could have been systematic about technical things and at the same time have been a "forgetter of names." He also stated that the remark made by Dr. Teller was more in the way of emphasizing Fuchs' thoroughness rather than stressing his memory.

Kerst stated that he quoted or paraphrased the remark made by Dr. Teller in March, 1950, to perhaps a half dozen people when he was asked to characterize Fuchs. However, he asserted that personal contacts with Fuchs were very limited and that Dr. Teller and others connected with the Theoretical Division at Los Alamos had a much greater opportunity to know Fuchs. He also stated that he had formed the impression from his chance meetings with Fuchs in the halls at Los Alamos that Fuchs was a "sour puss." However, he said he has since learned from other scientists that this was erroneous and was, himself, surprised and impressed to find Fuchs extremely jovial when he met him at the aforementioned breakfast in England in the Fall of 1948. Kerst also stated he had the impression Fuchs was about to be married when he was apprehended in England. However, he said he was unable to recall the source of this information and remarked that "this may have come out of Newsweek."

(85-58805-1386)

24. Joseph Lehner

Dr. Joseph Lehner, Associate Professor of Mathematics, University of Pennsylvania, formerly an employee of the Kellogg Corporation, New York City, during the period from March, 1943, to March, 1946, advised that he had numerous business contacts with Fuchs at Kellogg during the approximate period from September, 1943, to April, 1944. Lehner also advised that he had lunched with Fuchs with others on only one occasion following a conference. He said he had no social contacts with Fuchs or private luncheons with him. He said he knew nothing of Fuchs' social or private life. He knew nothing concerning Fuchs that might be pertinent to espionage activity.

(65-58805-1426)

SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE

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V. Fuchs' Scientific Knowledge and Disclosures to Russians.

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A. CLEARANCE FOR ATOMIC ENERGY EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

As indicated above, Fuchs first arrived in the United States on December 3, 1943. His work in connection with atomic energy development in the United States can be divided into three periods: First, the period from his arrival on December 3, 1943 to August, 1944, during which time he was employed with a group of British scientists in New York working with representatives of the Manhattan Engineer District and Kellx Inc. on the K-25 Project, which related to Gaseous Diffusion; secondly, the period from August, 1944 to June, 1946, when he was working at Los Alamos with a group of British scientists in the fields of theoretical and experimental physics and high explosive development; and third, his visit to the United States during 1947 to attend declassification conferences of representatives of the United States, Great Britain and Canada. During this latter visit he also made a trip to the Argonne National Laboratory in Chicago and the General Electric Company in Schenectady, New York, both of which had been engaged in work for the Atomic Energy Commission.

Inquiries by the Bureau indicate the MED and later the Atomic Energy Commission apparently never made any investigation of Fuchs or other British scientists who came to the U. S. on the atomic energy program but accepted British clearance of such persons in accordance with a reciprocal agreement. Bureau files fail to disclose that any request was made of the Bureau for a check of its files against the name of Fuchs during his presence here from 1943 to 1946 or at the time he attended the declassification conference in 1947. They do disclose, as is set out below that in response to our request MED furnished us, beginning in March 1944, with the names of British Scientists in the U. S. working on the Atomic Energy program. Fuchs' name was included in a list dated March 28, 1944. The Bureau was also advised by MED when Fuchs transferred to Los Alamos in August 1944.

The inquiries have disclosed the following pertinent information relating to clearance for Fuchs for his work in the United States.

According to information furnished by the Atomic Energy Commission, Major General George V. Strong, A.C. of S., G2, directed a letter dated November 20, 1943 to the Chief of the Visa Division, Department of State, soliciting assistance for the issuance of visas for seven persons in London to be brought to the United States for special work on a matter of importance to the War Department. One of the individuals listed was "K. Fuchs, born German and naturalized British." It was requested that visas be issued to them in order that they might leave London on November 22, 1943.

Uncl. on DOE ltr 8/8/89

(65-58805-133)

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Information furnished by the Atomic Energy Commission indicated that a letter dated December 11, 1943 from W. L. Webster, of the British Supply Council in North America, to General L. R. Groves, of the War Department, forwarded to General Groves a letter from W. A. Akers, of the British Ministry of Supply Mission, in which it was stated that special clearance is required in England for anyone brought "into this work" even though they had already been cleared for work on ordinary secret war projects. The letter listed individuals on whom this "special clearance" had been carried out. Included on the list was "K. Fuchs." (Ibid.-236 Exhibit)

On February 25, 1944 Bureau supervisors, George C. Burton and Lish Whitson had a conference with General Groves of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department, who was in charge of the atomic bomb project. At that time General Groves was requested to furnish the Bureau with the names of all individuals in the British Mission attached to the project together with background information in his files as well as photographs which were available. (100-190625-845) ✓

By letter dated March 28, 1944, Colonel John Lansdale, Jr. of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department, furnished information concerning British scientists in the U. S. and engaged in work of interest to the Manhattan Engineer District. Included was the name K. Fuchs. It was indicated he arrived in the U.S. December 3, 1943, was in possession of BMSM (British Ministry of Supply Mission) pass number 8795, and was located in New York. It was also stated in the letter "Representatives of the British Government in this country have assured this office that all of the individuals who are in this country were cleared by British Security prior to their departure from the United Kingdom." (100-190625-852)

declass per Army letter dtd 4-20-88 per 9-29-89

Correspondence in the Atomic Energy Commission file relating to Fuchs indicates that Dr. K. Fuchs was issued Pass No. 8795 by the British Ministry of Supply Mission while he was employed in New York with the group of British scientists under Dr. R. E. Peierls. A letter to General Groves from W. L. Webster of the British Supply Council in North America, dated March 16, 1944, referred to the movements of British personnel to and from the United States. In this letter it was indicated that Dr. K. Fuchs was still in the United States. The following is quoted from the letter: (u)

"With regard to the security status of British personnel visiting the USA in connection with our project, I have referred this matter to our London office and have been instructed by the Director of Tube Alloys that I am to give you an assurance that each person visiting the USA as an employee of the British Government, has been subjected to a special clearance by the British Security Organization in Great Britain." (65-3805-236, Exhibit)

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* See Exhibit #2 attached.

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In a memorandum from Captain Claude C. Pierce, Jr., to the District Engineer, Manhattan District, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, dated March 28, 1944 it was pointed out that K. Fuchs arrived in this country on December 3, 1943 and had BSM (British Ministry of Supply Mission) Pass No. 8795. This memorandum stated that General Groves had been assured by the British Supply Council in North America that all the British aliens in the United States engaged in work of interest to the MED had been cleared by the British security prior to their departure for the United States from the United Kingdom. (u) (Ibid.-8, p.1)

A. L. Baker, Vice President of Kellex, Inc., in New York, advised Bureau Agents on interview (as reflected in New York report February 9, 1950) that Fuchs was a member of a British delegation of scientists who came to the United States in December, 1943 at the invitation of the Manhattan Engineers "Project." Prior to their arrival, employees of Kellex, Inc., prime contractors for the Manhattan Engineers "Project," were informed by General Leslie R. Groves or his representative, that the Kellex officials could discuss anything with the British delegation regarding the progress on the atomic bomb which was then presently known to both groups. He explained that prior to the arrival of the British delegation, Kellex had exchanged views on diffusion and related problems with the British. The Kellex officials were specifically warned not to go beyond the scope of matters which had been discussed and also were specifically told not to discuss anything with the British regarding long range atomic plans. (u) (Ibid.-253)

Examination of the file on the British Supply Mission maintained in the Retired Records Section of the Atomic Energy Commission files at Oak Ridge disclosed that C. F. Kearton, who was one of the British scientists working with Kellex, Inc., in New York, had on two occasions been granted clearance by MED for visits with representatives of Kellex, Inc. Both of the clearance memoranda indicate that British clearance had been recognized by the Manhattan Engineers District. (u) (Ibid.-394)

Another letter from W. L. Webster to General Groves on August 9, 1944 referring to movements of British personnel in the United States listed Dr. K. Fuchs, who was referred to as having been transferred officially from New York to "Y" (Los Alamos). He was scheduled to leave New York on August 11, 1944 and was to report at "Y" about August 14, 1944. (u)

The letter contained the following statement: (u)

"All the officers listed above have been subject to the usual U.K. Security clearance for T.A. work." (Ibid.-236 Exhibit)

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By letter dated August 11, 1944, Colonel John Lansdale Jr. of the Office of the Chief of Engineers advised the Bureau of movements of British personnel in the U. S. It was stated "Dr. K. Fuchs has been transferred from New York to Y. (Los Alamos) He plans to leave New York on 11 August and should arrive for duty at Y on or about 14 August." (100-190625-1053)

Mr. Sidney Newburger, Jr., Chief Security Operations Branch, Atomic Energy Commission, Los Alamos, New Mexico, advised Bureau agents that members of the British Mission who were stationed at Los Alamos during the war were cleared by the British Government prior to coming to the United States and that our Government had made no investigation concerning them.
(65-58805-13, page 1)

It would appear from the above that it was the recognized procedure for the Manhattan Engineer District to accept British clearance of British scientists employed on the Atomic Energy program in the United States and that no investigation was conducted by the U. S. Government concerning them. This is borne out by the response to the Bureau's question by Mr. Frank Hammack of the AEC referred to above, indicating that the AEC accepts British and Canadian clearances just as they accept ours.

The Atomic Energy Commission has advised that during 1947 considerable attention was given to the problems arising from discrepancies in the declassification of information among the United States, the U. K. and Canada. As a result, it was decided to hold a declassification conference in Washington in order to establish uniformity. The conference was held on November 14, 15 and 16, 1947 and K. Fuchs was one of the five British representatives attending the conference. According to the Atomic Energy Commission, the conference did not involve supplying to the British or Canadians any restricted data not already known to them. In connection with the conference, Mr. Keller, assigned to declassification at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, requested of the Atomic Energy Commission in Washington, a security check of three individuals, including "Dr. K. Fuchs (British)." A memorandum prepared by an Atomic Energy Commission employee, referring to a check of the Washington Records (of the AEC) indicated that Fuchs was a member of the original British Mission that came to the United States in 1943. It was stated, "The members of this Mission were never investigated by the United States Government. Their special investigation as conducted by the British Government was accepted by General Groves as MD clearance."*

Declass on DOE memo 8/8/84 (Ibid.-285)

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Apparently, the previous clearance was accepted and no further action was taken to clear Fuchs and other British representatives for the declassification conference.

*See Exhibit #5 attached

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Atomic Energy Commission files also reflect that while Fuchs was in the United States in connection with the declassification conference, he was given clearance for a visit to the Argonne National Laboratory, Chicago, Illinois, and the General Electric Company in Schenectady, New York. A letter dated October 22, 1947, from L. G. Ralfe, of the British Commonwealth Scientific Office, Washington, D. C., to Mr. Carroll L. Wilson, General Manager of the AEC, indicated that one of the British representatives, Dr. H. W. B. Skinner, desired to visit four establishments, including "Chicago University" to discuss the subject of neutron spectroscopy with Dr. H. L. Anderson. It was stated that he would be accompanied by Dr. K. Fuchs on the visit to "Chicago University." He requested clearance for these visits. By letter dated November 7, 1947, Mr. Wilson advised Mr. Ralfe in part:

"We have no objection to the visits and discussions proposed for Drs. Skinner, Fuchs and Dunworth on the basis that no Commission restricted data will be involved." *

On November 18, 1947, Wilson by letter advised Ralfe that there was no objection to Drs. Skinner and Fuchs seeing the "chystal spectrometer and mechanical velocity selector during their forthcoming visit with Professor Anderson at Argonne." ~~X~~ (Ibid.-155) -

The Atomic Energy Commission advised on February 6, 1950, to the effect that on November 18, 1947, Fuchs was authorized to visit the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, by Captain W. A. Brook, United States Naval Inspector of Machines at the General Electric Plant. The object of his visit was to see the machine described as "70-MED Synchrotron." It was stated that at that time the General Electric Company was doing no work for the Atomic Energy Commission, but was apparently engaged on work for the Navy. ~~X~~ (Ibid.-160) -

It should be noted that according to the Atomic Energy Commission there were actually three declassification conferences held in connection with the atomic energy program. The first was held in Washington from November 14 through November 16, 1947. Fuchs was in attendance at this conference. The second was held in Harwell, England, on September 6 through 8, 1948. Fuchs also attended this conference. The third was held at Chalk River, Canada, on September 26 through 28, 1949. Fuchs did not participate in this conference because of illness. ~~X~~ (Ibid.-155 and 156) -

* See Exhibits Nos. 3 & 4 attached

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With respect to the clearance of Fuchs for work on Atomic energy research in the United States as set forth hereinbefore the following letter received from Senator Brien McMahon, Chairman, Joint Committee on Atomic Energy dated April 5, 1950 is of interest:

"The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, in its consideration and review of the Fuchs case, would greatly benefit from a written answer to the following questions - in the form of a statement or a point-by-point response, as you prefer:

"1. When did the FBI first suspect that the wartime British Mission might have included a spy? When was this information transmitted to the Atomic Energy Commission or to any member of the Commission staff?

"2. When did the FBI first suspect that Fuchs might be the spy in question? When was Fuchs' name made known, in this context, to the Atomic Energy Commission or to any member of the Commission staff?

"3. Did 'Halperin's notebook' (in the Canadian spy case) contain Fuchs' name? If so, when was this fact made known to the FBI? Did the Canadian government in any way call Fuchs to the attention of our government?

"4. Did captured German records contain any information casting doubt upon Fuchs? If so, when did this fact become known to the FBI?

"5. Does the FBI have any knowledge as to how it happened that the British cleared Fuchs? If so, what are the circumstances?

"These matters figured in a closed Committee meeting held recently and one member suggested that I might mention Section 15(e) of the McMahon Act, which reads, in part, 'The Committee is authorized to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of the departments and establishments of the Government.' Your cooperation, as always, will be very keenly appreciated."

The reply to Senator McMahon dated April 6, 1950 set forth the following:

"In response to your inquiry of April 5, 1950, for information regarding the case involving Dr. Emil Julius Klaus

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Fuchs, I wish to advise as follows:

"The investigation of Fuchs originated upon ascertaining in August, 1949, from confidential sources of known reliability that a [highly restricted document in the MSN Series on atomic energy had been furnished to an agent of the Soviet Government in 1944. The first indication that the person responsible for the disclosure to the Soviets might be a British subject occurred in August, 1949. At the same time, however, the information did not exclude the possibility that the responsible party could have been an American citizen or a person of other nationality. After the receipt of this information, Mr. C. A. Rolander, Jr., Security Officer, Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C., was contacted and he advised on August 29, 1949, that the MSN Series were documents on atomic energy research prepared by the British Mission attached to the Manhattan Engineer District in New York City during 1944. On the basis of documents subsequently made available by Mr. Rolander, the particular document in question was identified as MSN-12, entitled 'Fluctuations and the Efficiency of a Diffusion Plant, Part III,' the author of which was K. Fuchs.] ~~JS~~ (u)

"All of the members of the British Mission in New York City during the pertinent time, immediately became suspect. In addition to Fuchs, who was the most logical suspect on the basis of information set out hereinafter in this letter, the British Mission in New York City included Dr. Rudolf Ernst Peierls, Christopher Frank Kearton; and Toney Hilton Royle Skyrme. Investigation was instituted immediately to single out, if possible, which of the four members of the British Mission might be the responsible party by means of developing information concerning them and comparing it with the meager facts made available by the original informant. [After we had furnished British Security Authorities with the name of Dr. Fuchs on September 22, 1949, as the individual believed to be responsible for the disclosures of atomic secrets to the Russians, they advised on October 29, 1949, that they concurred in our belief and that they contemplated interviewing Fuchs. On December 22, 1949, they reported that on the previous day Fuchs had been interviewed, but had flatly denied he had acted as an espionage agent. On January 31, 1950, the British advised that under protracted re-interrogation Fuchs had confessed to continuous espionage from the end of 1941 to February, 1949.] ~~JS~~ u

"On October 21, 1949, a letter was directed by me to the Atomic Energy Commission, attention Mr. C. A. Rolander, Jr., advising

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that an espionage investigation was being conducted regarding Fuchs, who was then employed as the senior research worker at the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, England. In this letter there was set forth information reflecting that the name of Fuchs appeared in the address book of Israel Halperin and in a captured German document.

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

"On March 12, 1946, the Bureau liaison representative in Ottawa, Canada, forwarded photostatic copies of an address book and diary found in Halperin's possession at the time of his apprehension. The address book and diary contained several hundred names of individuals living in the United States and other parts of the world. Among the entries appeared the name of Klaus Fuchs, Asst. to M. Born, 84 George Lane, Univ. of Edinburgh, Scotland, Camp N (Camp L.) Internment Operations.

"The Royal Canadian Mounted Police have advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation that this data also was made available to British Security Authorities. No investigation was conducted by the Bureau regarding persons listed in the address book as not residing in the United States inasmuch as both the Canadian and British authorities were conducting investigations in connection with the ramifications of the Canadian espionage network, and pertinent information being developed by the respective services was being exchanged.

"The only known link between the widely publicized Canadian espionage case and espionage activity of Fuchs is the Halperin address book entry. Recent press articles setting out that the United States, in 1946, was advised of Fuchs' activity through

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the Canadian Royal Commission, have absolutely no basis in fact. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police have advised that neither the Royal Commission nor the Royal Canadian Mounted Police had possessed any information regarding Fuchs' espionage activity in 1946, as stated in various news articles, including the Canadian weekly, 'The Ensign.'

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[REDACTED]

"Among the thousands of German documents captured at the end of the war, there were two documents which apparently were prepared by the German Security Police in the Spring of 1941, prior to the invasion of Russia. These documents contained thousands of names and were indexed for future reference in this Bureau's files in the Spring of 1948. Included in the lists were the followings:

'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.'

"Gerhard Fuchs is the brother of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs. The RSHA reportedly stands for the Central Office of the Security Police in Germany, and the names on the lists were reportedly of persons suspected by the Germans as Communists or Soviet agents. After the investigation of Fuchs was initiated, an examination of the documents reflected the names of Fuchs and his brother.

"This Bureau does not know the basis of the clearance of Fuchs by the British authorities prior to his coming to the United States in connection with atomic energy research in 1943 inasmuch as the responsibility of security rested on the Manhattan Engineer District, and Federal Bureau of Investigation responsibilities were not fixed by law until the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 became effective January 1, 1947. When Fuchs came to the United States in 1947 he was cleared by the Atomic Energy Commission without reference to the FBI.

"In connection with the above, I desire to draw to your attention the fact that the information contained herein is of a strictly confidential nature, particularly with reference to the original informant, and should be considered as of Top Secret classification."

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B. ACCESS TO SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION AND DISCLOSURES TO THE RUSSIANS

It is impossible to determine exactly how much information of a scientific nature was acquired by Fuchs during his work on atomic energy in England and the United States. It is also impossible to ascertain exactly how much information or knowledge he passed to the Russians and the value of such information to them. An evaluation in this regard can best be arrived at from an examination of Fuchs' statement to Dr. Michael W. Perrin, atomic scientist connected with the British Ministry of Supply, which statement is quoted verbatim below; a summarization of the nature of his work in the United States and his access to scientific information; and an examination of statements of other scientists in a position to estimate Fuchs' knowledge of atomic energy. (u) AS

At the outset, it should be pointed out that Sir Percy Sillitoe, Head of MI-5, has advised that the technical information which Fuchs admittedly passed to the Russians included the "know-how" of the atomic bomb. (u) AS

Fuchs' statement to Dr. Michael W. Perrin, referred to above, is quoted as follows: (u) AS

"First Period. From 1942 to December, 1943." (u) AS

"Fuchs told me that his first contact was early 1942. By this time he had joined Professor Peierls' team at Birmingham University which was working under a contract from the Directorate of Tube Alloys. Fuchs explained that during this first period, he had been at considerable pains to give the agents only the results of work which he himself had done. He was engaged on a study of the basic theory of and the mathematical treatment of problems connected with the gaseous diffusion process for separating the uranium isotopes, and was also doing some work on the development of mathematical methods for evaluating the critical size and efficiency of an atomic bomb. He was only concerned with the possibility of separating and using pure uranium 235 and told me that at this time he knew practically nothing about the possibilities of the pile reaction other than what had been published in the scientific literature, and he certainly did not appreciate any possibility of using plutonium as an alternative to U-235 in an atomic bomb. He regarded this part of the atomic energy project as, at the best, a long-term possibility for the production of power. (u) AS

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"In accordance with his intention to give only the results of his own work, his main activity with the Russian agent was to hand him copies of all the reports which he wrote while at Birmingham University. These were in the 'M.S.' Series and he usually handed over a spare carbon copy which he had typed. The agent with whom he was in contact clearly understood none of the technical details but, according to Fuchs, was in no way surprised to hear work directed to the production of an atomic bomb, and on one occasion asked Fuchs what he knew about the electro-magnetic method as an alternative means of separating the uranium isotopes. This very much surprised Fuchs who, at the time, knew nothing of any work on this method and had never considered it. TS(U)

"Apart from the detailed papers of which he was himself the author, Fuchs did tell the agent in general terms that work on the project was being actively prosecuted in the United Kingdom and that a small pilot unit to test out the principal of the diffusion separation process was being put up at the Ministry of Supply factory 'valley' in North Wales. He said that he gave no details of the design or mechanical construction of the equipment in this pilot plant. He also reported that similar work was being done in the United States and that there was collaboration between the two countries. TS(U)

"Apart from the question about the electro-magnetic separation process, Fuchs did not remember much about questions put to him and thought that they were very few and were sometimes so garbled as to be almost meaningless. TS(U)

"Second Period. New York. December, 1943, to August, 1944." TS(U)

"Fuchs was a member of the British Diffusion Mission which went to New York in December, 1943, and he stayed on there when the majority came back to the United Kingdom. During this period Fuchs learned a good deal more about the American program and, in particular, that a large production plant for the gaseous diffusion process was being built which would be worked in conjunction with a second large plant using the electro-magnetic process. He knew that both of these plants would be at 'Site X' but he has told me that he did not then TS(U)

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"know where this was and could not, therefore, report it to the new Russian agent with whom he was in contact in the U.S.A. He did, however, know the general scale of effort of the American program and the approximate timing, and this information was passed over. By now his original intention to pass on only such information as was the result of his own work had been dropped and he did provide some technical information about the American gaseous diffusion plant. He told me that he had given the agent some general information about the membranes and had told him that these would be made of sintered nickel powder, though he did not know any technical details. His main contribution was to pass over copies of all the reports prepared in the New York Office of British Diffusion Mission. These carried the serial letters 'M.S.N.' and he handed over, usually, the manuscript of each report after it had been typed for duplication. ~~TS~~ (u)

"During this period Fuchs said that he still had no real knowledge of the pile process, or of the significance of plutonium. He paid one short visit to Montreal and knew that the teams there were engaged on the design and construction of a small, heavy water pile. He took no great interest in this work and imagined it could only be related to the long term possibility of the development of atomic energy as a source of power. As far as he could remember, he did not pass any of this to the Russian agent as he regarded it as of little interest. He told me that during this period he got the impression from the agent that the Russians had a great general interest in the project and that its importance was fully appreciated, but he did not believe that anything very serious was being done by the Russians themselves. ~~TS~~ (u)

"Third Period. Los Alamos. August, 1944, to the Summer of 1946." ~~TS~~ (u)

"When Fuchs went to Los Alamos he realized for the first time the full nature and magnitude of the American atomic energy program and the importance of plutonium as an alternative of U-235 became clear to him. He also learned then that it was intended to build large plutonium-producing pile as an alternative to the U-235 production plant at Oakridge. ~~TS~~ (u)

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"The first contact with the Russian agent after he went to Los Alamos was in February, 1945, when he met him at Boston, Massachusetts. While there Fuchs wrote a report, which he said would have covered several pages, summarizing the whole problem of making an atomic bomb as he then saw it. This report included a statement of the special difficulties that would have to be overcome in making a plutonium bomb. He reported the highly spontaneous fission rate of plutonium and the deduction that a plutonium bomb would have to be detonated by using the implosion method rather than the relatively simple gun method which could be used with U-235. He also reported that the critical mass for plutonium was less than that for U-235 and that about five to fifteen kilograms would be necessary for a bomb. At this time the issue was not clear as to whether uniform compression of the core could be better obtained with a high explosive lens system, or with multipoint detonation over the surface of a uniform sphere of high explosives. He reported the current ideas as to the need for an initiator, though these, at the time, were very vague, and it was thought that a constant neutron source might be sufficient. Finally, when he wrote his report in February, 1945, he referred only to the hollow plutonium core for the atomic bomb as he did not then know anything about the possibility of a solid core. ~~TS~~(U)

"He met the Russian agent again in Santa Fe at the end of June, 1945, and this time handed him a detailed report which he had already written in Los Alamos with access to the relevant files so he could be sure that all figures mentioned were correct. ~~TS~~(U)

"This second report fully described the plutonium bomb which had, by this time, been designed and was to be tested at 'Trinity.' He provided a sketch of the bomb and its components and gave all the important dimensions. He reported that the bomb would have a solid plutonium core and described the initiator which, he said, would contain about fifty curies of polonium. Full details were given of the tamper, the aluminum shell, and of the high explosive lens system. He told the agent that the two explosives to be used in the system were 'Baratol' and 'Composition B,' though he himself did not know what this really meant in terms of H. E. Technology. The Russian agent was told that the 'Trinity' test was expected to produce an explosion equivalent to about ten kilo tons of T.N.T. and was given details of the date and an approximate indication of the site. ~~TS~~(U)

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"Fuchs told me that, at this time, details of production of pile design, construction and operation were still unknown to him and were, therefore, not passed to the Russian agent. He had several further meetings with him in Santa Fe in the autumn of 1945 and spring of 1946, but could not remember precise dates. During these meetings he gave some information on the delta phase of plutonium and 'probably' made some reference to the use of gallium as an alloying constituent, but he was insistent that he gave no other information on the metallurgy of plutonium and that he did not describe the techniques on its preparation or fabrication. ~~TS~~

"During this latter period at Los Alamos, or perhaps soon after he returned to the United Kingdom, Fuchs gave the Russian agent some general information about the possibility of developing a 'mixed' bomb. In particular, he emphasized the advantages of this for the United States because they already had both plutonium production pile and isotope separation plant, and could make use of both materials. ~~TS~~

"The Russian agent with whom he was in contact during his whole period in the United States (while in New York and Los Alamos) was rather more capable of understanding the information which he was given than had been the case with his contact in the United Kingdom. Fuchs described him as being perhaps an engineer or chemical engineer. He clearly had no detailed knowledge of nuclear physics or of the sort of mathematics with which Fuchs was competent to deal. ~~TS~~

"Fourth Period. Harwell. Summer of 1946 to spring of 1949." ~~TS~~

"Fuchs explained that during this last period he was having increasing doubts on the wisdom of passing information to the Russians, and he assured me that he did not give them all the information that he could have given and that he did not always answer questions that were put to him. He was, for instance, several times asked for the American rate of production and stockpile of atomic bomb, and about the United Kingdom program. As to the first, he only repeated the information which he had had at the time that he left Los Alamos and said that he knew nothing thereafter. On the United Kingdom program he reported ~~TS~~

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the arguments which had led to the decision to build air-cooled, rather than water-cooled, piles and gave the design figures for the plutonium output from the two windscale piles that were under construction. Later he told the agent of the plan to build an 'L.S.D.' isotope separation plant in order to economize on raw material. ~~(S)~~ (U)

"While at Harwell Fuchs filled in the picture of the plutonium bomb that he had already given from Los Alamos and provided mathematical details such as those relating to the equation of state, the probability of pre-detonation, and the blast calculations of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bomb. He was asked some questions about the Bikini test and gave the formula for radiation intensity as a function of distance, but he was asked no questions and gave no information about the Eniwetok test. At the end of 1946 or early 1947 he gave the 'net yield from the referenced formula' for the efficiency of an atom bomb explosion. Up to February, 1949, he was several times asked to give the full derivation of this formula, but never provided it. ~~(S)~~ (U)

"During 1947 Fuchs was asked on one occasion by the Russian agent for any information he could give about 'the tritium bomb.' He said that he was very surprised to have the question put in these particular terms and it suggested to him (as had the earlier request for information about the electro-magnetic isotopes separation process) that the Russians were getting information from other sources. ~~(S)~~ (U)

"In reply to the question Fuchs gave the T-D cross-section value before this was declassified, and he also gave all that he knew from his Los Alamos period on the methods for calculating radiation loss and the ideal ignition temperature. He also described the current ideas in Los Alamos when he left on the design and method of operation of a super bomb, mentioning, in particular, the combination fission bomb, the tritium initiating reaction and the final deuterium one. ~~(S)~~ (U)

"Fuchs told me that during 1948 he did not pass to the Russian agent a great deal of information that was then in his possession as a result of his work at Harwell on the design and method of ~~(S)~~ (U)

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operation of plutonium production pile. He was surprised that very few questions were put to him on this subject, though, during 1948, he was asked how the uranium metal rods were fabricated. ~~TS~~(u)

"He did not give this information and was impressed at the time with the peculiarity that this one specific detail had been asked for while there were no questions about the recovery of uranium from its ore, the preparation of pure uranium complements or metals, canning techniques, dimensions of uranium rod or the preparation, purity and dimensions of graphite. He told me that he believed that he 'might have given' the lattice spacing for one particular pile while he was in the United States, but he did not give the lattice formula, nor was he asked for information on how to calculate a pile lattice, and he gave no information on exponential experiments ~~TS~~(u)

"He was never asked anything about Wigner expansion, though he did give, at some period which he could not precisely remember, Los Alamos information on the possibility, which was then being considered, of the release of energy from graphite used as moderator in a pile, and may have mentioned the problem of movement in the graphite as affecting the alignment of cooling tubes ~~TS~~(u)

"Fuchs told me that he was never asked, and never gave 'fundamental nuclear physics data relating to the fission reaction.' ~~TS~~(u)

"During this last period Fuchs said that he had given the agent general information on the idea current at Harwell on new types of reactors, including the 'flame trap' design, the 'ball' and 'sandwich' reactors, fast reaction and breeders ~~TS~~(u)

"During the latter part of 1948 he was asked on one occasion for a specific Chalk River report, dealing with neutron distribution in the N.R.X. pile, which he had never seen. He was also told that 'there is a report on mixing devices' and was asked whether he could get it. He had not, at the time, seen this report but identified it at Harwell and provided extracts from it. This information refers to a particular design detail that is relevant only to the windscale air-cooled production pile. ~~TS~~(u)

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"He was also asked about the solvent extraction process. He knew hardly anything of this, but was able to get some very limited information from Harwell reports and passed this over, though he believed that this was of no great significance. ~~(S)~~ (u)

"All these questions confirmed his opinion that the Russians had access to information from another source or sources. ~~(S)~~ (u)

"Finally, I discussed with Fuchs the nature of the 'atomic explosion' that had taken place in Russia in the Autumn of 1949. He told me that he would have expected this to be due to a plutonium bomb in the light of all the information he had passed to the Russians. He, personally, believed that this conclusion was confirmed by the measurements on the airborne fission products that had been collected, though he recognized the doubt in this interpretation due to the lack of chemical evidence for the presence of plutonium in the cloud. He said that he was, however, extremely surprised that the Russian explosion had taken place so soon as he had been convinced that the information he had given could not have been applied so quickly and that the Russians would not have the engineering design and construction facilities that would be needed to build large production plants in such a short time. ~~(S)~~ (u)

"I formed the impression that, throughout the interview, Fuchs was genuinely trying to remember and report all the information that he had given to the Russian agents with whom he had been in contact, and that he was not withholding anything. He seemed, on the contrary, to be trying his best to help me to evaluate the present position of atomic energy works in Russia in the light of the information that he had, and had not, passed to them. ~~(S)~~ (u)

In connection with the [second period] referred to by Fuchs, relating to his work in [New York] from December, 1943 to August, 1944, [the] Inquiry of the Atomic Energy Commission reflects that in 1943 arrangements were made for a group of British scientists to come to the United States and work with representatives of Kellogg, Inc., of New York, prime contractors for the Manhattan Engineer District, and MND representatives on the scientific development of the gaseous diffusion ~~(S)~~ (u)

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[Project which was also known as K-25.] This project related to the gaseous diffusion process for separating the uranium isotopes. Fuchs was one of the members of the British team assigned to work with Kellogg. The British scientists had offices in room 2401-E at 43 Exchange Place, New York City. (65-58805-236 Encl. and 253)

The British scientists undertook analysis of the following theoretical problems:

- (1) Cascade of cascades flow sheets
- (2) Exact calculation of equilibrium time
- (3) Loss or separation due to surges
- (4) Control of main cascade (e.g., frequency of use of automatic control valves).
- (5) Control of purge cascades

Reports of these theoretical studies were summarized in a series of reports, referred to as the MSN Series, which were described as having been helpful in anticipating problems of plant design. The MSN Series were prepared by the scientists belonging to the British Mission. The "N" referred to the New York Office of the Manhattan District. (Ibid, 8 and 156)

It should be noted that Fuchs, [in his statement to Perrin, admitted that all of the MSN Series of reports were made available to the Russians.] (u)

In evaluating the importance of this series of reports, it should be noted that Dr. Paul McDaniels, a physicist assigned to the Atomic Energy Commission Building, Washington, D. C., according to reports from the Atomic Energy Commission, has stated that the one report prepared by Dr. Fuchs, entitled "Fluctuations and Efficiency of a Diffusion Plant, Part III, The Effect of Fluctuation in the Flow of N₂," is a skilled, technical, theoretical discussion covering refinement of plant² operations. He stated that this document, along with others such as barrier production, operating characteristics, seal development, and pumps, would be helpful in determining over-all plant operating techniques. (Ibid, 156)

It should be noted that the report referred to by McDaniels is MSN-12, referred to by the original informant in this case as having been furnished to the Russians by Fuchs. (u)

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Various meetings were held among members of the British team of scientists, Kellogg employees, and MED representatives, which were attended by Fuchs while he was in New York from December, 1943 to August, 1944. Various subjects were discussed at these meetings. Mr. A. L. Baker, Vice-President of Kellogg, Inc., stated to Bureau Agents that after the meeting of January 5, 1944, which Fuchs attended, there was no part of the American plan to construct a plant at Oak Ridge for the manufacture of atomic bombs that was not known to the British. (Ibid, 253 and 236 Exhibit)

In commenting on the custody of documents available to the British team of scientists in New York. Christopher Frank Kearton, a member of this British team, when interviewed by the British stated that probably only three officers, Peierls, Fuchs, and himself, would have had unrestricted access to such documents, including the MSN Series. (Ibid, serial 52)

With respect to the third period of Fuchs' activity at Los Alamos from August, 1944 to June, 1946, Mr. Ralph C. Smith, Assistant Director for Classification and Security of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, stated that Fuchs and his associate, Peierls, were two of the smartest men who were ever at Los Alamos and both contributed heavily to all phases of the weapon development program. Both of them worked in the Theoretical Physics Division of the Laboratory under the direction of Hans Bethe. During the latter part of his stay at Los Alamos, Peierls was the senior collaborator of the British Mission there. Smith stated that both Fuchs and Peierls had almost unlimited access to highly classified information while at Los Alamos. He stated that both of them, as well as Royle Skyrme, another British scientist, had written a great number of reports while at Los Alamos and had contributed heavily to the technical series. Fuchs and Peierls were not only familiar with all phases of the atomic bomb perfected while they were at Los Alamos, but were also familiar with the planned long-range research program. They contributed to all phases of atomic weapon development, including implosion and super. (This refers to the future long-range program of research and the H-bomb research.) Smith stated that they and Robert Christy headed the team which did the hydrodynamics work which made the plutonium implosion method possible. He continued that they did considerable work on the efficiency of the design of the Eniwetok model of the atomic bomb. The members of the British Mission probably, according to Smith, had complete information concerning all phases of atomic energy research in this country up through the latter part of 1946, with the possible exception of the details of the design of the Oak Ridge and Hanford plants. (The information furnished by Smith was classified as secret.) (Ibid, 13--pp. 5,6,10)

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Records of the Atomic Energy Commission reflect that as of January 12, 1949, there was made a compilation of the Canadian Staff, scientific and technical, and United Kingdom Staff, scientific and technical, who participated in the atomic energy program under the former Manhattan Engineering District from 1943 to 1946. This compilation included, in so far as possible, a statement as to the installations visited and degree of access afforded to these groups. It is stated that records available in the security files of the Atomic Energy Commission give a general picture as to the fields of activity in which the British Mission participated, but that the available records do not provide detailed information as to their particular specialties, nor do the records clearly indicate what familiarization the British group may have had with other programs in which they did not actually participate, but undoubtedly became acquainted with by reading technical reports available to them. The following statement appears in the records of the Atomic Energy Commission concerning the British group at Los Alamos: ~~S~~ (u)

"Inasmuch as it was the policy of the laboratory to make all information available to this group at Los Alamos, and as the British personnel had general access to the Document Room, various local sites, and the organized meetings of the local project, it is believed that the group had substantially complete knowledge of the gun assembly and implosion assembly of fissile material, the actual design of the aerial bombs employing these principles, the possible future developments, including the 'Super' or Thermo Nuclear Reactions, the auxiliary equipment at the various local sites including the Water Boiler. The British Group probably did not obtain detailed information concerning the final chemical work at Los Alamos, however, the general aspects were known to them because they would be discussed in colloquiums or staff meetings. The exact extent of the technical knowledge about sites other than the Los Alamos project by British personnel at Los Alamos cannot readily be determined since work directly relating to Los Alamos activities such as basic physics as well as pile design which members of the Mission would use in their daily work is undoubtedly known to them. Such items as Hanford chemistry would have reached the group by inference only since the laboratory as such did not have detailed access to such information. During their stay at Los Alamos, they also had access to the general physics and chemistry principles involved in the operation of the Chicago and Hanford piles, the physical construction of these piles, but only a minimum of the engineering details. They had, however, complete access to all general theoretical work on pile design. It is assumed that they had rather complete knowledge of the mass spectrometer application used in the Calutron and gaseous diffusion process for separating uranium isotopes."* ~~S~~ (u)

* See Exhibit # 6 attached

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According to the Atomic Energy Commission, the "Super" refers to the hydrogen bomb, and, therefore, Fuchs had knowledge of that development as indicated in the statements above. (Ibid, 236 Encl)

Inquiry of the Atomic Energy Commission at Los Alamos disclosed that Fuchs had attended numerous technical meetings while at Los Alamos. The dates of the meetings and the subject matters discussed and a brief summary of the discussion were furnished to the Bureau and this material is attached as Exhibit # 7 . It should be noted that Fuchs attended several conferences, beginning April 18, 1946, relating to the "Super." Many of the other meetings obviously referred to highly important scientific matters. (Ibid, 183)

In commenting upon the work of the British Mission at Los Alamos, Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer, in a memorandum dated July 15, 1949, prepared for the Atomic Energy Commission, stated that Dr. Fuchs was associated with Professor Peierls in the Theoretical Division at Los Alamos; that Dr. Peierls was head of a group in the Theoretical Division assuming responsibility for the calculation and design of the explosion components of the implosion weapon. He played a large part in the determination to use lenses for the explosive system and in the theoretical guidance of their experimental development. He was fully informed about the metallurgical peculiarities of plutonium and participated in the decision to use the metal in its delta phase. He stated also that the "UK Mission had complete access to all information and reports."

Dr. Morris E. Bradbury advised the Atomic Energy Commission on July 18, 1949, concerning the participation of the British Mission personnel, as follows: "They contributed to the success of the Los Alamos war effort primarily in the field of theoretical and experimental physics and secondarily in the field of high explosive development. It should be noted that the British Mission supplied the major portion of experience in the field of theoretical hydrodynamics which was of fundamental importance to the development of the atomic weapon...." He also stated "All developments underway at the time were known to the British personnel, as well as the probable course of future lines of activity."

Dr. Hans Bethe advised the Atomic Energy Commission on July 18, 1949, with regard to Fuchs, in part as follows: "Contributed directly to the success of Peierls' group, especially in the theory of the jets, which in the early times constituted a major difficulty with implosion practice, and to the theory of the initiator."

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Mr. R. C. Smith, referred to above, advised the Atomic Energy Commission on July 18, 1949, that Fuchs made efficiency estimates on various implosion designs, [REDACTED] -one of them corresponding rather closely to X-ray shot at Eniwetok. He stated that Fuchs and Peierls provided two-thirds of the team which handled the hydrodynamics in "T-Division," which made the implosion development possible. They both contributed heavily to all phases of the weapon development, including implosion and Super. (Ibid, 124)

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Dr. Paul McDaniels, referred to above, advised the Atomic Energy Commission that some of the reports prepared by Fuchs dealt with detonation and assembly of the atomic bomb. He stated that Dr. Fuchs participated considerably in the design and development of the atomic weapon. (Ibid, 156)

Dr. Hans Bethe, under whom Fuchs was employed at Los Alamos and presently attached to the Nuclear Laboratory, Cornell University, advised Bureau Agents on February 14, 1950, that he was in charge of the Theoretical Division at Los Alamos. This Division performed the calculations ahead of time as to how the bomb was to be made and assembled and how it would work. As a result of the Quebec Agreement, England furnished several top scientists to work in this Division. They were about twelve in number and it was Bethe's belief that the bomb would not have been completed as soon as it was without their assistance. Bethe had personally requested that Dr. Rudolph Peierls, of the University of Birmingham, be assigned to the project. Peierls accepted with the stipulation that he bring with him two of his best collaborators, Drs. Fuchs and Skyrme. They, with American scientists, were assigned to the particular task of determining the best way of bringing together parts of materials so that after assembly there would be more than the "critical mass." The work of this group is still restricted information and was about the most highly confidential work done. As a member of this group, Fuchs was in as vital a position as anyone on the entire project and had access at all times to all parts of the Laboratory and all documents, except perhaps some top secret documents. Dr. Bethe pointed out that this did not mean that he could not examine the top secret documents, which were necessary to his work, upon the proper clearance and permission. (Ibid, 326)

Bethe further stated that in June or July 1946, Fuchs visited him at the General Electric Company in Schenectady, New York. Fuchs was on his way back to England. He did not question Dr. Bethe concerning his work and it was Bethe's recollection that Fuchs' sister from Boston came to Schenectady to meet him. Since that meeting, Bethe has seen Fuchs on two occasions. One was in

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England during the Summer of 1948, when Bethe spent a day and a half at Harwell. Fuchs talked with Bethe and "showed him around." He also told him something of the theoretical work being done there. Bethe was under orders from the Atomic Energy Commission not to talk of restricted matters, so the conversation was one-sided. In the Spring of either 1948 or 1949 (this probably actually refers to 1947), Fuchs visited Dr. Bethe at Ithaca, New York. He had come from England to attend Declassification meetings which were held in Washington. His visit was at Bethe's invitation. He stayed one day. Their main topic of conversation was nuclear reactors and declassification. Again, Dr. Bethe was under orders not to speak of restricted information, so the conversation was one-sided. (Ibid, 326)

The Atomic Energy Commission has advised that Roland A. Anderson, Chief of the Patent Branch, advised that the records at Los Alamos indicated that in a memorandum of March 7, 1945, it was stated, "Under the present setup the British personnel have been given full access to all documents and data at this Site." (Ibid, 369)

In connection with Fuchs' trip to the United States in 1947 to attend the Declassification Conference, which was held in Washington from November 14 through 16, 1947, the Atomic Energy Commission has advised that the Conference did not involve supplying to the British or Canadians any restricted data which was not already known to them. (Ibid, 285)

It is noted above that while in this country Fuchs made a visit to the Argonne National Laboratory in Chicago on November 28, 1947. Records of the Security Force at the Laboratory indicate that he was there from 2:50 PM to 4:00 PM on that date and at all times was escorted by a member of the Laboratory staff. In accordance with the clearance issued that he was to discuss unclassified and declassified matters, necessary steps were taken to guarantee that he was only concerned with unclassified matters while there. He was shown the crystal spectrometer and the mechanical velocity selector. These instruments, according to the Atomic Energy Commission, were described in Volumes 71 and 72 of the "Physical Review," dated June 1 and October 1, 1947. (Ibid, 369)

Investigation has disclosed that the records of the Inspector of United States Naval Material at the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, reflect that on November 17, 1947, Fuchs, as a member of the British Atomic Energy Research Establishment, visited Dr. Herbert C. Pollock, Research

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Laboratory of the General Electric Company, for the purpose of discussing cyclotrons, synchrotrons, and betatrons for a two day period. Pollock was described as Research Associate in the Physics Division of General Electric, assigned to the Synchrotron Project. As noted above, the Atomic Energy Commission has advised that the purpose of Fuchs' trip to the General Electric Company was to see a machine described as "70-MED Synchrotron." Also, according to the Atomic Energy Commission, the General Electric Company in Schenectady was not doing work for the Atomic Energy Commission at the time of Fuchs' visit. (Ibid, 426 and 578)

On February 8, 1950, Charles W. J. Wende, of 22 Somerton Avenue, Kenmore, New York, who is presently employed by the DuPont Corporation, Buffalo, New York, advised the Buffalo Office of the Bureau that he was formerly in charge of the Technology Division of the atomic energy installation at Hanford, Washington. During the Spring of 1948, while in this position, he and two associates, who are presently associated with the Atomic Energy Commission, made a trip to England for secret technical conferences on atomic energy. He said that Fuchs participated in these conferences. Upon his return to the United States, he and his associates prepared a top secret report on the conferences. He related that the contents of the report are known to about twelve persons in the United States and are of a highly technical nature. Mr. Wende indicated that the discussions in England related to the British "pile program."

(Ibid, 442)

On March 6, 1950, the Bureau Liaison Agent delivered a letter to Commissioner Pike, Acting Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission which reported information obtained from Fuchs by Dr. Perrin. Mr. Pike was requested to furnish to the Bureau any evaluation the Commission might make.

Mr. Pike advised he intended to immediately instruct the scientific personnel of the Commission to make a detailed study and evaluation of this information and he would furnish the Bureau the results.

(Memo Keay to Belmont 3/8/50) (Serial 730)

Attached as Exhibit # 8 is a list of reports prepared by Fuchs as reflected in the records of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Investigation by the Albuquerque Office in February, 1950, reflected that patent disclosure papers on file in D Division, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico, reflected that Fuchs with John Von Neuman as "co-investor," had a disclosure entitled "Method and Apparatus

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"for Releasing Nuclear Energy" and the proposed application was described as "One proposed design for Super." This disclosure was made in April, 1946.] (u)

Another disclosure with Rubby Sherr as co-inventor, is entitled "Timed Neutron Source" and its application is given as "Useful in Implosion type bombs." (u)

(65-58805-189 p. 11) declassified 8-8-89

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The only known access of Fuchs to information concerning the Hydrogen Bomb occurred while he was at Los Alamos, according to Dr. Michael W. Ferrin, who has stated that the British did not have any so-called H-Bomb theoretical plan during the time Fuchs was at Harwell. It is to be noted that the terms Hydrogen Bomb, H-Bomb, Tritium Bomb, and Super, mentioned herein, are synonymous. (65-58805-642) (U)

Former Atomic Energy Commissioner Strauss advised on February 16, 1950, that Mr. Bennett Boskey, Deputy Chief Counsel for the Commission, had just returned from a declassification conference in London. British atomic energy scientists told Boskey that Fuchs had revealed every secret involving atomic energy, and that Fuchs knew as much about the Hydrogen Bomb as any American scientist. (65-58806-347)

On May 19, 1950, British authorities made available to Assistant Director H. H. Clegg and Special Agent R. J. Lamphere a copy of a record of an interview with Fuchs on March 22, 1950, by Michael W. Ferrin. This interview was conducted in accordance with questionnaires prepared by the Joint Atomic Energy Intelligence Committee, which were prepared to elicit more information from Fuchs concerning what atomic information was furnished to the Russians by him. This record of interview is classified top secret and is quoted as follows: (U)

"I had an interview with Dr. Fuchs at Wormwood Scrubs on 22nd March, 1950 lasting for about an hour. As in the case of my earlier interview on 30th January, 1950, Mr. Skardon of M.I.5 was present. (U)

"This second interview was arranged with Dr. Fuchs' consent, and its object was to try to get more information from him as to what he had passed over to the Russian agents with whom he had been in contact here and in the U.S.A. (U)

"The questions which I put to Dr. Fuchs were based on discussions of the record of my earlier interview with Sir John Cockcroft and Commander Welsh, and were designed to get answers, if possible, to a list of 24 questions arising from consideration of the record of the first interview which had been forwarded to us from the Nuclear Energy Division of the C.I.A. These questions were the result of consideration by the American Joint Atomic Energy Intelligence Committee which includes representatives of the Intelligence Section of the U.S.A.E.C. (U)

"I would first emphasise two general points arising from my interview with Fuchs. (U)

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"While he showed every sign of willingness to help in any way that he could, he strongly maintained his inability to remember in detail much of the information that he had passed over to the Russians. This seems surprising but may perhaps be due to his having, subconsciously, forced himself to forget his disloyalty. ~~(U)~~

"The second general point is that Fuchs made it clear that, from his first contact in 1942 until his last in the early part of 1949, he only had about a dozen meetings with Russian agents here and in the U.S.A. At any one of these meetings he might have been asked two or three questions, and these were generally of a very vague nature. It is therefore extremely difficult to assess, from the nature of the questions put to Fuchs, the real interest of the Russians. ~~(U)~~

"As an example of this (cf. C.I.A. question No. 10), Fuchs said that, so far as he could remember, the question about the E. M. process put to him in the U.K. in 1943 was read out from a piece of paper, and the words were something like: 'What do you know of the electro-magnetic method for separating isotopes?' ~~(U)~~

"Fuchs told me that he was never asked any questions on heavy water, and none about uranium production until 1948 when he was asked how the uranium metal rods for a pile were fabricated. ~~(U)~~

"Fuchs confirmed his earlier statement that the information given to the Russians on the gaseous diffusion process while he was in the U.K. during 1942 and 1943, and in New York during the first part of 1944, was fairly complete as far as the theory was concerned. He did not have much practical knowledge or engineering 'know-how' and did not pass this over, nor did he give the Russians information on construction materials in a gaseous diffusion plant. ~~(U)~~

"Fuchs was asked no supplementary questions on this subject other than a general question about the barriers. As he told me at the first interview, he did say, during the time when he was in New York, that these were made of sintered nickel powder. (cf. C.I.A. questions No. 3 & 4.) ~~(U)~~

"Fuchs told me, in amplification of what he had said at the first interview, that he was fairly sure that, either at the end of the Los Alamos period or early in the final Harwell period, he had told the Russian agent something about the relationship between the spontaneous fission rate of Pu 240 and the exposure time of uranium in a pile. He believed that he had quoted 2% Pu 240 as being the permissible upper limit due to difficulty that would be encountered from spontaneous fission neutrons from this isotope in the detonation of a bomb. (cf. C.I.A. question No. 5.) ~~(U)~~

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"Fuchs was very clear in his recollection that he had never given, or been asked for, information about the fusing and firing techniques in any kind of atomic bomb. The detailed information about the Trinity Test bomb which he had written out and passed over in June 1945 stopped short of the H. K. lens system. ~~T~~(U)

"Few, if any, technical production details or 'know-how' were given in the Santa Fe meetings about weapon components, but Fuchs did describe in detail the design of the initiator and 'possibly' the nickel carbonyl process for plating. He did not, however, give any information on the manufacture of beryllium metal. ~~T~~(U)

"He did not remember giving any details about delta phase plutonium or phase diagrams, but only referred in rather general terms to its existence. (cf. C.I.A. questions No. 12, 13 & 22.) ~~T~~(U)

"The calculations of blast etc. that Fuchs passed over were based on reports which he had written for Dr. Penney. This information was mostly passed in the form of short summaries, but 'some of the actual reports may have been passed over.' (cf. C.I.A. questions 8, 20, & 21.) ~~T~~(U)

"As far as the 'mixed' bomb is concerned, Fuchs repeated that he had only given the agent some general information about its possibilities. He thought that he had 'probably' referred to a 2-to-1 mixture as a particular case, and had mentioned the critical mass that would be involved. No sketches were given. ~~T~~(U)

"In my first interview with Fuchs he had told me that he believed that he 'might have given' the lattice spacing for one particular pile while he was in the U.S.A. On thinking this over, however, he felt more certain during the second interview that the lattice which he had passed over was that designed for the Windscale piles, and that this information had been given early in 1947. (cf. C.I.A. question No. 16.) At that time he gave, as he had said at the first interview, the design figures for the plutonium output from the Windscale piles. ~~T~~(U)

"During the Harwell period he was also asked about the U.S. rate of production and stock pile of atomic bombs. The information he gave was based on the knowledge that he had when he left Los Alamos, and his recollection is that he would have reported a U. S. production rate of something not more than 100 kilos per month of U 235 and about 1 kilo per day of plutonium. This information would probably have been passed over early in 1947. (cf. C.I.A. question No. 11.) ~~T~~(U)

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"Fuchs told me that only general statements were given about possible advanced types of reactor such as the flame trap, ball and sandwich designs. The question he was asked about the report on 'mixing devices' towards the end of 1948 refers to a particular design detail relevant to the Windscale air-cooled pile. TS (U)

"Fuchs knew hardly anything about the solvent extraction process and cannot remember the details of any information that he may have passed about solvents, resins, etc. used in connection with it. He seemed sure, however, that this would have amounted to very little. (cf. C.I.A. questions No. 17, 18 & 19) TS (U)

"As regards information about the hydrogen bomb, Fuchs provided, in response to the question put to him during 1947, a note which was based on a summary of the lectures which Fermi had given on this subject during the time when Fuchs had been at Los Alamos. He explained that the initiating fission bomb would be most likely to use U 235 and the 'gun' technique. Fuchs did not go into any great detail and, as far as he can remember, wrote his note against the general background that a hydrogen bomb would be a very difficult weapon to make but that it was 'perhaps possible'. TS (U)

"Fuchs was asked no further questions other than a rather general one about 'what is the problem of tritium production.' He did not provide any answer to this, nor had any information been passed earlier on light element or thermo-nuclear reactions. (cf. C.I.A. questions No. 6 & 24.) TS (U)

"It is most unlikely that Fuchs had knowledge of any significance about long-range detection techniques, or of any programme that was being followed. I therefore avoided this subject in my interview, but feel fairly confident that, if any questions had been asked or information had been given, he would have referred to it at the first interview when I did discuss with him the nature of the 'atomic explosion' that had taken place in Russia in the autumn of 1949. (cf. C.I.A. question No. 23.) TS (U)

[/s/ M. W. Ferrin] TS (U)

(Letter from H. H. Clegg in London dated May 22, 1950)

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As indicated above, on March 6, 1950, the Acting Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission was furnished with information obtained from Fuchs by Dr. Michael W. Perrin, and he was requested to furnish to the Bureau any evaluation which the Commission might make. ~~S~~(U)

By letter dated May 19, 1950, Mr. Francis Hammack, Acting Director, Division of Security of the Atomic Energy Commission, forwarded to the Bureau portions of a report prepared by a committee of Senior Responsible Reviewers who had considered the effect of Fuchs disclosures on the AEC declassification policy. ~~S~~(U)

This report indicates that it was concluded that the information turned over by Fuchs concerning the diffusion plant was largely theoretical and that probably the bulk of it has since been declassified. The information disclosed by Fuchs concerning barriers also appeared to have dealt essentially with theoretical aspects and did not contain significant information concerning fabrication and performance of barriers. It was indicated that only one document of the MSN series (reports of the British Mission - New York) namely MSN-18, contained production figures for the K-25 plant (Oak Ridge). It was further indicated that there is some uncertainty, however, as to whether MSN-18 was included in the documents passed to the Russians by Fuchs. ~~S~~(U)

In evaluating the Los Alamos aspects, the report indicates that Fuchs turned over to the Russians very important information concerning weapons. With respect to the Trinity (plutonium implosion) type weapon, it was stated that it was clear that the essentials of the bomb, in adequate detail, were turned over either while Fuchs was at Los Alamos or later. It also appeared apparent that considerable information was turned over regarding gun-type weapons. ~~S~~(U)

The report discussed participation of Fuchs in the work on thermonuclear weapons at Los Alamos and a list of the meetings on this subject which were attended by Fuchs was set forth. It is believed that this refers to the hydrogen bomb. ~~S~~(U)

It was indicated also that officially, Fuchs had little information concerning other phases of the United States project; for example, the Hanford project, and it appears that the information in this category which he turned over was relatively "minor." It was further indicated that Fuchs did not pass a great deal of information to the Russians concerning "pile technology" including the British work on this point. ~~S~~(U)

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It was also noted that Fuchs did not admit the transmission of information relative to the "fission process" itself, except for specific information such as the spontaneous fission problem. It was stated that this might possibly be interpreted to mean that fundamental nuclear data were not needed by the Russians because of their own efforts in this field or because the information was being furnished to them from other sources. (u)

A copy of this report furnished by the Atomic Energy Commission is attached as an exhibit. (See exhibit #9)

(Letter from Francis Hammack, Acting Director, Division of Security, AEC, dated May 19, 1950)

During the interview of Fuchs in London, in the period May 20 through June 2, 1950, by representatives of the Bureau, Fuchs furnished a summary of the information which was furnished by him to the Russians. He stated that generally information of a technical type was given to "Raymond" in writing and that "Raymond" would have been unable to understand technical information furnished orally. He did give some information to "Raymond" orally dealing with personalities, the identities of scientists, plans for the test explosion at Alamogordo and other things that were within the scope of comprehension by "Raymond." He advised that "Raymond" never took notes at any meeting.

He stated that his best estimate is that the information furnished by him speeded up the production of an A-Bomb by Russia by several years because it permitted them to start on the development of the explosion and have this ready by the time the fissionable material was ready. He concluded that the Russian scientists are as good as scientists in England and the United States but there are fewer good scientists in Russia than the other two countries. He stated that he gave the Russians nothing that would speed up the production of plutonium and estimated that if he had given the same data which he gave the Russians to the United States as of the date of his arrival in the United States, he would have speeded the U.S. production of the A-Bomb only slightly. He did pass on to his Russian espionage contact what he learned concerning the production of plutonium during the final period of his work at Los Alamos. He stated that the information furnished by him alone could have speeded up the production of an A-Bomb by Russia by one year at least. He indicated that if the Russians had information on the plutonium process from any other source, the data furnished by him could have been of material assistance on this plutonium phase.

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Fuchs claimed not to have furnished information to the Russians concerning the H-Bomb while he was in the United States. He did some research work during the late period of his stay at Los Alamos relating to the H-Bomb including hydrodynamics as involved in the United States work. He did subsequently pass on to his espionage contact in England what he had learned in the United States but considered the paper which he prepared in this regard as a "confused picture."

There is set out below a summary of the information furnished to the Russians by Fuchs as stated by him during the interview:

Information Delivered by Fuchs to Gold in New York City, December 1943 to August 1944

Written Information Furnished:

1. His longhand drafts of the 13 MSN papers prepared by him, and all of the information contained in those papers at the time he delivered them was classified.
2. He furnished what he knew, and that was quite much, concerning gaseous diffusion, which was later applied in the production process at Oak Ridge, but he knew hardly anything about the electro-magnetic process, although he furnished what he did know.
3. He furnished general information concerning membranes and the composition of sintered nickel powder. Although he did not know much about the technical details, he furnished the information as to the principle.
4. He furnished information concerning the general scale of the effect of the American program, with the approximate timing of this program.
5. He furnished information from time to time, as received by him, concerning the over-all and general effect and activities in connection with his own work relative to the production of fissionable material and its potential use as an explosive in the war effort.

Oral Information Furnished:

1. Information as to the address of his sister, Kristel Heineman in Cambridge, Massachusetts, for contact purposes.
2. At each meeting in New York he and Gold agreed orally as to the details of time and place for the next planned meeting.
3. He furnished information concerning the identity of officers and the identity of leading research personnel at The Kellogg Company and The Manhattan Engineering District in New York. He also furnished information concerning personalities and the general personnel situation at these establishments.

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4. He furnished information that a plant was to be established for the production of fissionable material, to employ both the gaseous diffusion and the electro-magnetic processes in the development of fissionable material, such materials to be used in the development of an A-Bomb, and the plant was to be built somewhere in the southeastern part of the United States (later at Oak Ridge).

Information Furnished at Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 1945

Fuchs stated that he passed no written information to Gold at Cambridge, Massachusetts, during a meeting at the home of Fuchs' sister, Kristel Heineman. He did furnish the following oral information:

1. Oral plans for a meeting soon afterwards in the City of Boston.
2. Oral plans for a meeting to be held in June, 1945, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and in making these plans a detailed street map was examined. He agreed to prepare for delivery to Gold at Boston a paper containing additional confidential, classified information. He agreed that the information contained therein would bring the information which he possessed up to date as far as passing such information to his contact was concerned.
3. He received an oral offer of money from Gold; he does not recall the specific amount, but he turned down this offer and stated he would not do such a thing.

Information Delivered at Boston, Massachusetts, February 1945

Fuchs claims that he furnished no classified oral information at the Boston meeting, held within a few days after the meeting at his sister's home, but that he did prepare a written paper which, he believes, was prepared by him in his sister's home and which he delivered at the heretofore described meeting in Boston. This information was all in writing and consisted of:

1. Details of the principle of A-Bomb construction.
2. The principle of the method of detonation.
3. The decisions made up to that time as to the type of core - he knew nothing then concerning a solid core.
4. The principle of the lens system, although it had not yet been definitely adopted.

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5. The outer dimensions of the high explosive and the lens system.
6. The possibility of making a plutonium bomb.
7. Most of what was then known concerning implosion - this was the main point covered by this paper.
8. That high explosive was the type of material for compression being considered, although it had not been entirely decided upon.
9. The difficulties of multiple-point detonation, on which Fuchs was then working.
10. The sequence of timed explosion.
11. The agreed-upon, as well as the prospective, plans for the construction and the production of an A-Bomb, as was then known to him.
12. The high spontaneous fission rate of Plutonium 240. (Although he did not know the material as Plutonium 240 at that time, he knew it was a type of plutonium.)
13. The critical mass of plutonium as compared with Uranium 235.
14. The approximate amount of plutonium necessary for such a bomb.
15. The current ideas as to the need for an initiator.

He does not believe that he disclosed at that time the amount of U-235 that was required in the production of an A-Bomb. Likewise, he did not know whether mention was made at this meeting of the sintered nickel powder.

Information Delivered at Santa Fe, New Mexico, June 1945

Written Information Furnished:

1. A description of the plutonium bomb.
2. A sketch of the bomb and its components, with important dimensions indicated.
3. As much up-to-date information concerning the bomb as he then knew.
4. Additional information concerning implosion.
5. Additional information concerning ignition - although this research was not yet finished.
6. The principle of IBM calculations.
7. The method of efficiency calculations.
8. The results of efficiency calculations, his estimates being from a small percentage to fifty percent.
9. The size of the bomb.

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10. The intention to use the bomb against Japan.
11. The type of core.
12. A description of the initiator.
13. Details as to the tamper.

Oral Information Furnished:

1. The names of the types of explosives to be used in the bomb.
2. The fact that the Trinity test explosion of the A-Bomb was soon to be made, and the approximate site of the test.
3. That the explosive effect of the A-Bomb would be vastly greater than TNT, and a comparative statement as to the amount of TNT was actually furnished. He knew at this time that work on the gun was going on, but he knew very little about it

Information Delivered at Santa Fe, New Mexico, September 1945

Written Information Furnished:

1. That the production rate of U-235 was about 100 kg. per month.
2. That the production of plutonium was about 20 kg. per month.
3. Information developed by him in connection with his work, concerned with figuring out where things might go wrong.
4. Information concerning blast waves, especially the tail end of the blast waves, as he was doing work on this.
5. Results of the Trinity tests and whether the English were keeping up with the U.S.A. in developments.
6. His work on the initiator.
7. The rate of production.
8. He may have furnished something concerning the pre-assembled core and compass, and the chances are he did, he advised.
9. The critical size, which would have been important only if someone wanted to know how many bombs were being made, based upon the rate of the production of materials.
10. He believes he passed information that the barriers were to be of "sintered nickel."
11. The special technical phase of plutonium, and the uses of a special alloying constituent.

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Fuchs stated that, as of the time of the September, 1945, meeting, the uranium bomb at Los Alamos was an appendix and not too much interest was shown there in this type of bomb, and he knew of no one at Los Alamos concerned with the gun. He advised that he knew of no stock pile of A-Bombs in 1946 since there were only a very few available, and that the diversion of the isotopes material into medical and industrial research was very little. He was about twenty miles from the A-Bomb fission trial at Alamogordo, New Mexico, and observed what could be seen from that distance. He advised that only so far as it entered into the interpretations of experimental results would he know of the effect of an atomic explosion on human life. He knew nothing at this time as to the change of design concerned with gaseous diffusion or electro-magnetic forces, although he knew a small amount about making a compact machine for gas.

Information Delivered in England after Return from U.S.A., between June 1946, and February, 1949

1. Data on the probability of predetonation, and he relied on his memory in furnishing this information.
2. Working on the calculations involved in the tests in connection with the Japanese explosions, although the information possessed by him and furnished by him was not the accepted figure, he believes.

For added pertinent information, he made the following comments concerning the delivery or nondelivery of information to his Russian espionage contacts in the United States or in England, and it would appear that perhaps most of this information which was delivered would have been in England since he claims to have had no contacts for delivering espionage information in the United States after September, 1945:

1. As to the document referred to as MSN-18, entitled "Adaptation of K-25 Plant for Partial Operation on the Cascade of Cascades Principle - - - Flow Sheets, VIII, a, b, c," he advised that he does not remember this report. He recalls that the problem was discussed, but he did not know a paper had been issued concerning the subject. He had heard nothing concerning K-25 at Los Alamos, and if he passed any information at all concerning K-25, it would have been prior to his going to Los Alamos. The Cascade of Cascades principle was considered in England previous to his coming to the United States and was transmitted to his Russian (u)

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- espionage contacts in England prior to his arrival in the U.S.A. He furnished no information dealing with the work at Hanford, Washington.
2. He did give more than an indication as to the composite bomb and its economic features, this information having been given at the last meeting in Santa Fe in September, 1945, and the first meeting in England thereafter. The information was transmitted in writing. He furnished no information concerning the problem of achieving a non-equilibrium reaction and he does believe that he furnished information concerning the inverse Compton radiation cooling effect.
 3. Concerning thermo-nuclear weapons, he advises that he furnished, roughly, the information which was in the Fermi lectures as distinguished from the information set forth in the "Super" Handbook. He furnished some information relative to reactions in England as well as a certain limited amount of information concerning barriers, but no information concerning conditioning in the diffusion plant problems.
 4. Concerning the first "Super" conference in Mr. Bradbury's office, which was addressed by Mr. Teller, he furnished no information which was discussed there. He furnished no information concerning the second "Super" meeting, presided over by Mr. Teller, and information discussed by Mr. H. Hurwitz. Fuchs claimed to have been the one who suggested the ignition of the "Super" bomb by the implosion process. He furnished no information concerning the suggestion of the cylindrical rather than the spherical implosion gadget. He furnished no information which was discussed at the third and fourth "Super" meetings. He cannot recall the subject matter at the fifth "Super" meeting. He did furnish the identity but not the details concerning the development of slow explosives as discussed by Mr. Stout in Fuchs' presence. He could not identify the subject matter of Mr. Milo Sampson's talk at a meeting held on June 3, 1946.

There is attached an exhibit which is a signed statement obtained from Fuchs by the Bureau representatives, including information concerning scientific data which he passed to the Russians. In addition, there is attached as an exhibit, a signed form listing a number of reports prepared by Fuchs during his work on atomic energy with notations thereon placed there by Fuchs as to whether or not the particular report was passed to the Russians by him.
(Memo to the Director from Messrs. Clegg and Lamphere dated 6-6-50)

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CONTACTS OUTSIDE U.S.

VI. Fuchs' Espionage Contacts Outside United States.

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A. JURGEN KUCZYNSKI

In connection with his initial admissions of espionage activity, Fuchs declared that he met his first espionage contact in England in late 1941 as a result of his making it known to a Communist friend that he desired to assist the Russians. He at first refused to name this latter individual, contending his identity was immaterial, but has now identified him as Jurgen Kuczynski.

Jurgen Kuczynski was born on September 7, 1904, in Elberfeld, Germany, and is a statistical writer and lecturer by profession. He has been characterized as a prominent German Communist, and his wife, Marguerite Steinfeld, is reported to be a former employee of the German Communist Party in Berlin. He is reported to have been in the United States on several occasions. Although little is known of his activities while here. The date of his first arrival in the United States is not known, but he is said to have been employed at one time by the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., and it is known that he and his wife were co-authors of a pamphlet entitled "Wages and Labor's Share," published by the American Federation of Labor in 1927. The most recent information in the Bureau's files reflects that in 1949, Kuczynski was reportedly on the faculty of the University of Berlin, Berlin, Germany. (100-16776-2; 64-200-241-494; 65-30136-65; 100-57453-405; 100-3-23-1028; 61-7562-2-1465; 100-57453-313)

Available information reflects that Kuczynski's sister, Ursula, was formerly married to Rudolf Hamburger, an admitted Soviet agent, and herself a Soviet agent involved in the Rote Drei espionage network. Another sister, Brigitte, is reported to have recruited Alexander Foote and Leon Charles Beurton for espionage work under Ursula Kuczynski. The latter subsequently married Beurton. (100-210002-17x1; 100-344753-200,393; 100-344753-384 encl. p.73)

Kuczynski was the subject of a Bureau investigation conducted from May, 1941 to August, 1944, at the request of [redacted] to determine whether there had been any money transactions between Kuczynski, a suspected Communist then in London, and Dr. Hans Gaffron, a physicist then attached to the University of Chicago. It was determined through interview of Gaffron on November 12, 1943, that when he left Germany in 1937, he gave to Kuczynski's wife a Power of Attorney to handle certain securities for him, and that she was able to have the securities transferred through London to Lima, Peru, where relatives of Gaffron resided. During this interview, Gaffron stated that the Gestapo questioned him thoroughly in 1935 or 1936 because his Berlin residence had apparently been used by suspected espionage agents during his absence. (100-16776-1,30)

Although Gaffron did not identify these espionage agents or the Government for which they were working, an acquaintance of Gaffron later reported to the Bureau that the Gestapo had searched Gaffron's home and questioned him because of his association with Jurgen Kuczynski.

(100-16776-31)

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Bureau files reflect that Kuczynski reportedly fled from Germany and arrived in England with his wife on January 21, 1938. In 1937, he was said to be working as a statistician for the British Government and was said to have visited the United States that same year, although his activities or the length of his alleged stay are not known. [In October, 1944, it was said that the Economic Warfare Division of the U. S. Embassy in London had approached Kuczynski in regard to economic conditions in Germany and in August, 1945,] * (u) information was received alleging that Kuczynski had been hired by some of the U. S. Governmental agencies, particularly the Office of Strategic Services. It has also been reported that during 1945 Kuczynski was recruited for employment with the Office of Military Government in Berlin, however, the exact year or length of time of this employment is not known. Information has been received that shortly after his arrival in Berlin he resigned from the position and took a post with "Tajeliche Runslachow," the official newspaper of the Soviet military administration in Berlin. (100-16776-2,30; 65-30136-65; 100-96104-17; 62-64427-1109x; 121-10619-25)

Bureau files also disclosed that in 1947, an informant was told that Kuczynski had renounced his British citizenship in order to repatriate himself as a German citizen, and he was said to be teaching at the University of Berlin in 1947. In the Fall of 1949, an informant reported that Kuczynski and his wife had made a lecture tour of the United States but neither the date of such alleged tour nor the itinerary was furnished. Kuczynski appears to have been an active writer on economics, and the International Publishers Company, New York City, which is operated by Alexander Trachtenberg, well-known Communist Party functionary, has published several of his pamphlets and booklets. (121-9733-8,20; 100-279704-89; 100-57453-405; 100-72924-646; 100-135569-39; 61-7559-2-3930; 61-7562-2-1638; Bureau Library HD 7023.K95)

B. [SIMON D. KREMER] * (u)

After Fuchs stated his first espionage contact was of Russian nationality and used the cover name "Alexander," there was displayed to him a photograph of Simon Davidovitch Kremer, Secretary of the Soviet Military Attache in London in 1942, and he identified Kremer as his first contact. Fuchs declared he first met him at a house south of Hyde Park, London, the address of which has not yet been established, and later at the Soviet Embassy, 13 Kensington Palace Gardens, London, W.8. * (u)

With respect to further meetings with Kremer, Fuchs' handwritten notes furnished by him to his British interrogators reflect that such meetings was arranged to suit Fuch's convenience, were held in the evening and usually on week-ends. After the initial meeting mentioned above, the meetings were held generally on quiet, residential streets or at busy bus stops, the location of each meeting being different. Kremer was said to have arrived and departed on foot each time except on one occasion when he had left a private car in a neighboring street. * (u)

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Fuchs' notes also disclosed that the information he transmitted to Kremer consisted primarily of spare copies of his own papers, which at that time he was typing himself, and which he handed to Kremer in an envelope or wrapped in packing paper. Further details of Fuchs' meetings with Kremer, particularly with respect to the nature of the data transmitted, appear in Fuchs' statement to Dr. Michael W. Perrin, the text of which is set out elsewhere in this memorandum. (u)

Review of Bureau files has disclosed that the only pertinent identifiable data concerning Simon Davidovitch Kremer are those contained in the [British Intelligence Album]. The following information appears therein: (u)

Simon Davidovitch Kremer, with alias Mr. Alexander, was born in Gomel, Russia, in 1900. His wife's name was Eugenia Gavrilovna, nee Nosov. Kremer arrived in the United Kingdom with his wife and two children on February 7, 1937, and the date of his departure is unknown. It was noted that Kremer's name did not appear on the Foreign Office list from early 1942 until October, 1945, when his name appeared again. In September, 1946, it was learned that his name did not appear in the lists of Secondary Diplomats issued by the Foreign Office. It is set forth that Kremer was the Secretary to the Military Attache and was alleged to be a Fourth Department (Soviet Military Intelligence) Legal Resident Agent at the Soviet Embassy in London. A physical description and photograph of Kremer were made available by the British. (u)

6/ per British gov.

On request from [redacted] dated February 26, 1947, a photograph of Kremer was exhibited to Elizabeth T. Bentley and she was unable to effect an identification. A check of the records of the United States Department of State and of the Immigration and Naturalization Service disclosed no identifiable data concerning Simon Davidovitch Kremer. Immigration and Naturalization Service files do contain a Form #257 filed under Central Office File #V-328958 reflecting that one Eugenia Gavrilova, who was born December 25, 1911 in Moscow, Russia, accompanied by her husband in transit to the USSR from Brazil, was admitted to the United States in New York City by plane on November 5, 1947. Such file contains no reference to the name Kremer nor does it disclose any evidence of departure from the United States. (u)

(65-56402-3191) (S. 333) (S)

By memorandum dated February 14, 1950, [redacted] advised they had been informed by General Krivitsky in February, 1940, that Kremer was an Agent of the Fourth Department. Krivitsky told [redacted] he had known Kremer while in Russia and knew he had worked at the Intelligence Center of the Kiev Command. [redacted] was unable to advise the date Kremer departed from England but stated it appears possible he may have left towards the end of the war when a number of Russians departed by military transport. (S)

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C. URSULA BEURTON, NEE KUCZYNSKI (Contact #2) (S)(u)

Fuchs informed the British that his second contact was a woman whom he met in a country lane near Banbury, Oxfordshire, England, during the period of his employment at the University of Birmingham, Birmingham, England (1941-43). He has stated that, in his opinion, this woman was an alien, although she spoke good English, this being the language in which his espionage transactions were carried out. (S)(u)

Fuchs has described this woman as a short, unprepossessing woman in her middle 30's, and although he has been shown a number of photographs in an effort to identify her, he has been unable to date to make an identification of her. (S)(u)

In the handwritten notes he furnished to his British interrogators, Fuchs declared that all of his meetings with this woman, with one exception, took place on week-ends, usually in the afternoon, on a country road just outside of Banbury. On one occasion she came to Birmingham and Fuchs met her in a cafe opposite Snow Hill Station. Fuchs' notes reflect that the information he gave this woman was of the same type as he gave Kremer, although in later meetings he handed over original manuscripts to her. (S)(u)

Fuchs expressed the opinion that this contact had underground experience, although he said he could not be definite on this because all but one of the meetings were in the country. (S)(u)

While Messrs. Clegg and Lamphere were in London, England, during the period May 20 to June 2, 1950, they were advised by representatives of [MI-5] that this woman has not as yet been identified by the British. (S)(u)

(Mr. Clegg's cable dated 5-31-50)

On December 27, 1950, the British advised that Fuchs had identified his second contact in England during 1942 and 1943 as Ursula Beurton. The identification was made without hesitation and from a photograph previously shown to Fuchs and rejected. He had no explanation as to why he had not identified her earlier. (S)(u)

(65-58805-1482)

The following history of Ursula Beurton, nee Kuczynski, brother of Jurgen Kuczynski, was furnished by the British. (S)(u)

"Ursula Beurton was born on May 15, 1907 in Berlin, Germany, the eldest daughter of Professor Rene Robert Kuczynski. Professor Kuczynski was a German Jewish statistician of some note who took refuge in this country. (S)(u)

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"in 1933, became naturalised British subject in 1946 and died in London, England, on April 27, 1947. Jurgen Kuczynski, the well known German communist, is Ursula Beurton's brother." (S)(u)

"Ursula Beurton was already a communist at the age of twenty, and was a leader of the Communist Youth Ortsgruppe at Berlin Zehlendorf. At some time between 1927-1930 she was employed by the Ullstein Publishing Firm. In about 1930 she married a German named Rudolf Albert Hamburger and went with him to Shanghai, where he was employed by the Municipal Council. Her first child, Michael Pitt Hamburger, was born in Shanghai on February 12, 1931. Between 1931-1935 Ursula and Rudolf Hamburger were working in China for the Russian Intelligence Service. At some time in 1935 Ursula left China and on October 21, 1935 she arrived in the U.K. from Leningrad, accompanied by her child. In 1936 she went to Poland where she carried out a successful mission for the R.I.S., which involved the use of W/T equipment. On April 7, 1936 her second child, Janina Hamburger was born in Warsaw." (S)(u)

"In 1938 Ursula Hamburger was living in Geneva with her two children and a German nurse, Olga Muth. She was in charge of an R.I.S. network engaged in working against Germany, and was in W/T communication with Moscow. The network consisted of herself, under the alias of "Sonia", Alexander Foote, and Leon Beurton alias "John". In the summer of 1939 she was instructed to cease work by Moscow, but she remained in Switzerland, and in October of that year she obtained a divorce from Rudolf Hamburger. On February 23, 1940 she married Leon Charles Beurton, a British subject, and shortly afterwards applied for a British passport. In the summer of 1940 Olga Muth, who disapproved of her marriage to Beurton, attempted to denounce Ursula to the British Consul. She was unable to make herself understood, but Ursula learned of the attempt and reported it to Moscow, and was instructed to leave Switzerland and return to the U.K. On February 4, 1941, she arrived in England accompanied by her two children. Alexander Foote received messages from her, via Moscow, after her arrival in England. Leon Beurton joined her in England on July 31, 1942 and they lived together in or near Oxford for the next eight years. A third child, Peter John Beurton, was born on September 8, 1943." (S)(u)

"It is not known whether Ursula Beurton remained in touch with the R.I.S. from 1941 onwards, but she definitely was in contact with them throughout 1943, during which year she met Klaus Fuchs at regular intervals for the purpose of receiving secret information from him on behalf of the R.I.S." (S)(u)

"On September 13, 1947 Ursula and Leon Beurton were interviewed by two members of this office as a result of the information that had just (S)(u)

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"been received from Alexander Foote about their activities in Switzerland. She was completely uncooperative and no information whatsoever was obtained from her. It was thought, however, that her flat refusal to talk must be regarded as a tacit admission of her guilt. For this reason her case has been reviewed from time to time but no evidence of espionage activity obtained. Both Ursula and Leon Beurton are known to have been engaging in local Communist Party activities in the Oxford area." (S)(u)

"On January 11, 1950 Ursula Beurton applied for a Military Permit to go to Germany for a visit, and it has since been reported that she is employed in some capacity at Berlin University. Leon Beurton followed her in July 1950 and their home at Great Rollright, Oxfordshire, was sold up." (S)(u)

"Ursula Beurton's history has been arranged in Chronological order for the sake of convenience, but most of the information on which it is based reached us comparatively recently, and the major part of it was contained in the story told by Alexander Foote in 1947. Klaus Fuch's identification of her as one of his espionage contacts was made on November 30, 1950." (S)(u)

"Rudolf Albert Hamburger is a German national who was born on May 8, 1903 at Ladunshut. In 1943 we received a report which stated that Hamburger had been arrested by the American Security Authorities in Persia. They believed him to be engaged in espionage on behalf of the Russians. He had been interrogated by American and British Security Authorities. To the British he tacitly admitted that he was working for the Russians and the matter was taken up with the local Russian Security Officer who denied any personal knowledge of Hamburger but who, a few days later, admitted that Hamburger was employed by the Russians and asked that he should be handed over. Before this took place Hamburger talked quite freely to his British interrogators and admitted that he was a professional agent for Russia and had been for a long time and would continue to be. He said that he was first recruited by the Russians in China and worked for them there and was sent by them to Persia to collect general political information from allied Army Officers. He admitted that he had bungled this work but showed no alarm at the idea of being handed over to the Russians and this eventually took place." (S)(u)

"In 1947 we learned that Hamburger was serving a sentence in a labour camp in Russia. He was said to be working as an engineer and was due for release in 1952." (S)(u)

"Leon Charles Beurton was born at Barking, England, on February 19, 1914. His father was a French waiter, who deserted his British wife when (S)(u)

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"Leon was an infant. Leon was adopted by a family named Fenton and sometimes called himself by that name. He was an automobile engineer by trade. He went to Spain in 1937 and served with the International Brigade until December 1938. After his return to the U.K. from Switzerland he enlisted in the R.A.F. in November 1943. Later he was transferred to the Army and was posted to the Brigade of Guards on June 28, 1944. He was demobilised on January 7, 1947. From July 1947 until early in 1950 he was employed at the Northern Aluminium Works at Banbury. He was a member of the Banbury Branch of the Communist Party." (S)(u)

[D. UNKNOWN MAN IN ENGLAND (Contact #4)] (S)(u)

Fuchs has informed the British that, although he had been given instructions in the United States (by Harry Gold) for a rendezvous with his Russian contact at Mornington Crescent, London, N.W., he in fact never kept this rendezvous and he thus had no contact with Soviet Agents from the time he left the United States (June 28, 1946) until the end of 1946 or early 1947. (S)(u)

Wishing then to resume contact with Soviet Intelligence, he attempted unsuccessfully to locate Jurgen Kuczynski, who had originally placed him in touch with Soviet Intelligence. Failing in this, he approached Johanna Klopstech, whom he described as a member of the Communist Party of either Germany or Czechoslovakia and whose identity he refused initially to divulge, and requested her to locate Kuczynski for him. She was unable to do (S)(u)

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this, and Fuchs then admitted to her that he desired to resume contact with the Russians. She agreed to help, and it was through her that he received instructions from the Russians for his first meeting with contact #4, who, he states, was his last espionage contact. This individual has not been identified to date. (S) (u)

(The only information in the Bureau's files which appears to relate to Johanna Klopstech is that set out in a memorandum prepared by Dr. Robert M. W. Kempner, (former employe of the Philadelphia Division), dated December 15, 1944, wherein one Johanna Klopstech is listed as Manager of Social Affairs of a London group of the Freie Deutsche Kulturbund. (Free German League of Culture.) This organization is an affiliate of the Free German Movement in Great Britain which in turn is part of a world-wide popular front movement favoring the establishment of a post-war Germany on popular (United) front lines in close collaboration with the Communists.)

(100-72924-498, encl. pgs. 1,2,11)

Fuchs has described him as being 30 years of age, 5' 3 or 4" in height, fairly heavy build, fairly well dressed, and speaking English with a definite accent. The British have expressed the opinion that by Fuchs' account, this contact was almost certainly a Russian. Fuchs' first meeting with contact #4 occurred at a "public house" in suburban London in late 1946 or early 1947, and subsequent meetings usually took place in one or two "public houses" on Saturday evenings at Fuchs' convenience. In his handwritten notes, Fuchs set out that on observing this unknown individual at the designated "public house," Fuchs would follow him from there and the two men would then meet on side streets and walk through the streets together. Fuchs also recited that this contact arrived and left on foot and Fuchs concluded that he definitely had associates nearby since he would take away written material given him by Fuchs and reappear a few minutes later. This material, according to Fuchs, consisted of handwritten or typewritten notes and sometimes manuscripts, and was handed over in an envelope or a package.

Fuchs noted that the unknown contact probably followed the practice of arriving at the designated "public house" before Fuchs arrived and watching for his arrival, inasmuch as the contact always appeared a few minutes after Fuchs and the latter surmised that a watch was thus maintained to determine if anyone was following him. Fuchs noted further that this contact and his associates probably had a car to take away the papers he delivered, and that the contact was prepared to meet him anywhere else, such as Didcot or Reading, if Fuchs wished. At his last meeting with Fuchs, the contact asked him again to suggest a location where they could meet more often, perhaps on Sunday mornings, in a place Fuchs could reach by car.

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It is of interest to note that on the occasion of his first meeting with this unknown individual, Fuchs was criticized very severely for having re-established his espionage connection through the Communist Party, and it thus became clear to him that Johanna Klopstech had in fact approached the Russians on his behalf via the medium of someone in the British Communist Party.

With further respect to the modus operandi employed by this unknown Soviet agent and Fuchs, the latter has stated that if for any reason a planned meeting failed to materialize, arrangements were made for it to be kept at the same time and at the same place exactly one week later. Should this substitute arrangement not materialize, arrangements were made for a third possible meeting exactly one month from the first, at another "public house," with a fourth alternative in the same "public house" one week after that date.

If all the arrangements described above broke down, Fuchs' instructions for arranging a new rendezvous were that he should throw a copy of the periodical "Men Only" over the wall of a house in suburban London, the address of which the British have now ascertained. On the tenth page of the above-named periodical, Fuchs was to write instructions for the next meeting, with alternatives. His message would be confined to such instructions and would contain no technical information. He was informed that the owner of the house would collect the periodical but was given to understand that he might be an innocent party in the arrangement.

After taking this emergency course of action, Fuchs was instructed to complete it by chalking a cross at a given spot in the neighborhood, thus indicating that the periodical was to be found at the agreed address. Both Fuchs and his contact could cancel any planned rendezvous, if for any reason it appeared to be dangerous, by placing a chalked cross at still another spot in the same neighborhood.

During the interview of Fuchs in London by Bureau representatives in the period May 20 through June 2, 1950, Fuchs stated that his meetings with the Soviet agent referred to above took place alternately at the Spotted Horse pub on High Street and the underground station, Kew Gardens, London. During the same period, [REDACTED]

British gov.

E. VASSILI V. SOUKHOVINE

At approximately the time Fuchs re-established his espionage connections with Soviet Intelligence in England in late 1946 or early 1947

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through Johanna Klopstech, as described above, it was suggested to him (presumably by his last contact) that if he were to call upon a certain Mr. Sukhonlin, 2 Rue Adolphin Bartholdi or Bartholdy, Paris, France (names as spelled by Fuchs) he would there be put in touch with persons possessing technical knowledge. It was indicated to Fuchs that he could discuss his scientific disclosures more fully with such persons than he could with his contact in England.

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The Paris address mentioned above was again furnished to Fuchs in 1949, as an address he might consider using in the immediate future, but Fuchs contends he never used that address, although he admittedly visited Paris thereafter.

Review of Bureau files reflect "Mr. Sukhonlin," is undoubtedly identical with Vassili V. Soukhomline, a well known Russian Social Revolutionary journalist. On the basis of information furnished by the Bureau, [the British interrogated] Fuchs about Soukhomline but he denied ever having met him or contacting him in any manner whatsoever.

Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect that Vassili Soukhomline entered the United States on September 12, 1941, at New York City, at which time he indicated his last permanent address as Paris, France, and departed from the United States August 21, 1945, via the S.S. "Argentina" from New York City destined for Paris, France. Such records reflect no other arrivals in or departures from the United States on the part of this individual, and further that he resided in New York City during his stay in this country. (WFO letter dated 3/10/50)

*Remain classified and copy
with 4/17/98 CIA-5-422
10/4/99 27100EW/104*

[REDACTED SECTION]

*6163
CIA*

(S)(64-31486-10)

Soukhomline executed an Alien Registration form May 1, 1941, reflecting his proposed United States address as 115 East 86th Street, New York City, and his birthdate as April 26, 1885, Leningrad, USSR. He described himself as a journalist, and the purpose of his visit to the United States as "visiting relatives." Under the section "Relatives in the U. S.," however, he listed "none." Under organizations last 5 years prior to May 1, 1941, Soukhomline listed the Russian Social and Revolutionary Party.

In an application to extend the time of his temporary stay in the United States, dated March 10, 1942, Soukhomline stated "I am a political refugee and have no country in Europe to which I could return." He further stated he was not employed in the United States and was not engaged in business. His source of income was set forth as "free lance writer and lived on proceeds of my articles." He claimed to be a political refugee living in exile since 1913, and declared he was anxious to become an American citizen.

*P4 remain classified
per CIA after dtd
7/6/98
55A3668 SW/JS
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Declasse per INS letter dtd 7-25-89 Jan 10-4-89
In an application for Exit Permit, dated April 13, 1945, which appears to be in the handwriting and handprinting of Vassili V. Soukhomline, his address was listed as 48 West 89th Street, New York City, and his last U. S. entry as September 12, 1941. It is noted that for the period 1941-45, Soukhomline listed himself as a journalist employed by the Czechoslovakian Information Service and *Amerique Weekly Magazine*, New York City, and that he had also been known by the name Victor Samaret. *WFO letter dated 3/10/50*

In a report prepared by the Security and Intelligence Division, Headquarters, Second Service Command, dated January 23, 1945, Soukhomline was described as having been born in April or May, 1885, in St. Petersburg, Russia, and as having been arrested and sent to Siberia in 1907 for revolutionary activities. After escaping from Siberia that same year he resided successively in Finland, Stockholm, London, Paris and Rome. After the Russian Revolution he returned to Russia openly and from 1918 until 1941, he resided principally in Paris. He became a prominent member of the Russian Social Revolutionary Party and was described as a leader of the section which thought the new Bolshevik regime would develop in the sense acceptable to all Russian progressive forces. *(u)*

In this report it is stated that a confidential source advised that at the time the report was prepared, Soukhomline was Assistant Editor of "France-Amerique" and was contributing definitely pro-Soviet articles to "Novosselye" and to "Soviet Russia Today," pro-Soviet periodicals published in New York City. Soukhomline was said to be definitely pro-Soviet but not a Communist. *(64-31486-X) (u)*

A report from the Security and Intelligence Division, Headquarters, Second Service Command, dated May 21, 1945, described Soukhomline as allegedly a GPU Agent and stated that he was writing articles under the name "Victor Samaret." This report states that Soukhomline "made his presence felt" in Paris during the negotiations for the Russo-Germanic treaty of non-aggression and relayed reports and confidential information to Moscow where it was said to have been quite helpful. Soukhomline was said to have remained in Paris until 1941 and to have received many courtesies from the Germans and Russians, leaving the country only when Russia was attacked by Germany. He was noted to be in the United States at the time this report was made. *(64-31486-2) (u)*

This same source advised by report dated July 19, 1945, that Soukhomline had accepted a position as Paris correspondent for *Russky Golos*, 64 East 7th Street, New York City, a pro-Communist Russian language daily. *(u)*

(64-31486-3)

In memoranda prepared by the Foreign Nationalities Board of OSS on September 13, 1944, and June 16, 1945, mention is made of strongly pro-Soviet articles written by Soukhomline in 1944 and 1945, published in *Novosselye*, concerning Russian territorial demands and the position taken by Russia at the UNCIO. *(100-7826-31; 62-77787-1016)*

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*Any information re declas
see letter 4-8-88 CA 75-1124
9/29/89 275WEW/UA*

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*Army information is Declass
declass per letter 4-8-88
CA 75-1121 9/29/89 275 WCA/UA*

Inquiry by the New York Division in October, 1945, on the basis of information supplied by the Bureau which had been furnished by Army Intelligence developed that Soukhomline had resided at 48 West 89th Street, New York City, and had reportedly returned to France shortly before such inquiry was made. It was ascertained that he had been employed by an Ukrainian newspaper. No evidence of subversive activities on the part of Soukhomline was developed. (64-311486-4) *(u)*

A further report from Army Intelligence dated April 25, 1946, reflects that Soukhomline had been in close contact in New York City with the Slav Section of the IWO and on his return to Paris in August, 1945, he had been received by the Soviet Ambassador with whom he reportedly had a long visit. He assumed his duties as Paris correspondent for Russky Golos, and in addition contributed articles to other pro-Soviet publications. (64-311486-6) *(u)*

This same source advised by report dated August 27, 1946, that according to information from Paris, Soukhomline and one Odinetz, both of whom were described as active pro-Soviet propagandists in Paris, were leaving shortly for the Ukraine, USSR. This trip was reported to be preliminary to the appointment of both individuals to official posts representing the Ukraine, probably in France. Soukhomline, in addition to his journalistic activities, was said to be liaison agent in the USSR Embassy with the English-speaking correspondents covering the Paris Peace Conference. (64-311486-7) *(u)*

By Dispatch #759 dated February 23, 1949, the United States Embassy in Paris advised the State Department that Soukhomline, characterized as a Soviet Agent who operated previously in the United States and who was then in Paris, intended in the near future to proceed to Stockholm to establish contact with "left wing" Socialists, fellow travelers, and similar elements for the purpose of accelerating Scandinavian opposition to the Atlantic Pact. Soukhomline was said to be the motivating spirit behind the new "Socialist" group (most of whom are Communists) who edit "Cahiers Internationaux." Soukhomline, under the name Victor Samaret contributed an article to the first issue of this publication, which was reported to be financed by the Soviet Embassy in Paris. (64-311486-8) *declass per state letter dtd 3-21-89 Jan 10-3-89*

*b1, b3
per CIA*



*(S) Remain class per Army letter 8/17/88
CA 75-1121 10/4/89 275 WCA/UA
116 IP 5 remain declassified per
CIA dtd 7/6/98. 55A56 WCA/UA 7/8/98.*

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b1, b3 per CIA

[REDACTED]

(S) (64-31486-10)

At a meeting of the All-Ukrainian Party Conference at the 15th regular Congress of the Russian Communist Party in Moscow on May 25, 1924, one Sukhomlin was elected to the Central Control Commission. (61-16-687)

In a list of members of the Presidium of the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee, as of July 1, 1925, one Sukhomlin was listed as an alternate, and the name Sukhomlin appears on a list of the complete membership of the Federal Soviet elected on May 20, 1925. (61-16-852, page 2998)

It is not known whether Vassili V. Soukhomline is identical with the Sukhomlin mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs.

b1, b3 per CIA

[REDACTED]

(S) (CIA letter dated 5/2/50)

b1

With reference to Soukhomline's above mentioned association with Emil Bure and assistant editorship of "France-Amerique" as of January, 1945, it is highly probable that Soukhomline may have been acquainted with Myrtill Schwartz, (S) a Soviet agent known to [REDACTED] under the cover name "Mrs. Schwartz, Emil Bure, Henry Torres, and Joseph Stein were elected to the Board of Directors of "France-Amerique" in April, 1944, and Schwartz was reported to be the financial backer of Torres' paper, "France-Amerique." In addition to being a contact of Bure, Soukhomline is also known to have been a contact of Torres.

(40-52755-6; 100-33197-52 Enclosure)

[REDACTED]

(S) (64-31486)

Remains class on off agency letter 8/17/88

b1, b3 per CIA

CA 75-1121, 10/4/89 L. J. SWEN, JR.
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CIA letter dtd 7/6/98.

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VII. Identification of Harry Gold as [Goose] and Subsequent Developments. ^{T&W}

IDENT OF GOLD [GOOSE]

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A. INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES CONCERNING HARRY GOLD

Harry Gold first came to the attention of this Bureau on May 29, 1947, when Abraham Brothman was interviewed by Bureau Agents in his office, Room 1212, 29-48 41st Avenue, Long Island City, New York. Investigation of Brothman had been initiated upon the basis of information received from Elizabeth T. Bentley, as set out in her signed statement dated November 30, 1945, alleging that Brothman had been involved with her and Jacob Golos in Soviet espionage.

Bentley had advised that in about May 1940, she was introduced to Brothman, whose photograph she identified, by Jacob Golos, who told her that Brothman would furnish her with certain blueprints. Continuing from this initial meeting until the Fall of 1940, Bentley met with Brothman on approximately ten occasions, and obtained blueprints from him which she delivered to Golos. Bentley stated that in the Fall of 1940, Golos became disgusted with Brothman and informed her he was turning Brothman over to someone else.

Upon interview on May 29, 1947, Brothman at first denied that he recognized the name or photograph of Golos, but did admit recognition of a photograph of Bentley whom he said he knew as "Helen." He thereafter admitted that he did recognize the photograph of Golos, and declared that sometime in 1938 or 1939 Golos came to his office at 114 East 32nd Street, at which time Brothman was operating under the firm name of Republic Chemical Machinery Company. According to Brothman, Golos claimed to have contacts with the Russian Government through which he could secure contracts from the Russian Government for Brothman, if the latter would turn over to him blueprints of certain products on which Brothman was then working. The blueprints in question were his own property, according to Brothman, who stated that Golos visited his office on several occasions thereafter until the time he brought "Helen" with him. On this occasion, Golos advised Brothman that "Helen" would, in the future, obtain the blueprints which he had been accustomed to give to Golos.

Brothman declared further that "Helen" visited his office more than a dozen times during the years 1938 through 1940. Her last visit occurred sometime in 1940 and thereafter a man, who introduced himself as Harry Gold, came to the office and said he represented Golos. Gold thereafter visited Brothman's office on a number of occasions during 1940 and 1941, and received blueprints from him in the manner previously followed by Golos and "Helen." Brothman stated that during that period, Gold was residing in Philadelphia, and traveled to New York at intervals of approximately every three weeks in order to obtain blueprints. It was Brothman's recollection that the last time Gold picked up blueprints from him was in late 1941 or early 1942. He was emphatic in stating that Gold was the last individual to pick up from him any blueprints or material of any kind to be furnished to Golos. Brothman remarked that at the time of the interview (May 29, 1947), Harry Gold was employed by him as a chemist in his laboratory in Elmhurst, Long Island.

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Brothman was questioned as to the nature of the blueprints that he had turned over to Golos, at which time he displayed copies of them he still retained in his office, and examination of them reflected that they were blueprints of shafts, filters, vats, and other machinery used in the chemical industry. Brothman stated that some of the blueprints which he turned over to Golos and "Helen," as well as to Gold, were returned to him but that others were retained by the respective recipients. He emphatically denied that he had ever turned over any blueprints which were of a restricted or secret nature pertaining to the war effort of the United States. A signed statement was executed by Brothman on May 29, 1947, setting out the extent of his claimed relationship with Golos, "Helen," and Harry Gold. (65-56402-2583 pp 8-12)

Harry Gold was interviewed by Bureau Agents on May 29, 1947, at the A. Brothman Associates Laboratory, 85-03 57th Avenue, Elmhurst, Long Island, New York. Gold stated that he was born December 12, 1910, in Switzerland, and that he came 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, the family name being changed to Gold at the time they were naturalized. Gold claimed derivative citizenship through the naturalization of his parents. Shortly after the arrival of the family in the United States, they moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where, in 1929, Gold 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. He thereafter obtained a leave of absence from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company to attend Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he received a B.S. Degree, summa cum laude, in June, 1940. At the time of the interview, Gold furnished his address as 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the residence of his parents, but stated that he was at the time renting a room at 42-09 Hampton Street, Elmhurst, Long Island, New York.

Gold further stated that he was intermitently employed since 1929 by the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, and that during the course of such employment he became friendly with Carter Hoodless, whose father was a company official. In October, 1940, Gold and Hoodless, according to the former's statement, attended a meeting of the American Chemical Society at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, at the conclusion of which Hoodless introduced Gold to a man whom Gold recalled as John Golush or Golish. Gold then identified a photograph of Jacob Golos as being identical with this individual.

Gold contended that after the above-described meeting and introduction, he and Golos went to a restaurant on Broad Street, in Philadelphia, possibly Lew Tendler's Restaurant, where they remained until 2:30 AM. During this time,

according to Gold, Golos advanced to him the proposition 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. He said Brothman was then turning over to him certain blueprints in the chemical field. Golos then told Gold that he had to have a recognized chemist who could travel to New York, contact Brothman, and obtain from him the blueprints, and thereafter evaluate them from a chemical standpoint. Gold contended that no financial agreement was made, but there was an understanding that he would receive some reward for this work.

Gold stated that approximately two weeks after this meeting with Golos, he telephoned Brothman in New York City, introduced himself as a representative of Golos, and made an appointment to see Brothman in New York. Gold kept this appointment and met Brothman for the first time on an unrecalled date in November, 1940, at a restaurant in downtown New York City. On this occasion, Gold and Brothman had dinner together, Brothman turning over blueprints to Gold. Gold continued that for the next six months, he made visits to New York on the average of every three weeks. He said all the trips were in the evening, as he had to attend to his job during the day, and that he always returned to Philadelphia on the same day he went to New York.

During this same period, according to Gold, he received four or five telephone calls from Golos, who stated each time that they would have to get together shortly for a meeting, but that none of such meetings ever materialized. Gold declared that his last telephone call from Golos came in May, 1941, which was the last time he had any word from Golos. Gold contended that after his second or third trip to New York 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 as a matter of fact, had given him several laboratory jobs to perform and paid him for such work. He said that ever since 1941, Brothman had been interested in having Gold assume employment with his organization on a full-time basis, but that it was not until February, 1946, that he was able to accept such employment.

Gold reiterated his denial of any financial arrangement with Golos for his services in traveling to New York and picking up blueprints for him, and contended that he never received any money whatsoever from Golos. He also said that his only meeting with Golos was on the occasion described above in the Philadelphia restaurant, and insisted that he paid his own expenses for his first two trips to New York to see Brothman, after which Brothman had given him a five-dollar bill to cover his expenses each time.

On the occasion of this interview, Gold executed a signed statement, which is quoted as follows:

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Queens, N.Y. City
May 29, 1947

"I, Harry Gold, residing at 68-23 Kindred St., Phila, Pa make the following voluntary statement to Francis D. O'Brien and Donald E. Shannon whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises of any nature were made to me to make this statement. I know that anything I state may be used against me at any time in a court of law.

"In Oct. 1940 I was introduced to a man by the name of John Golush or Golish by Carter Hoodless, who was a good friend of mine. The introduction took place at a meeting of the American Chemical Society at the Franklin Institute in Phila., Pa. After the meeting Golish or Golush and myself went to a restaurant on Broad Street where we remained until 2:30 A.M. On this occasion Golish or Golush made the following proposition to me; that I was to telephone Abe Brothman, a Chemical Engineer in N. Y. City and to make an appointment to see him; that I was to discuss two chemical processes with him and to obtain blue prints from him which I was to evaluate against the chemical soundness of the process. The two chemical processes were Phenol Formaldehyde resins and Urea Formaldehyde resins. About one week after this meeting with Golush or Golish I telephoned Brothman in N.Y. City and made an appointment to see him in about two weeks. I saw Brothman the first time in November 1940 and obtained the blue prints; this meeting was in the evening and took place in N. Y. City in a restaurant in the downtown section. Brothman had the blue prints with him; we had dinner together and turned over the blue prints to me. For the next six months I made trips to N. Y. City on the average of every three weeks and on each occasion Brothman met me and we would have dinner together and Brothman would turn over more blue prints to me. I kept these blue prints in my home in Phila. and I never did turn them over to Golish or Golush. I received four or five telephone calls from Golish or Golush in regard to seeing him but he kept telling me we would get together but no definite meeting was ever made. The last time I heard from Golush or Golish was by telephone in May or June 1941. I never heard from him again. The plans and blue prints were useless to me and I have discarded most of them. Carter Hoodless who introduced me to Golish or Golush died in July 1942 in Phila., Pa.

"I have read the above three page statement and it is true. I have read and signed page 1 and it is true. I have read and signed p. 2 and it is true. I now sign p. 3 having read it and it is true.

/s/ Harry Gold

"Witnessed

Donald E. Shannon, Special Agent, F.B.I. NY City
Francis D. O'Brien, Special Agent, F.B.I. N.Y. City"

(65-56402-2583 pp 15, 16)

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On May 31, 1947, Bureau Agents visited the home of Harry Gold, 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, for the purpose of interviewing Gold's parents in an effort to locate any of the blueprints which Gold had stated might still be in his home. Harry Gold was at his residence on this occasion, and it was determined that Gold's parents, who are elderly and spoke English with difficulty, appeared to have no knowledge of their son's activities. On this occasion, Gold appeared cooperative and looked through his personal effects to determine whether any of such blueprints were still in existence. He was unable to locate any of them and commented that the blueprints in question contained nothing extraordinary. He explained that the reason he had previously believed some of them might still be in his possession was that one of the blueprints contained an unusually good design for a machine used in making a common plastic. After concluding his search, Gold stated he was convinced that the blueprints had been destroyed in 1944 when his family moved to their present residence. During the time he was making the search, Gold spoke of his connections with Abraham Brothman, stating that the latter was in financial difficulties and had been unable to meet his payroll on recent occasions. Gold expressed a very high opinion of Brothman's abilities as a designer of chemical processes. (65-56402-2583 pp. 18-19)

Gold was reinterviewed on June 11, 1947, by Bureau Agents and stated that Carter Hoodless, mentioned hereinbefore as the individual who introduced him to Golos, had died in 1942. (65-56402-2596)

On July 31, 1947, Harry Gold testified under subpoena before the Special Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York, which Grand Jury was at that time hearing evidence of possible violations of the espionage and other federal statutes on the part of individuals implicated by Elizabeth T. Bentley in Soviet espionage. Assistant Attorney General T. Vincent Quinn and Thomas J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, advised confidentially that Gold's testimony consisted of a reiteration of the information he had given on the occasions he was interviewed by Bureau Agents.

Records of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, Delaware Avenue and Shackamaxon Street, Philadelphia, reflect that Gold was born in Switzerland on December 12, 1910, and was a naturalized American citizen; further, that he was first hired by that concern on January 2, 1929, as an assistant chemist and remained in that position until August 31, 1930, when he left of his own accord. He was rehired on April 25, 1932, and was laid off by the company because of lack of work on December 15, 1932. During that period, 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 company's alcohol plant and remained in that capacity until February 1, 1946, when the Pennsylvania Sugar Company sold its alcohol-making equipment and discontinued the operation.

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Mr. R. P. Smith, Personnel Director of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, advised that he knew Gold well while the latter was employed by that company. Mr. Smith declared that when Gold was first hired, he was a conscientious worker and that during the course of his employment he attended school. Mr. Smith characterized Gold as an intelligent, shrewd man, but said that his work as a chemist, during the latter part of his employment, was not completely satisfactory inasmuch as he required a great deal of supervision. Mr. Smith stated that he knew nothing of Gold's activities outside the plant, and declared that he never suspected Gold of being connected with any organizations that might be considered subversive.

Mr. Smith corroborated the statement of Gold to Agents that he had been friendly with Carter Hoodless and said that both worked in the laboratory at the alcohol plant of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company.

(65-56402-2583, pp. 17, 18) ✓

The records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, contain a death certificate for Carter Hoodless indicating that he died on July 2, 1942, at the Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia.

(65-56402-2583, p. 17) ✓

The personnel records of Harry Gold at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company reflect that he was registered with Local Draft Board #65, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He received an occupational deferment on May 3, 1945, at the request of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company.

The following description of subject Harry Gold was obtained from the records of the Office of Selective Service records, the FBI Identification Division and personal observation and interrogation:

Name and aliases	Harry Gold, was., Henry Gold, Henrich Gold, Henrich Goldnitzki, Henrich Golodnitsky, Frank Keppler, Frank Kessler, (FNU) Raymond.
Sex	Male
Race	White
Age	39
Date of Birth	December 12, 1910
Place of birth	Bern, Switzerland

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Citizenship	Has derivative citizenship through naturalization of father on June 6, 1922, Certificate #1591271
Height	5'6"
Weight	163 pounds
Build	Heavy
Eyes	Hazel
Hair	Brown
Complexion	Medium
Occupation	Chemist
Employment	Philadelphia General Hospital
Marital status	Single
Relatives	Father - Sam Gold, 6823 N. Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Brother - Joseph Gold, 6823 N. Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Residence	6823 N. Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fingerprint classification	Fingerprints on file with the FBI Identification Division
Photograph	A photograph is available in the Philadelphia Office.
Handwriting and handprinting	On file at FBI Laboratory.

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B. INTERVIEWS OF HARRY GOLD

(1) May 15, 1950

Interview of Gold on this occasion was directed primarily towards ascertaining the details of his association with Abraham Brothman, it being recalled that Goose had furnished information to his WGB superiors indicating an obvious familiarity with Brothman's business affairs. (u) During the course of this interview, Gold related information concerning Brothman's experiences with the Chemurgy Design Company, New York City, and mentioned specifically that Brothman indicated to him in a conversation in October, 1944, that Henry Golwynne and Arthur Phineas Weber, of the Chemurgy Design Company, had cheated him and attempted to obtain from him the rights on the aerosol bomb process, which Brothman had invented. This information had appeared almost exactly in the material furnished by [REDACTED] S 61

Gold appeared to have the details concerning the formation of the enterprise known as A. Brothman Associates very well in mind and displayed an intimate knowledge of Brothman's affairs. It was learned from Gold that in 1936 or 1937, he became interested in the process of thermal diffusion and began a detailed study of it. He said he had become interested in it from the standpoint of recovering vital chemicals discharged by industrial plant flues through a process of thermal diffusion of gases. Gold admitted that his main purpose in such research was to develop the process sufficiently so that he could approach someone to apply the process to actual production. He said that in 1946, when he assumed employment with Brothman in New York, he brought with him a brochure on the process of thermal diffusion which consisted of approximately ten typewritten pages. He was unable to recall the exact title of this brochure, but thought it might be something like "Thermal Diffusion Prospectus." Gold said that he endeavored to interest Brothman in this process but never succeeded. He further declared that the brochure was not written in strict chemist's language, but was prepared in such a way that it could be made available to a plant manager or manufacturer and would present the practical aspects of such a process when applied to production.

Gold declared that it had always been his desire to establish an independent laboratory, but that he had never been able to do so because of lack of funds. He commented that he had a preliminary discussion with Brothman about setting up an independent partnership, but Gold was vague in this regard and claimed to be unable to give details of it.

It was also learned from Gold that he continued to see Brothman up until June 2, 1948, when he resigned his position with Brothman. He claimed that he has not seen Brothman since that date. He admitted that during the time he was making trips to New York to contact Brothman, and on occasions when he would

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be in the company of other people with Brothman, he requested the latter to introduce him under the name of Frank Kessler. He explained that he used this name because his superior at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company was well-known in chemical circles, and inasmuch as his position with the Pennsylvania Sugar Company required that he turn over to it any processes he might develop, he desired to keep it a secret from officials of that company that he was conferring with another industrial chemist, namely, Brothman. He admitted that before assuming full-time employment with Brothman, he performed certain chemical work for him in the laboratories of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and admitted that this was an unethical practice.

Gold was shown photographs of Fuchs, Elizabeth T. Bentley, and Jacob Golos. He readily identified the photograph of Golos, as he had on the occasion of his interview on May 29, 1947, and after studying Bentley's photograph, stated he had never met her but believed her to be Elizabeth T. Bentley. After studying Fuchs' photograph for some time, he said, "That is a very unusual picture; that is that English spy." He was unable to recognize a photograph of Joseph Arnold Robbins. Interviewing agents noted that there is a definite similarity between the facial expressions of Robbins and Gold, and further, that Gold walks with the same definite stoop in the shoulders.

This interview was discontinued when it was necessary for Gold to return to his position at the Philadelphia General Hospital on the evening of May 15, 1950, and arrangements were made to resume the interview on the evening of May 19, 1950, which time, Gold said, would be the earliest possible time he could be available for further questioning. (Philadelphia teletype 5-16-50)

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(2) May 19, 1950

On the above date, Gold was interviewed from 6:20 P. M. until 1:15 A. M. on May 20, 1950. Gold reiterated the explanation of his meeting Golos through Carter Hoodless, and placed the date of his initial meeting with Brothman as December, 1940. He estimated that he met Brothman between five and seven times during the period from December, 1940, to July 1, 1942, stating that Brothman was employed by the Hendrick Manufacturing Company during that time. He also repeated his earlier statements concerning the picking up of blueprints from Brothman and declared that although his original arrangement with Golos in this regard was to check on the validity of chemical processes, the only examination he, in fact, made of such blueprints was to check the design of equipment. After learning in the late Summer of 1942 that Brothman had become associated with the Chemurgy Design Company, he arranged to renew his contact with Brothman, and estimated that he saw Brothman approximately seven times while the latter was with the Chemurgy Design Company. He admitted that he was introduced to Arthur Phineas Weber at the Chemurgy Design Company under the name of Frank Kessler. It will be recalled that on an earlier interview, Weber identified a photograph of Gold as a man he met as Frank Kessler. During this interview, Gold repeated his explanation for using the name Kessler.

Gold professed to be unable to recall any details concerning the three or four meetings he had with Brothman in New York in 1943, but stated he did see Brothman in February or March, 1944, at which time they visited the laboratory which Brothman had just recently established at 114 East 32nd Street, New York City. It will be recalled that [redacted] had advised that the first New York meeting between Fuchs and Goose occurred in February or March, 1944. Gold placed the time of his next meeting to New York to see Brothman as between May and July, 1944. He recalled another meeting with Brothman in New York in October, 1944, and it was during this visit, according to Gold, that Brothman informed him of his leaving the Chemurgy Design Company and his formation of A. Brothman Associates. Gold remarked that Brothman gave as his reason for leaving the Chemurgy Design Company an attempt by officials of the concerning to obtain his process in connection with the aerosol bomb. (S) b1

Gold said that he traveled to New York around November, 1944, on business for the Siboney Distillery Company, a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and for whom Gold was actually employed, and said a Siboney official may have accompanied him on the trip. He claimed not to have seen Brothman on this trip. Gold declared that his next trip to New York was around Christmastime, 1944, on which occasion he saw Brothman, but Gold claimed inability to recall the details of such meeting. In connection with Gold's travel claims during this period, it will be recalled that [redacted] advised that from approximately August 29, 1944, to October 12, 1944, Goose made three visits to the home of Mrs. Robert Heineman in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and (S) b1

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[also advised that Goose had made arrangements to see Fuchs at the Heineman residence around Christmas, 1944. Gold said he made a further trip on business for the Siboney Company to New York in the Winter of 1945, and although he was not definite as to the time, questioning developed that this alleged trip probably was made in February or March, 1945. Gold recalled other travel as consisting of a trip to New York in May or June, 1945, to see Brothman and visit the latter's laboratory in Elmhurst, Long Island, New York, and said that in the Summer of 1945, he made a trip for the Siboney Company to Peoria and Pekin, Illinois, accompanied by M. E. Dougherty, a chemist at Siboney. Gold declared that this trip was concerned solely with Siboney Company business. He recalled two further trips to New York later that Summer to see Brothman.

It was pointed out to Gold that his explanation of the circumstances surrounding his introduction to Golos and his subsequent work for Golos was entirely illogical. Gold replied that Golos had made extravagant promises of financial gain which would be forthcoming to Golos, Brothman, and himself, and had said that he had been considerably impressed by Brothman's personality and ability when he first met him. He could offer no logical explanation for his having continued to travel to New York and secure blueprints from Brothman, it being pointed out to him that he claimed to have seen Golos only once and to have turned over no blueprints to him or to anyone on Golos' behalf. Gold admitted that he never told anyone about his association with Golos and he categorically denied past or present membership in the Communist Party or related organizations. Gold admitted cognizance of the fact that Brothman, Miriam Moskowitz, Jules Korchien, and Oscar Vago, with all of whom he was formerly associated in the Brothman enterprise, were of definite leftist tendencies and claimed that his past association with such people has worried him.

Gold was confronted with the statements of Miriam Moskowitz, Brothman's secretary, to the effect that he had told her on several occasions that he was married, had twin children, and that his brother was a paratrooper who had been killed in the Pacific Theater of Operations. Gold emphatically denied that he ever made such statements to Moskowitz or anyone else and accused her of deliberately lying.

Photographs of Robert and Kristel Heineman were shown to Gold and he repeatedly stated that he could not identify either individual, and furthermore, that he had never seen nor met either one of them. He continued to deny steadfastly any contact with the Heinemans and Fuchs, and he likewise denied that he had ever been west of the Mississippi River, stating that he had given agents all details concerning his travels out of Philadelphia with the exception of one time when he took his mother to New York.

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On the occasion of this interview, Gold voluntarily turned over to agents his article on thermal diffusion, entitled "Thermal Diffusion - A Prospectus." This article consists of five typewritten pages, together with an additional page used as a cover sheet, and Gold said he had it typed in March or April, 1946, by Regina Lookbaugh, a stenographer who was employed by the Pennsylvania Sugar Company at the same time as Gold. Handwriting and handprinting specimens of Gold were obtained and arrangements were made to resume the interview on the afternoon of May 20, 1950. While agents were accompanying Gold to his residence after the interview was terminated, he declared he was physically tired and that the situation in which he was involved was "quite a mess." He said, however, that he felt the only thing to do under the circumstances was to continue to discuss the material thoroughly with Bureau representatives until such time as the Bureau felt he had furnished all information in his possession.

(Philadelphia teletype May 20, 1950)

(3) May 20, 1950

Interview of Gold was resumed on the afternoon of this date in the Philadelphia Office but was very limited in duration inasmuch as Gold said he was fatigued from the previous evening's interrogation. This interview was not productive of any new information but Gold agreed to a resumption of the interrogation on the morning of May 21, 1950, and to a search of his residence on the morning of May 22, 1950.

(Telephone call from Philadelphia,
May 20, 1950)

(4) May 21, 1950

On this date Gold was interviewed from 3:30 P.M. until 7:20 P. M. and he continued to deny any association with or knowledge of Fuchs. He discussed his interest in the process of thermal diffusion and said that he had considered establishing a small laboratory for the purpose of conducting experiments on a process of thermal diffusion. He said that if this process were developed successfully, he planned to contact a number of companies to interest them in the process. He declared that he estimated that it would cost approximately \$1,000 to establish a laboratory, although possibly it could be done on \$500.

Motion pictures and additional still photographs of Gold were taken on the occasion of this interview. (Philadelphia teletype 5-21-50)

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(5.) May 22, 1950

Search of Gold's personal effects, located in his residence at 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, was commenced by Agents at approximately 8:15 A.M. this date. During the course of the search, which was instituted upon receiving written permission from Gold and which was conducted in his presence, Agents located several items which were inconsistent with Gold's explanation of his activities. Specifically, a schedule published by the Pennsylvania Railroad dated in 1945, reflecting a possible trip to Montreal, Canada, was located; also a letter from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, stating that the \$500 loan made to Gold had been repaid; and lastly, in back of the bookcase, was located a circular concerning the city of Santa Fe, New Mexico, of the type put out by a Chamber of Commerce. As each one of these items was found, the apparent inconsistencies and discrepancies in his story were pointed out to Gold, and when Agents confronted him with the circular concerning Santa Fe and told him he might as well "come clean," he hesitated briefly and then made the statement that he was the individual who had received the information from Fuchs.

Gold informed Agents that he would furnish a complete confession, that he commenced his industrial espionage activity in 1936, that there were a number of people involved, and that he was willing to identify as many as he could. The Philadelphia Office was immediately instructed to initiate a comprehensive and systematic interview of Gold designed to secure all information in his possession. After Gold orally confessed at his residence at approximately 10:15 A.M. this date, he was taken to the Philadelphia Office and in the presence of interviewing Agents, dictated and signed the following statement:

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Philadelphia, Penna.
May 22, 1950

I, Harry Gold, of 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, make the following voluntary statement to Richard E. Brennan and T. Scott Miller, Jr., who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. No threats or promises have been made me, and I realize that any statement I make may be used against me in a court of law. I have been advised that I may secure the services of an attorney.

In the summer of 1936 I made several inquiries concerning the Communist Party of the United States. At this time I was employed as a chemist by the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, of 1037 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

In the fall of 1936 I was visited at my home by a man who identified himself as Paul Smith. He said that he understood that I was a chemist, and he thought that possibly I might be interested in aiding in the procurement of industrial information for the Soviet Union. This began a period of industrial espionage on my part which lasted until 1943. My association with Smith was of relatively short duration, during which time I furnished him with some data concerning processes that were being worked on in the laboratory of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and subsidiaries. This data was as complete and factual as I could make it.

Smith, whose name was obviously false, was followed in succession by two men, one of whom identified themselves as Fred, who had a pronounced Russian accent.

In the early summer of 1938 the possibilities at Pennsylvania Sugar Company had pretty well petered out, and I was several times pressed to try and obtain other sources of information. By this I mean people who could furnish us with technical data. However, in my circle of friends there were none who were even the remotest likely candidate, and so I did nothing. This led to a break of over two years, during which time I attended college in Cincinnati. I graduated in 1940.

On my return to Philadelphia I was again contacted by the people with whom I had worked before. I was called on the phone in July, 1940, and I went down town to see this man, who turned out to be Jacob Golos.

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He again pressed me to continue the work which I had done previously, and I agreed. However, it was pretty sporadic in nature, and, with the exception of the one contact that he gave me, Abraham Brothman, nothing much came of it. I was supposed to get information of a technical nature from Brothman, but very little came of that, simply because he was extremely unreliable in getting material together. He gave me some data on mixing equipment which was practically all his design, and it seemed to me that practically everything he gave me at any time was his own invention or design. Brothman kept pressing me on several occasions, and wanted to know about the possibility of his doing consulting work for the Soviet Union on an open basis, as a private individual, and they acting as representatives of their government to this company, and whenever I mentioned it to the people with whom I was in touch they discounted that idea and wouldn't listen to it at all.

I never told Brothman of my association with the Soviet Union, but I think that he suspected it because of the way that I operated—I introduced myself by another name.

I knew Geles for a very brief time, and he was followed very shortly by a man called Sam about the end of 1940. It was with Sam that my association continued uninterruptedly as a contact. I used to meet Sam almost always in New York. Sometimes, very rarely, he would come to Philadelphia, but usually it was in New York, usually on a street corner that we met. Normally we went for a walk. Sometimes, but rarely, we had something to eat. Sam did not have a Russian accent, but I had an idea he was a Russian.

Shortly after I met Sam he told me that there was not much purpose to continuing this work in general, and that the best thing I could do would be to forget about it, and this state continued from late 1940 until the fall of 1941, after Russia was attacked by Germany. Then Sam called me up, I met him, and he told me that we had to begin an intensive campaign for obtaining information for the Soviet Union. This happened about a couple of months after Russia was attacked by Germany. At that time I made a half-dozen trips to upper New York state, namely, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo. I was to transmit information—I acted as a go-between.

What I did on each of these occasions was to obtain information from someone that I didn't know but who was, I'm pretty sure, an American, a native, and I gave it over to Sam, or sometimes not to Sam but to someone who I did not know by name or anything. I just got it and either I received material whose nature I did not know except that they were very bulky packets, and in a matter of hours, or sometimes even minutes, turned it over to a third person, sometimes Sam. There was one man that I saw twice in Rochester,

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one man that I saw twice in Buffalo, and there were two others that I saw once, and I got the definite impression in each case that they were native Americans. Sometimes I travelled with the information from one city to the adjacent one, that is, say, from Rochester to Buffalo before turning it over.

In very early 1944 I was told by Sam that I was to undertake an extremely important effort. This was to be work of so critical a nature that I was to think twice and three times before I ever spoke a word concerning it to anyone, or before I made a move, that is before I spoke to anyone concerned in it. He didn't elaborate on what the nature of the work actually was but he gave me the details of an arrangement whereby I met Doctor Klaus Fuchs. This meeting took place on the east side of New York on a Saturday. As I recall, the arrangements for actual recognition included the fact that I was to carry a pair of gloves in one hand, plus a green-covered book, and Dr. Fuchs was to carry a hand ball in one hand. I cannot recall whether Sam gave me Dr. Fuchs' name, he may have. In any event, we met in, I believe, late February or early March of 1944. I introduced myself to him as Raymond. He never used the name. He knew it was a phony. He introduced himself to me as Klaus Fuchs.

We went for a brief walk and then took a cab uptown to a restaurant around 3d Avenue in the 50's, where we had dinner, but we did not speak much there. Afterwards we went for a walk, during which we completed arrangements for further meetings. Among these arrangements were:

1. We were to be extremely careful and never meet in a restaurant again.
2. We were only to meet for as brief a period as was necessary to complete whatever we had to do.
3. Each meeting included complete arrangements for further meetings and provisions were made for alternate dates and places, but we were never to meet in the same place twice.

He told me during the first and second meetings that he was with the British Mission working with the Manhattan Engineer Project. He also explained to me the manpower set-up of the British group as he knew it. He told me that they were working on the separation of isotopes, and it seems to me that there was at least implied the eventual utilization of the energy produced by nuclear fission in the form of a weapon. One thing he told me on many occasions was that they worked in extremely tight compartments, and that one group did not know what the other group was doing. This I can verify by the fact that he told me that he thought that there was possibility

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of a large-scale installation for isotope separation projected for future development somewhere, he thought, down in Georgia or Alabama. This, of course, later turned out to be Oak Ridge.

This second meeting with Fuchs consisted of an amplification of our arrangements for meeting and a description by Fuchs of the physical and personnel set-up of the Manhattan Engineer Project. This meeting was in New York.

During these first two meetings neither Dr. Fuchs nor I made any direct reference to his supplying me with information, but it was more or less mutually understood that he was to supply me with information from the work he was doing.

The second meeting took place with Fuchs a few weeks following the first one somewhere in Upper Manhattan. Successive meetings took place in a number of widely separated localities, including the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens. There were, in all, until the summer of 1944, a total of in the neighborhood of five meetings, on at least two of which occasions I obtained (from Dr. Fuchs) information. This consisted of a number of folded sheets of paper containing (during one brief glance that I took on one occasion) mathematical equations which seemed to concern mathematical derivations. This data I turned over to, I believe, Sam's successor, John.

I would like to add that Sam was succeeded by a man named John shortly after I met Dr. Fuchs. I do not believe that I ever turned any information over to Sam.

On the occasions when I turned over information which I had obtained from Dr. Fuchs, the time interval involved was very short; by short I mean a half-hour at the most.

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