

F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HEADQUARTERS.

FILE

SUBJECT KLAUS FUCHS

FILE NO. 65-58805

VOLUME NO. 21

SERIALS

897 - 915

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File No: 65-58205
Section 21

Re: Klaus Fuchs

Date: _____
(month/year)

| Serial | Date | Description (Type of communication, to, from) | No. of Pages | | Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited) |
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| | | | Actual | Released | |
| 897 | 3.3.50 | Legat London let HQ + EBF | 1/25 | 1/65 | |
| 898 | 2.24.50 | " " " " + incl | 1/4 | 0 | b1 |
| 899 | 2.24.50 | Legat London TT HQ | 1 | 0 | b1 |
| 900 | 2.23.50 | " " " " | 1 | 0 | b1 |
| | | Search Slips | 2 | 2 | b1 |
| 901 | 3.6.50 | Ottawa let HQ + incl | 1/3 | 1/0 | b7c b7D |
| 902 | 3.7.50 | Legat London TT HQ | 1 | 0 | b1 |
| 903 | 2.15.50 | Whitern memo to Fletcher | 2 | 2 | b1 |
| 904 | 2.24.50 | Legat London let HQ + Encl | 1/5 | 0 | b1 |
| 905 | 3.30.50 | HQ TT PH | 1 | 1 | |
| 906 | 3.20.50 | PH let HQ | 3 | 3 | |
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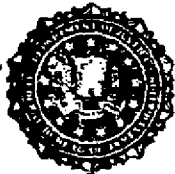
File No: 65-52805
Section 2

Re: Klaus Fuchs

Date: _____
(month/year)

| Serial | Date | Description (Type of communication, to, from) | No. of Pages | | Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited) |
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| 908 | 3.16.50 | OM let HQ + Encl | 1 | 1 | |
| 909 | 3.14.50 | BS let HQ | 10 | 10 | b1 |
| 910 | 3.17.50 | BS let HQ | 7 | 7 | b1 |
| 911 | 2.3.50 | Fletcher memo to Ladd | 7 | 7 | b1 |
| 912 | 3.14.50 | AEC let HQ | - | - | DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENT HANDLED BY ERDA (2) |
| 913 | 3.30.50 | NY TT HQ | 1 | 1 | b1 |
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| 915 | 3.14.50 | AQ Rept HQ + Encl | 50/2 | 43/2 | b7c b7D 7 pp of DOE/ARMY/OPM |
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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W. 1
March 3, 1950

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| Mr. Tolson | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Ladd | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Clegg | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Glavin | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Nichols | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Rosen | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Tracy | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Harbo | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Belmont | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Mohr | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tele. Room | <input type="checkbox"/> |
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Director, FBI
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: FOOCASE

Forwarded herewith are two copies of the transcript prepared by the Special Branch, New Scotland Yard, of the hearing, before The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Goddard, at the Old Bailey, March 1, 1950, of the case against Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, arraigned on indictment under Section 1 of the Official Secrets Act of 1911.

Very truly yours,

Lish Whitson

Lish Whitson
Attache

Classified by ~~235 WAB/DVN~~
Exempt from GDS, Category ~~23~~
Date of Declassification Indefinite

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE
10-17-75

1 Enclosure
LN:LL
65-721

EX-136

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APR 4 1950
31

The Society For The Protection Of Science And Learning

Dr. David May
Mr. Curtis Bennett
Mr. Malcolm Morris

SECRET

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EX-136
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Hearing, before The Lord Chief Justice,
Lord Goddard, at the Old Bailey on
1st March, 1950, of the case against
Klaus Emil Julius FUCHS, arraigned on
indictment (four counts) under the
Official Secrets Act, 1911, Section 1.

For the Crown: Sir Hartley Shawcross, K.C., Attorney General.
Mr. Christmas Humphreys.

For FUCHS: Mr. Curtis Bennett, K.C.
Mr. Malcolm Morris.

Sentence:- Fourteen years imprisonment.

At the commencement of the hearing the following counts upon which Fuchs was indicted were read to him:

- (1) That he did on a day in 1943 in the city of Birmingham, for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interest of the State, communicate to a person unknown information relating to atomic research which was calculated to be, or might have been, or was intended to be, directly or indirectly, useful to an enemy.
- (2) On a day unknown between 31st December, 1943, and 1st August, 1944, being a British subject, in the city of New York, in the United States of America, committed a similar offence.
- (3) On a day unknown in February, 1945, being a British subject, at Boston, Massachusetts, in the United States of America, committed a similar offence.
- (4) On a day in 1947, in Berkshire, committed a similar offence.

To these counts Fuchs pleaded "Guilty".

The Attorney General, then addressed the Court:-

"May Your Lordships please, in this case I appear with my learned friend, Mr. Christmas Humphreys, to prosecute, and the prisoner is represented by my learned friends, Mr. Curtis Bennett and Mr. Malcom Morris.

"My Lords, this is a case of the utmost gravity - I suppose as serious as any which has ever been prosecuted under this Statute - and as Your Lordship has heard, the prisoner has pleaded 'Guilty' to an indictment in the four counts of which he is charged under Section 1 of the Official Secrets Act, 1911, with communicating information about atomic research, calculated to be useful to an enemy.

..../My

"My Lord, although the prisoner during what seems to have been a prolonged course of conduct extending over, perhaps, seven years, no doubt communicated information on a large number of occasions, the indictment relates to four specific cases, the first in this country in 1943, the second and third in the United States of America in 1944 and 1945, and the fourth back in this country in 1947.

"My Lord, that the information communicated was likely to be of the utmost value to an enemy is unhappily a matter which admits of no doubt, and I shall say something about that aspect of the matter presently.

"My Lord, I need not remind Your Lordship, of course, that the country to which the information is conveyed need not be an actual or present enemy. It is enough that the foreign country concerned should be a potential enemy, one which, owing to some unhappy change in circumstances, might become an actual enemy, although perhaps a friend at the time that the information was communicated. Lord Goddard:- "Or might never become an enemy".

Attorney General:- "My Lord, in this case the information was in fact conveyed to agents of the Government of the Soviet Union.

Our relations with that country leave much to be desired but they are not those of enmity, and, of course, everybody hopes that eventually wiser counsels will prevail and that that country will live in amity and agreement with the rest of the world. But none the less it must have been quite obvious to the prisoner that the information he was conveying to the agents of that Government would have its maximum value if, as apparently he thought might be possible, that country ever did become an actual and open enemy.

"My Lord, it follows from that, of course, that the information was conveyed for a purpose prejudicial to the safety and interest of the State, and strictly speaking there will be no need for me to go further into the prisoner's motives in conveying that information. But, My Lord, in the statement which the prisoner has made and which is the whole basis of this prosecution,

questions of motive are so inextricably mixed with questions of fact that I think it would be right, both in fairness to the prisoner, and as a warning to others, to say a word or two about motive at the very outset, before I tell Your Lordship about the facts, since the motives do make explicable facts which in the absence of expressed motive might be most difficult to understand.

"The prisoner is a communist, and that is at once the explanation and indeed the tragedy of this case. Quite apart from the great harm which the prisoner has done to the country that he adopted and which adopted him, it is a tragedy that one of such high intellectual attainments as the prisoner possesses, should have allowed his mental processes to have become so warped by his devotion to communism that, as he himself expresses it, he became a kind of controlled schizophrenic, the dominant half of his mind leading him to do things which the other part of his mind recognised quite clearly were wrong. Indeed, My Lord, his statement (and so far as we have been able to check it, we believe his statement to be true) is a very object lesson in the meaning of modern communism, and before I say a word as to the facts, perhaps I might be permitted to add this, because it has an immediate bearing on the case:

"In this country the number of communists is fortunately very few, and it may be that a great many of those people who support the communist movement believe, as the prisoner at one time apparently believed, misguidedly if sincerely, that that movement is seeking to build a new world. What they don't realise is that it is to be a world dominated by a single power and that the supporters of the Communist Party, the true adherents of communism, indoctrinated with the communist belief, must become traitors to their own country and are expected to subordinate the interests of their own country to the interests, or what they are told to be the interests, of the International Communist Movement.

"My Lord, it was because of these facts that this brilliant scientist as he is, now undoubtedly disillusioned and ashamed, came to place his country and himself in this terrible position.

..../"My

"My Lord, he was born in Germany in 1911, and in the early thirties - 1932 - when Hitler was beginning to rise to power in that country, and while he himself was still a student, he joined the Communist Party, and in Exhibit 3, which is the written statement he made, he refers to that Party. It was the period when resistance was being built up to Hitler. He says:-

'I accepted that the Communist Party had been right in fighting against the leaders of the Social Democratic Party (to which he had previously belonged) and that I had been wrong in blaming them for it. I had already joined the Communist Party because I felt that I had to be in some organisation.'

"After the Reichstag Fire he joined the underground movement which the Communist Party in Germany then became, and he says on Page 7 of his statement, about that incident:-

'I remember clearly when I opened the newspaper in the train, I immediately realised the significance, and I knew that the underground struggle had started. I took the badge of the hammer and sickle from my lapel which I had carried until that time. I was ready to accept the philosophy that the Party is right and that in the coming struggle you could not permit yourself any doubts after the Party had made a decision. I had violated some standard of decent behaviour, but I did not resolve this difficulty, and very often this incident did come to my mind, but I came to accept that in such a struggle, things of this kind are prejudices which are weakness and which you must fight against.'

"In 1933 he left Germany, first to go to France, and then to come to this country, and here, obviously a student of great promise, he was given assistance by an organisation called 'The Society for the Protection of Science and Learning' which enabled him to continue his scientific studies."

Lord Goddard:- "Do you know whether he left Germany because of the fear of persecution?"

Attorney General:- "Yes, My Lord, having gone into the underground movement he was being searched for by the Police and left because of the danger of their persecution."

"My Lord, he went to Bristol University first and was there awarded a doctorate of philosophy. He went to Edinburgh University where he had a scholarship, and there obtained a doctorate of science, and in 1939 he was given a Carnegie Research Fellowship,

..../and

and it is one of the tragedies of this case that he was and is a theoretical physicist of outstanding ability to be numbered amongst the leading scientists in that particular field.

He was regarded at that time by his colleagues - and I am quoting a report about him - as 'gentlemanly, inoffensive, and a typical scholar'. He seems to have taken no active interest in politics in this country, nor is he known at any time, and it is still so to-day after the investigations made, to have had any association at all with British members of the Communist Party in this country. But his interest in communism did not die, and he says in his statement on Page 8, he first went to France and then to England, where:-

'I studied, and at the same time I tried to make a serious study of the basic Marxist philosophy. The idea which gripped me most was the belief that in the past man had been unable to understand his own history and the forces that lead to the further development of human society; and now for the first time man understands the historical forces, and he is able to control them, and therefore for the first time he will be really free. I carried this idea over into the personal sphere and believed that I could understand myself and that I could make myself into what I believed I should be.'

"My Lord, then came the war and he was examined as were all enemy aliens by one of the Aliens Tribunals set up in this country at the beginning of the war, and that Tribunal came to the conclusion that he ought properly to be classified as a 'Refugee from Nazi persecution'. He was placed in that category and consequently allowed to go free, subject to certain obligations as to notifying the police of his address from time to time.

Then, My Lord, in 1940, when the country was in danger of invasion, he was interned under an Order not made with relation to him specifically, but made in regard to all the aliens in that particular category. They were all arrested and interned and he himself was transferred to Canada.

"My Lord, he refers to that matter in his statement on Page 9. He begins by saying, and it is typical of his attitude towards the communist doctrine:-

..../'In

'In the end I accepted again that my doubts had been wrong and the Party had been right. When Germany started the real attack on France I was interned, and for a long time we were not allowed any newspapers. We did not know what was going on outside, and I did not see how the British people fought at that time. I felt no bitterness about the internment because I could understand that it was necessary, and at that time England could not spare good people to look after the internees, but it did deprive me of the chance of learning more about the real character of the British people.'

'He remained in Canada until the beginning of 1942, and, at that time, the danger of invasion having passed, internees in this category - the 'Refugees from Nazi oppression' - were released, and he was released amongst them, and he went at first to Glasgow University, there to pursue ordinary academic studies. I emphasise that because he was not released for any particular reason relating to his own case or because his services were required, and at first he pursued ordinary academic work. But after a short time a professor at Birmingham University who was engaged in atomic research on behalf of the British Government, and who knew of the prisoner's very high academic qualifications because he had already made contributions in the form of papers and writings of a high order, asked for his assistance in this work, and accordingly he went to Birmingham.

'He signed the security undertaking, which is Exhibit 4 amongst the papers, on 18th June, 1942, a document in which attention was drawn to the security nature of the work, and indeed, to the provisions of the very Statute under which he is now prosecuted. In the following month he applied for naturalisation as a British subject.

'In view of the most important contribution that he was making and could continue to make to atomic research and of his very high standing as a scientist, after most careful enquiry into his position, it was decided that it would be proper to grant him British nationality, and on that grant he took the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty.

"My Lord, his allegiance to communism remained supreme and what he did can perhaps best be set out in the terms of his own statement on Page 9:-

'When I learned about the purpose of the work I decided to inform Russia and I established contact through another member of the Communist Party. Since that time I have had continuous contact with persons who were completely unknown to me, except that I knew they would hand whatever information I gave them to the Russian authorities.

'At this time I had complete confidence in Russian policy and I believed that the Western Allies deliberately allowed Russia and Germany to fight each other to the death. I had, therefore, no hesitation in giving all the information I had, even though, occasionally, I tried to concentrate mainly on giving information about the results of my own work.

'In the course of this work I began, naturally, to form bonds of personal friendships, and I had to conceal from them my inner thoughts.

'I used my Marxist philosophy to establish in my mind two separate compartments, one compartment in which I allowed myself to make friendships, to have personal relations, to help people and to be in all personal ways the kind of man I wanted to be, and the kind of man which, in a personal way, I had been before with my friends in or near the Communist Party. I could be free and easy and happy with other people without fear of disclosing myself because I knew that the other compartment would step in if I approached this danger point. I could forget the other compartment and still rely on it. It appeared to me at that time that I had become a free man because I had succeeded in the other compartment to establish myself completely independent of the surrounding forces of society. Looking back at it now, the best way of expressing it seems to be to call it a controlled schizophrenia.'

"My Lord, it should be said that the contact which he there says he established with another member of the Communist Party, was with a foreign communist who was then in this country, and not recognised by the authorities to be a communist.

"The prisoner seems to have taken the first initiative but those with whom he communicated asked for further details, and that appears on Page 12 of his statement:-

'At first I thought that all I would do would be to inform the Russian authorities that work upon the atomic bomb was going on. They wished to have more details and I agreed to supply them. I concentrated at first mainly on the produce of my own work.'

"And then, he goes on:-

'Later at Harwell I began to be concerned about the information I was giving, and I began to sift it, but it is difficult to say exactly when and how I did it because it was a process which went up and down with my inner struggles.'

..../"My

"My Lord, from that time on he was in fairly frequent contact with communist agents and once, according to his own account he visited the Soviet Embassy in London. On the other hand he appears to have succeeded in impressing upon his colleagues and associates that he was a very security minded person, as the phrase is, and he gave no inkling whatever that he had any active interest in communism, or that he had any contact whatever with members of the Communist Party.

"He says that he realised he was carrying his life in his hands, but that he had done that in his underground days in Germany. Rendezvous with the agents with whom he made contact were fixed in advance, and there were prearranged alternatives to cover any eventuality that might arise, special recognition signals and so on, everything being done, perhaps not unnaturally, to keep these contacts he was making a complete secret from anybody who might be interested in what he was doing.

"In December, 1943, so important had his service become, he was sent to America as a member of a British Atomic Energy Research Mission to that country, and whilst in that country he renewed the kind of secret undertaking that he had given on the commencement of his work on atomic research.'

"For some time he worked in New York, and for some time in New Mexico, and he stayed in America altogether about eighteen months. Whilst there he made several contacts with Russian agents. These contacts were apparently entirely unsuspected at the time, and in 1946 he came back to this country and until his arrest two or three weeks ago he was employed as the head of the Theoretical Physics Division of the Atomic Energy Establishment, at Harwell.

"At all events for some time, he continued in communication with agents of the Soviet Union and it seems that shortly after his return to this country, in 1946, he was paid the sum of £100.

"He said in the course of the recent investigation into this matter that he had discussed with a friend the fact that a Dr. Nurn May, a man who was sentenced in this very Court about

four years ago for a somewhat similar offense, had accepted money, and he was told that Nunn May had taken it as a kind of token payment, and the prisoner told the Security Officer with whom he was discussing the matter that he also accepted the £100 as a symbolic payment signifying his subservience to the communist cause.

"Of course the payment was insignificant in relation to the value of the information he was selling and his real motive was, of course, his fanatical devotion to the cause of Russian Communism

"In the autumn of last year, three years after his return from the United States of America, information was received from America suggesting that there had been some leakage of information whilst this British Mission of which he had been a member was in the United States, and the most exhaustive enquiries were, of course, at once pursued in regard to the matter, and this eventually narrowed suspicion down to the prisoner, although, at that time, only with regard to the leakage in America.

"My Lord, whether the prisoner realised that these enquiries were on foot or not, he seems himself to have developed misgivings as to the course of conduct he was pursuing and he deals with that matter on Page 10 of his statement:-

'In the post-war period I began again to have my doubts about Russian policy. It is impossible to give definite incidents because now the control mechanism acted against me also in keeping away from me facts which I could not look in the face, but they did penetrate and eventually I came to a point where I knew that I disapproved of many actions of the Russian Government and of the Communist Party, but I still believed that they would build a new world and that one day I would take part in it, and that on that day I would also have to stand up and say to them that there are things which they are doing wrong,

'During this time I was not sure that I could give all the information that I had. However, it became more and more evident that the time when Russia would expand her influence over Europe was far away, and that therefore I had to decide for myself whether I could go on for many years handing over information without being sure in my own mind whether I was doing right. I decided I could not do so. I did not go to one rendezvous because I was ill at the time. I decided not to go to the following one.

'Shortly afterwards my father told me that he might be going into the Eastern Zone of Germany. At that time my own mind was closer to his than it had ever been before because he also believed that they were at least trying to

build a new world. He disapproved of many things and had always done so, and he thought that in doing so he might help to make them realise that you cannot build a new world if you destroy some fundamental decencies in personal behaviour.

I could not bring myself to stop my father from going there. However, it made me face at least some of the facts about myself. I felt that my father's going to the Eastern Zone, that his letters would touch me somewhere, and that I was not sure whether I would not go back. I suppose I did not have the courage to fight it out for myself, and therefore I invoked an outside influence (he means the Security Authorities attached to Harwell) by informing Security that my father was going to the Eastern Zone.

A few months passed and I became more and more convinced that I had to leave Harwell. I was then confronted with the fact that there was evidence that I had given away information in New York. I was given the chance of admitting it and staying on at Harwell or of clearing out. I was not sure enough of myself to stay at Harwell and therefore I denied the allegation and decided that I would have to leave Harwell.

Lord Goddard: "Does he mean this was in his own mind?"

Attorney General: "My Lord, that is what he seems to have understood. It is not a correct account of what happened but that is what he appears to have understood. What he was being confronted with were the incidents in America. His whole course of conduct had not at that time been discovered.

His statement goes on:-

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

"My Lord, advantage was taken of the opportunity which was created by his report to the Security Authorities of his father's proposed move to the Russian Zone of Leipzig, to interrogate him

..../(at

(at first in regard to this suspected leakage in America) and eventually, after a number of interviews with different people, he freely and voluntarily made the statements which form, as I told Your Lordship, the whole basis of the evidence in this case.

"My Lord, in that statement he said, in the written statement he made oral statements as well - he said in the written statement:

'I know that I cannot go back on that, and I know that all I can do now is to try and repair the damage I have done. The first thing is to make sure that Harwell will suffer as little as possible, and that I have to save for my friends as much as possible of that part that was good in my relations with them. This thought is at present uppermost in my mind and I find it difficult to concentrate on any other points.'

"My Lord, it is fair to say that although he denied these matters at first, after making his written confession, he has given to the authorities, as far as we are able to judge truthfully, all the information and assistance that he could, but unhappily, no assistance that he can now give can repair the damage that he has already done - damage in breach of the loyalty that he would, one would suppose naturally, feel towards the country which had befriended him, which had enabled him to complete his training and to become a great scientist, damage he did in breach of his security undertaking, in breach of his Oath of Allegiance to the King who had granted him the privilege of British nationality. But although these were loyalties which appeared to have meant something to him, they were, unhappily, loyalties he cast aside in favour of his loyalty to the spurious ideology of Russian Communism.

"My Lord, as to the value of the information which he did convey, it is perhaps not in the public interest to say more than this: There were, of course, many fields of atomic research and of the general and experimental and developmental work in regard to atomic energy which were being carried on, which were unknown to him, and these fields were consequently protected against his betrayal. On the other hand, he was a scientist of

..../the

the highest standing in his own particular field and although, according to his statement, he did not disclose the whole of his knowledge as to that field, the information which he admittedly did disclose would undoubtedly have been of the greatest assistance as to that particular field, and one must therefore regard the disclosures, as I indicated to Your Lordship at the beginning, as a very grave matter indeed.

"My Lord, that gravity he cannot now, even if he would, mitigate, and the bitterness of his position must be made the more acute by his own belated realisation that the cause to which he gave such unswerving devotion was itself a false cause.

"He says at the end of his statement:

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

"My Lord, these are the whole of the facts.

"My Lord, I have had occasion before organs of the United Nations to observe more than once that the courts of this country would not act upon the so-called, but sinister confessions extracted in one way or another after a long period of secret incarceration incommunicado, and by methods that one knows not of, which have become a characteristic of proceedings in certain foreign countries. My Lord, it should perhaps be said that this man's confession was made whilst he was still a free man, able to come and go as he chose, to consult with his friends, to take the advice of his lawyers, that upon his arrest he was immediately brought to trial and that at the trial now before Your Lordship, in open Court, he has pleaded guilty to the charges that have been made against him."

Lord Goddard: "It might perhaps be known, Mr. Attorney General, that this man was arrested as recently as February 2nd, was committed for trial on February 10th, and is being tried on the 1st of March."

..../Attorney

Attorney General: "With the assistance of a legal adviser of his own choosing, he comes before Your Lordship after this very short period of delay."

"These are the facts, and unless Your Lordship or my learned friend requires witnesses to be called, I would not propose to call any evidence."

At this point, Mr. Curtis Bennett - for Fuchs - asked that Mr. William James Skardon, officer of the Security Service, be called. Mr. Skardon gave evidence that he first saw the prisoner on 21st December, 1949. Fuchs had previously seen Wing Commander Arnold. Mr. Skardon saw him at that time over a long interview and again saw him on 24th January and on other days. Witness agreed that it was right to say that before he took a statement from Fuchs, there had been no evidence upon which the prisoner could have been prosecuted. Fuchs had made a long and absolutely free statement to the witness.

Lord Goddard: "On the 21st and 24th of January, he was not under arrest."

Witness: "No, My Lord."

Witness continued that at that time Fuchs had been a free man, quite patently acting on his free initiative, and the statement he had made first of all was an oral statement later reduced to writing. It contained a whole series of admissions against himself which, insofar as witness had been able to check, had been true. Fuchs had not been in any way pressed by witness but had been much disturbed at what he had done. He was at that time quite clearly suffering under a good deal of mental stress. It was a fact that since Fuchs had made his written statement he had voluntarily given information which had been, and would be, of great use to witness. Insofar as he could, Fuchs had done everything to co-operate with witness in trying to minimise the wrong he had done. Witness agreed that Fuchs appeared to be a serious and sincere young man.

..../Addressing

Addressing the Court on behalf of Fuchs, Mr. Curtis Bennett said:

"If Your Lordship please, I have so often heard it said by persons sitting where Your Lordship is now sitting, that the assessing of sentence is by far the most difficult task a judge has to perform, but I submit, if ever there was a case in which it would be difficult to assess a proper sentence, this is that case, and we are fortunate in having Your Lordship as the Supreme Head of our Judiciary to assess this matter, weighing every point for and against him as I know Your Lordship will.

"I hope you will bear with me whilst I put before Your Lordship certain matters which in my submission should be put before any Court which deals with this case.

"Might I endorse what the Attorney General has said in regard to this man's position. It cannot be too clearly known and understood that the statement he made was the statement of a free man in a free country, acting on his own volition, and it cannot be too clearly known that my learned friend, Mr. Morris, and myself, and those instructing me, have seen this man for a considerable period of time. We are under no sinister influence which prevents our speaking out in the Court of Law - we have seen Dr. Fuchs and he is acting, in his plea of 'Guilty', on his own volition, freely and knowing full well what he is doing. He is under no pressure from any quarter, say what anybody might like to say. It would be untrue to suggest it.

"May I also endorse what the Attorney General said of the tragedy of this man sitting in the dock at the Senior Assize Court of this Empire, pleading 'Guilty' to these offences, born in Germany in 1911, brought up among the smouldering fires of political struggle and strife in that unhappy country, a young man in the twenties and early thirties when the Nazi power, that sinister power, was growing in force, a member at that time of the S. D. P. of Germany (My Lord, I am trying to telescope these observations as far as I can) finding eventually at a critical

.... /moment

moment in his life, in the year 1932, when he would be twenty-one, finding that the Social Democrats were not the people who were going to fight the Nazi uprising, that the upper and middle classes in Germany were not caring or minding, about the inevitable onrush of Nazism.

"In that year the then Chancellor dismissed the Prussian Elected Government from office. He had hoped that the Party to which he belonged would fight that. What they did was to lodge an ineffective appeal to the Leipzig High Court, and he then knew what he had suspected, namely that the Party to which he belonged was no good in fighting the onrush.

"Set as we are, in this country, where political feelings are at least polite and properly conducted, it might be difficult to understand the feelings that prompted this man's joining the Communist Party, but, My Lord, in Germany, with the smouldering embers of political fever, it was natural in 1932 that he would join the communists as the only people who would fight this onrush. Insofar as he was then fighting Nazism, it can only be a matter of congratulation here that he was so doing. He was not lying down as the submissive Germans were.

"He joined that Party and that is the tragedy of his case, because they, with their diseased logic and most harmful beliefs, persuaded a young man, and not the only young man is Dr. Fuchs who has so been persuaded. The sinister argument is difficult to understand. In this country there are few enough who understand it, fortunately. Your loyalty to your country and your party only become one when your country is governed by a communist government.

"It is the most curious argument. If you are, like he was, a German, a communist, his loyalty to the communist ideology puts him in this position - that he is told and it is indoctrinated into him, that that loyalty is in fact loyalty to your country because you are only being loyal if you are trying to force communist doctrine on your country.

"So whilst your country is not communist, your loyalty is divided and it is so until that country is submerged and succumbs to the full doctrines of Communism.

"He was acting under the belief that the only loyalty he knew to Germany was for that country to become communist. That was bred into him by the smouldering force of political passion in Germany for which he cannot be truly blamed.

"Then the struggle burst into flames in February 1933 when somebody set the Reichstag on fire which was the next door house of the President of the Reichstag. There was a screech throughout Germany against communists. This scientist, this scholarly man, read that news in the newspaper on the train the morning after it happened. He went underground, scarcely saving his own life, and came to this country in 1933 for the purpose of conducting his scientific studies in order to fit himself out to be a scientist to help in the rebuilding of a Communist Germany, not to throw atom bombs at anybody, but to study physics.

"A theoretical physicist, he was educated at Kiel University, Leipzig University, Bristol University, and Edinburgh University. He pursues his peaceful studies and had not the war come, he may have been a candidate for a Nobel Peace Prize or a membership of the Royal Society rather than for goal.

"Unhappily the Nazis got power. War came and he was interned, properly, and he has every sympathy for the fact that he was interned - he realised it had to be. The disadvantages of his being interned were that he did not realise the fight and resistance put up by the citizens of this country against air and other attack.

"My Lord, he was made a British subject in 1942 - a known communist who never deceived, or pretended he was anything else, whose associates over here when he came - and I differ from my friend - he was accepted, not into the Communist Party of Great Britain, but met and associated with the very people you would think he would - communists in this country - German communists and English communists."

..../Lord

Lord Goddard: "I don't know whether you are suggesting that was known to the authorities?"

Mr. Curtis Bennett: "I don't know - but making no secrecy of the fact."

Lord Goddard: "I don't suppose he proclaimed himself as a communist when naturalised or taken into Harwell, or when he went to the U.S.A.?"

Mr. Curtis Bennett: "If I am wrong, Mr. Attorney will correct me. It was on his records in this country at the Home Office that he was a member of the German Communist Party."

Attorney General: "It was realised when he was examined by the Enemy Aliens Tribunal at the beginning of the war, that he was a refugee from Nazi persecution because in Germany he had been a communist. All the investigations at that time and since have not shown he had any association whatever with British members of the Communist Party, and the investigations at the time of naturalisation all tended to show he was quite immersed in his academic studies, his work on research, and was taking no active interest in politics at all. In fact, he considered it his duty not to take any interest in politics in this country."

Mr. Curtis Bennett: "Not that he was acting as a communist here, but it was known that in Germany he had been and was a communist. I make no more comment about it, I state a fact, and I think it was pretty plain that this man who becomes a British subject in 1942 could never have achieved that, without it being known what his political allegiances were in Germany."

"I make this appeal on behalf of Dr. Fuchs: this man, a known communist, with his great brain, is quite properly used by people in this country during time of war to supply his knowledge and the skill he has in his hands. All I say about him is this, and I hope it is a right observation, that anybody who has read anything of Marxist theory must know that any man who is a communist, whether in Germany or Timbuctoo, will react in exactly the same way when he comes into possession of information. He will almost
..../automatically

automatically, unhappily, put his allegiance to the communist ideology first, and therefore will give such knowledge as he has to other people, not to hurt this country or to help anyone else, but because it is the right thing to do in his mind.

"Dealing with the indictment, I have, with the assistance of my learned friend, and with the assistance of my client, to endeavour to build up before Your Lordship his state of mind at the time of the various periods of the indictment.

"He had a sort of sieve in his mind about the information he would or would not give, and in Count One, 1943....

Lord Goddard: "I have read this statement with very great care more than once. I cannot understand this metaphysical philosophy or whatever you like to call it. I am not concerned with it. I am concerned that this man gave away secrets of vital importance to this country. He stands before me as a sane man and not relying on the disease of schizophrenia or anything else."

Mr. Curtis Bennett: "If Your Lordship does not think that the state of mind a man acts under is relative to sentence...."

Lord Goddard: "A man in that state of mind is one of the most dangerous that this country could have within its shores."

Mr. Curtis Bennett: "I have to endeavour to put before Your Lordship this man as he is, knowing that Your Lordship is not going to visit him savagely, but justly, both in the interests of the State and the interests of this man, and I can only try to explain what Your Lordship has said you fail to understand. Though I fail in the end, I can do no more, but do it I must."

"There was acting in his mind a sieve whereby, with regard to the first count, he would only tell things he had found out for himself. He is a scientist, a pencil and paper man, and it is good to hear the Attorney say that it is not in his power to make an atom bomb and hand it over to the Russians - to give away a mighty secret of that sort.

"In 1943 he gave information about what he himself knew out of his own head. I am not going to confuse this case with long medical terms. He is not mad. He is sane. But he is a human being and that is what I am trying to explain.

.../My

"My Lord, with regard to the second count, from December, 1943, to August, 1944, he was there divulging the products of his own brain plus other things and the mesh of the sieve in his mind had become a little wider. That was in the city of New York in 1944.

"In the third count, in 1945, in Boston, Massachusetts, he was at that time on holiday. The mesh of the sieve had become at its widest, and he was, because of his political beliefs, giving information, not only from his own head, but of other matters as well.

"My Lord, the gravity is mitigated in my submission by the fact that he was not able to give away more than what he knows in his own department - one side, a theoretical side, of these atomic researches.

"With regard to these counts, Your Lordship will have noticed the dates. They are in fact at a time when Russia was fighting as an ally of this country. My Lord, it would be an arrogant argument to say that Dr. Fuchs is a person who is entitled to say, 'I decide what we will tell the Russians.' My learned friend and I have sought and sought and sought again some answer to these three counts, because it would be, on the face of it, difficult to see how in 1943, 1944 and 1945, when the Russians were fighting with us and the sinews of this country and the United States were bent to helping our Russian allies, to say that information given at that time was given with prejudice to the State. One would wonder how the Attorney would fare if Count One had been presented in the year 1944. But, My Lord, we have come to the conclusion that that was no answer, because of our client's answer to the questions, that he was not giving aid to the Russians because they were allies. He was giving assistance to the Russians because he believed in communism."

Lord Goddard: "And he was giving it, according to his own statement up to the time of victory and to March, 1949."

..../Mr. Curtis
Bennett:

Mr. Curtis Bennett: "The indictment starts in 1943 when Russia is our ally. In the second count Russia is our ally, and in the third count Russia is our ally. If that is not important on the question of sentence on these three counts, then I have made a mistake, but, My Lord, it surely must be if he were dishonest and said he gave information because the Russians were allies. But he does not say that, and I may be pointing out something against him. He gave it because he believed at the time in the communist ideology, and there it is. He has pleaded 'Guilty' to these points because it is a purpose prejudicial to the State if you tell even an ally, because it is for the State to decide what should be given to an ally. The proper authorities deciding that, would help an ally to the utmost at this time. If he is not to claim too much credit for helping the Russians when they are a fighting ally - and he does not claim credit - my submission is he should not be blamed too much if, after the war is over, he goes on doing the same thing.

"A scientist is in this position - he is taught, or teaches himself or learns, that A plus B equals C. If he is told tomorrow that it is A minus B that equals C he does not believe it. But your sensible citizen or politician, moving in the affairs of the world, told that, would agree with both. He has to. But the change of political alignments is not the business of scientists, for scientists are not always politically wise. Their minds move along straight lines without the flexibility that some others have. Once it was accepted that this man was a communist fanatic, one cannot blame him too much for going on doing this after the end of the war.

"Upon the fourth count, and this is a count not covered by Russia being side by side with us; there the mesh of the sieve closes up and finally shuts altogether, and because of his association and social contacts with the decent people he met, scientists and the like, and because of the behaviour of the politicians in the Soviet Union and other countries of Central Europe he realises at long last that he has been wrong and is

.... /prepared

prepared to face it. And so the information in that period in 1947 he gradually kept more and more to himself, and finally, at the beginning of 1949, he stopped giving information of any sort because he had seen the light. And as he puts it in his statement, My Lord, and the best thing I can do is to ask Your Lordship to turn to it - the last page:-

'Since coming to Harwell I have met English people of all kinds, and I have come to see in many of them a deep-rooted firmness which enables them to lead a decent way of life. I don't know where this springs from, and I don't think they do, but it is there.'

"That is a pretty pithy way of putting the decency of Western civilisation. My Lord, he realises how wrong he has been. Long separated from his communist comrades of the old days, he has travelled a long and bitter road, not the road of plunging into revolution, but trying to save his own country, and being seduced by this communist belief into the betrayal of this country of his adoption. Surely the fact that he is not a British born subject, but one by naturalisation, must be a matter which would make Your Lordship say, (and I am not saying that the matter is not grave, of course) it is the less grave, as he is not a British born subject. He ceased giving information altogether and is in a dreadful state of mind.

"And whilst Mr. Attorney was speaking, I was asking Dr. Fuchs if it was a fact that he knew there were any suspicions about him. He had not the least idea there were suspicions against him, but he told Wing Commander Arnold at Harwell that his father had been offered the chair of philosophy at Leipzig University - Leipzig is in the Eastern Zone of Germany under Russian control. He felt that that was a way in which the authorities here might consider him a bad security risk. Pressure might be brought - one thing or another might happen - and he might fall back on his old beliefs, and he told Arnold in the hope that they would speak to him about it, and as Your Lordship will see from Arnold's evidence, he said that on 12th October, 1949. He was then seen in December by Dr. Skardon. My Lord, here on Page 11, Mr. Attorney read it out,

..../and

and Your Lordship made an observation, the passage which starts:-

'I was then confronted with the fact that there was evidence that I had given away information in New York. I was given the chance of admitting it and staying at Harwell, or of clearing out.'

"My Lord, nothing which Dr. Fuchs says through me is intended to convey in the slightest way the impression that the authorities in this country would regard information given in the United States as less serious than information given here. Obviously they stand on the same footing. No argument of mine is addressed to say, 'I have done something in New York, and it does not matter.' Very much the reverse. The position is this, that he recognised when spoken to by Skardon that there was suspicion about his conduct in the United States, and he took the view, rightly or wrongly he is not going to say, he took the view that if he had made (whether in England or in the United States it is just as serious) a mistake of some sort, having regard to his high attainments he would continue to be employed, and Mr. Skardon has said there was no evidence upon which he could have been prosecuted for anything. There you have this man being logical in my submission, having decided to tell everything, tells everything, makes it about as bad for himself as he can, and provides the whole of the case against him in this Court. There is not one piece of evidence produced in this case which is not the result of the written and oral statements he made to Mr. Skardon in December, and January of this year.

"My Lord, he made that long and involved statement which was the result of oral conversations and was eventually turned into a statement in writing, with his full co-operation and consent. To-day there is this scholarly young man of considerable attainments, but not to be thought by anybody as the Number One Brain in this country upon matters of this sort, not in the least, but he is a man of considerable attainments. I don't want him put too high up the scale and it would not be right to put him too low. A man of considerable attainment who has a sectional knowledge of matters of importance to this country.

..../And

"And now, My Lord, I come to almost the end. This is a man, whether British, German or Russian, who is entitled to have Your Lordship consider him as a human being in assessing sentence. He is the half of the equation of which the other half is the State. What he has done is not merely to say, 'I am sorry, let me off lightly.' He says, 'I am sorry, I realise I have done wrong, and insofar as I can I will repair the wrong I have done. I cannot repair it all or take back the information, but I will give information' - and I am not going, in the interests of the State into what he has told Mr. Skardon, unless Your Lordship wishes to know in another way. He has backed up that statement, Exhibit 3, with valuable, practical assistance to the authorities, which is as much as you can expect any man to do.

"My Lord, in these days, when the genius of mankind seems to be unhappily turned towards making things which will destroy instead of things which will build up, it is perhaps a consolation to know that Dr. Fuchs's attitude has been changed as the result of his association with British people, and chiefly British scientists, whose humanity and decency have conquered him, so that, although it would appear you are concerned in atomic research, the scientists so concerned remain decent human beings in this country and have affected by their example a man who has been indoctrinated in a time of bitter struggle with these ruthless and deadly theories of communism.

"Dr. Fuchs knows that any sentence passed must be a heavy one. I hope he has not sought through me to escape responsibility. I only hope that such observations as I have made will be of some assistance to Your Lordship. In presenting this man's background and history to Your Lordship I can only hope that if, at the beginning of this trial, Your Lordship could not understand the communist ideology - Your Lordship will not agree with it of course - but in some measure you might be able to understand what was acting in this man's brain as a result of what happened in 1932 and 1933.

..../And

"And finally may I commend this man to Your Lordship, secure in the knowledge that in this country, which we, I think with justice, claim to be the fountain of all justice, certainly in the modern world, if not in the old world, that the sentence which is passed upon him will be tempered with the mercy which Your Lordship always shows in every case you try."

Fuchs was then told by the Lord Chief Justice that he stood convicted of felony, and on being asked if he had anything to say before sentence was passed, he said:-

"My Lord, I have committed certain crimes for which I am charged, and I expect sentence. I have also committed some other crimes which are not crimes in the eyes of the law - crimes against my friends - and when I asked my counsel to put certain facts before you I did not do it because I wanted to lighten my sentence. I did it in order to atone for those other crimes.

"I have had a fair trial and I wish to thank you and my counsel and my solicitors. I also wish to thank the Governor and his staff of Brixton Prison for the considerate treatment they have given me."

Lord Goddard: "In 1933, fleeing from political persecution in Germany, you took advantage of the right of asylum, or the privilege of asylum, which has always been the boast of this country to people persecuted in their own country for their political opinions. You have betrayed the hospitality and protection given to you by the grossest treachery.

"In 1942, in return for your offer to put at the service of this country the great gifts Providence has bestowed upon you in scientific matters, you were granted British nationality. From that moment, regardless of your oath, you started to betray secrets of vital importance for the purpose of furthering a political creed held in abhorrence by the vast majority in this country, your object being to strengthen that creed which then was known to be inimical to all freedom loving countries.

"There are four matters which seem to me to be the gravest aspects of your crime. In the first, by your conduct you have imperilled the right of asylum which this country has hitherto

..../extended.

extended. Dare we now give shelter to political refugees who may be followers of this pernicious creed and disguise themselves and then treacherously bite the hand that feeds them?

"Secondly, you have betrayed not only the projects and inventions of your own brain for which this country was paying you and enabling you to live in comfort in return for your promises of secrecy. You have also betrayed the secrets of other workers in this field of science, not only in this country, but in the United States, and thereby you might have caused the gravest suspicion to fall on those you falsely treated as friends and who were misled into trusting you.

"Thirdly, you might have imperilled the good relations between this country and the great American Republic with which His Majesty is aligned."


"And fourthly, you have done irreparable and incalculable harm both to this land and to the United States, and you did it, as your statement shows, merely for the purpose of furthering your political creed, for I am willing to assume you have not done it for gain.

"Your statement which has been read shows to me the depth of self deception into which people like yourself can fall. Your crime to me is only thinly differentiated from high treason. In this country we observe rigidly the rule of law, and as technically it is not high treason, so you are not tried for that offence.

"I have now to assess the penalty which it is right I should impose. It is not so much for punishment that I impose it, for punishment can mean nothing to a man of your mentality.

"My duty is to safeguard this country and how can I be sure that a man, whose mentality is shown in that statement you have made, may not, at any other minute, allow some curious working of your mind to lead you further to betray secrets of the greatest possible value and importance to this land?

"The maximum sentence which Parliament has ordained for this crime is fourteen years imprisonment, and that is the sentence I pass upon you."


Sergeant

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~~NSP-15251~~ ~~40, p. 32~~
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REGISTERED SPECIAL DELIVERY AIRMAIL

March 6, 1950.

(Handwritten initials)

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
 Director,
 Federal Bureau of Investigation,
 U.S. Department of Justice,
 Washington, D.C.

Re: Klaus Emil Ludwig Julius Fuchs
 ESPIONAGE - R

(Handwritten notes)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to a letter from this Office dated March 3, 1950, setting forth briefly information then available concerning the

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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It is understood that a copy of this memorandum has been forwarded to [REDACTED]

Very truly yours,

Glenn H. Bethel
 Glenn H. Bethel

165-58805-901
 APR 4 1950

Enclosure

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FLETCHER

FROM : MR. WHITSON

SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: February 15, 1950

~~SECRET~~

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

PURPOSE

The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth the information in the Bureau's files concerning [REDACTED] **SECRET** b1

BACKGROUND

During the initial interviews with Fuchs he stated that he was recruited in 1941 as an espionage agent for the Soviet Government at his own instigation through the introduction of a Communist friend, whom he did not then identify and whom he has since refused to identify, saying that it was immaterial. Fuchs stated that his first espionage contact in England was a man of Russian nationality. In a memorandum from [REDACTED] **SECRET** b1

In a cable from Mr. Whitson dated February 5, 1950, it is set forth that [REDACTED] **SECRET** b1

In a cable from Mr. Whitson dated February 13, 1950, it is reported that [REDACTED] **SECRET** b1

In a cable from London dated February 14, 1950, Mr. Whitson reported that [REDACTED] **SECRET** b1

[REDACTED] **SECRET** b1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

1-14-87
CLASSIFIED BY: 3042/PJT/ks
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
81840

Classified by [REDACTED]
Exempt from GDS, Category [REDACTED]
Date of Declassification Indefinite
RJS:hc
65-58805
COPIES DESTROYED
R 35 NOV 18 1960

33 JUN 7 1950

~~SECRET~~

EX-33

65-58805-4903
APR 4 1955
31
[Handwritten signatures and initials]

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

(S) (S)

b1

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

b1

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

b1

RECOMMENDATION

The above is for your information. Copies of the photograph of [REDACTED] are to be sent to Boston to be shown to Robert and Kristel Heineman. ~~SECRET~~

b1

The Liaison Section should check with both the State Department and the Immigration and Naturalization Service to determine if they have any information available to indicate this individual has ever been in the United States.

see Ser. 533.

State Dept have no identifiable info on [REDACTED]

(S) 2/17/50
D

b1

~~SECRET~~ -2-

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

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

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

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65- 58805- 904

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-180

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

March 30, 1950

Transmit the following message to SAC, PHILADELPHIA

URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-13-87 BY 2042/PWT/cls

FOOGASE, ESP-R

IMMEDIATELY ASCERTAIN FROM RECORDS PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR CO.,
DELAWARE AVE. AND SHACKAMAXON ST., PHILA., DATES ON WHICH HARRY
GOLD ABSENT FOR ANY REASON FROM HIS EMPLOYMENT THERE DURING YEARS
FORTY FOUR AND FORTY FIVE. AVAILABLE DETAILS RE ABSENCES SHOULD
ALSO BE SECURED. INQUIRY PREVIOUSLY MADE AT ABOVE FIRM RE GOLD IN
CONNECTION WITH GREGORY CASE. SUTEL.

JMK:hs

Handwritten initials

HOOVER

65-58805

CC: New York (via mail)

RECORDED - 34

65-58805-90
APR 5 1950
27

COPIES DESTROYED
R 85 NOV 18 1960

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

MAR 29 1950

RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

MAR 30 5 58 PM '50

SENT VIA TELETYPE

5 8 APR 5 1950

Handwritten signature

Per

Handwritten initials

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (SPECIAL DELIVERY)

DATE: 3/20/50

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-13-87 BY 3042/PWT/cls

Rebulet dated March 8, 1950 and New York tel dated March 10, 1950, relative to laboratory run by ERNST BERGMANN in Philadelphia.

On March 16, 1950, Miss DOROTHY BENNETT, Accounting Office, Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, advised that ERNST BERGMANN, of New York City, resided at this hotel in room 1431 from March 12, 1945 until January 4, 1946.

Mr. BYRON BASS, in charge of New Products Division of Publicker Industries, Incorporated, 1429 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, advised that during the period BERGMANN stayed at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, he was connected with Publicker Industries, Incorporated. He performed his work at the Mifflin Street Laboratories of Publicker Industries, Incorporated, which laboratory was located at Delaware Avenue and Mifflin Street, Philadelphia.

HANDLED BY
MRS. HEST

BERGMANN worked with Publicker Industries, Incorporated, BASS pointed out, as the result of an agreement between the Weismann Institute of Palestine and Publicker Industries. These two organizations made an agreement whereby Publicker Industries would handle all patent arrangements for the Weismann Institute in this country. In addition, the Weismann Institute furnished the consultant services of persons like BERGMANN, to assist Publicker Industries in experiments in industrial matters. The person whom BERGMANN worked with at the Mifflin Street Laboratory was Doctor KARL KAMMEYER of Publicker Industries, who is now connected with Iowa State College.

BASS also pointed out that another person who was associated with BERGMANN at Publicker Industries, and who might furnish additional information on BERGMANN, was RICHARD WILDER, who presently resides at 50 Delaware Avenue, Pennsgrove, New Jersey. BASS knew of no other laboratory that BERGMANN had in the Philadelphia area, and mentioned that the only other address they had for BERGMANN was at 16 East 66th Street, New York City.

DELETED

No lead is being set out by the Philadelphia office for KAMMEYER or WILDER to be interviewed relative to additional knowledge they have on BERGMANN.

BJC:cab
65-4296

COPIES DESTROYED
R 35 NOV 18 1960

RECORDED - 64
INDEXED - 64

cc: New York (SPECIAL DELIVERY)
Boston (AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY)

165-58805-906
APR 5 1950
315
EW

63 APR 6 1950
162

Director, FBI

3/20/50

For the information of the Bureau and interested offices, the library indices of the Franklin Institute Library in Philadelphia were checked, concerning ERNST BERGMANN. It was ascertained that BERGMANN had authored two books, both of which were published in the year 1948. The name of one of these books was "Acetylene Chemistry", and the other was titled "Isomerism and Isomerization of Organic Compounds". Only the latter book was available in Philadelphia. However, both of these books are on file at the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C.

The latter book, "Isomerism and Isomerization of Organic Compounds", was written by ERNST DAVID BERGMANN of the Daniel Sieff Research Institute at Rehovath, Palestine, and was published in 1948 by the Interscience Publishers Incorporated of New York and London. This book was dedicated "To my colleagues at Daniel Sieff Research Institute, who have helped in developing the views presented in the following pages". The introduction in this book read as follows:

"Doctor ERNST DAVID BERGMANN, who started his academic career at the Chemische Institut of the University of Berlin, later became a scientific collaborator of Professor CHAIM WEIZMANN, and was recently appointed Director of the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovath, Palestine, kindly consented to deliver six lectures on the Isomerism and Isomerization of Organic Compounds, while staying in this country in 1946. The lectures were attended not only by staff members and graduate students of Brooklyn Polytechnic, but by many other scientists and other educational and research chemists who wanted lectures collected in a book."

This introduction was written by H. (HERMAN) MARK (presumably of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute).

The preface of this book, which was dated January 1948, is quoted as follows:

"The six lectures in the book form the material presented at a seminar held at Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn during winter of 1945 and 1946."

Director, FBI

3/20/50

Additional review of the library indices of the Franklin Institute reflected that in volume 71, issue number 3, of the Journal of American Chemical Society, dated March 1949, there appeared on page 1111 an article entitled "Synthesis of 1-Aminofluorene" by E. BERGMANN and MILTON ORCHIN. The article was received on November 12, 1948 from the Weizmann Institute of Science at Rehovath in Israel.

With respect to MILTON ORCHIN, there was a footnote which stated that the publishers of the American Chemical Society wished to thank the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation for a fellowship granted to MILTON ORCHIN, which made the work on this article possible. ORCHIN's present address was given as the United States Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Pa.

There also appeared in volume 71, issue number 6, of the Journal of American Chemical Society, dated June 1949, an article on page 1917 entitled "Synthesis of Fluoranthene and its Derivatives" by E. BERGMANN and MILTON ORCHIN. This article was received on January 3, 1949 from the Daniel Sieff Institute at Rehovath, Israel. The same footnote concerning ORCHIN appeared on this article, as appeared on the article in the March 1949 issue of the same magazine.

A review of the 1947 directory of the American Chemical Society reflects that ERNST BERGMANN of 16 East 66th Street, New York 21, New York, was listed as a member of this society.

"The Catalyst", the local publication of the Philadelphia section of the American Chemical Society, was reviewed for the years 1945, 1946 and 1947, and no mention was found concerning Doctor ERNST BERGMANN, as being connected with the Philadelphia section of the American Chemical Society.

Credit and criminal checks, and other logical sources of information in the Philadelphia area, failed to reflect any information other than that which is set out above, concerning Doctor ERNST BERGMANN or the fact that he had a laboratory in Philadelphia.

RECEIVED
APR 2 1950
MAIL ROOM

Transmit the following teletype message

WASH AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD

1-42-50

10:15 AM

URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC

Handwritten signature

FOCAL, WFO - R. RESUREL MARCH TWENTY LAST, IS RECORDED AS
FINNISH WFO NAME OF SWEDISH NATIONALS AS REFERRED TO BUREAU AND
MOTHER. IT LEADS WILL BE USED AS CHECK OFF AGAINST WFO NAME IN
PROJECT TO AVOID UNNECESSARY REPLICATION. BE ADVISE WHEN THEIR
PROJECT COMPLETED IN ORDER WFO CAN SUBMIT OUTSTANDING PHOTOS.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-27-87 BY 60321/01

Handwritten initials

RECORDED
INDEXED

REMOVED

65-58805-107
APR 3 1950

EX-136

Handwritten initials

APR 3 1950

Special Agent in Charge

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 16, 1950

FROM : SAC, OMAHA

SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R
Bureau File 65-58805

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-87 BY 3042 pwr/dls

Rebulet March 1, 1950, in the above entitled case, in which Omaha was requested to obtain photographs of GREGORY H. WANNIER.

Enclosed to each, the Bureau, New York, and Boston, are two pictures of WANNIER obtained from the University of Iowa. The picture was taken in September of 1942. No other photos of WANNIER were available. RUC.

JJK:caw
65-470

~~SECRET~~

Encls. (2)

CC: New York (Encls. 2)

Boston (Encls. 2)

RECORDED - 50

INDEXED - 50

65-58805-908

APR 5 1950

31 3

EV2

EX

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

63 APR 6 1950



enclosure 65-58805-908

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TOP SECRET

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 14, 1950

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

1-13-87

SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE-R. (Bufile 65-58,805)

~~TOP SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED BY: 3042/PWT/CL
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

Reference is made to Boston teletype to Bureau and New York dated March 9, 1950, reflecting that all pictures of suspects for the Unsub, wa [redacted] received through noon, March 8, 1950, at Boston, had been shown to ROBERT HEINEMAN on the afternoon of March 8, 1950, at the Boston Division, and that all photographs received through the close of business, March 8, 1950, had been shown to KRISTEL HEINEMAN on March 9, 1950.

No identifications were effected, and the photographs shown are listed below:

- KONSTANTINE LUKICH VOLOKHOV
- ALEKSANDR VASILIEVI SETRANOV
- RUKHAIL A. CHALIAPIN
- OLEG S. TOUTOROR
- LEONID DMITRIEVICH ABRAMOV
- PETER VASILIEVICH VNOUKOV
- VASSILI SAVICH SOLOMKO
- GEORGI F. NIKONENKO
- ANTON ABRAMOVICH RYZHIKOV
- ALEKSANDR IVANOVICH GOLOVCHENKO
- PRAVDIN VLADIMIR SERGEVICH
- IVAN ALEXAN TOLKUNOV
- ALEXEI MAKSIMOVICH KUZMIN
- GUEORGUI T. BOGATOV

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF CLASS
DATE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED - 20
INDEXED - 20

APR 5 1950
31

65-58805-909

68 APR 6 1950

COPIES DESTROYED

R 35 NOV 18 1960

TOP SECRET

Classified by 3355/WAB/DVN
Exempt from GDS, Category 2.3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

10-17-85

~~TOP SECRET~~

PETR VASILIEVICH KOUZNETSOV

VASILI ARKH ABICHEKO

VASILII NIKOLAEVICH DEMCHENKO

EUGENI V. GALAKHOV

ALEXANDER I. TYULPAKOV

SERGEI NIKOLAYEVI LININ

NIKOLAI ZAKHAROVICH MOROZOV

VITALY PETROVICH NOVOZHILOV

BORIS NIKOLAEVICH KRYLOV

VICTOR M. MICHURIN

ALEKEI NIKOLAEVICH KRASILNIKOV

IVAN F. KRAVTSOR

GENNADI IVANOVICH KASHITZIN

MIKHAIL NIKOLAEVICH KLEVACHEV

PETR VASILIEVICH KOUZNETSOV

NIKOLAI MELNIKOV

ALEXANDER I. KALACHEV

ALENTINE K. SHIGANSKY

YAKOV MIRONOVICH LOMAKIN

ILIA AGAPOV

MIKHAEL S. DUMAEV

VASILI T. ZUEV

EUGENE M. CHOSSUDOVSKY

FEDOR EGOROVICH PARKHOMENKO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

FEDOR FEDOROVICH OPARIN

IVAN MIKHAILOVICH TANCHENKO

ALEXANDER VASILIEVICH STOROZHENKO

NIKOLAI M. BULAVIN

YURY PAVLOVICH SHKABATURA

VISILI IVANOVICH TCHASNOKOV

SERGEI P. PETROV

NIKOLAI V. NIKOLAEV

SHELMA GOBELEWA, WAS.

BORIS PETROVICH VRONSKI

ABRAM M. KHOKHLOV

NIKOLAI PETROVITCH SAMSONOV

VICTOR M. MICHURIN

NIKOLAI A. SEMENOV

GUSTAV YANOVICH KLAVA

LEV NIKOLAEVICH IVANOV

VASILII NIKOLAEVICH DEMCHENKO

ANTOLI MAXIMOVICH BARANOVSKI

VLADIMIR ANDREI MAMAEV

MIKHAIL I. GALKIN

LEONTII S. KRAVCHENKO

ALECSANDR ERMOLAEVICH SNOPKOV

MIKHAIL ANDREEVICH VESELOV

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

ANDREI SEMENOVICH SMIRNOV

IVAN A. ALFEROV

BORIS P. SOKOL

LEONID P. ARTUHOV

VLADIMIR PAVLOVICH BURDIN

PAVEL FEDOROVICH BORISOV

PAVEL A. KRASIVOV

DMITRY VLADIMIROVICH SKOBELTSYN

STEFANE SERGEEVICH TIKHONOV

BORIS ZAGORSKI

MIKHAIL I. SHACHNEV

VASILII ALEXEEVICH SERGEEV

KONSTANTIN FILIPPOVICH KOMISSAROV

ALEXANDER S. MARKOV

SILI M. TROPIMOV

VALENTIN IVANOVIC KOBUSHKO

ALEKSI SERGEEVICH MALOV

ALEXANDER VLADIMIROVICH ALEXASHKIN

IVAN F. BUKANOV

GEORGI V. CHUCHKOV

VLADIMIR SATCHENKOV

PAVEL ALEXANDROV

PAVEL A. GEVORKYAN

ANATOLI A. YAKOLEV

VLADIMIR F. GORSHKOV

NIKOLAI VASILIEVICH SHERGILOV

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

ALEKSEI F. PAVELKO

GEORGI NAZAROVICH PAVLOV

ALEXEI IVANOVICH KUZNETSOV

MIKHAIL A. RYUKHACHEV

YURY PAVLOVICH SHKABATURA

VASILY PAVLOVICH GRIGORIEV

NIKOLAI MIKHAILOVICH SOBOLEV

SERGEI D. SIDOROV

ALEXANDER G. KOLESNIKOV

IVAN S. LUZGANOV

NIKOLAI PROKOFIEVICH MELNIKOV

NIKOLAI ILYCH ARBATSKY

ALEKSANDR M. IVANOV

VASSILI ALEKANDROVICH BAKUNOV

STEPAN NIKOLAEVICH CHOUDENKO

STANTINE PETROVICH KOLESOV

GAVRIL IVANOVICH MEDVEDEV

YAKOV MIRONOVICH LOMAKIN

VIKTOR IVANOVICH KOUTLINE

EVGUENIJ DMITRIEVICH KISSELEV

IVAN ABRAMOVICH PANASSENKO

VLADIMIR NIKOLAEVICH KUDRIAVTSEV

ALEKANDRE VASILIEVICH ROGOV

VASSILI ALEKSEEVICH POLIOUCHKINE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

PAVEL ANDREEVICH FISUNOV

DAVID BORISOVICH GOLD

PAVEL IVANOVICH FEDOSIMOV

KONSTANTINE GRIGORIEVICH FEDOSEEV

ANDREI DANILOVICH PANITCHEV

VLADIMIR GEORGIEVICH PORCHUNOV

VICTOR IVANOVICH KOLTCHIIN

PAVEL ARHIPOVITCH PANTSERNY

PANTELEIMONOVICH KLARIN

PAVEL MIKHAILOVICH CHERNYSHEV

MIKHAIL ALEKSEEVICH OURAEVSKII

TIMOFEI YAKOVLEVICH REMIZOV

VLADIMIR I. BAZYKIN

NIKOLAI MIKHAILOVICH MILORADOV

AVELI SEMENOVICH TCHELDIE

VASSILI MIKHOLOVICH MOLEV

ALEXANDRE PAVLOVICH SAPRYKINE

ALEKSEEVICH CHABANOV

NIKOLAI ALEKSEEVICH GOLOVI

A. OGORODNIKOV

ALEXANDRE MIKHAILOVICH PODKOLZINE

N. N. KAREV

ALEXANDRE GEORGIEVICH ALEXANDROV

OREST PETROVICH SHEVTZOV

N. A. KOSOV

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TOP⁶ SECRET

~~TOP SECRET~~

EVGUEN I. ALEXANDROVICH DMITRIEV

MIKHAIL SERGEEVICH VAVILOV

ZOT IVANOVICH TCHÉFOURNYKH

VASSILII GRIGORIEVICH POLIAKOV

VICTOR STEPANOVICH TCHOUGAI

VASILI KUZMICH KRASNIKOV

NIKOLAI VASILIEVICH MIKHAILOV

IVAN VASILIEVICH GANIN

LEONID STEPANOVICH MALOV

MIKHAIL GRIGORIEVICH KOULAKOV

STEPAN ZAKHAROVICH APRESIAN

SERGUEI NIKOLAEVICH STAROSTIN

ANDREI IVANOVICH AFANASIEV

ANDREI GRIGORIEVICH BOLTIANSK

MIKHAIL GEORGIEVICH SEMASHKIN

PAVEL IGNATYEVICH ROTOMSKY

HARRY FREEMAN

GUEORGUI SEMENOV

IVANOVICH SERGUEI FOMITCHEV

GRIGORII KOSSAREV

S. S. SHCHELKALIN

MIKHAIL IVANOVICH SOROKIN

LEONID NIKOLAEVICH FEDOTOV

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-7-

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MILLER

LOUIS CONANT

ED BLAISDELL

BEN SHULMAN

NORTON PUTTER

SAM SWADESH

JAMES J. ROBBINS

V. C. BISTROW

RAISSA SVIRINA

MIKHAIL SVIRIN

NINA BOIEVA

MIKHAIL A. BURINSKI

PERCY NADEL

JAMES LOUIS GINSBURG

DR. ALBERT E. BLUMBERG

ABRAHAM KOTELCHUCK

HENRY CARROLL

HORACE ISRAEL SHAPIRO

JOSEPH KASTLE ROBERTS

JOSEPH DAUBER

MICHAEL H. BAKER

GUS HALL

CHARLES CARROLL DAVIS

JOSEPH DOUGHER

JOSEPH ROBERT PATAKY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

In addition to the above, which were shown to both HEINEMANS, the following names represent photographs received after noon of March 8, 1950, and therefore, shown to KRISTEL HEINEMAN, alone, and without identifications:

VASILY V. SHUKHMIN

A. L. CHEKUNAIEV

A. V. MARASOV

N. P. KUDINOV

FEDOR G. KROTOV

S. I. BAZAROV

I. P. PAVLOV

I. S. KRAMAREV

ALEXANDER I. KOLOSOV

B. R. KORABLEV

V. F. ULANCHEV

VALENTIN I. KOHUSHKO

FILIPP T. SARYCHEV

NIKOLAI GOLOVKO

Y. A. FEDOSEVICH

I. I. SAPSHOV

VASSILI GOLOUBEV

V. S. BAGDENKO

V. A. KORONAEV

VALERI E. REPIN

VASILY P. SMOLIAR

I. A. BUBNOV

VASILY BORISOV

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-9- ~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

TOP SECRET

IVAN E. LOZOVSKI

I. V. KOZLOV

S. S. BITNER

VASIL S. AZOVTSYEV

NIKOLAI T. PETROV

DMITRI S. LEVIN

SERGEY FILATOVICH SAMOGAYEV

LEONID N. IGNATYEV

VLADIMIR N. BENDRYSEV

VLADIMIR A. LEGEEV

FYODOR V. ABROSIMOV

IVAN D. BORISOV

A. S. TRUBNIKOV

A. I. STRIKOV

NIKOLAI P. NOVIK

JOHN JAMES MATWIN

JOHN HENRY DAVIS, WAS

STEVE NELSON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

As noted in referenced teletype, ROBERT HEINEMAN stated that ALENTINE I. SHIGANSKY and ALEKSANDRA M. IVANOV resembled in the general shape of the faces, the appearance of ~~_____~~. Neither, however, appeared to be as close to ~~_____~~ as EUGENE LOUIS FISHER. Investigation continuing. ~~TOP SECRET~~ JTS-

BSG:MFA

65-3319

Cc New York City

Cc 65-3304

cc 65-3320

AMSD

-10-

~~TOP SECRET~~

Letter to Director, FBI
March 17, 1950

~~TOP SECRET~~

FOOCASE
ESP.-R; ~~(S)~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

b1

NICHOLAS DANIELS

THOMAS X. DOMBROWSKI

ERNEST BERGMANN

THOMAS LAWRENCE MAHAN, JR.

JOHAN ROBERTI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DMITRI D. ERIGIN

IVAN M. MOUSINE

NICKOLAI I. LIKITIN

VLADIMIR E. PEUTIN

NIKOLAI E. BUSHUYEV

LT. GEN. ALEX E. VASILIEV

KONSTANTIN E. ZINCHENKO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

S. S. BELIK

DMITRI F. SAFONOV

PETER S. SKALOZUB

FEDOR ALEXEEVICH GARANIN

LEV V. GROMASHEVSKI

NIKOLAI T. EVSTAFEV

MIKUROV

PHILIP TCHENTZOFF

NIKOLAI ILICH KOLYBALOV

MIKHAIL P. BYKOV

GREGORI GOLOVKIN

~~TOP SECRET~~

Letter to Director, FBI
March 17, 1950

~~TOP SECRET~~

FOOCASE
ESP-R; [redacted] (S)

~~TOP SECRET~~
61

P. T. MOROZOV

A. V. SOVETSKOV

VLADIMIR NIKOLAEVIC SKROBOGATOV

GRIGORI E. ZHVANIGA

A. P. POLIKARPOV

K. I. IVANOVICH

A. N. KHOKHLOV

ILIA AGAPOV

NIKOLAI N. ALEXANDROV

ANATOLI M. PARKHOMENKO

ALEXSANDR A. FILIPOV

IVAN ILIUSCHENKO ¹²

P. A. ZYRYANOV

ROSTISLAV ROGOZINSKI

MIKHAIL V. PTUKHA

VLADIMIR V. ERGFEV ¹³

ANDREI VASILIEVITCH MARKOV

GREGORI G. OLEINIK ¹⁸

ALEXANDER P. MOROZOV ¹⁹

VLADIMIR A. SOBOLEV

V. E. KARPOV

T. V. OKUNEV

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Letter to Director, FBI
March 17, 1950

~~TOP SECRET~~

FOOCASE
ESP-R; ~~(S)~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

b1

A. I. TATYANCHENKO

P. Y. BOKOLOV

GEORGI V. CHUCHKOV

S. S. KRIVOSHEV

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A. V. STEPIN

N. K. GRIGOREV

NIKOLAI N. KYTUKOV

ALEXANDER S. MARUSIN

V. I. SUIRIN

In addition to the above, which were shown to both HEINEMANs, the following names represent photographs previously shown to KRISTEL HEINEMAN and displayed to ROBERT HEINEMAN on March 15, 1950 with negative results:

VASIL V. SHUKHMIN

A. L. CHEKUNAEV

A. V. MARASOV

N. P. KUDINOV

FEDOR G. KROTOV

S. I. BAZAROV

I. P. PAVLOV

I. S. KRAMAREV

ALEXANDER I. KOLOSOV

B. R. KORABLEV

V. P. ULANCHEV

VALENTIN I. KOHUSKO

FILIPP T. SARYCHEV

NIKOLAI GOLOVKO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 5 - ~~TOP SECRET~~

Letter to Director, FBI
March 17, 1950

~~TOP SECRET~~

FOOCASE
ESP-R; (S)

~~TOP SECRET~~

b1

Y. A. FEDOSEVICH

I. I. SAPSHOV

VASSILI GOLOUBEV

V. S. BAGDENKO

V. A. KORONAEV

VALERI E. REPIN

VASILI P. SMOLIAR

I. A. BUBNOV

VASILI BORISOV

IVAN E. LOZOVSKI

I. V. KOZLOV

S. S. BITNER

VASILI S. AZOVITSEV

NIKOLAI T. PETROV

DMITRI S. LEVIN

SERGEY FILATOVICH SAMOGAYEV

LEONID N. IGNATYEV

VLADIMIR N. BENDRYSHEV

VLADIMIR A. LEGEEV

FYODOR V. ABROSIMOV

IVAN D. BORISOV

A. S. TRUBNIKOV

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 6 -
~~TOP SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

~~TOP SECRET~~

DATE: February 3, 1950

FROM : MR. FITCHER

1-13-57

SUBJECT: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

CLASSIFIED BY: 3042/pw/ck
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

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

PURPOSE

To summarize this investigation and to point out that Fuchs was identified by the Bureau as the Soviet agent [redacted] ~~TOP SECRET~~ b1

Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs - Summary

FACTS

A brief summary reflecting the nature of this case was submitted in a memorandum to the Director dated February 1, 1950.

As a result of information from [redacted]

[Large redacted block]

RECORDED BY
TOP SECRET

INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

It will be noted that this subject is commonly known as Dr. Karl Fuchs. Further effort to identify [redacted] was made on the basis of the fact that he had a sister in this country, according to [redacted] information. Investigation consisting primarily of examination of the Immigration & Naturalization Service records failed to reflect that any of the three British scientists employed in New York during the pertinent time had a sister. These other three scientists are Rudolph E. Peierls, Christopher Frank Kearton, and Tony Hilton Boyle Searce. ~~TOP SECRET~~

It was determined through the Bureau's files, [redacted]

[redacted] that Fuchs' sister was identical with Mrs. Robert Bloch Heineman, aka Kristel Heineman. She was the subject of a Security Matter-C investigation at Boston during 1946 inasmuch as her name had been noted in the address book of Israel Halperin, a Soviet agent identified in the Corby Case. Her husband also was a subject in this case because of reported Communist Party membership.

EJVLshc
65-58805-1026 1950

Classified by 2395 WAB/DVN
Exempt from GDS, Category 2.3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
70-17-95

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~~TOP SECRET~~

65-58805-911
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572

~~TOP SECRET~~

To further bolster the identification of Fuchs as the Soviet agent [redacted] it was necessary to conduct investigation to determine if possible whether the Heinemans had traveled during 1944, [redacted] Immigration records were checked, as well as the Alien Enemy Registration folder of Kristel Heineman. It was determined that Kristel Heineman never had applied for a travel permit. The State Department records were negative concerning Robert Bloch Heineman, whose employment and Selective Service records were checked for information as to his whereabouts. It was developed that in 1944 he was employed by the General Electric Corp., Lynn, Massachusetts, and that he was on leave during that year only for approximately five days in May, 1944. Our efforts to develop travel information concerning the Heinemans which would correspond to the information reported about [redacted] sister were not successful. ~~TOP SECRET~~ b1

With reference to the Bureau's efforts to identify the agent [redacted] T.S. a communication dated October 29, 1949, from the British representative reads in part as follows: [redacted]

~~TOP SECRET~~ b1

Investigation also was conducted to develop as far as possible the activities of Fuchs and other British scientists in New York during the pertinent time. The records of the Atomic Energy Commission at the Seat of Government were consulted and investigation was conducted by the field at Los Alamos, Oak Ridge, and New York City, the latter office checking records at Kellogg Corp., Columbia University, and the Atomic Energy Commission, New York.

As a result of this investigation, together with some information furnished by the British, we have developed a full picture of Fuchs' whereabouts in this country. Briefly it is as follows:

December 3, 1943

Arrived U.S. and gave residence as Taft Hotel and business address as 43 Exchange Place, New York City. The latter subsequently was changed to British Ministry of Supply Mission, 37 Wall Street, New York City.

December 25, 1943

He first visited Kristel Heineman.

May 29 and 30, 1944

Fuchs visited Montreal, Canada, for a conference with members of the National Research Council, Canada.

~~TOP SECRET~~

5

~~TOP SECRET~~

July 14, 1944

He visited Washington, D.C., for a conference with Sir James Chadwick.

August, 1944

On about August 11, 1944, he left Chicago by air for Santa Fe, New Mexico.

August 14, 1944

He arrived at Los Alamos and resided in Room 17, Dormitory T-102, and used PO Box 1663, Santa Fe, New Mexico, during 1945.

February 11, 1945

He left Los Alamos for a vacation with Kristel (Heineman, Cambridge, Massachusetts.)

February 25, 1945

He returned to Los Alamos from vacation.

November 21, 1945

He left Los Alamos for Montreal, Canada, via Chicago, for a two-day conference with representatives of the British organization.

November 24, 1945

He returned to Albuquerque, New Mexico, and continued on to Mexico City for a vacation in the company of Rudolph S. Peierls and wife. (Peierls is described by the British as a close associate of Fuchs and it is interesting to note that Mrs. Peierls is a Russian-born naturalized British subject.

Peierls visited him yesterday.

December 8, 1945

He and the Peierlses returned to Los Alamos from Mexico, via El Paso.

December 12, 1945

He changed his residence to Room 5, Dormitory T-109, Los Alamos.

June 16, 1946

Departed Los Alamos for Washington, D.C.

-3-

~~TOP SECRET~~

6

~~TOP SECRET~~

June 17, 1946

He checked in at the Hotel Sheraton, Washington, D.C., for one night or checked out after one night's stay, probably the latter.

June 21, 1946

He was residing at the (Heineman residence, Cambridge), Massachusetts.

June 28, 1946

He left Montreal, Canada, for the United Kingdom by bomber.

November 11, 1947

Wilson Clearance - 2/4

He returned to the United States at New York City on British business.

November 30, 1947

He departed the United States from New York.

Investigation at New York to locate a bank account and a residence after Fuchs left the Taft Hotel was negative.

A review of the Bureau's indices developed the interesting information that certain captured German documents, apparently compiled in 1941, listed this subject as a student of philosophy and apparently a Communist worthy of consideration for apprehension by the German Army during the invasion of Russia. This same list contained the name of his brother, Gerhard Fuchs.

In this connection, investigation of Kristel Heineman developed that in February, 1942, she listed the following relatives outside the United States: Dr. Emil Fuchs, Berlin, Germany -- father; Gerhard Fuchs, held at a sanitorium, Jurich Switzerland -- brother; Dr. Klaus Fuchs, serving in the English Army -- brother.

It was also ascertained that Kristel Heineman reportedly stated she lived in Germany when Hitler first came to power and that her father and brother had spent some time in German concentration camps. She said her brother later went to England and became a British subject. She described this brother as a very brilliant scientist whom Einstein had sent for to help work on the atomic bomb.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

~~TOP SECRET~~

b1

[REDACTED]

~~TOP SECRET~~

b1

[REDACTED]

~~TOP SECRET~~

b1

All aspects of this case in the United States will be followed closely and thoroughly investigated.

RECOMMENDATION

The foregoing is submitted for your information.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F.B.I. TELETYPE

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

*9M 3-25-50
 3-25-50*

CLASSIFIED BY: *2042/pof/ks*
 DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
 1-13-57
 DECODED COPY

Wm. Belmont
W. R. ...
...

WASHINGTON TT FROM NEW YORK 30 1233 AM
 DIRECTOR URGENT

FOOCASE, ESP - R. RE NEW HAVEN TEL MARCH TWENTY NINE. SURVEILLANCE TODAY OF UNKNOWN CONTACT OF ROBBINS REVEALED HE WENT TO 68TH FLOOR OF EMPIRE STATE BLDG., NYC, EXACT OFFICE NOT DETERMINED. HE LATER LEFT BUILDING CARRYING A LARGE ACCOUNT BOOK, APPARENTLY HAVING LEFT HIS PORTFOLIO AT HIS OFFICE. SURVEILLANCE NOT MAINTAINED AFTER HE LEFT BUILDING. SINCE THERE ARE FORTY EIGHT LISTINGS ON 68TH FLOOR DIRECTORY, REQUESTED THAT RESIDENT AGENTS, GREENWICH, PUT MAN ON TRAIN MORNING OF MARCH THIRTY AND TELEPHONICALLY ADVISE NYO OF TRAIN HE TAKES IN ORDER THAT HE CAN BE SURVEILLED FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION INTO PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT, EMPIRE STATE BUILDING. ALSO REQUESTED NEW HAVEN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN SURVEILLANCE PHOTOS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. NY INDICES NEGATIVE ON RUBIN DREHER. NY REFERENCES ON WALTER ROSENBERG BEING CHECKED.

SCHEIDT
 NEW HAVEN ADVISED
 RECEIVED 3-30-50
 RECORDED - 46
 APR 5 1950
 12-51 AM EST 31
 165-58805-913
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 STON...

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 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

63 APR 7 1950

[REDACTED] (c)
 CONFIDENTIAL

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

APR - 4 1950

TELETYPE

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

WASHINGTON 15 FROM NEW YORK

DIRECTOR URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/20/81 BY 9-86-316 #80,113

F801840

1-13-87 3042/pwt/pls

FOOCASE, ESP-R. REBUTEL MARCH TWENTY NINE, LAST. MRS. GERTRUDE

CROSBY TROWEN, FOUR FOUR SIX E. TWENTIETH ST., NYC, FORMER EMPLOYEE, BRITISH MISSION, NY, INTERVIEWED TODAY. STATES SHE WAS HIRED IN ABOUT FEB, FORTY FOUR THROUGH PLACEMENT BUREAU HUNTER COLLEGE. WORKED UNTIL AUGUST, FORTY FOUR AS MATHEMATICS COMPUTER UNDER FUCHS AND PEIERLS. SAYS SHE HAD SOME IDEA OF NATURE OF WORK GOING ON SINCE SHE KNEW OF EFFECTS OF URANIUM AND THAT SEPARATION OF ISOTOPES WAS BEING DONE. SHE KNEW OF NO CONTACTS OF FUCHS, LOCATION OF HIS RESIDENCE IN NY, STATING HE SPOKE VERY LITTLE, DID NOT MIX SOCIALLY. CROSBY APPLIED FOR JOB WITH KELLEX, NY, IN FORTY FOUR BUT NEVER WAS ACCEPTED. LATER WORKED FOR NORDEN LABORATORIES, NYC. MRS. RUTH GORDON GROVER, SIX SIX THREE LOCUST ST., FLEETWOOD, ANOTHER BRITISH MISSION EMPLOYEE, ALSO INTERVIEWED. SAYS SHE WAS HIRED BY BRITISH MISSION, WASHINGTON, IN FORTY TWO WHILE LIVING IN MONTREAL. CAME TO NYC SEPTEMBER, FORTY THREE, WORKED FOR CENSORSHIP DIV. OF MISSION, THEN CAME TO SCIENTIFIC MISSION. SHE TYPED SCIENTIFIC REPORTS FOR FUCHS AND PEIERLS.

RECORDED - 46

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APR 5 1950

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EX-106

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65-5805

KNOWS OF NO SOCIAL CONTACTS OF FUCHS. NEVER KNEW HIS NY ADDRESS. CANNOT RECALL THAT HE EVER HAD ANY OFFICIAL VISITORS, KNOWS OF NO TRIPS HE MADE, RECALLS THAT PEIERLS MADE ONE TRIP TO N.M. AND BACK. KNEW FUCHS AND PEIERLS WERE GOING TO LOS ALAMOS IN ABOUT AUGUST, FORTY FOUR. SHE HELPED PACK B. M. FILES TO BE SHIPPED TO ENGLAND, THEN CONTINUED WORK FOR BRITISH UNTIL EARLY FORTY FIVE. DESCRIBES FUCHS AS QUIET, STUDIOUS, ABSENTMINDED SCIENTIST WHO HAD LITTLE TO DO WITH OTHER B. M. EMPLOYEES. RECALLS THAT ONLY OTHER FEMALE EMPLOYEE WAS JOAN SHOEBERT GODFREY, BRITISH CITIZEN, WHO CAME TO US IN THIRTY NINE, WAS MARRIED TO ^{Mr + Mrs} RICHARD GODFREY, THEN US ARMY, AND WHO LIVED IN MASSA-PEQUA, L.I., NY. BELIEVES SHE MAY STILL LIVE THERE. ATTEMPT TO INTERVIEW GODFREY WILL BE MADE TOMORROW. SAYS ENRICO FERMI, NILS BOHR, C. F. KEARTON, A MR. PICKAVANCE, BRITISH CITIZEN, WORKED IN OFFICE FOR SHORT PERIODS WHILE SHE WAS THERE. BOTH WOMEN APPEARED VERY COOPERATIVE, BUT APPARENTLY KNEW VERY LITTLE OF FUCHS ACTIVITIES. INVESTIGATION CONTINUING.

SCHEIDT

HLD PLS

*cc: Mr. Tolson**Orig: Mr. Belmont*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

134

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

FILE NO. 65-6

| | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|---|
| REPORT MADE AT ALBUQUERQUE | DATE WHEN MADE 3-14-50 | PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/2-10, 13-18, 20, 21, 23-28; 3/1-3, 6, 7, 8/50 | REPORT MADE BY J. JEROME MAXWELL AGG |
| TITLE EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was. | | CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R | |

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ADMINISTRATIVE

Hotel registrations, Santa Fe, NM checked for June 1945 without locating registration for GERHARD NORVAL WOLLAN. List of people registering in June 1945 at hotels in Santa Fe, NM which still have records furnished Bureau and New York Office. Details of travel by associates of subject, HANS DETHE, VICTOR WEISSKOPF, MARTIN DEUTSCH, RICHARD FEYERMAN, ROBERT MARSHAK, and PHILLIP MORRISON set out. Results of interviews with fellow employees of FUCHS at Los Alamos, NM set out. FUCHS reported to have been close associate of Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT MARSHAK, Mr. and Mrs. MARTIN DEUTSCH, RICHARD FEYERMAN, EVELYN JONES KLINE, Mr. and Mrs. RUDOLPH PETERIS, TOKY SKYRME, and JORDAN CARSON HARK, while at Los Alamos. GERSON GUSDORF, who registered at the LA FONDA HOTEL in Santa Fe, NM 6-14-45 is long time dairy farmer at Taos, NM and about 70 years of age.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 1-14-87 BY 3042 RUT/ks
 # 861640

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
 DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

DETAILS:

By teletype dated February 2, 1950, the Bureau instructed the Albuquerque Office to check hotel registrations in Santa Fe, New Mexico to determine whether GERHARD NORVAL WOLLAN, also known as "GUS", had registered at a hotel in Santa Fe, New Mexico during the month of June 1945.

| | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE | ENCLOSURE | DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES |
| COPIES DESTROYED | | | SE 1 |
| 35 COPIES OF THIS REPORT 1 - Bureau (Encl.) 1 - Atlanta (Info.) 3 - Boston (Encl.) 1 - Chicago (Info.) 4 - New York (Encl.) 2 - Washington Field (Encl.) 1 - San Francisco (Info.) 1 - Albuquerque | | 165-58805-915 APR 4 1950 31 | RECORDED INDEXED 41 |

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AQ 65-6

On February 2, 1950, SA HOMER K. MILLER checked all registration cards at the LA FONDA HOTEL and the DE VARGAS HOTEL, without finding any registration for OLLAN. These are the two principal hotels in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Mrs. TONY SMITH, Manager, MONTEZUMA HOTEL; Mr. PHIL SANTISTEVAN, Clerk, EL FIDEL HOTEL; Mrs. CONSTANCE CASTLE, owner, HOPE HOTEL, and Mr. LOUIS RICHARDS, Manager, PLAZA HOTEL, all advised that their records for the year 1945 had previously been destroyed.

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised that the records of his office reflected that ~~GERALD~~ OLLAN, also known as "GUS", had applied for a position with

[REDACTED]

REFERRED TO DOE

T-1 stated that investigation conducted by T-2, another Government agency in January 1944, reflected

[REDACTED]

REFERRED TO OPM

REFERRED TO ARMY

AQ 65-6

[REDACTED]

T-2 further reported that a confidential informant in the 9th Naval District (Chicago, Illinois) stated that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

T-2 reported that MAURICE FEAY [REDACTED] had advised that when he first knew [REDACTED] there was nothing about him to suggest Communism. FEAY advised that both he and [REDACTED] had attended the University of Iowa. [REDACTED]

T-2 further reported that Mr. OWEN L. LINCOLN, Actuary, HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, 256 Broadway, New York, New York, had advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

T-2 further reported that Mr. GERALD RUGGEN, Actuarial Clerk, HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

REFERRED TO ARMY

REFERRED TO DDC

Mrs. MARGARET STATHAN, Personnel Office, University of California, advised that her records reflected that WOLLAN's file had been destroyed, but that a card had been maintained, which indicated that he had never been employed by the University. The card on WOLLAN had the following notation, "2-3-44 clearance not granted."

T-1 further advised that the index card in his office on WOLLAN was cross-referenced with the name of FLORENCE KOWSKY. His file on FLORENCE KOWSKY reflected that

[REDACTED]

REFERRED TO
DOE

(It will be noted that WOLLAN also worked under Dr. THOMAS DAVIS)

Confidential Informant T-1 stated that the investigation conducted by T-2 had failed to reflect any unfavorable information concerning FLORENCE KOWSKY.

She listed the following information concerning her relatives:

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Address</u> | <u>Born</u> | <u>Citizenship</u> |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|
|-------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|

| | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] |
| [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] |
| [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] |
| [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] |

REFERRED TO
DOE

Under Organizations in her Personnel Security Questionnaire, KOWSKY stated that she had been a member of the Girl Scouts from 1940 to 1942 and of the FAECT, Brooklyn, New York, from 1943 to the present.

The files of the University of California reflected that FLORENCE KOWSKY had been employed by the University of California at Los Alamos from February 21, 1944, to July 13, 1944. The file showed the following concerning her termination: "Released - Medical discharge. Absence report received." She gave her forwarding address as 1152 North Kingsley Drive, Hollywood, California, c/o Mrs. WHLSTADTER.

The University file reflected that she had worked under JOSEPH OAKLAND HIRSCHFELDER as a Junior Scientist while at Los Alamos, but did not indicate the type of work that she was doing. HIRSCHFELDER was formerly a group leader in both the Ordnance and Theoretical Divisions at Los Alamos. (FUCHS was in the Theoretical Division at Los Alamos, but was not at Los Alamos at the same time as KOWSKY).

KOWSKY's file contained a copy of a letter dated January 11, 1945 from the University to Mr. MARTIN RUDERMAN, Assistant Director, Federation of Jewish Organizations, 610 Temple Street, Los Angeles 12, California, which stated that FLORENCE KOWSKY "...was not particularly happy in her employment on this project which may have been the cause for rather low caliber work in computing and lack of cooperation. Her personality was found to be a rather difficult one to adapt to a large number of people and conditions."

By letter dated February 6, 1950, the Bureau was furnished with a list of colloquium co-ordinating council and interim council meetings attended by FUCHS while he was at Los Alamos, with information concerning the topics discussed at these meetings. In the same letter, the Bureau was furnished with a list of the technical papers written by FUCHS while he was at Los Alamos.

By teletype dated February 5, 1950, the Bureau instructed the Albuquerque Office to obtain all information on hotel registration cards available at Santa Fe, New Mexico on persons registering from eastern cities during the month of June 1945 and forward this information to the Bureau and the New York Office.

By letter dated February 7, 1950, the Bureau and the New York Office were furnished with a list of all individuals registered at the LA FONDA HOTEL, DE VARGAS HOTEL, LA POSADA INN, ORCHARD CAMP, KINGS REST COURTS, and the BISHOPS LODGE, from cities east of the Mississippi River.

The registration records of the following had been destroyed for the year 1945: PLAZA HOTEL, HOPE HOTEL, MONTEZUMA HOTEL, EL FEDEL HOTEL, CANDELARIO COURTS, EL REY COURT, HACIENDA COURTS, LA VILLA COURTS.

The records of the LA FONDA HOTEL were checked by the writer. The records of the DE VARGAS HOTEL were checked by SA FRED W. ARMSTRONG and the

AQ 65-6

records of the other hotels and motor courts listed above were checked by SAs CLARENCE L. GRANDALL and HOMER K. MILLER.

By teletype dated February 6, 1950, the Bureau instructed the Albuquerque Office to obtain at Los Alamos, New Mexico, periods of employment and details of absences for the following former employees of the Los Alamos project:

~~HANS BETHE~~
~~RICHARD FEYNMAN~~
~~ROBERT SERSHAK~~
~~VICTOR WEISSKOPF~~
~~PHILLIP MORRISON~~ *of the Los Alamos project*

By teletype dated February 9, 1950, the Boston Office requested the same information concerning ~~MARTIN QUETSCH~~.

The following information regarding these individuals was obtained from the records of the University of California at Los Alamos, New Mexico.

Dr. HANS ALBRECHT ~~BETHE~~ was employed at Los Alamos as the head of the Theoretical Physics Division from April 1, 1943 until January 11, 1946. He is presently a consultant to the University of California at Los Alamos.

The following information concerning the absences of ~~BETHE~~ from the project while employed at Los Alamos was obtained from the files of the business office at the University of California:

AQ 65-6

HANS ALBRECHT BETHE:

| <u>DATE</u> | | <u>TRAVEL</u> | <u>PURPOSE</u> |
|-------------|----------|--|---|
| 4-1-43 | 10:15 AM | Lv Boston - auto | To join staff |
| 4-2-43 | 11:30 AM | Ar Ithaca | |
| 4-5-43 | 6:40 PM | Lv Ithaca to Buffalo RR | |
| 4-8-43 | 4:30 PM | Ar Santa Fe RR | |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 5-6-43 | | RR Cambridge to Providence This account appears to be for amount paid by BETHE to H. or R. E. HEINS for "Trip to Providence to interview applied mathematicians and consult Prof. WELLS to locate computers for Prof. BETHE." No address given for HEINS. | |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 9-5-44 | | TWA Albuquerque to Chicago | O.P.B. |
| 9-6-44 | | TWA Chicago - Albuquerque | |
| 9-7-44 | 11:00 AM | On Project | |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 10-26-44 | 8:00 AM | Project to Chicago | |
| 10-5-44 | 9:00 PM | | 10/29, 30, 31/44 personal business in N.Y. |
| 10-27-44 | | Chicago to Pittsburgh TWA | 10/29/44 a Sunday Conferences in Pittsburgh, Princeton, and New York |
| 10-28-44 | | RR Pittsburgh to New York Limousine service Chicago to airport at Pittsburgh airport to city | |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 11-1-44 | | RR New York to Princeton round-trip | |
| 11-3-44 | | RR New York to Pittsburgh Air fare Pittsburgh to Albuquerque Limousine Pittsburgh to airport Less 3 days in NYC on personal business 8:30 AM to 10-29-44 thru 8:00 AM 11-1-44 | |

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BETHE, cont'd.

| <u>DATE</u> | | <u>TRAVEL</u> | <u>PURPOSE</u> |
|--------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 9-20-45 | 8:00 AM | Left Project | O.P.B. to Chicago |
| 9-20-45 | 10:15 AM | Left Lary, N.H. RR | |
| 9-21-45 | 1:25 PM | Ar Chicago RR | Itaca, N.Y. |
| 9-21-45 | 8:00 PM | Lv Chicago RR | Schectady, N.Y. |
| 9-22-45 | 1:02 PM | Ar Ithaca RR | Princeton |
| 9-25-45 | 1:02 PM | Lv. Ithaca RR | |
| 9-25-45 | 8:45 PM | Ar New York RR | |
| 9-30;10-2-45 | | | Personal business |

Note: Vacation time noted on absence control card.

| | | |
|---------|----------|-----------------------|
| 10-3-45 | 9:20 AM | Lv New York RR |
| 10-3-45 | 10:45 AM | Ar Princeton, N.J. RR |
| 10-3-45 | 5:39 PM | Lv Princeton, N.J. RR |
| 10-3-45 | 6:40 PM | Ar New York RR |
| 10-4-45 | 9:00 AM | Lv New York RR |
| 10-4-45 | 12:18 PM | Ar Schnoctady RR |
| 10-4-45 | 8:00 PM | Lv Schnoctady RR |
| 10-6-45 | 4:00 PM | Returndd to Project |

N.B. #1 - Bedroom Lary to Chicago shared with R. ~~BACHER.~~

N.B. #2 - On return Lower berth charged from Schnectady to Chicago - No pullman type accomodations N.Y. to Schnectady

MRS. IDA W. ALBRECHT ~~Bethe~~

| | | | |
|---------|---------|---|---------------------|
| 1-2-46 | 7:30 PM | Lv Project (Mrs. BETHE and 2 children) | To return to Ithaca |
| 1-5-46 | 1:02 PM | Ar Ithaca | |
| 1-13-46 | 9:00 AM | Mr. BETHE's travel By auto 2½ days - Subsistence allowed | |

No itinerary or arrival date shown.

On subsequent note BETHE claimed 5½ days subsistence showing arrival time in Ithaca as 1-18-46 7:00 PM

AQ 65-6

BETHE, cont'd.

D A T E

T R A V E L

P U R P O S E

As Consultant -

| | | | |
|--------|---------|--|------------------|
| 4-2-46 | 6:20 PM | Lv Schenectady RR coach to NYC | Consultant |
| 4-3-46 | 7:30 AM | Ar Washington, D.C. RR - Berth | Project business |
| 4-4-46 | 7:00 PM | Lv Washington, D.C. | Requested to |
| 4-5-46 | 7:20 AM | Ar Ithaca | Washington by |
| | | On return coach Washington | War Department |
| | | to Ithaca - 1st class lower | by Col. KENNETH |
| | | Philadelphia, Penna. to | E. FIELDS, C.E. |
| | | Ithaca | |
| | | Explains travel started from Schenectady | |
| | | because he was there the two days | |
| | | previous to consultation. | |

The files of the University reflected the following concerning leave taken by BETHE:

July 1944 - 10 days
October 1944 - 1 day
November 1944 - 1 day
August 1945 - 3 days
September 1945 - 1 day
October 1945 - 2 days
November 1945 - 1 day
December 1945 - 2 days

The following information concerning the travels and leave of VICTOR F. WEISSKOPF was obtained from the files of the business office, University of California, Los Alamos, New Mexico:

| <u>DATE</u> | <u>TRAVEL</u> | <u>PURPOSE</u> |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| <u>Expense Account Dated 5-26-43</u> | | |
| 4-13-43 | Left Rochester, N.Y. | To attend conference at Los Alamos |
| 4-15-43 | Arrived Santa Fe, N.M. | |
| 5-5-43 | Left Santa Fe, N.M. | |
| 5-7-43 | Arrived Rochester, N.Y. Trip both ways by rail via Chicago | |
| <u>Expense Account Dated 7-6-43</u> | | |
| 6-8-43 | Left Rochester, N.Y. 8:45 PM | To join Project |
| 6-10-43 | Arrived Santa Fe, N.M. 11:00 AM Travel by rail via Chicago to Kansas City with wife and two children | |
| <u>Expense Account Dated 2-27-45</u> | | |
| 1-1-45 | Left Los Alamos 6:00 PM travel by rail, Lamy, N.M. to Chicago | Conference |
| 1-2-45 | Chicago, Ill., to Boston, Mass. | |
| 1-6-45 | Boston, Mass. to Washington, D.C. | |
| 1-8,9-45 | Round trip Washington, D.C. to Princeton, N.J. via coach | |
| 1-11-45 | Washington, D.C., to New York City via coach | |
| 1-11-45 | R.R. fare, New York City to Chicago | |
| 1-13-45 | Upper berth, Buffalo, N.Y., to Chicago | |
| | Note: Wednesday 1-3-45 and Saturday 1-13-45 spent on personal business | |

EQ 65-6

WEISSKOPF, cont'd.

Expense Account dated 7-19-46 (cont'd.)

| <u>DATE</u> | <u>TRAVEL</u> | <u>PURPOSE</u> |
|-------------|--|----------------|
| 2-25-46 | Arrived Rochester, NY, 1:00 PM Travel by Rail, Lamy, N.H. to Rochester, N.Y. | |

Expense Account dated 7-30-46

| | | |
|---------|--|---|
| 5-26-46 | Left Boston, Mass., 11:00 PM | Consultant - Official Business from Boston to Washington, D.C. |
| 5-27-46 | Arrived Washington, D.C., 8:15 AM | |
| 5-28-46 | Left Washington, D.C., 2:30 AM | |
| 5-28-46 | Arrived Boston, Mass., 1:00 PM Travel by rail | |

Expense Account dated 9-13-46

| | | |
|------------|---|-------------------|
| 8-15-46 | Left Boston, Mass., 8:00 AM via plane | |
| 8-15-18-46 | Arrived Indianapolis, Ind. | Personal Business |
| 8-18-46 | Left Chicago via air | |
| 8-31-46 | Arrived Los Alamos Project 11:00 PM Left Los Alamos Project, 8:00 AM Travel by rail from Lamy, N.M., to Boston, Mass., via Chicago | |
| 9-2-46 | Arrived Boston, Mass., 6:00 PM | |

The University files reflect the following leave was taken by WEISSKOPF:

April 1944 - 2 days
August 1944 - 7 days
September 1944 - 3 days
August 1945 - 7 days
September 1945 - 2 days
October 1945 - 2 days

WQ 65-6

MORRISON, cont'd.

| <u>DATE</u> | | <u>TRAVEL</u> | <u>PURPOSE</u> |
|-------------|------------|--|---|
| 10-7-45 | 9:00 AM | on personal business in San Francisco until left Lv San Francisco | for measurement of effects of drops.) |
| 10-9-45 | 12:00 Noon | Ret project | |
| 10-7-45 | | Coach Berkeley to Los Angeles | |
| 10-8-45 | | RR Los Angeles to Lary | |
| | | 12 days noted on personnel travel record | |
| | | 56 3/4 das @ \$7 PD | |
| | | 2 3/4 das @ \$6 | |
| | | 2 1/2 das @ \$4 | |
| | | 62 1/2 das clothing allowance \$,50 PD | |
| 1-15-46 | 5:00 PM | Lv Project | OPB to Wash., D.C., to visit |
| 1-19-46 | 11: AM | Ret to Project | Gen. L.R. GROVES, consult on request |
| 1-16-46 | | Taxi Wash., D.C., airport to hotel | of Col. K.D. NICHOLS |
| 1-18-46 | | Taxi to Wash., D.C., airport | persons from several sites determining joint action |
| | | Gov't. transportation provided | |
| 5-16-46 | 7:00 AM | Lv Project | Manhattan Dist. |
| 5-20-46 | 3:00 PM | Ret Project | Information meeting |
| 5-16-46 | | Lv Lary RR | 6-17,18,19-46, Am. Phys. Society Meet |
| 5-17-46 | | Chicago - taxi to hotel | 6-20,21,22-46, |
| 5-20-46 | | Air Chicago to Albuquerque | OPB to Chicago |
| 5-20-46 | | Taxi Chicago to airport | |
| 1-24-46 | 9:00 AM | Lv Project | OPB to Oak Ridge, NY, NY, Wash., D.C. |
| 2-2-46 | 10:00 AM | Ret to project | Consultation for special committee of District |
| 1-24-46 | | Lary RR to Chicago | |
| 1-25-46 | | Air - Chicago to Knoxville | |
| 1-28-46 | | Air, Knoxville to NY, NY | |
| 2-1-46 | | Rail NY to Wash., D.C. | |
| | | Gov't trans. provided from Wash., D.C. to visit S. ENGLISH, 1-26-28 | |
| | | to visit M. BENEDICT, 1-29-31 | |

AQ 65-6

MORTISON, cont'd.

| <u>DATE</u> | | <u>TRAVEL</u> | <u>PURPOSE</u> |
|---|--------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2-5-46 | 5:00 PM | Lv Project | OPB to Wash., D.C., |
| 3-9-46 | 9:00 AM | | Oak Ridge, NY, NY. |
| 2-5-46 | | AT & SF to Nashville | Consultation for |
| 2-6-46 | | Bus Nashville to Oak Ridge | Col W.J. WILLIAMS |
| 2-20-46 | | GT, Oak Ridge to Wash., D.C. | in connection with |
| 2-20-46 | | RR Wash, D.C. to NY, NY | committee for in- |
| 3-3-46 | | RR NY, NY to Wash., D.C. | spection and control |
| 3-3-46 | | RR Wash., D.C. to NY | of atomic energy |
| 3-8-46 | | RR NY, NY to Wash., DC | activities. |
| 3-8-46 | | G.T. Wash., DC, to Santa Fe | |
| 2-20-46 | | Taxi station to hotel | |
| | | Taxi hotel to station | |
| In NYC stayed at Hotel Century 2-20 to 3-7-46 | | | |
| 6-6-46 | 5:00 PM | Lv Los Alamos | OPB to NY, NY |
| 6-7-46 | 3:00 PM | Ar NY, NY | attend Baruch |
| 6-10-46 | 10:00 PM | Lv NY, NY | Committee meeting |
| 6-11-46 | 1 or 8:00 PM | Ar Los Alamos | at request of |
| 6-6-46 | | Air Albuquerque to NYC | R.C. TOLMAN |
| 6-10-46 | | Air NYC to Denver | |
| 6-11-46 | | Air Denver to Santa Fe | |
| Stayed at Waldorf Astoria 6-7,8,9-46 | | | |
| 7-31-46 | 4:00 PM | Lv Los Alamos | OPB to NY, NY |
| 8-1-46 | 11:00 AM | Ar NY, NY | Consultation U.S. |
| 8-4-46 | 6:00 PM | Lv NY, NY | Delegation to United |
| 8-5-46 | 12:00 Noon | Ar Los Alamos | Nations Atomic Energy |
| 7-31-46 | | Air Albuquerque to NY, NY | Commission |
| 8-4-46 | | Air NY, NY to Denver | |
| 8-5-46 | | Air Denver to S. Fe. | |
| 8-1-46 | | Taxi from ticket terminal to hotel | |
| | | & back. No hotel named, \$.50 | |
| | | each for taxi | |
| 8-17-46 | | Rail S. Fe. | Leave staff of pro- |
| | | | ject. |

40 65-6

MORRISON, cont'd.

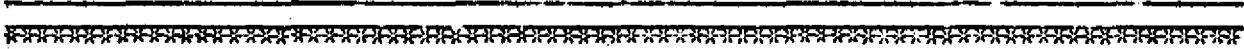
| <u>DATE</u> | <u>TRAVEL</u> | <u>PURPOSE</u> |
|-------------|---------------|--|
| 12-21-46 | 6:00 PM | Lv Ithaca |
| 12-23-46 | 3:00 | Ar Los Alamos |
| 12-30-46 | 3:00 PM | Lv Los Alamos |
| 12-31-46 | 1:00 PM | Ar Wash., D.C. |
| 12-21-46 | | RR Ithaca to Buffalo |
| 12-21-46 | | RR Buffalo to Chicago |
| 12-23-46 | | Air Chicago, Denver |
| 12-23-46 | | Air Denver to S. Fe |
| 12-30-46 | | Air Albuquerque to Wash., D.C. |
| 12-31-46 | | Taxis Wash., D.C. |
| 3-27-47 | 8:45 AM | Lv Chicago |
| 3-27-47 | 2:00 PM | Ar Oak Ridge |
| 3-28-47 | 2:30 PM | Lv Oak Ridge |
| 3-28-47 | 7:42 PM | Ar NY, NY |
| | | Requested only 1 days subsistence as he was returning from a personal business trip & considered he was delayed only one day on official project business. |
| 3-27-47 | | Air - Chicago to Knoxville |
| 3-28-47 | | Knoxville to NY, NY |
| | | MORRISON wrote Mr. FARINA of Research Div., Field Operations, Oak Ridge, to secure reimbursement. Stated went to Oak Ridge on request of Dr. HERMAN N. ROTH, Research Division, Field Operations, Oak Ridge; that he was returning from personal business trip which took him to California from which he was returning - West Coast - Chicago - NY. |
| 8-3-47 | 5:30 PM | Lv Ithaca |
| 8-5-47 | 2:00 PM | Ar Los Alamos |
| 8-29-47 | 5:00 PM | Lv Los Alamos |
| | | Consultation |

MORRISON, cont'd.

| <u>DATE</u> | <u>TRAVEL</u> | <u>PURPOSE</u> |
|-------------|---------------|---|
| 9-2-47 | 11:30 AM | Ar NY, NY Consultant remained in Santa Fe until August 31. RR to Buffalo, Chicago Lamy RR Lamy to Chicago to Ithaca |

The files of the University of California reflect that MORRISON was on leave on the following dates:

- September 1945 - 4 days
- October 1945 - 4 days - Leave without pay
- December 1945 - 3 days
- July 15, 16, 1946 - leave without pay



RICHARD PHILLIP ~~FEYNMAN~~ was employed at Los Alamos in the Theoretical Physics Division from April 1, 1943 to October 27, 1945. The AEC Security Office file reflects that he was granted a "C" clearance on May 25, 1949 for employment as a consultant by the University of California at Los Alamos, New Mexico.

The following information concerning the absences of FEYNMAN from the Project while employed at Los Alamos was obtained from the files of the Business Office of the University of California:

FROM RICHARD P. ~~FEYNMAN'S~~ TRAVEL FOLDER
OPB-Official Project Business

| <u>DATE</u> | <u>TRAVEL</u> | <u>PURPOSE</u> |
|-------------|--|--|
| 3-29-43 | 3:53 PM Lv Trenton, NJ Ar S Fe 3-31-43 7:15 PM 2 train fares on extra fare & pullman for Mr. and Mrs. FEYNMAN wife's address given as St. Joseph Sanatorium, Albuquerque | To join the staff of the project |
| 4-23-44 | Army transport to Albuquerque from project | OPB going at request of Mr. |
| 4-23-44 | Airplane fare Albuquerque to Knox- ville | KOPPENHEIMER |
| 4-28-44 | Airplane fare Knoxville to Albuquerque | <i>J. Robert</i> |
| 4-28-44 | Phone call to project Subsistence 16. 2 PM 4-23-44 Ret. 4-29-44 2 AM | |
| -11-44 | Airplane Albuquerque to Knoxville | OPB consultation |
| -15-44 | Airplane Knoxville to Albuquerque Subsis. Lv. proj. 7-11-44 1 PM Ret 7-16-44 1 AM Govt transportation to Albuquerque & back | |
| -18-45 | Air Albuquerque to Knoxville & return | OPB consultation |
| -17-45 | 7 PM Subsistence | |
| -23-45 | 7 PM | |

10 65-6

FEYNMAN, cont'd.

| <u>DATE</u> | | <u>TRAVEL</u> | <u>PURPOSE</u> |
|---|---------|-------------------------------|---|
| 6-27-45 | 7:00 PM | Rail Lamy to NYC | OB to NYC & return & personal business |
| 6-29-45 | | RR Chicago to NYC | |
| 6-30-45 | 8:00 AM | Ar NYC | |
| 7-14-45 | | Air NYC to Albuquerque | |
| 7-15-45 | 2:00 PM | Ar project | |
| For computation of personal time: | | | |
| Worked all day 6-30, Sat | | | |
| " " " 7-9, Mon | | | |
| " " " 7-11, Wed | | | |
| " " " 7-14, Sat | | | |
| 11 days on personal business | | | |
| 8-8-45 | 7:00 PM | Lv Project | OPB to Knoxville Consultation |
| 8-12-45 | 1:00 AM | Ret Project | |
| Air Albuquerque to Knoxville round trip | | | |
| 9-4-45 | 8:00 PM | Left Proj | OPB to Oak Ridge |
| 9-15-45 | 5:00 PM | Ret proj | |
| 11 days subsis: (no vacation charged) | | | |
| Air Albuquerque to Knoxville round trip. Return portion not used. | | | |
| GTR Knoxville to Pendleton, Ore. | | | |
| GTR Pendleton to Albuquerque all by air. | | | |
| 10-26-45 | 7:30 PM | Point of hire - Princeton, NJ | Leave staff of project & return to Ithaca |
| 10-31-45 | 1:50 AM | Point of return Ithaca, NY | |
| | | Lv Los Alamos | |
| | | Ar Ithaca | |
| RR via Lamy, Kansas City, Mo. | | | |
| Des Moines, Ia. Iowa City, Chicago, Ithaca | | | |

Notation made on rough draft amount for train times indicating A.T. & S.F. & Rock Island timetables checked against dates as follows:

AQ 65-6

FELDMAN, cont'd.

A.T. & S.F. 1945 P7 - Lv Lamy 10-27-45 @ 9:45 PM
Train 4 - Ar Kansas City, Mo 10-28-45 @ 8PM
Rock Island Guide - Lv Kansas City 10-28-45 8:15 PM
7-46, Table 16, Train 18 P Ar Des Moines 10-29-45 1:10 AM
same: Table 1 Train 8 Lv Des Moines 10-29-45 2:46 AM
Pg 915 Ar Iowa City 10-29-45 4:42 AM
same as last above Lv Iowa City 10-29-45 @ 4:42 AM
Ar Chicago 10-29-45 @ 8:50 AM
Off RR Guide Lehigh Lv Chicago 10-29-45 @ 9:35 AM
Valley - Maple Leaf P. 138 Ar Ithaca 10-30-45 @ 12:26 AM

Above in pencil & letter from FELDMAN explains he was in Iowa City one day to give a talk there. He states he arrived in Ithaca 10-31 @ 1:50 AM as he recalls. Letter written 3-8-47.

| <u>DATE</u> | | <u>TRAVEL</u> | <u>PURPOSE</u> |
|-------------|----------|---|------------------|
| 8-7-46 | 5:00 PM | Lv NY, NY RR | Came to Los |
| 8-9-46 | 2:45 PM | Ar Albuquerque | Alamos from NY |
| 8-9-46 | 10:00 AM | Pers. business | NY for consulta- |
| | | While on personal business traveled | tion |
| | | from Albuquerque to Los Alamos | |
| 9-15-46 | 10:00 PM | Lv Los Alamos | |
| | | After leaving paid from other funds. | |
| | | Subsistence 2 days @ \$6 | |
| | | " 33 days at Fuller Lodge @ \$3.30 | |
| | | Govt transportation from | |
| | | Los Alamos to ? ? | |
| 8-9-46 | 2:45 PM | On personal business | |
| 8-12-46 | 10:00 AM | Ret to project business | |
| 9-15-46 | 10:00 AM | Lv Los Alamos via B-25 to Knoxville, Tenn. Apparently consultant with Dr. RICHTMEYER at Los Alamos. | |

Another note indicates left Los Alamos
8 PM 9-14-46.

10 65-6

FEYNMAN, cont'd.

The files of the University reflected the following concerning
leave taken by FEYNMAN:

August 1944 - 15 days
July 1945 - 11 days

NO 65-6

ROBERT E. ~~WERSHAK~~ was employed at Los Alamos in the Theoretical Physics Division from May 30, 1944 to April 19, 1946. The following information concerning the absences of ~~WERSHAK~~ from the Los Alamos Project during that period was obtained from the files of the Business Office at the University of California:

| <u>DATE</u> | <u>TRAVEL</u> | <u>PURPOSE</u> |
|-------------|---|--|
| | <u>Expense Account dated June 1, 1944</u> | |
| 5-20-44 | Left Montreal, Canada with wife private car | To Join staff of project - with wife |
| 5-30-44 | Arrived Los Alamos Project Per diem claimed for only 7½ days as rest of time spent on personal business | |
| <hr/> | | |
| | <u>Expense Account dated May 17, 1945</u> | |
| 4-26-45 | Left Project 4-26-45 @ 7 PM on official business. 5-2-45 @ 11 PM on personal business until 5-3-45 @ 11 PM | Official Business in NYC & Chicago |
| " | Return to project 5-5-45 @ 5 PM | |
| 4-27-45 | Air fare from Albuquerque, NM to NYC Taxi, airport to NYC & to hotel from station \$2.15 | |
| 5-2-45 | Taxi, NYC, Hotel to Station \$1.00 | |
| 5-2-45 | Rail fare, NYC to Rochester, NY & Chicago, Ill. Roomette, Rochester, NY and Chicago, ILL. (Necessary for project material to change from upper berth to roomette) | |
| 5-4-45 | Rail fare, Chicago, Ill to Lamy, NM (Extra Fare, Chicago to Lamy) (Note: One day spent on personal business) | |

3Q 65-6

MARSHAK, cont'd.

| <u>D. T E</u> | <u>T R A V E L</u> | <u>P U R P O S E</u> |
|---------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| | <u>Expense Account dated December 12, 1945</u> | |
| 11-4-45 | Left Rochester, NY, 11-4-45 @ 8:00 AM | Official project Business to NY, NY |
| 11-4-45 | Returned Rochester, NY @ 8 AM | |
| 11-7-45 | Claimed rail fare, Rochester, NY to NY, NY - round trip-coach. | |

Note: Employee is claiming only for fare from Rochester, NY to New York, NY and three days' subsistence for time spent on project business. Fare from Project to Rochester, NY and return paid by University of Rochester.

| | | |
|---------|---|---|
| | <u>Expense Account dated January 18, 1946</u> | |
| 1-19-46 | Leaving Project - to Rochester, NY via auto - License #2214 N.Yex | Leaving staff of Project & returning to Rochester, NY |
| | (Reimbursement made in advance of travel) | |

Letter in file from U. of Calif. to MARSHAK dated 5-15-46 advised him University could not reimburse him for travel in connection project work on May 7 and 8, 1946, in traveling from Rochester, NY to Schenectady, NY at the request of GEORGE PLACZEK. Not allowed as no consultant's agreement in effect for MARSHAK at that time.

MARSHAK, cont'd.

| <u>DATE</u> | <u>TRAVEL</u> | <u>PURPOSE</u> |
|---|--|------------------|
| <u>Expense Account dated October 11, 1946</u> | | |
| 8-13-46 | Left Rochester, NY 12:14 AM | Consultant- |
| 8-14-46 | Ar Los Alamos Project 3:30 PM | Official Project |
| 9-7-46 | Left " " " 8:00 AM | Business |
| 9-9-46 | Ar Rochester, NY 7:12 AM Travel both ways by rail thru Chicago | |

Expense Account dated October 9, 1946

| | | |
|--------|--|------------------------------|
| 6-7-46 | Left Rochester, NY 12:42 PM | Consultant - |
| 6-8-46 | Arrived Rochester, NY 6:40 PM Travel by rail - coach - from Rochester, NY to Schenectady, NY and return | Official project Business |

The files of the University of California reflect the following concerning leave taken by MARSHAK:

July 1945 - 4 days
August 1945 - 11 days
November 1945 - 4 days

AQ 65-6

The files of the Atomic Energy Commission Security Office, Los Alamos, New Mexico reflect that MARTIN DEUTSCH was employed at the Los Alamos Project as a member of the Theoretical Physics Division from January 24, 1944 to January 16, 1946.

The files of the Business Office of the University of California reflect that MARTIN DEUTSCH was paid for travel as follows while employed at Los Alamos:

| <u>D A T E</u> | <u>T R A V E L</u> | <u>P U R P O S E</u> |
|----------------|---|--------------------------|
| | <u>Expense Account dated 2-7-44</u> | |
| 1-20-44 | Left Boston, Mass 2:10 via rail | To join staff of project |
| 1-23-44 | Arrived Los Alamos Project 9:25 AM | |
| | <u>Expense Account dated 5-28-45</u> | |
| 4-30-45 | Left Los Alamos Project 4 PM | Official Project Bus. |
| 5-1-45 | Arrived Site "A", 1 AM | |
| 5-4-45 | Left Site "A" 2 PM | |
| 5-4-45 | Arrived Los Alamos 10 PM - travel by Government vehicle | |
| | <u>Expense Account dated 8-30-45</u> | |
| 7-8-45 | Left Los Alamos Project 4 PM | Official project bus. |
| 7-9-45 | Arrived Site "A" 3 PM | |
| 7-11-45 | Left Site "A" 8:30 AM | |
| 7-11-45 | Ar Los Alamos 4 PM | |
| 7-13-45 | Left Los Alamos 1 PM | |
| 7-13-45 | Ar Site "A" 8 PM | |
| 7-16-45 | Left Site "A" 10 PM | |
| 7-16-45 | Ar Los Alamos 5 PM | |
| 7-19-45 | Left Project 7, 9 PM | |
| 7-19-45 | Ar Site "A" 5 PM | |
| 7-20-45 | Left Site "A" 1 PM | |
| 7-20-45 | Ar Los Alamos 9 PM - Travel by Government vehicle | |

4Q 65-6

DEUTSCH, cont'd.

| <u>D A T E</u> | <u>T R A V E L</u> | <u>P U R P O S E</u> |
|----------------|---|---|
| | <u>Expense Account dated 1-17-46</u> | |
| 1-19-46 | Leaving Project 1-19-46 via privately owned automobile to Boston, Mass. | Leaving staff of project and return to Boston with wife |

The files of the University of California Business Office also reflected that MARTIN DEUTSCH had taken the following leave:

January 1945 - 3 days annual
February 1945 - 3 days annual
 2 days sick
August 1945 - 16 days annual

These files also reflected that MARTIN DEUTSCH's wife, SUZANNE DEUTSCH, had been employed by the University from June 1, 1944 to May 3, 1945. She took annual leave as follows:

January 1945 - 3 days
February 1945 - 3 days
April 1945 - 3 days

Confidential Informant T-1 stated that the files of his office reflected the following information concerning trips taken by Mr. and Mrs. MARTIN DEUTSCH:

A form completed for MARTIN and SUZANNE DEUTSCH showed that they intended to leave Los Alamos January 27 and return February 4, year not shown. They would be available if necessary to the CASCOPOLITAN HOTEL, Denver, Colorado. The purpose of the visit was shown as vacation. No date of actual return was shown. They indicated on their return that they had also visited Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Another form for SUZANNE DEUTSCH reflected that she would leave the project on July 19, no year shown, and that she did not know the date that she would return. She would be available if necessary at 44 Larchwood Drive, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the purpose of her visit was shown as health. She later indicated that she returned to Los Alamos on September 3, year not shown.

J.S. 9/27
A third form showed that MARTIN DEUTSCH intended to leave Los Alamos on August 13, year not shown, and return about September 1, year not shown. He would be available if necessary at 44 Larchwood Drive, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Purpose of visit was shown as "Vacation" and "Consultation about post war work." He showed under proposed itinerary, "Leave Cambridge on August 22 to drive back to Project." He later listed that he had returned to Los Alamos on September 3 and that he had contacted the "Physics Department, Mass. Inst. of Technology" on this trip.

A different type of form captioned, "Permit to leave Site," dated July 28, 1944, reflected that Mr. and Mrs. MARTIN DEUTSCH desired to visit Mesa Verde Park and Durango from July 29 to August 1, years not shown. Reason for trip was shown as pleasure.

Confidential Informant T-1 further advised that the files of his office reflected that on October 18, 1945, MARTIN DEUTSCH addressed a memorandum to Captain JONES, Intelligence Officer at Los Alamos, advising that it was his intention after leaving the Project in January to take a short vacation in Mexico. He requested that he be advised if such a trip would be considered inadvisable at that time. The file contained no reply to this memorandum.

T-1 advised that his files contained a copy of a teletype which stated that there had been some dissatisfaction on the part of terminating personnel which the secrecy declaration used. On January 15, 1946, MARTIN DEUTSCH, who was about to terminate, requested a copy of the secrecy declaration, so that he could study it before it was presented to him for his signature. After reading it over, he stated that to his mind the form was perfectly satisfactory and not at all what he had heard it rumored to be.

Confidential Informant T-4, of known reliability, made available Los Alamos Laboratory notebooks, E-25 and E-49, which were formerly maintained in the Laboratory Director's Office at Los Alamos. These notebooks contained the following information concerning travel by BETHE, FEYNMAN, MARSHAK, WEISSKOPF, and MCRAISON.

| <u>NAME</u> | <u>DATE</u> (Arrived or Left) | <u>DATE</u> | <u>FROM</u> <u>OR TO</u> | <u>PURPOSE</u> |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|--|
| R.P. FEYNMAN | 7-11-44 | 7-16-44 | Site X | Consultation on problems with work at X |
| H.A. BETHE | 10-26-44 | 11-5-44 | Pittsburgh New York | Conf. at E.R.L. Conf. with Von Neuman |
| V.F. WEISSKOPF | 1-1-45 | 1-15-45 | Washington, D.C. | Conf. with Von Neuman, Placzek, Von Karman |
| | | | Boston, Mass. | Conf. with De Bridge & Von Vleck on Rad. Lab. Business |
| | | | Philadelph- phia | Conf. with John Goff & Von Karman re turbulence |
| R. MARSHAK | 4-26-45 | 5-5-45 | New York | Meeting with Von Neuman Echert IBI work |
| R.P. FEYNMAN | 6-27-45 | 7-15-45 | New York | Conf. with Echert re IBI work |

AQ 65-6

| <u>NAME</u> | <u>DATE</u> (Arrived) | <u>DATE</u> or Left) | <u>FROM</u> OR TO | <u>PURPOSE</u> |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--|
| FEYNMAN, R.R. | 8-8-45 | 8-11-45 | Knoxville | Consultation with Col Nichols ? et al re Y-12 safety |
| FEYNMAN, R. | 9-4-45 | 9-15-45 | Knoxville | Consultation re safety |
| <u>WEISSKOPF, V.F.</u> | 10-1-45 | 10-14-45 | Boston & Chicago | Personnel placement & Consultation at Argonne Lab |
| <u>BETHE, H.A.</u> | 10-25-45 | 11-1-45 | Chic. Ithaca, NY | Placement of personnel |
| WEISSKOPF, VICTOR | 11-29-45 | 12-14-45 | Chicago | Goldsmith on Technical series |
| BETHE, H.H. | 12-3-45 | 12-14-45 | Wash, DC | LATS |
| MORRISON, PHILLIP | 12-3-45 | 12-13-45 | Wash, DC | LATS |
| WEISSKOPF, VICTOR | 12-30-45 | none given | none given | none given |
| BETHE, HANS with others left project Jan. 2, 1946 | | | | |
| <u>MORRISON, PHILLIP</u> | 1-1-46 | none | none | none |
| MORRISON, PHILLIP | 1-15-46 | 1-19-46 | Washig | Consult with K.D. NICHOLS |
| MORRISON, PHILLIP | 2-5-46 | 3-1-46 | Wash Oak Ridge | Conf. Col. J.J. WILLIAMS shorthand |
| WEISSKOPF left | 2-23-46 | none | none | none |
| WEISSKOPF, V. | 2-23-46 | 3-1-46 | Rochester | Conf. W. Warren's group |
| WEISSKOPF, VICTOR | 3-23-46 | 3-26-46 | Boston | Evaluation Board see Bradbury |

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| <u>NAME</u> | <u>DATE</u> (<u>Arrived or Left</u>) | <u>DATE</u> | <u>FROM</u> <u>OR TO</u> | <u>PURPOSE</u> |
|-------------------|---|-------------|-----------------------------|---|
| MORRISON, PHILLIP | 6-17-46 | 6-22-46 | Chicago | ID Inf. meeting & Am. Phys. Soc. Meeting |
| MORRISON, PHILLIP | 6-6-46 | 6-10-46 | New York | Baruch Comm. meeting by re- quest of TOLSON |
| MORRISON, PHILLIP | 7-31-46 | 8-5-46 | New York | U.S. Delegation U. Nations Atomic Energy |

On February 7, 1950, SA FRED W. ARMSTRONG contacted Confidential Informant T-5, of known reliability, who advised that his office contained no record of toll tickets for long distance telephone calls, but that in 1944 and 1945, the Army had direct lines from Santa Fe and Albuquerque, New Mexico to Los Alamos, and that these toll tickets might possibly be on file in one of those cities as a Government contract was involved.

On February 8, 1950, Confidential Informant T-6, of known reliability, advised SA J. PHILLIP CLARIDGE that all records pertaining to telephone toll calls are usually destroyed after one year. After conducting some inquiries in his organization, he advised that the records of toll calls to Los Alamos, New Mexico prior to January 1, 1948 had been destroyed. This informant stated that there was a possibility that when the Manhattan Engineers were handling Los Alamos, that Government regulations at that time may have made it mandatory to identify persons placing long distance calls, and placing notations to that effect on the toll charges when the bill came from the telephone company. He stated that the Government might have these records, but that he was sure that the telephone company did not still have such records.

Mr. C.R. MC NEELY, Assistant Director of Finance, Atomic Energy Commission, Los Alamos, New Mexico, advised that all vouchers for telephone bills prior to January 1, 1946 had been forwarded to Oak Ridge, Tennessee, but that the vouchers since that time, which are still at Los Alamos, only showed the city called and the amount of the call, with no notations concerning the name of the person making the call.

By teletype dated February 10, 1950, the Albuquerque Office requested the Denver Office to check the records of Continental Airlines,

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Stapleton Airport, Denver, Colorado, for a list of all passengers to and from Santa Fe, New Mexico in June 1945.

By letter dated February 11, 1950, the Denver Office advised that on February 11, 1950, FREEMAN FISH, Manager of the Passenger Service Department, and BAILEY RAINES, Chief Accountant, both of Continental Airlines, Stapleton Field, Denver, had conducted a thorough search of their records for the year 1945. Neither was able to locate a record of any pertinent passenger list either for June or for any other month in 1945. FISH, on a previous occasion had advised that flight lists for passengers traveling on Continental Airlines are destroyed after a two year period. A few scattered records for years prior to 1948 still remain, which records were searched in connection with this investigation with negative results.

Mr. FISH suggested that HERBERT KLEEFUS, Station Manager, Continental Airlines, Santa Fe, New Mexico, had been stationed in Santa Fe for over ten years and that he might possibly have some records which would be of assistance.

Mr. HERBERT KLEEFUS, Station Manager, Continental Airlines, Santa Fe, New Mexico, advised SA FRED W. ARMSTRONG that he had no passenger records for 1945.

INTERVIEWS WITH FORMER FELLOW EMPLOYEES OF
FUCHS AT LOS ALAMOS

The following individuals at Los Alamos, New Mexico, who knew FUCHS while he was employed in the Theoretical Physics Division at Los Alamos, were interviewed concerning his activities and associates while at Los Alamos. All were asked if they knew of any acquaintances that FUCHS had in this country other than the people with whom he worked at Los Alamos, and whether they knew of any trips he made away from the Los Alamos Project while he worked there.

Mr. JOHN W. CALKIN, T-Division, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, advised that he had worked in the same group as FUCHS at Los Alamos for about fifteen months. He stated that his office was next to FUCHS', but they were working on different problems and did not have too much contact with each other. CALKIN stated that he had never had any social or other contact with FUCHS away from the office. He stated that TOMEY SKYRLE, also a member of the British Mission, worked in the same office as FUCHS, and that FUCHS and SKYRLE were apparently close friends. He added that he now has the impression that FUCHS had associated primarily with a group that had been considered