

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2-4-87

7/29/86

RE: FRANK FRIEDMAN OPPENHEIMER

also known as Frank Felson

CA# 75-1121 FOIA 56,261

Frank Oppenheimer was born August 14, 1912, in New York City. He was educated in this country obtaining a B. A. Degree at Johns Hopkins University in 1933. He attended for a short period of time Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge University in London, subsequently working in the Physics Laboratory of the University of Florence in Italy. He received his Ph.D. in Physics from the California Institute of Technology in 1939. Subsequently he worked at Stanford University as an Assistant in the Physics Department. Later he accepted a position in June, 1941, at the University of California at Berkeley. There he did work for the Radiation Laboratory as a research fellow being familiar with the basic developments of the Laboratory prior to the existence of the D.S.M. contract with that University. He was considered one of the top ten men at the Atomic Bomb Project. He spent two years at Los Alamos and assisted in preparing the nuclear tests of the Atomic Bomb. He was considered one of the few men having a knowledge of the technique and procedure used in producing nuclear fission. In the summer of 1947 he became associated with the University of Minnesota as an assistant Professor of Physics. In June, 1949, he tendered his resignation to the University of Minnesota stating he had been a member of the Communist Party in the late 1930's and that he was going to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities of this fact. His resignation was accepted by the President of the University.

Oppenheimer has had an income from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year based upon the estate left by his parents. He is married to the former Jacquenette Yvonne Gwinn who was born in Canada. They have two minor children, a boy and a girl.

Frank Oppenheimer was the subject of an investigation conducted by the FBI which was instituted on March 14, 1947, after he had resigned from the Radiation Laboratory D.S.M. Project at Berkeley, California. Prior to that he had been the subject of an investigation by the Manhattan Engineering District who had responsibility for conducting investigations of project employees at that time.

While investigation developed information concerning Communist affiliations and past Communist Party membership on the part of both Frank Oppenheimer and his wife, no information was developed by either the Manhattan Engineering District or the FBI reflecting that Frank Oppenheimer engaged in espionage activities.

In March, 1949, the FBI interviewed Sylvan Rubin, a former member of the Pasadena Professional Section of the Los Angeles County Communist Party during the years 1938 and 1939, who advised that Frank Oppenheimer during the period 1937-1939 attended meetings of this Section of the Communist Party.

On June 14, 1949, Frank Oppenheimer testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, accompanied by his counsel Clifford J. Durr now President of the National Lawyers Guild, at which time he, Oppenheimer, stated he had joined the Communist Party early in 1937 in Pasadena, California, receiving a Communist Party membership card under the name Frank Folsom. He dropped his membership in the Communist Party according to his statement in the early spring of 1940 or 1941. His wife, Jacquenette, accompanied by her husband's counsel, testified before the Committee that she also was a card carrying member of the Communist Party in 1937 until the spring of 1941 at Pasadena, California.

Subsequent to his resignation from the University of Minnesota, Frank Oppenheimer took up residence on a small ranch near Pagosa Springs, Colorado. He went there with his family.

On December 26 information was received that a passport application had been received at the Department of State from Frank Oppenheimer indicating a desire to go to India for one year for "study purposes." Pertinent information concerning Frank Oppenheimer was made available to the Department of State at the request of the Passport Division. The application filed by Oppenheimer indicated that he had received an invitation from H. J. Bhabha of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research in India to spend about one year in India working at that Institute. It was indicated that Oppenheimer had been working on cosmic rays for the past several years and that he would enjoy the opportunity to experiment near the equator on cosmic rays and had accepted the invitation. It was indicated that he planned to depart from New York City on February 15, 1950, means of transportation unknown. *unless per Dept of State letter*

dat 3-2-55

Suggestions Regarding Accountability
Contained in Letter to AEC dated January 5, 1950

"URANIUM SLUGS

"(1) You may desire to consider the possibility of identifying every uranium slug by some easily applied system of marking or numbering which would not damage the slug. Records of inventory, transfers, dispositions and experiments could bear the identifying data.

"(2) Consideration may be given to having records of experiments reflect the material loss or gain as a result of the experiment.

"(3) You may also wish to consider the possibility of keeping uranium slugs in properly designated lockers or cabinets which can be locked when not in use. The storage space could be arranged so that stocks can be easily checked. The keeping of extraneous material in the cabinets with the uranium slugs might be avoided.

"(4) Consideration might be given to some designated person maintaining a record of individuals who obtain access to the building storing uranium. A person could also be designated to accept charge-outs for material and dispense material after making proper entries in a permanent record.

"(5) You may wish to consider keeping uranium slugs used in experiments in a locked space when not in use. The identity of all persons handling or disposing of uranium in any manner could be recorded on all records.

"(6) Consideration could be given to a study of material loss in dust, et cetera, when uranium is cut into wafers or filings as an aid in accurate accounting for the material.

"PLUTONIUM SAMPLES

"(1) You may desire to consider a centralized accountability section which could receive copies of written records of receipt, transfer or disposition of vital materials. In addition, a system of double checks could be established as an aid in detecting errors in entries at the outset.

"(2) In addition you may desire to consider the possibility of each section charged with the responsibility for vital materials maintaining an inventory record concerning each receipt or transfer of material. A report of the disposition of material could be used as a posting medium to the inventory record.

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CAF 75-1121

"(3) Consideration could be given to providing separate working facilities for each section or to providing separate section storage facilities. Access to storage facilities and laboratories might be limited to employees actually employed therein. Porters, watchmen and others could be accompanied by an authorized section representative.

"(4) You may also desire to consider taking an actual physical inventory at least once a month in each section charged with vital material. A copy of the report could be sent to the SF accountability representative for a comparison with his records.

"(5) Consideration might be given to maintaining a record of the location of vital materials, particularly where samples, et cetera, are kept at some place other than the regular storage facilities. The storage of samples in hoods, receiving containers and glove boxes could be avoided in so far as it is practicable.

"(6) You may desire to consider the advisability of identifying waste material in such a manner as to limit the extent of search that may be necessary in the event of loss of material which is believed to have been disposed of in waste. Cardboard boxes containing waste could be identified by room number and the date the collection started and ended. The Health and Instrument Section could record this data in addition to maintaining a record of the particular section of the trench in which the material is buried."

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN SCIENTISTS AND SPECIALISTS PROGRAM

Shortly after active hostilities ceased, a program was inaugurated by the armed services to bring into the United States a number of German and Austrian scientists and specialists. They were brought in and kept under control by the armed service interested in utilizing their knowledge and abilities. Some of this group have returned to Europe; the exact number is unknown but it is understood to be approximately one hundred. Another group, in excess of five hundred, is being handled under a program set up by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. This program is handled by the Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency (of the armed services), the Department of Justice and the Department of State. The program is designed to permit German and Austrian scientists and specialists, who have previously been brought to the United States by the armed services for exploitation, to obtain visas looking toward permanent residence in the United States.

These German and Austrian scientists were brought to the United States without prior notification to the Bureau by the interested armed service. From time to time the Bureau has protested to the armed services of the bringing of aliens into the United States without prior notification to the Bureau. The first official notification that the Bureau received concerning these individuals was on November 4, 1947, at which time a request was received from Mr. Peyton Ford, then Acting Assistant to the Attorney General, for an investigation of several of these scientists, with particular emphasis on the internal security aspects of their contemplated immigration.

On November 10, 1947, the Bureau advised Mr. Peyton Ford that investigations of this character normally fall within the jurisdiction of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and, therefore, the Bureau would not conduct the requested investigations.

On November 14, 1947, Mr. Peyton Ford forwarded a memorandum to the Bureau in which he advised that it was the desire of the Attorney General that the Bureau conduct the investigations requested in his memorandum of November 4, 1947.

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Since November 14, 1947, the Bureau has conducted investigations of 475 German and Austrian scientists and specialists in connection with this program. There are seven investigations presently pending. The investigations are an applicant-type investigation and consist of a check of the Bureau indices, neighborhood inquiry, employment inquiry, and credit and criminal checks. The investigation is limited to the period of time in which the scientist has actually resided in the United States. The Bureau handles these on a thirty-day deadline basis. These cases are received by the Bureau from the Department of Justice in the form of a dossier containing background information and setting forth the results of investigation conducted by the Army in Germany and Austria, together with a statement signed by the Custodial Officer of the scientist in the United States, in which he sets forth that in his opinion the scientist's presence in the United States does not constitute a security threat.

As indicated, the particular armed service who has custody of the scientist or specialist is charged with his control. An examination of the investigations conducted by the Bureau reflects that the greatest majority of the scientists and specialists are utilized in research work for a particular branch of the armed service forces and that they normally reside on or near Army, Navy or Air Force installations. However, some are working in private industry, but are still carried as being under the protective custody of the interested branch of the armed service. Currently through the Department of Justice the interested armed service, who contemplates bringing any scientist or specialist into the United States, causes a name check to be made of the Bureau indices for available information.

The Bureau was requested on August 30, 1948, by Mr. Peyton Ford of the Department of Justice to conduct a similar type investigation of an alien brought to the United States by the Department of the Army, which alien was not a citizen of Germany or Austria. The Intelligence Division of the Army was contacted and they advised that this alien was brought to the United States under very secret circumstances and that it was felt that if an investigation were conducted there would be great possibility that the identity and purpose of the alien's presence in the United States might become known. The Army advised that it was contemplated that other such individuals would be brought to the United States.

The Bureau advised Mr. Peyton Ford by memorandum dated September 23, 1948, of the above, and it was stated that no investigation in this type of case would be conducted, however, the Department of Justice would be advised of any information the Bureau had in its files concerning these aliens.

February 5, 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2/29/76 BY SP6 AG/JS

FOTA 561261
CA# 75-1121

Re: JULIUS ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, aka
J. Robert Oppenheimer, Jerome
Robert Oppenheimer, "Oppie"

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/CLS
ON 2-4-87

I. Personal History and Employment

Julius Robert Oppenheimer was born April 22, 1904, at New York City, New York, the son of Julius Oppenheimer, a German born naturalized American citizen, and Ella Friedman Oppenheimer, a native born United States citizen of German ancestry. Oppenheimer attended the Ethical Culture School at New York City from 1910 to 1921; Harvard College from 1922 to 1925; Cambridge University, Cambridge, England, from 1925 to 1926; and Goettingen University, Goettingen, Germany, from 1926 to 1927 where he received his Ph.D. degree in physics. He was first employed at the University of California on July 1, 1929, as an Assistant Professor of Physics. In 1932 he was promoted to the position of Associate Professor of Physics and in 1936 was made a Professor of Physics. He was granted leave of absence on July 1, 1942, and from this date until May, 1946, he was Director of the DSN Project at Berkeley, California, and Los Alamos. On this latter date he was restored to active status as a Professor of Physics at the University of California. On September 1, 1947, he became Director for the Institute of Advanced Studies at Princeton, New Jersey. Insofar as is known he is still so employed. Julius Robert Oppenheimer is the fourth husband of Katherine Puening, who was formerly married to one Joseph Dallet who was killed in Spain in 1937 fighting for the Spanish Republican Army.

II. Bureau Investigation

The first investigation conducted by the Bureau concerning J. Robert Oppenheimer was started in March, 1941, and was based on an allegation received that J. Robert Oppenheimer was allegedly present at a meeting in the fall of 1940 which was attended by Isaac Folkoff and William Schneiderman, Communist Party functionaries in San Francisco. This investigation was continued until March 18, 1943, when Major General George V. Strong requested the Bureau to discontinue any active investigation of Oppenheimer. On April 5, 1943, General Strong advised that the Army was taking over the investigations of scientists at the Radiation Laboratory, University of California.

On March 13, 1946, the Bureau reinstated investigation of Oppenheimer for the purpose of ascertaining his activities and contacts. This investigation consisted of a technical and physical surveillance until his departure from the University of California for the Institute of Advanced Studies, Princeton, New Jersey. Since this time no active investigation has been conducted other than the development of a confidential informant. At the present time this investigation is in a pending inactive status.

III. Communist Party Membership and Reported Association with Communist Party Front Groups.

In May of 1941 a confidential source advised this Bureau that Julius Robert Oppenheimer, 2665 Shasta Road, Berkeley, California, identified as a Professor of Physics at the University of California, had been reported in 1938 as being a member of the Communist Party. This information has not been confirmed by independent investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Through other confidential informants it was reported to this Bureau that Kitty Oppenheimer, wife of Dr. Julius Robert Oppenheimer was at one time a member of the Communist Party. This information has not been confirmed by independent investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Investigation performed by Military Intelligence Division agents and furnished to this Bureau by the Manhattan Engineer District indicated that Oppenheimer had previously been connected with the activities of the following alleged Communist front organizations in the Bay Area prior to his employment with the Los Alamos Project:

The Consumers Union, the Committee to Aid China, the American Committee for Democracy and Internal Freedom; the National Emergency Committee for Democratic Rights, the Spanish Aid Committee, the Berkeley Conference for Civic Betterment, and the American Federation of Teachers.

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During an interview with J. Robert Oppenheimer by Bureau Agents on September 5, 1946, Oppenheimer stated that he was so naive regarding political matters up until 1936, that he wouldn't even vote, but that between the period from 1936 to 1939, he engaged in political matters in an amateurish way; that also during this period between 1936 and 1939, he had identified himself with many of the so-called "leftist" front groups and had made contributions to some of them and could consider it at least possible that some part of his contributions had eventually gone into Communist Party funds. He stated that he never at any time was a dues-paying Communist, but indicated that he had at least an academic interest in the organization.

During April 1947, J. Robert Oppenheimer was interviewed by this Bureau. At that time Oppenheimer advised that at one time prior to the war he had an intellectual interest in Communists and had dabbled in Communist front organizations to learn what they proposed as a panacea for governmental ills of the United States. He maintained that his activities were intended as a support for a group claiming to be working towards some desirable purposes, however, he said he soon solved the policy and the falsity of the platforms of these front organizations and that for some time he had no connection whatsoever with these so called Communist Front Groups. (San Francisco report dated June 9, 1947, 100-17828-154; 100-17828-175).

IV. Activities

The following information was furnished to this Bureau by representatives of the Manhattan Engineer District.

On August 26, 1943, Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer, mentioned previously, was interviewed on the campus of the University of California by Lt. Colonel Boris T. Pash and Lt. Lyall Johnson, U.S. Army, Manhattan Engineer District. In answer to questions of the Army officers, Oppenheimer furnished the following information:

Approximately six months prior to the date of the interview, Oppenheimer had learned from three different employees of the atomic bomb project, known as the D.S.M. Project, that they had been solicited to furnish information, ultimately to be delivered to the USSR, concerning the project. All of these employees had been bewildered by the proposition and had asked Oppenheimer for advice. Because none of the three employees had cooperated in the scheme and because all three of them had talked to Oppenheimer in confidence, he refused to identify these individuals. He did state, however, that two of the men were his close associates at Los Alamos, New Mexico, and that the other one was assigned to the Radiation Laboratory, Berkeley, California, but was expecting to be transferred to another experimental location.

Oppenheimer stated that George Eltenton was the person who, according to the three employees, had attempted to obtain the information for an unidentified Soviet official attached to the Russian Consulate in San Francisco. Oppenheimer said that Eltenton requested a man, whom Oppenheimer refused to name, to act as intermediary in soliciting project employees to furnish information. Thereafter, the intermediary, on three separate occasions, contacted the three above-mentioned employees and explained to them that the United States was failing to discharge its obligation to its ally, Russia, by its failure to furnish scientific data to that country. This failure was said to be due to the action of the United States Government officials who were unfriendly to Russia. The employees were reminded that Russia was entitled to, and badly needed, the information for its war effort. The intermediary then volunteered to arrange an interview between each employee and Eltenton who, in turn, could transfer all information furnished to the unidentified Soviet official, who was said to have had a great deal of experience with microfilm and who was in a position to transmit the material to Russia without danger of a leak or scandal. According to the intermediary, such method was being utilized in order to correct alleged defects in our official communications transmitting scientific information to Russia. (S) (u)

Oppenheimer admitted that the name of the intermediary was known to him, but he refused to divulge it because of friendship and because he considered the intermediary as innocent. However, the intermediary was identified as a faculty member of the University of California who was not connected with the D.S.M. Project.

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On September 12, 1943, Oppenheimer was interviewed by Lt. Colonel John Lansdale, Jr., U.S. Army. He restated much of the information set forth above, but still refused to divulge the identities of the intermediary or the three employees of the project who had been contacted. Oppenheimer based his refusal upon his belief that no information had passed and that no harm had been done. Also, he demurred on the ground that all of those persons had become involved accidentally and on his belief that the intermediary had ceased activity. Oppenheimer did state that all three of the employees might be classed as sympathetic to Russia but that, to his knowledge, they were not Communists, although one was probably a "fellow traveler." With reference to the intermediary, Oppenheimer called him a "fellow traveler" who was planning to leave the University faculty about December, 1942, to take a position elsewhere.

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On December 14, 1943, Oppenheimer was interviewed again by officers of the Manhattan Engineer District at Los Alamos, New Mexico, and Oppenheimer then, for the first time, named Haakon Chevalier as the University of California professor who had acted as intermediary for Eltenton.*

Julius Robert Oppenheimer related to Bureau Agents on September 5, 1946, that to the best of his recollection, Haakon Chevalier and his wife visited with him at his home in Berkeley, California; that Chevalier indicated to him that "something unpleasant had happened," and related that George Eltenton had talked with him and told him that it was necessary to provide technical information to the Soviet Union. Oppenheimer stated that in reply to this, he used "strong words" with Chevalier, and told Chevalier that to do such was "treason" or "close to treason." On further questioning, Oppenheimer said that due to the lapse of time since this incident, he was vague in his mind as to the exact words used by him and Chevalier in their conversation, and any present effort on his part to reconstruct their conversation would be pure guesswork, but he did definitely recollect having used either the word "treason" or "treasonous" to Chevalier.

Oppenheimer was definite that Chevalier had not asked him for any information concerning the project. Oppenheimer advised that he did not discuss his work on the project at this time, or at any other time, with Chevalier, and so far as he knew, Chevalier had no knowledge of the project. According to Oppenheimer, Chevalier gave no indication that he knew the nature of the experiments being conducted at the Radiation Laboratory, and he definitely doubted that Chevalier knew such experimentation had to do with atomic energy. Oppenheimer stated, however, that Chevalier probably knew that he was engaged on technical experimentation having to do with the war effort.

* George Charles Eltenton, a British national, was at the time of his contact with Haakon Chevalier, an employee of the Shell Development Company, Emeryville, California. At the present time, he is in England.

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During this interview Oppenheimer said that he did not regard the conversation he had with Chevalier as an approach to him, Oppenheimer, for secret or confidential information; that he was certain from Chevalier's attitude the latter had no intention of getting mixed up in any situation involving espionage or treason. Oppenheimer also said that because of the evaluation he gave to Chevalier's attitude during their conversation, he at that time failed to recognize the potential threat to the nation's security, which was present in the incident, and, therefore, he neglected to report the matter to the authorities; that sometime subsequently, a matter of months later, he made a report to the security officer at the Radiation Laboratory in Berkeley when he came to the realization that possibly Eltenton might have continued his efforts toward obtaining restricted and confidential information. He said that in reporting the matter to the security officers, he endeavored to convey to them a warning of the possibility that Eltenton was engaged in spying on the project because he gained the impression in his conversation with Chevalier that this was no casual activity on the part of Eltenton but was a serious effort to obtain restricted information. Oppenheimer said that in reporting this matter, he tried to protect Chevalier's identity, and in an effort to do so, had "concocted a completely fabricated story," which he also described later as a "complicated cock and bull story," which was to the effect that three unidentified associates had been approached in Eltenton's behalf for information.

On June 26, 1946, George Charles Eltenton was interviewed by Bureau Agents and he admitted being approached by Peter Ivanov for the purpose of obtaining information as to what was going on "up on the hill." Eltenton admitted approaching Haakon Chevalier, who he knew was friendly with J. Robert Oppenheimer and requested Chevalier to approach Oppenheimer concerning the project. He advised that Chevalier agreed to the approach and then subsequently advised that there was no chance whatsoever of obtaining the information.

(100-18564-46)

On June 26, 1946, Haakon M. Chevalier was interviewed by Bureau agents. He furnished a signed statement admitting that some time prior to March 1, 1943, he was approached by George Charles Eltenton regarding the possibility of getting information regarding work being done at the Radiation Laboratory; that Eltenton stated that any information concerning the research being conducted would be of use to the Soviet Scientists and that they could benefit from it. Chevalier advised that Eltenton stated that he had been approached by someone connected with the Soviet Union in an effort to obtain this information. Chevalier stated that he mentioned to J. Robert Oppenheimer a matter concerning an approach having been made to him in which an inquiry was made if any part of the secret of the project should be made available to Russian Scientists.

Steve Nelson, well known Communist Party functionary who was involved in Soviet espionage attempts directed at securing information relating to the Atomic bomb was determined to have been in contact with Julius Robert Oppenheimer. When Oppenheimer was interviewed on September 15, 1946, he was questioned concerning his acquaintanceship with Steve Nelson. He explained that the acquaintanceship with Nelson was brought about through the association with his wife, Katherine Oppenheimer with Steve Nelson. Oppenheimer stated that his wife had previously married a man who fought with the Loyalist Forces during the Spanish Revolution, and this man was killed during the Siege of Madrid. He advised that thereafter Nelson was in Paris, France and visited his wife who was staying there at that time. Oppenheimer stated that it was Steve Nelson who brought to his wife the news of her former husband's death and according to Oppenheimer consoled her and assisted her in making arrangements to return to the United States. Oppenheimer stated that during the latter part of 1940 and early 1941, while he and his wife were residing at Berkeley, California, he received a telephone call from Steve Nelson and made arrangements for Steve Nelson to visit the Oppenheimer's home. Oppenheimer stated that he was present at the time, and that Steve Nelson and his wife appeared glad to see each other. He stated that thereafter Nelson and his family would occasionally visit the Oppenheimer's home, but that these visits were friendly and to the best of his recollection had occurred about five times during 1941. Oppenheimer stated that Nelson had never approached him for any information regarding the experiments that were being conducted at the Radiation Laboratory. (San Francisco report dated 6-9-47, 100-17828-134; 100-17828-175, page 28)

An investigation of Oppenheimer conducted by this Bureau in connection with his employment with the Atomic Energy Commission in 1947 did not reflect any other derogatory information than that set forth above. The majority of persons interviewed during this investigation advised that Oppenheimer's loyalty to the United States was unquestioned.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: February 5, 1950

FROM : MR. IADD *JL*

~~SECRET~~

SUBJECT: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was. -
ESPIONAGE - R 7/14/98

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

CLASSIFIED BY SSA 566844

CLASSIFIED BY 3042/PWT/LMW
DECLASSIFY ON: DAOR

PURPOSE: DECLASSIFY ON: 25X6

To furnish you with a summary of pertinent information available in our files concerning Rudolph Ernst Peierls, a member of the British Mission in New York City during 1944, and a close associate of Dr. Fuchs.

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

FACTS

The publication of the Atomic Energy Commission entitled "Essential Information on Atomic Energy" states that on August 30, 1941, it was decided in England to set up a special division to direct the work of scientific research. This special division was said to have been composed of Sir James Chadwick, Professor Peierls, Drs. Halban, Simon, and Slade.

The Atomic Energy Commission has advised that Rudolph Peierls is one of the foremost theoretical physicists in England. He has carried out much important work on various aspects of atomic energy. According to the Commission, in the summer of 1942 British research reports on certain aspects of atomic energy were made available to the (J. Robert) Oppenheimer group in Berkeley, California.

These reports were of substantial value, and in November, 1942, Oppenheimer wrote a memorandum to Peierls describing certain points of difference between British and American theoretical work. In this way there began cooperation which finally resulted in the British Mission coming to the United States to partake in atomic research.

On December 3, 1943, Peierls arrived in the United States at Norfolk, Virginia, aboard the HMT Andes, a British Navy transport. He entered this country as a member of the British Mission, and as such engaged in atomic research in New York City along with Dr. Fuchs. During the early part of 1944, according to the British, Peierls made numerous short journeys within the United States until on June 2, 1944, he officially left the New York Office enroute to Los Alamos. At Los Alamos he was employed in the Theoretical Physics Division and was the head of the British group there.

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CC: Mr. Fletcher

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ON 6/29/97

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The records at Los Alamos reflect that Peierls first arrived there in February, 1944, and finally departed there on January 9th or 10th, 1946. According to these records, Peierls resided at 2854 G Street, Los Alamos, from July 1, 1944, to January 9, 1946. While at Los Alamos, Peierls was accompanied by his wife and two children.

The records at Los Alamos reflect various trips made by Peierls. From November 10 to 16, 1944, he was away from Los Alamos for the purpose of attending a meeting of Senior British members of the project and was to meet with Dr. J. Von Neumann. At this time he considered the possibility of making a side trip to Montclair, New Jersey, to see his father.

From February 7 to 15, 1945, Peierls attended a conference at the British Office, Washington, D.C., and visited his family at Montclair, New Jersey. Upon his return to Los Alamos he visited Dr. J. Brentano of Northwestern University on private business.

From March 3, to 7, 1945, Peierls attended a conference at the British Office, Washington, D.C.

From June 28 to July 2, 1945, Peierls visited Dr. Chadwick in Washington, D.C., and also visited at Montclair, New Jersey.

From July 27 to 30, apparently 1945, the records at Los Alamos reflect that Peierls attended a conference at the California Institute of Technology.

From August 28 to September 21, 1945, Peierls had a conference with Dr. Chadwick in Washington, D.C., prior to leaving the country.

From October 11 to October 15, 1945, he attended another conference with Dr. Chadwick of the British Mission.

From November 9 to November 15, 1945, he visited Washington for a purpose not revealed in the records at Los Alamos.

From December 26 to December 31, 1945, he left the project for a destination and purpose not contained in the records.

The War Department furnished information that Peierls returned to the United Kingdom from Halifax, Nova Scotia, by sea on January 25, 1946.

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The records at Los Alamos also reflect one trip made by Mrs. E. Peierls, wife of Rudolph E. Peierls. The records indicate that she departed on July 27 (no year shown, but either 1944 or 1945), and returned on August 4th. Prior to leaving she stated she would be available if necessary at the Hotel Ambassador, San Francisco, California, and that the purpose of her trip was a vacation. She furnished her itinerary as Lamy (New Mexico), San Francisco, Los Angeles, Lamy. Upon her return, Mrs. Peierls stated there had been no deviations from her stated itinerary and that she had contacted Mrs. Skinner at Berkeley, California, who is believed possibly to be the wife of Dr. H. W. B. Skinner, head, General Physics Division, Atomic Energy Research Establishment, England.

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Information furnished by the British reflects that Peierls accompanied Dr. Fuchs on a vacation to Mexico in November and December, 1945. At this time Fuchs and Peierls contacted the British Consul General, Mexico City. (S) (u)

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The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Laredo, Texas, reflect that on December 8, 1945, Rudolph and Eugenia Peierls entered the United States at Laredo, Texas, enroute to England by way of Santa Fe, New Mexico. Mrs. Peierls was traveling on British Passport No. 30918 issued by the Foreign Office at London, England, November 19, 1943, and valid to November 19, 1948. The passport bore a temporary United States Visa No. 4878, dated December 4, 1944, issued at Mexico City, and valid for one year. The Immigration records reflect that Mrs. Peierls was of the Russian race, having been born July 21, 1908, at Leningrad, Russia. (S) (u)

The records at Los Alamos contained a copy of a personnel security questionnaire filled out by Mrs. Eugenia Peierls on July 11, 1944, at which time she applied for a position with the University of California at Los Alamos. This questionnaire reflected that she was born at Leningrad, Russia, on July 25, 1908, and that she was a naturalized British citizen. She claimed to have attended the University of Leningrad, Leningrad, Russia, from 1925 to 1929, majoring in physics. She listed the following employment:

Geophysical Observatory, Leningrad, USSR, 1930-1931
Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Birmingham, England, 1939-1941
General Electric Corporation, Birmingham, England, 1941-1943.

In this questionnaire Mrs. Peierls also stated that her father, Nikolai Kannegiesser, was born in the USSR and was deceased. Her mother, Maria Mandelstam, and sister, Nina Kannegiesser, were both born in the USSR. She listed her parents-in-law as Henry Peierls and Elsa Peierls of Montclair, New Jersey, and stated they were both born in Germany and were German citizens.

Mrs. Peierls listed as references:

Hans Bethe, Los Alamos, New Mexico, known 12 years;
Victor Weisskopf, Los Alamos, New Mexico, known 12 years;
Chain Pekaris, Professor, 622 - 114th West, New York City, New York.

The British have advised that ~~Dr.~~ Rudolph Ernst Peierls, who was born in Berlin, Germany, on June 5, 1907, and his wife, Eugenia Peierls, born July 25, 1908, Leningrad, Russia, were both naturalized British citizens on March 26, 1940, at London, England. Rudolph Peierls is said to have landed in the United Kingdom from the USSR in 1934. The British furnished the information that Dr. and Mrs. Heinrich Peierls of Berlin, Germany, are the parents of Rudolph Peierls. Rudolph Peierls' mother was born Elizabeth Hermann on June 1, 1883, at Frankfurt, Germany. The British advised that Mrs. Heinrich Peierls may have entered the United States from England in February or March, 1940. Dr. Heinrich Peierls was said to have arrived in the United States in March, 1940, and to be residing at Hope Gates Avenue, Montclair, New Jersey, as of 1949. (S) (u)

The indices reflect that the Newark Office received a letter dated January 22, 1942, from the Montclair Defense Council, 65 Chestnut Street, Montclair, New Jersey, over the signature of Thomas P. Randle, in which it was alleged that Heinrich Peierls, 30 Gates Avenue, Apartment 405, Montclair, New Jersey, was a German and very pro-Nazi. This letter stated that "his neighbors in his apartment house are all complaining because of his utterances."

With reference to the activities of Peierls subsequent to his departure from the United States, information is available that from February 13 to 17, 1946, a conference on "Science and the Welfare of Mankind" was held in London, according to a report written by J.A. Simpson of the University of Chicago, who was a delegate to the conference. The report stated that the British Issue of Scientific Works formed a committee of atomic scientists. Professor R. E. Peierls was listed as a member of this committee and also Dr. A. Nunn May. Dr. May was convicted in Canada of espionage activity on behalf of the Soviet Government as an outgrowth of the defection of Igor Gouzenko. (S) (u)

The April, 1949, issue of the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists contained an article setting forth the views on freedom of science as explained by Professor R. E. Peierls and Sir Henry Dale, former President of the Royal Society and winner of the Nobel prize for medicine. Peierls and Dale spoke for the possible exchange of scientific information between countries and both mentioned the desirability of scientific intercourse with iron curtain countries, and were critical of the United States' treatment of scientists. In this regard, Peierls is quoted as follows:

Office

TO : The
 FROM : D. I
 SUBJECT: EMI
 ESP:

PURPOSE

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"One hears a good deal of talk about the dangerous effects of scientists who hold subversive views of one kind and another, and this, fortunately, is not taken very seriously in this country. I believe most of you know that in the United States things are rather more difficult in that respect."

The Board of the sponsors of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists includes J. Robert Oppenheimer, Chairman, E. U. Condon, Albert E. Einstein, and Linus Pauling.

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[REDACTED]

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RECOMMENDATION

The foregoing is for your information.

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~~XX~~ installation in Goose because of the risk involved ~~XX~~ (u)

~~XX~~ On December 20, 1944, an incomplete mention is made of Goose and also a laboratory and it was reported that Goose was going to prepare a paper on the thermal diffusion of gases. ~~XX~~ (u)

REASONS FOR SUSPECTING DEUTSCH

AS In an interview with Kristel Heineman she stated that an individual by the name of Deutsch had visited Fuchs while he was at Cambridge in the winter of 1944-1945. Robert Block Heineman on February 4, 1949, in an interview with Bureau Agents stated that Martin Deutsch had made inquiries regarding Fuchs' whereabouts in June of 1944. He stated that in February of 1945 he had driven Fuchs over to see Deutsch on Buckingham Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. In this connection it is to be noted that Fuchs has admitted that he was to have an espionage contact in Cambridge, Massachusetts, at Christmas of 1944 but that he did not keep this appointment and subsequently met his contact during February of 1945 in Cambridge. It is apparent that there are, therefore, certain corresponding facts between Deutsch and the unknown subject (Goose). It is interesting to note that on his Personnel Security Questionnaire filed with the Atomic Energy Commission Deutsch states that from 1944 to 1946 he resided at Santa Fe, New Mexico where he was employed by the University of California at Los Alamos. If this is accurate Deutsch would have known Fuchs at Los Alamos and therefore there would have been no necessity of contacting Fuchs' sister to learn his whereabouts. The information available to us does not show any possible connection between Deutsch and Abraham Brothman. Further investigation is being conducted to either prove or eliminate Deutsch as a suspect in this matter. (u) ~~XX~~

PERSONAL HISTORY OF DEUTSCH

According to a Personnel Security Questionnaire filed with the Atomic Energy Commission, Martin Deutsch was born January 29, 1917, in Vienna, Austria. His father's name is Felix Deutsch and he resides at 44 Larchwood Drive, Cambridge, Massachusetts. His mother's name is Helene Deutsch and resides at the same address. His wife's name is Susanne Deutsch and they have one son, Lawrence Peter Deutsch. Martin Deutsch graduated from the University of Zurich at Switzerland in 1935. He received his B.S. degree in physics on June 8, 1937, and a Doctor of Philosophy degree in physics on June 10, 1941, both at MIT. The files of the Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, reflect that Deutsch was issued a Certificate of Naturalization on February 3, 1941, in the District Court at Boston, Massachusetts.

EMPLOYMENT

In his Personnel Security Questionnaire, Deutsch listed the following employment. From 1941 to 1944 he was employed in Education and Research in Physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge, Massachusetts. In the

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period from 1944 to 1946 he lists employment on research by the University of California staff at Los Alamos, New Mexico. Mr. Robert Kimball, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, advised that Deutsch was appointed to the staff of MIT as a teaching fellow in October of 1939. He was appointed as instructor in 1941 and promoted to assistant professor in the Physics Department on July 1, 1945. Mr. Kimball advised that from January 1, 1944 until March 1, 1946, Deutsch was attached to the laboratory of Los Alamos, New Mexico and thereafter he rejoined the teaching staff of MIT.

The records of the University of California at Los Alamos, New Mexico, reflect Deutsch had been employed at Los Alamos from January 24, 1944 until he resigned his position on January 16, 1946.

RESIDENCES

In his Personnel Security Questionnaire Deutsch lists an address of 44 Larchwood Drive, Cambridge, Massachusetts, prior to 1939. He lists an address of 61 Garfield Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, from 1939 to 1944. He lists an address at Los Alamos, New Mexico, from 1944 to 1946 and since 1946 lists 86 Buckingham Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, as his residence.

ATOMIC ENERGY APPLICANT INVESTIGATION BY THE BUREAU

On May 15, 1947, we instituted an atomic energy applicant investigation of Deutsch after the receipt of a personnel security questionnaire which set forth that the Monsanto Chemical Company of Knoxville, Tennessee, desired to have Deutsch give lectures on nuclear physics. Thereafter we conducted an investigation at Los Alamos regarding his employment by the University of California there. We interviewed persons having known Deutsch while employed at Los Alamos and they all described him as never having done or said anything which would lead them to believe that he was not loyal to the United States. Similar sentiments were expressed by the neighbors who had known Deutsch while he was at Los Alamos.

At Boston, Massachusetts, Deutsch's education and employment by MIT was verified. Associates of Deutsch at MIT knew of no disloyal information concerning him and recommended him for a position of trust with the United States Government. The references and neighbors of Deutsch who were contacted also without exception recommended him as loyal.

The Boston Office indices reflected certain information concerning Deutsch's father and mother, Felix and Helene Deutsch. It was reported that Dr. Felix Deutsch and Mrs. Helene Deutsch attended a reception given for Dr. Barsky, the National Chairman for the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee which was held at Longfellow House, Cambridge, Massachusetts, on July 16, 1942. The names of Dr. Felix and Helene

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Deutsch of 44 Larchwood Drive, Cambridge, Massachusetts, also appear on a list of the North American Spanish Aid Committee. It is to be noted that the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee is an organization which has been cited as Communist by the Attorney General in connection with Executive Order 9835.

It was also reported that in 1944 Dr. Felix and Dr. Helene Deutsch were residing at Haines Hill, North Wolfboro, New Hampshire, and had a Dr. Marion C. Putman as their guest. Dr. Putman, during the fall term of 1944, was listed in the catalogue of the Samuel Adams School for Social Studies, 37 Province Street, Boston, Massachusetts, as giving a course on "Psychological Development of the Child." It is to be noted that the Samuel Adams School is listed as an organization which was cited as Communist by the Attorney General. Our Atomic Energy Act Applicant investigation of Martin Deutsch was completed on June 16, 1947, at which time copies of the reports were submitted to the Atomic Energy Commission.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING DEUTSCH

On May 20, 1946, the Boston-Cambridge Branch, American Association of Scientific Workers, in conjunction with the Cambridge Association of Scientists (Federation of American Atomic Scientists) and the Joint Council for International Cooperation sponsored a salute to the atomic age at the Hotel Bradford, Boston, Massachusetts. It is noted that the Joint Council for International Cooperation includes some thirty organizations among which are the American Jewish Congress, the Massachusetts Citizens Political Action Committee, the Massachusetts Committee of One Thousand, the Massachusetts Council for American Soviet Friendship, and the Samuel Adams School for Social Studies. It is to be noted that each of the above organizations is either Communist inspired, Communist dominated, or Communist infiltrated.

The program at this meeting was under the general direction of Professor Martin Deutsch and the chairman of the meeting was Dr. Harlow Shapely. Speakers included Admiral H. B. Bowen of the U. S. Navy, Office of Research and Invention, Senator Brien McMahon and others. A demonstration of atomic energy in a test tube was given by Dr. Deutsch.

According to Confidential Informant [REDACTED] on January 17, 1947, a luncheon was held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for certain members of the Cambridge Association of Scientists. Those present included Martin Deutsch who participated in a discussion concerning the possibility of discovering a more potent fissionable uranium material other than uranium 235, 238 and 239. b2
b7D
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Madame Irene Joliot Curie, French nuclear physicist, visited the United States from March 18, 1948 to April 12, 1948, as a guest of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee for whom she made a speaking tour of the United States to raise

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funds. It might be noted at this time point that the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee is an organization listed as Communist by the Attorney General within the purview of Executive Order 9835. Madame Curie is the wife of Frederick Joliot, admitted French Communist and head of the French Atomic Energy Commission. At a dinner held in her honor in New York City on March 31, 1948, sponsored by the JAFRC, Madame Curie made a speech for aid to Spanish Republicans whom she said had been betrayed by the democracies. She said that the "present reaction" was following the tactics of Nazis and Fascists before World War II. She said that war rumors against Russia were political propoganda and that it was not possible that the USSR was thinking of war and the anti-Communist propoganda was due to fear of reactionaries.

On March 29, 1948, Madame Joliot Curie left New York City in company with Dr. Edward K. Barsky, the National Chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascists Refugee Committee. She was reportedly on her way to see Dr. Deutsch at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A dinner was held for Madame Irene Curie at the Hotel Buckminster, Boston, Massachusetts, on March 29, 1948. Following the dinner according to CI [REDACTED] Madame Curie was to be driven to MIT where she was to be shown certain work of Dr. Martin Deutsch. (X)(u)

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RECOMMENDATION

The above represents the pertinent information appearing in the Bureau's files concerning this individual. Further investigation is being conducted to prove or eliminate Deutsch as a suspect in this matter.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: February 6, 1950

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: DR. ALLAN NUNN MAY
(The Corby Case)
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE _____ BY _____

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

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/CLS
ON 2-4-87

PURPOSE

To set forth for your information a brief summary concerning Dr. Allan Nunn May.

BACKGROUND

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/6/96 BY SP6AG/JS
FBI 56261 CA 757121

On September 5, 1945, Igor Gouzenko, Code Clerk in the Soviet Embassy, Ottawa, Canada, defected to Canadian authorities. Documents taken by him from the files of Colonel Nikolai Zabolin, Soviet Military Attache and Director of the Soviet Military Intelligence Service in Canada, established the existence in that country of a wide-spread Soviet espionage network. Largely on the basis of these documents, supplemented by the testimony of Gouzenko and the confessions of several of the individuals involved, seven persons were convicted in Canadian courts for their implication in the network, including Sam Carr, who was apprehended by the FBI on January 27, 1949, and subsequently deported to Canada. One of the primary figures in the network was Dr. Allan Nunn May. (u)

DR. ALLAN NUNN MAY

Background

Dr. Allan Nunn May was born in Birmingham, England, in 1911. He received a B. S. Degree from King's College, Great Britain, in 1933; a P. H. D. in 1936, and by 1943 had become a nuclear physicist of considerable ability and prominence. According to Gouzenko, May had been in the pay of the Soviet Union for many years and had been a secret member of the Communist Party of Great Britain. The fact of his Communist membership apparently was known to some of his scientific co-workers who did not report it to the British authorities inasmuch as they believed his political opinions would not interfere with his scientific work. (u)

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DATE OF REVIEW 2/21/90
2/21/80

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Memorandum to the Director
Re---DR. ALLAN NUMM MAY

Implication in Soviet Espionage Operations

About the middle of 1943, Dr. Allan Numm May, a temporary British civil servant, was sent to Canada with a group of prominent British nuclear physicists engaged to work on the atomic bomb project for the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of Canada. In the performance of his duties, May had access to a substantial amount of knowledge concerning atomic fission. Although having a fairly complete knowledge as to the various operational processes in uranium experimentation, Dr. May did not know the secret features of the atomic bomb nor information as to its assembly. (S)(u)

The information furnished by Igor Gouzenko, as substantiated by the voluminous documents which he made available, reflects the following data concerning the utilization of May as a Soviet espionage agent in Canada. (S)(u)

For approximately a year after his arrival in Canada, May was not contacted in any way by any representative of the Soviet Military Intelligence Service. However, during the latter part of 1944, the Soviet Military Intelligence Headquarters in Moscow instructed Colonel Nikolai Zabolin to establish contact with Dr. May through the Soviet agent Fred Rose, a Canadian Communist member of Parliament who was among those later convicted of violating the Canadian Official Secrets Act in connection with his espionage activity. In view of the extreme importance of this matter, Colonel Zabolin felt that a contact with May through Rose was not advisable and obtained the consent of the Soviet Military Intelligence Headquarters to use Lieutenant Angelov, of the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, for all contacts with May. Moscow then assigned May the cover name "Alek" and provided Lieutenant Angelov with the recognition password, "Best regards from Michael." These facts would indicate that May had been furnished this recognition symbol before leaving the United Kingdom and had been told to wait until contact was made with him by a person using this phrase. (S)(u)

The first meeting between May and Angelov was a particularly formal affair. At their second meeting, May gave Angelov a lengthy survey of the (S)(u)

Memorandum to the Director
Re---DR. ALLAN NUNN MAY

entire atomic bomb project in the United States and Canada in so far as it was known to him. A digest of this report was cabled to Moscow and the actual written report, in May's own handwriting, was sent by courier from Ottawa to Moscow. At the third meeting, May gave Angelov a sample of uranium 235 which was considered of such importance that it was immediately flown to Moscow by Lieutenant Colonel Petr Motinov, Assistant Soviet Military Attache in Ottawa and an important assistant of Zabotin in the operations of the Soviet Military Intelligence Service. (u)

Immediately after the bombing of Hiroshima in August 1945, Zabotin cabled Moscow certain information received from May and forwarded a short report by May, giving production figures and furnishing a small quantity of uranium 235. In this connection, it is noted that May reportedly had access to quantities of uranium 235 in connection with his work in Canada, but did not have access to uranium 235. However, it is known that in September and October of 1944, having been cleared by the British Security Office and his certification accepted by MED, May spent six weeks at the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago, one of the key facilities in the DSM Project. During this period, he had daily access to uranium 235 specimens, the normal loss of which during experimentation could easily have covered the loss of that portion turned over to the Soviet Military Intelligence Service. (u)

It is known that on the occasion of his meetings with Soviet representatives, May also furnished garbled data concerning the radio proximity fuse and that he was paid sums of money between \$200 and \$500, as well as being furnished with bottles of liquor. (u)

During the latter part of August 1945, May made a trip to the Chalk River Pilot Plant of the atomic bomb project in Canada. His Soviet superiors were aware of this trip and were also aware that he was being ordered back to the United Kingdom to supervise certain theoretical research with regard to atomic fission. According to Gouzenko, they were of the opinion that May would be much more valuable to them in England than he would be in Canada, and during August of 1945 Moscow gave Zabotin specific instructions regarding the manner by (u)

COLLABORATION

FBI--BRITISH COLLABORATION] (X)(u) 10 Y

The Bureau investigation of Dr. Fuchs was instituted on September 22, 1949, by a letter to the New York and other offices directing them to immediately institute an investigation to determine the Soviet espionage activities of Dr. Fuchs. On the same date, by memorandum, the British authorities were advised of the tentative identification of Dr. Fuchs as a Soviet espionage agent, and they were furnished the available information concerning him, including his name having appeared in the address book of Israel Halperin and the fact that his name appeared on a list prepared by the Gestapo of Communists and Soviet agents. British authorities were also advised of our information concerning Kristel Heineman and the fact that Robert Heineman, her husband, was reportedly a member of the Communist Party in Cambridge, Massachusetts. (X)(u)

Since September 1949, there has been a constant exchange of memoranda between the Bureau and the British authorities, exchanging all pertinent information developed. (X)(u)

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

[RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN ENGLAND] (S)(u)

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Clearance to Interview

(S) On October 29, 1949, a memorandum was received from the British Authorities which set forth that they felt bound to advise the appropriate authorities in England that the continued employment of Fuchs in the Atomic Research Station at Harwell, England, represented a grave risk to security and that Fuchs should be consequently removed. It was set forth in view of this, that an interview of Fuchs was desirable and the British Authorities desired to know if such an interview would jeopardize the Bureau's original informant and as to whether it would jeopardize further contemplated investigation by the Bureau.

(S) On November 2, 1949, the British Authorities were advised that it was believed that the effect of an interview with Fuchs on the Bureau's investigation in the United States could not be accurately determined at the present time. It was set forth that the successful investigation of Kristel Fuchs Heineman might be jeopardized but at the same time it was realized that a successful interview of Dr. Fuchs might materially assist that investigation. The British Authorities were advised that the Bureau did not desire to ask them to withhold taking action with respect to Fuchs on the basis of the Bureau's investigation in the United States. They were advised that they should feel free to take any action with respect to an interview with Fuchs that they might desire. They were informed that there was the necessity of protecting at all costs, the original informant. (S)(u)

Interviews

(S) Emil J. K. Fuchs was interviewed by the British Authorities on December 21, 1949, at which time he either volunteered or admitted all the known facts about his background and activities except those which had to do with espionage. Fuchs flatly denied that he had acted as an espionage agent and he was unwilling to suggest any contacts who might have used him as an "unconscious source of information." The British Authorities reported that they contemplated a further interview with him. (S)(u)

(S) According to the British Authorities, Fuchs was again interviewed on December 31, 1949, at which time he continued to deny that he was in any way connected with espionage during the period he was in the United States or at any other time. Fuchs advised that he only contacted Robert and Kristel (S)(u)

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Heineman on two occasions. His first visit to see them was made at Christmas, 1943, and his second visit was during the summer of 1944, but he was unable to recall the exact date. Fuchs did not furnish, during this interview, any constructive information concerning his sister Kristel's movements. He stated that the Heinemans intended to visit him in New York City while he was there but that they did not do so. Fuchs advised that Kristel Heineman did take a vacation in the summer of 1944 but stated that all he could recall was that the vacation was taken "at the coast" and he could give no further details. (S) u

On January 31, 1950, Sir Percy J. Sillitoe advised that Dr. Fuchs, under protracted re-interrogation, had confessed to continuous espionage from the end of 1941 to February, 1949, covering Atomic Energy work at Birmingham University in England, the British Diffusion Mission in New York and Los Alamos and the British Atomic Establishment at Harwell, England. It was stated that Fuchs had admitted that the technical information furnished by him to his Soviet superiors included the full details concerning the atomic bomb which he had learned at Los Alamos. It was stated that Fuchs had signed a confession and probably would be arrested and prosecuted under the Official Secrets Act and the Atomic Energy Act. (S) u

It was reported that Fuchs had furnished very limited information concerning other persons associated with him in the espionage work and that the details concerning this matter would be furnished at a later date. (S) u

On February 1, 1950, the British Authorities advised that following his confession, Fuchs had furnished the following information: (S) u

He stated that he was recruited in 1941 at his own instigation through the introduction of a Communist friend whose name he had not furnished. He stated that his first contact in England was a man of Russian nationality whom he did not further identify. His second contact in England was a woman of foreign nationality. (S) u

Fuchs stated that his contact with the Soviets while he was in the United States was carried out through the medium of one man. He did not identify this person further and stated that he did not know the individual's nationality. He said that this contact was not a nuclear physicist but had some knowledge of chemistry and engineering. He said that all meetings were carried out at street corners. Of these meetings, four took place in New York City during 1944. A further meeting was arranged to take place in Boston, Massachusetts, at Christmas, 1944, but Fuchs did not keep this appointment. (S) u

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One or two meetings took place in Boston between February 13 and 22, 1945. Another meeting took place at Santa Fe, New Mexico in June, 1945, and a further meeting also occurred at a later date in Santa Fe. (S)u

After Fuchs returned to England he had another contact whom he identified as possibly a Russian. Fuchs maintained that Heineman was not implicated. He stated, however, that his sister, who had been an active undercover Communist in Germany, may have witnessed his meetings with his United States contact in Boston and may have deduced that these meetings were a continuation of Fuchs underground work in Germany. (S)u

On February 2, 1950, Dr. Fuchs was arrested and charged with violating the British Official Secrets Act. He was arraigned at the Bow Street Police Court before Chief Magistrate Sir Laurence Dunne and the following charge against him was read:

1. That he, for a purpose prejudicial to the safety of the interest of the State, on a day in 1947 communicated to a person unknown, information relating to Atomic Research which was calculated to be, or might be, directly or indirectly, useful to an enemy contrary to the Official Secrets Act of 1911-1939.

2. That he, being a British subject, for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, on a day in February, 1945, in the United States of America, communicated with a person unknown, information relating to Atomic Research which was calculated to be, or might be, directly or indirectly, useful to an enemy.

Fuchs was bound over for further arraignment on February 10, 1949.

The British Authorities advised on February 4, 1950, that Dr. Fuchs would not be available for interview by the British Authorities or anyone else between the time of arraignment and the conclusion of the trial, the date of which having not been set, but probably to take place before the end of February, 1950. It was reported that Fuchs had furnished no description of any of his contacts. (S)u

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E. Blum
19 16. 8 Aug 41

ADDRESSES

17 16. 8 Aug 41
17 Front Rd
Baltimore 78, USA

17 Front Rd
Baltimore 78, USA

Name

Street

City

Telephone

Name

Street

City

Telephone

Name

Street

City

Telephone

104 Lying Ave, Cambridge

ADDRESSES

Point Finish
Farmingburg
Name

Street
City
Telephone

Name

Street

City

Telephone

Name

Street

City

Telephone

Name

Street

City

Telephone

John Edward, 6. Oct 43



THE BRITISH SUPPLY COUNCIL IN NORTH AMERICA (S)u

TELEPHONE EXECUTIVE 2020 (S)u



Box 680
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STATION
WASHINGTON 4. D. C. (S)u

Room 640, Grafton Annex
Washington, D.C.
December 11, 1943 (S)u

~~MOST SECRET~~

General L. R. Groves
New War Department
Room 5120
Virginia Avenue and 21st Street
Washington, D.C. (S)u

Dear General Groves: (S)u

I forward herewith a letter from Mr. Akers conveying an assurance that all members of our present parties have been cleared by the British Security organisation in Great Britain. I trust this will prove a statement satisfactory to you. (S)u

Yours sincerely,

W. L. Webster (S)u

gmc
Encl.(1) (S)u

Review per Dept of Energy, let dated 12-8-43, All Plans & Co

15 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK (S) u

TELEPHONE HANOVER 2-2460 (S) u

BRITISH MINISTRY OF SUPPLY MISSION
FORMERLY
BRITISH PURCHASING COMMISSION (S) u

Room 2401, 43 Exchange Place,
New York. (S) u

MOST SECRET

[10th December, 1943.] (S) u

Dear Chadwick, (S) u

British Tube Alloy Mission. Security. (S) u

I understand that General Groves would like formal assurance that all the members of the British Tube Alloy organisation, who are now in this country, have been cleared by the British Security organisation for work on this project. (S) u

You can inform him that special clearance is required in England for anyone who is brought into this work, even though they may already have been cleared for work on ordinary secret war projects. (S) u

This special clearance has been carried out in the case of the following:-

- W. A. Akers
- G. I. Higson
- R. Peierls
- F. E. Simon
- H. S. Arms
- H. G. Kuhn
- N. Kurti
- G. O. Jones
- J. R. Park
- C. F. Kearton
- J. D. Brown
- N. Elce
- H. Smethurst
- L. B. Pfeil
- S. S. Smith
- J. Chadwick
- M. L. E. Oliphant
- O. R. Frisch
- H. S. Tomlinson
- E. W. Titterton
- H. S. W. Massey
- W. L. Webster
- K. Fuchs

I hope that this assurance from me will satisfy General Groves that all is in order. (S) u

Prof. J. Chadwick, 201
Room 640, Grafton Annex,
Washington, D.C. (S) u

Yours sincerely,

W. A. Akers
W. A. AKERS (S) u

Check per report of Energy letter dated 12-5-43 (A.W.) + 53 + P3

EXHIBIT N.3

C
O
P
Y

UNITED STATES COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC OFFICE
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

October 22, 1947

Mr. Carroll L. Wilson,
General Manager,
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission,
Public Health Building
1801 Constitution Ave. N. W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Dr. H. W. B. Skinner of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment in U.K. is visiting U.S.A. and we have been informed that he will arrive on the 31st of October.

We have been asked to arrange for him an itinerary for the purpose of visiting the following establishments:

1. Bell Laboratories - where he intends to visit Dr. Shrockley for the purpose of discussing Crystal counters.
2. Brookhaven National Laboratories - for the purpose of discussing the technical aspects of cyclotrons and synchrotrons with Dr. Livingston.
3. General Electric Company - to discuss with Dr. Pollock the technical aspects of cyclotrons and betatrons.
4. Chicago University - to discuss the subject of neutron spectroscopy with Dr. N. L. Anderson.

With regard to the proposed visit to Bell Laboratories, Dr. Dunworth of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment will accompany him in this instance, and he will be accompanied by Dr. K. Fuchs of the same Establishment on his visit to Chicago University. We are unable, at present, to define the exact dates of the proposed visits. For your information, they will take place during the period between the 31st of October and the 30th of November.

It will be appreciated if you can give us formal clearance for Drs. Skinner, Fuchs and Dunworth for these visits so that we may proceed with the preparation of an itinerary.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ L. O. RALFE

L. O. Ralfe

LOR/bh

Rec'd from Dept of Energy letter dated 12-3-57
ALL RALFE'S & CO

10/10/10

COPY

*Rechecked per Deputy Energy letter dated 12-3-87
all items + []*

[November 7, 1947] (S) u

[FT Hobbs/aga] (S) u

Mr. L. G. Ralfe
British Commonwealth Scientific Office
United Kingdom Scientific Mission
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C. (S) u

Dear Mr. Ralfe: (S) u

With reference to your letter of October 22, we have no objection to the visits and discussions proposed for Doctors Skinner, Fuchs, and Dunworth on the basis that no Commission restricted data will be involved. We have notified the various organizations of this concurrence, with the understanding that you will arrange direct the firm dates for each visit. (S) u

Sincerely yours,

Carroll L. Wilson
General Manager (S) u

[cc: C. L. Wilson] (S) u
cc: W. A. Burke - Attached
copy of letter from
L. G. Ralfe to Carroll L. Wilson (S) u
Dated October 22, 1947