



I identify this photograph as the likeness of the man whom I knew under the name of Raymond.

Plains, Encls

26th May 1950.

DECLASSIFIED BY
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9145 JFE/HG/REB

#265,728

(S)



Henry Good

I identify this photograph as
the likeness of the man whom
I know under the name of
Raymond

Klaus Fuchs

26th May 1950

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DECLASSIFIED BY 9145 JFE/AG/RUG

1/23/85

ROBERT M. W. KEMPNER
112 LANSDOWNE COURT
LANSDOWNE, PA., U.S.A.
TEL.: MADISON 3-6342

July 22, 1950

PERSONAL
Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I thought you might be interested
in the attached two articles of the German Journal
Der Spiegel of June 29, 1950. It seems to me that
both articles contain a little too much information.

I am sending these articles from
Germany to my home address from where they will be
forwarded directly to your Office.

Sincerely yours,

Robert M.W. Kempner

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DATE 2/1/79 BY [signature]

65-5885
NOT RECORDED

57
SEP 27 1950

30 SEP 29 1950 [signature]

Handwritten vertical note:
Send Gabriel Klaus to [unclear]

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

"DER SPIEGEL", Thursday, June 29, 1950, pages 24 to 30.

Business

FROM NEW YORK
(see 11/10)

Only an accident prevented the American mobilization in the spring of 1948. The Russians went to march, it reared from the secret intelligence channels of the United States Air Force. The "reliable reports" of the European agents checked the General Staff and White House for a moment.

Then the persons of the Central Intelligence Agency who are charged with the evaluation of intelligence reports and members of the Counterintelligence Center, discovered the exciting secret: the Russians themselves had "planted" the reports in order to find out which immediate measures the American High Command would take in the case of mobilization.

The prevented failure of the American intelligence services was recently made public by a member of the HOOVER Commission which has to examine all United States bureaus. The Central Intelligence Agency (C.I.A.) could pocket loud praise for proved vigilance. It could use this praise well.

C.I.A., only established in 1946, was to put a stop to the chaos within the American Intelligence Service and counterespionage. At the conclusion of the war there were seven different authorities which maintained their own secret intelligence services. They were:

- 1.- G.I., the Intelligence Section of the Army.
- 2.- N.I. (Naval Intelligence), the Secret Service of the Navy.
- 3.- S.S. (Security Branch of the Department of State), the Secret Section of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.
- 4.- F.B.I. (Federal Bureau of Investigation), HOOVER's federal superpolice. Originally established for the pursuit of kidnapers of children, it was specialized in the spy hunt.

TRANSLATED BY
FRIEDRICH G. NEUBAUER, LHM
September 29, 1950

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ENCLOSURE

65-58805- ✓

1.- O.S.S. (Office of Strategic Services), the war establishment of the present Major General BROWN. This apparatus was best provided with dollars and offered itself to the lights of the New York and Washington society as an exchange for safe ports for shirkers during the war.

2.- The Secret Service of the Department of Commerce.

3.- The Secret Service of the Treasury Department. It had to discover the violators of the blockade laws.

A tremendous joy - All the secret services were encumbered with the hereditary evil of all espionage organizations; they did not only discover the genuine or alleged enemy, but also chased their agents, above all, against the "competition" in their own country. When something went all wrong - and many things went all wrong -, it was a tremendous joy when the colleagues from the other bureaus could be blamed.

All-people were embittered against the attempts of the FBI to penetrate into counterespionage. The Department of State spent much time and energy to complain about the encroachments of the Treasury Department and O.S.S. - O.S.S., in the meantime dissolved, had an enormous pleasure in transmitting to the superiors in Washington from abroad proofs of the incompetence of all other American offices. Thus O.S.S. could report to the War Department in 1942 that the Germans read at the same time every report of the American Military Attache in Bern, General LEON. The code had been deciphered.

Picture on page 141... See the advertisements - J. EDGAR HOOVER.

The Central Intelligence Agency was to put an end to this jealousy between the competing intelligence services. The individual bureaus were directed to send their entire material to the Central Intelligence Agency. However, it does not work out right.

Admiral HILLENKOTTER, Chief of the Central Intelligence Agency, wastes his energy by complaining about the "false seal" or the "bad comradship" of the other services. The accused persons take revenge in their own way. With a noticeable regularity they send through their "confidential channels" reports which denounce the daily persecution of the former navy admiral when they consider will.

At this time J. EDGAR HOOVER's FBI is the champion of intelligence in the United States of America. Still a few months ago the Federal Police was badly respected. This suddenly changed when it became apparent that HOOVER's officers were right in the "Anzania" case.

This case - a typical product of the chaos which prevailed until 1945 in the American Intelligence Service - belongs to those espionage affairs with which all America has always occupied herself for years. It is at this moment again the supplier of catch lines for all newspapers between New York and Los Angeles.

"Only for your eyes." In the spring of 1945 a document was found in the editorial offices of the small, slightly red-colored New York magazine "Amorasia" which President ROOSEVELT had sent to his war partner CHIANG KAI-SHEK a year ago. "Only for your eyes" was written on the document - this is the most exclusive of all classifications for American secret documents.

(Other classifications: "Confidential", "Secret" and "Top Secret." For "Only for your eyes" - documents up to \$100,000 are paid on the black market of state secrets, Top Secrets yield \$1,000 to \$10,000, secrets can be obtained for \$100 and confidentials are already offered for sale for \$10).

Further investigations produced about 300 state papers in the offices of Amorasia. A photo copying machine permitted the assumption that the stolen documents had been diligently reproduced. One discovered many Amorasia-friends in important state positions who had carried confidential papers into the dark offices of the magazine at 225-5th Avenue. In the background one suspected the "Eye of Moscow".

Three Amorasia people were brought into court. Nobody could prove that they had really played the documents into the hands of a foreign power. They maintained to have acted solely with "journalistic over-great zeal."

The prosecutor ROBERT M. KITCHEN (sic) was mild. The publisher of Amorasia, JAFFE, and an employee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs named LARSEN got off with fines. The third defendant, SHEEN RICH, a lieutenant in the Naval Intelligence Service, was simply released by the court-martial.

The Secretary of the Navy at that time, FORRESTAL, declared when the RICH case was presented to him: "Let us forget it!" The courts hardly thought otherwise. It was in the spring of 1945. The United Nations had just met for the first time in San Francisco, and the American-Russian honeymoon still continued. Nobody wanted to disturb the relations with the great Soviet partner with unimportant matters as the Amorasia case.

Sanctifier methods. - Today these considerations are no longer valid. Thus the Anarasia case could be unraveled again before the entire public. A Senate Commission occupies itself with it. The Federal Grand Jury, the Supreme Court has opened the files for the second time on its own accord. It is possible that ex-publisher JAFFE who in the meantime dedicated himself to his real business, the production of business congratulatory cards, must go to prison after all.

The Anarasia case conceals still a special trump for the rivalling of American intelligence services. Now all of them can angrily assail SNOWMAN's Office of Strategic Services.

In 1945 C.I.S. conducted the investigations against Anarasia with true gangster methods. Without a legal search warrant CIB-agents invaded the editorial offices during the night and forcibly obtained the documents.

Today the prosecuting authority argues that those methods are contrary to all usual American customs of justice. It was pointed out that material, gathered in such a way, could not be recognized by any American court. It would have been very much more proper if the FBI had attended to the whole matter, inasmuch JAFFE and his editors had been under the surveillance of HOOVER's policemen already a long time before.

The praise of the public prosecutor was welcomed indeed by the FBI people. They need advertisements. They hope that Congress which is so very anxious to economize, will approve additional funds to enable the employment of more agents.

HOOVER's policemen may hope with good cause. In the meantime they had some new successes: the arrest of HARRY GOLD and his rear-guard men.

This was the man. - For months the man was wanted who functioned as a go-between between the English atom spy Dr. KLAUS FUCHS and the Soviet agents in America. Among the 1,200 photos which were laid before FUCHS in his English prison cell for identification was also that of HARRY GOLD, a biochemist at the Philadelphia General Hospital. But FUCHS at first did not believe him to be the "fat, foreign-looking man" to whom he had handed over American atomic bomb secrets in Paris.

In spite of the failure of the capital witness, the FBI maintained that GOLD was the person wanted. Secretly HOOVER had the biochemist photographed with a small film camera when he strolled about leisurely and non-suspectingly on Hindred Street in Philadelphia.

HOOVER's photographers succeeded in obtaining a second snapshot when GOLD, this time without a hat, promenaded in the hospital garden. The films were flown to England. They were shown to FUCHS. Now he declared with certainty: "Yes, this was the man."

It took the FBI three and a half months to capture GOLD. 23 days later they succeeded in discovering two of his contacts and arrest them. One of them, the 41-year-old chemotechnician ALFRED BEAN SLACK, had obtained for GOLD samples of a secret highly inflammable matter. SLACK's arrest completely surprised all of his friends. He was known as a solid citizen who worked hard to support his wife and two children. In order to escape the housing shortage he had built with his own hands a little house in a suburb for his family.

GOLD's other go-between, arrested by the FBI, is the 35-year-old machinist DAVID GREENGLASS (see title). He lived in New York's East Side. When arrested he confessed to have tried, already after GOLD's capture, either to leave the United States or commit suicide.

GREENGLASS has been a member of the Communist Youth since 1938. During the war he was honorably discharged by the Army as a technical sergeant and sent to the atom city Los Alamos. Between January 1945 and February 1946 he furnished information to GOLD pertaining to the manufacture of atom bombs.

The FBI had an additional third success. It could announce the names of two Russian agents from whom HARRY GOLD received his orders. However the FBI was forced to admit that those Russians had left America already. One of them was an employee of the Soviet Purchasing Organization ANTOCO named SEMEN F. SEMENOV. The other one was the Soviet Vice Consul in New York, ANATOLE ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV.

Soviet Russia and her satellite states maintain in numerous American cities consulates and trade missions and in Washington embassies with many employees. For them America is a paradise for espionage.

With scissors and paste pot. - Most of the material the eastern hunters of intelligence can quite openly collect in the United States without cost and danger. They need not work with dollars, pesos, pounds and other monetary requisites of espionage. They need only paper, scissors and paste pot, then they can cut out of the technical literature and paste together everything which is worth knowing. There is hardly a factory whose location and production is not openly reported in newspapers and magazines.

The eastern agents export books and pamphlets in large quantities from the United States of America. One of their last orders with the "Four Continents Bookshop" in New York called for a dictionary of special terms of the rocket science.

That which technical magazines and books do not supply, is in the protocols of the investigative committees of Congress. The public may obtain them extensively. When recently before a Senate commission admirals and generals of the Air Force argued about the amount of their government budgets, figures were stated which had been considered strictly secret until then.

Until recently the members of the Russian Purchasing Commission in the States, ANFORD, could visit every plant without difficulty to which they promised to give orders. Still in 1948 builders of Russian cities were invited to inspect the entire electrical underground system, the distribution of gas and air defense installations of the American big cities.

Not the best sources of intelligence for Moscow's employed spies are still the leftist-radical unions. The majority of the workers employed in the atom cities belong to the U.E.W. (United Electrical Workers) which is controlled by the Communists.

Listening posts.— Several months ago the Communist trade-union monopoly with the electrical workers tried to break JIM CANNY, secretary of the anti-communist GIO-union. This union of electricians could recruit just a few members until now. Now as before the explosive aggregates for the American long distance rockets, the new radar instruments and the complicated precision-tool bomb-release installations, are assembled by a union which is under communist influence.

The same situation prevails in the Union of Telephone and Telegraph workers. When recently the personnel of the biggest transatlantic cable center in New York was investigated, at least 70% of the employees were found unreliable. The small Communist Party in the United States of America (55,000 members) knows where to employ its listening posts.

In spite of it the spy hunt continues throughout the United States. The successes appear to be more than dubious. America hardly knows a border control. America knows nothing about an obligatory duty of persons to register. Every American considers it well justified to know everything that happens in his country. Every American will also discuss in the same open manner what he knows and heard. Propaganda such as "Enemy listens" is not supported in America. America will continue to remain the paradise for espionage. Well, in America spies can gather most information.

Pictures on page 25: At left, - The fat, foreign-looking man HARRY GOLD. At right: the solid citizen ALFRED DEAN SLACK.

SUMMARY FROM SOURCE

TECHNICAL: Rockets

IN FIVE YEARS TO THE MOON

According to this article the American Senator HENRY W. JOHNSON, warned the American public and demanded an immediate investigation of the program for the use of rockets, pointing out that Russia is at least two years ahead of the United States.

This warning of the Senator surprised a part of the American public. The "man on the street" had been pacified by the report that American science possesses the lion's share of German rocket technique.

150 brand new V-2 rockets and 140 German rocket experts of the 1st class were sent to the United States under the "Operation Paperclip" plan. Later still in the summer of 1945, the proving grounds of White Sands, New Mexico, took over one part of the rocket program of Peenemunde.

Peenemunde, the German rocket experimental station, bombed out and reconstructed, fell into the hands of the Russians. The German V-weapon experts who had not been transported to the West, were sent behind the Iron Curtain to aid in the unpacking of the captured items from Peenemunde.

In the meantime the rocket experimental station at the mouth of the Oder was rebuilt. The reports of American agents mention Russian firing ranges at strategically important points: the mouth of the Schelde, Rhine crossings, Bruner Pass, Southern Sweden.

The article alleges that magazines and American military men have expressed great concern about the vulnerability of the American coast. The cold war has advanced the rocket project in America and great sums of money are at disposal.

The article also reveals information relating to British rocket projects and experimental regions in Australia. An observation station is located on the Christmas Islands. The project is called GRASPAP (Guided Projectile and Super sonic Pilotless Aircraft Project).

The article also discloses American and British rocket activities (Florida - Bahamas), statements of the German scientist Professor Dr. WERNER VON BRAUN, leader of a group of German scientists on the White Sands Proving Grounds in New Mexico. The article presents detailed information concerning the history of rocket development and special references to Hitler's V-weapons.

Pictures pertaining to the construction of V-weapons illustrate this article.

Picture on page 26: Report to the "Fuehrer". - Now in possession of WERNER VON BRAUN.

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Date: July 24, 1950
 To: Legal Attache
 London, England
 From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Subject: 0 JOCCASE
 ESPIONAGE - R

~~SECRET~~ - AIR COURIER
 16-16-75

Enclosed herewith for insertion in your copy of the brief in this case are the following new and revised pages:

- Cover Page
 - Page 2, 3 and 5 (unnumbered) of the Table of Contents
 - Pages 1, 4a, 4f, 4g, 4, 5, 11a, 11 L, 11m and 11n
 - 17, 17a, 22, 22a and b, 27, 32, 35, 36, 36a, 78 through 82a, 84a, 84f, 86, 86a, 86c through 86f, 107c through 107 L, 113, 115, 115a, 123, 124, 141 through 142a, 147 through 147a, 150 through 151 L, 152 through 152a, 156 through 176, 25 unnumbered pages (containing Items 19, 23 to 26)
- To be added to Dissemination Section,
 Complete New Index,
 Exhibits 10, 11, 12.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 2/21/87 BY [signature]

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

cc: Foreign Service Desk

EJL:hs
 65-58805

AUG 14 1950

JUL 26 1950
 COMM - FBI

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July 21, 1950

SAC, NEW YORK

DIRECTOR, FBI

FOOCASH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 11/13/83 BY 3045 PWT/1mn

PERSONAL ATTENTION

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

There are being set forth in this letter the detailed results of the interview of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs in London, England, by Assistant Director Hugh E. Clegg and Special Agent Robert J. Lamphorn. You will recall that pertinent information obtained during the interview was previously made available to you by teletype as it was received from London by cable.

The interviews of Fuchs, which were all conducted in Harwood Scrubs Prison in the presence of a representative of the British Security Service, occurred on May 20, 22-27, 30, 31, and June 1 and 2, 1950. The first substantive matter taken up with Dr. Fuchs during the initial interview on May 20, 1950, was the exhibition to him of four photographs of Harry Gold. The first of these photographs was the identification picture of Gold which previously had been shown to Fuchs and rejected. The other three photographs were surveillance photographs of Gold, two of which had been prepared from the motion picture photographs taken by Special Agents of the Philadelphia Office on May 18, 1950. These four photographs were shown to Fuchs, in company with approximately ten or twelve other photographs. Fuchs quickly rejected all other photographs, including the identification picture of Harry Gold, leaving only the three surveillance photographs of Harry Gold. After studying these photographs for some time, Fuchs stated: "I cannot reject them." He, however, did not identify these photographs with any degree of certainty, stating they were not clear enough for an identification, but still maintaining that there was enough similarity so that he could not reject them.

The following description of the American espionage contact was obtained from Fuchs during this interview:

Name	Not known, but may have called his contact by the name of Jack or Joseph
Age	Approximately 35 years
Height	5' 8" or 5' 9"
Weight	175 pounds
Build	Heavy, broad build
Hair	Dark - does not remember hair line
Eyes	Does not recall
Complexion	Dark

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Declassify on: OADR 12/12/82

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-57449-1

cc: Boston
Philadelphia
EJVL:sho
65-58806
cc: 65-57449 (Gold)

MAILED 13
JUL 26 1950
COMM - FBI

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Face	Fairly broad
Goggles	None
Moustache	None
Speech	No accent, but believes speech could be East U. S. Coast
Marital Status	Believes contact mentioned wife and children
Residence	May have mentioned having lived in Philadelphia. Appeared well acquainted with New York City.
Characteristic	Described contact as being of middle class, with some knowledge of chemistry and engineering. He may have been Jewish. Smoked cigarettes.
Dress	Not recollected clearly, but remembers dark suits and dark overcoat and usually wore hat.

On the morning of Monday, May 22, 1950, motion picture film depicting Harry Gold was shown to Fuchs. These movies were the films taken under surveillance conditions by the Philadelphia Office. Dr. Fuchs viewed three repeat showings of this motion picture film of Harry Gold, and stated at the end of the first viewing, "I cannot be absolutely positive, but I think it is very likely him. There are certain mannerisms I seem to recognize, such as the too obvious way he has of looking around and looking back." A moment or two later, Dr. Fuchs stated, in answer to a question, that there was something that did not quite fit but that might be explained by the passage of time. He then requested a second showing of the film, and it was again projected. At that time Fuchs stated, in answer to a question, that there was nothing in the physical appearance of the man shown which was dissimilar to his recollection of the physical appearance of his American espionage contact. He advised that the countenance of the person in the moving pictures was in a serious vein, and that practically always when he was contacted by his contact, he observed he was in a happier frame of mind, as if he were pleased with the importance of his assignment, and, although not exactly bombastic, this word almost described his pleased countenance and demeanor. The projection machine was then moved further away from the screen in order to enlarge the projection, and at the conclusion of this third projection, Fuchs stated that the identification was "very likely."

On May 24, 1950, shortly after 4:30 P.M., still photographs and motion picture photographs taken of Harry Gold, and which he apparently had posed for, were received during the course of the interview with Fuchs at Wernwood Frisco. Fuchs viewed the still photographs of Gold, and after examining them he stated "Yes, that is my American contact." There was then projected

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the motion pictures of Gold, and after viewing them the first time Fuchs said, "That is him, my American contact." Fuchs, on May 26, 1950, wrote the following in his own handwriting on the back of each of two of these photographs: "I identify this photograph as the likeness of the man whom I knew under the name of Raymond - Klaus Fuchs - 25th May 1950." Copies of these photographs have been furnished previously to New York and Philadelphia by letter dated June 8, 1950.

BACKGROUND OF FUCHS AS FURNISHED BY HIM

Hail Julius Klaus Fuchs stated that he was born on December 29, 1911, in Rauselsheim, Germany. He said that his father, Hail, is presently engaged in a teaching post at the University of Leipzig, Germany. His mother's name was Hise Wagner Fuchs. She is now deceased. One sister named Elisabeth was married to an individual by the name of Kittowski, and she committed suicide in about 1938. Fuchs said that it had been reported at one time that her husband, Klaus Kittowski, was dead but that this report was not true, and that he had learned that this individual was presently in the Eastern Zone of Germany and was an active Communist. Fuchs' only brother, Gerhard Fuchs, was, according to Fuchs, presently living in Davos, Switzerland, and was in a sanitarium there because of a tuberculosis condition. (It might be noted at this point that according to the British Security Service Representative, Gerhard Fuchs has left Davos, Switzerland, and is believed to be presently in Germany.) Fuchs said that he last saw his brother, Gerhard, in Switzerland in 1947, when he made a trip there in order to do some skiing.

Fuchs' other sister, Kristel Fuchs Heinsman, is married to Robert Heinsman, and Fuchs stated that he was aware that she was presently in the mental institution in Westboro, Massachusetts. Fuchs was unable to give, in any great detail, the background of his sister Kristel, and was unable to furnish the date of her marriage to Robert Heinsman, but roughly calculated this date on the age of the Heinsmans' oldest child. He stated that Kristel had come to the United States during the 1930's and had attended Swarthmore College, and he believed she also had attended Bryn Mawr.

It is to be noted at this point that Fuchs was questioned as to the Communist background and activities of his immediate family, and he declined to furnish any information at first with respect to this, stating that he did not see that it was pertinent to the purpose of the questioning. He was also

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asked as to whether his father, Emil Fuchs, a pastor, knew about his Communist activities in Germany, and whether his father was in sympathy with these activities. He replied that his father had believed in his children doing as they saw fit. Later, during the questioning of Fuchs, he stated that his sister, Kristel Heinsen, had been active in underground work in Germany, but that he did not know if she had ever actually been a member of the Communist Party. In speaking of Robert Heinsen, Fuchs stated that on one of his first visits to the Heinsen home, probably at Christmas 1943, he gained the impression that Robert Heinsen was a Communist, or at least was in favor of the Communist philosophy.

Fuchs stated that he was educated at the Universities of Leipzig, Kiel and Berlin, and also had attended Bristol University in England after his arrival there in the Summer of 1933. In 1937, Fuchs took post-graduate work at the University of Edinburgh. He stated that his work under a research scholarship at the University of Edinburgh was interrupted by his internment as an alien in May of 1940. With respect to this internment, Fuchs said that in July, 1940, he was sent from England as an internee to Canada, arriving in Canada in July, 1940, and being interned first at Camp 1, which is near Quebec. He was later moved to Camp 2, which is near Montreal. Fuchs was returned from Canada in late 1940, and was released in England in January, 1941. He then returned to the University of Edinburgh, and in May, 1941, he moved to Birmingham, England, where he began research work on the Atomic Energy project there under Professor Rudolph Peierls. Fuchs stated that he became a naturalized British citizen in May, 1943.

COMMUNIST AFFILIATIONS AND MOTIVATION

Fuchs stated that he joined the Communist Party of Germany while he was attending the University of Kiel. He said that while at the University of Kiel, he had been the head of a group of German Communist students, and he said that the Nazi students at the University of Kiel knew of his Communist work. He stated that in March, 1933, with the burning of the Reichstag, he realized that it would be necessary for him to stop his active Communist Party work, and he therefore went underground. He traveled to Berlin, and took up studies at the University of Berlin, but a short time later the authorities there learned of his Communist Party affiliations, apparently, according to Fuchs, from the Nazi students at Kiel, and he, therefore, was forced to leave the University as he was afraid he would be taken into custody. He thereafter, in the Summer of 1933, went to France, and in September, 1933, traveled to England. Fuchs said that while at the University of Bristol he was active on a committee helping the Spanish Republican forces, and Fuchs said that he

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regarded this activity as work in behalf of the Communist Party. Fuchs also said that while he was in Bristol he attended some meetings of the Society For Cultural Relations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and that he regarded this organization as being a Communist front group. He said that he was not actually a member of this society, but did go to many of the meetings. Fuchs stated that while he was at the University of Edinburgh he organized the sending of propaganda leaflets from Scotland to Germany. He said that this was work in behalf of the German Communist Party.

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

Fuchs said that all of his espionage activities in behalf of the Soviet Union were motivated by his belief in the principles of Communism, and by the same desire which prompted his work in Germany in behalf of the Communist Party there. He said that at various times he had had doubts concerning the position of the Soviet Union in world affairs, mentioning specifically the Russo-German Pact of 1939, but Fuchs said that he was always able to reconcile in his mind the position of the Soviet Union during the period of his espionage activity until he finally broke away from this activity in February or March, 1948.

INITIAL ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES OF FUCHS IN ENGLAND

Fuchs advised that in May, 1941, he accepted employment in Birmingham, England, as a scientist on work with relation to atomic energy research. He said that upon learning the nature of this work he decided to furnish information regarding it to the Soviet Union, and in order to carry out this plan late in the year 1941 he traveled from Birmingham, England, to London, where he made contact with Jurgen Keesynski, whom he knew to be more or less the leader of the underground German Communist Party in London. Fuchs stated that he previously had been in contact with Keesynski and knew of his contacts in refugee circles, particularly with German Communists. On his first contact with

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Iwasynski, he informed him of his desire to receive information to the Soviet Union, and Iwasynski made arrangements to have Fuchs recontact him a short time later. This Fuchs did, at which time Iwasynski had made arrangements for Fuchs to establish a clandestine contact with an individual whom Fuchs came to know under the name of Alexander. It is to be noted that Fuchs has identified a photograph of this individual as Shmoo Davidovitch Krumer, who was, in 1942 and until sometime in 1943, the secretary of the Military Attache's staff at the Soviet Embassy in London.

Fuchs said that he maintained contact with Alexander for a period of approximately one-half year, and that he had only two, or possibly three, meetings with Alexander, one of which took place at the Soviet Embassy in London. At the last meeting Alexander told him that he was to have a new contact, and made arrangements for such a contact. Fuchs believed that Alexander may have mentioned that he was leaving England. During Fuchs' meetings with Alexander, which took place during 1942, he furnished to him written information concerning his work on atomic energy research, including papers which had been prepared by Fuchs in connection with this work.

Fuchs said that his second contact, which had been arranged by Alexander, was with a woman whom he met in Banbury, England. He said that he does not know this woman's name. According to the British Security Service representative she had not been identified by the British investigation to date. Fuchs remained in contact with this individual until he left England in November, 1943. He delivered to her, in the period from sometime in the middle of 1942 until November, 1943, additional information regarding the work being carried out at Birmingham with relation to atomic energy.

Fuchs stated in answer to questioning that at no time did anyone ever try to recruit him into espionage work, that he sought out the contact on his own initiative, that he never attended any espionage school and he never received any instructions in espionage from anyone at any time, with the possible exception that in his earlier contacts with Alexander, Alexander suggested that he be careful to avoid being followed, that he should use taxis and double back in order to throw anyone off the track who might be following him, but he believed this to be too expensive and not so good a method in his own judgment. He preferred to go to a large place like some subway station in London where there was both a lift (elevator) and stairs, and to make contacts in such a place. A suggestion he received in quite general terms also was that when checking on surveillances or trying to ascertain if he was being followed that before looking back he should cross the street and he should go into a deserted place or building, from which

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point he would make observations to see if anyone might be following him. Fuchs also said that he did not know the identity of the Soviet Intelligence Service for which he was working, and in fact did not know that there was more than one branch of the Soviet Intelligence Service.

He stated that when he first made his contact on his own initiative in early 1942 in England, he made known his availability and readiness to furnish confidential information of a classified type, and also described his occupation which gave him access to classified materials relating to atomic energy research. He furnished information to his contact, Alexander, both orally and in writing concerning atomic energy research which he knew to be classified and confidential, and for the specific purpose of such information being furnished to the Soviet Union as an aid in promoting atomic energy research and development in and for the advantage of the Soviet Union.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONTINUING HIS ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES IN THE USA

Fuchs stated that in the Summer of 1943 he learned that he was being designated as part of an official British Mission which was to travel to the United States to do work in connection with research on atomic energy. Fuchs said that the Soviet Intelligence Service had nothing to do with his being chosen as part of this British Mission, and that he was chosen because of his knowledge and qualifications as a nuclear scientist. Upon learning of his designation as part of the British Mission, he informed his woman contact of this fact and she subsequently gave him instructions as to how he was to establish contact in the United States. Her instructions were to the effect that Fuchs should, on a designated day and at a specified time, go to a point on the lower East Side of New York City where he would meet an individual who would be wearing gloves and would have an additional pair of gloves in his hands. Fuchs was to carry a tennis ball in his hand. Fuchs said that the instructions were to the effect that if contact was not established at the designated date, time and place, a second attempt should be made at a later time. Fuchs did not recall whether this was to be a week or a month later, but said that it was probably one or the other. Fuchs said that there were definite arrangements made as to the passwords which would be exchanged at the meeting, but that he does not now recall exactly what those instructions were, but he gave the following as an example of such instructions. The contact would state, "Can you tell me the way to Grand Central Station?" Fuchs would make a reply which would not be entirely responsive, and the contact would in turn make an absurd reply. Thereafter, the regular conversation between the two persons could begin.

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He stated he made no written notes whatsoever as to the instructions received, but he did memorize them and retain them in his memory until the meeting was consummated. He advised that it was his intention and understanding that this meeting was for the purpose of establishing an espionage contact in the United States so that he could continue to furnish confidential, restricted information through this contact to and for the benefit of the Soviet Union.

FIRST CONTACT FOR ESPIONAGE PURPOSES IN USA

In keeping with prior instructions, Fuchs advised, he left with members of the British Mission by ship and came to the United States. He landed at Newport News, Virginia, on about December 8, 1948. He proceeded to Washington, D.C., and stayed in Washington at some hotel, the identity of which he does not remember, for one or perhaps two nights. Then he went to New York City. He took up residence promptly at the Taft Hotel. Most of the members of the British Mission were stationed at the Taft Hotel. He did not like the place himself, and soon thereafter he moved. At first it was his estimate that he might have spent the first month after his arrival at the Taft Hotel. Later he concluded this was too long a period, in his estimate. He next moved to the Barbizon Plaza Hotel in New York City. At first he estimated he might have lived there for two or three months before moving, but when it was shown that his next place of residence began on February 1st he agreed that this stay at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel was considerably shorter.

Another member of the British Mission, Mr. Henry S. Arms, left for England and he left a furnished apartment on West 77th Street, the exact address he confirmed as being 128 West 77th Street. This was a furnished apartment, and he remembers having seen the caretaker and his wife, but he cannot recall their identities. He does not believe they were colored and he stated that his mind is a complete blank as far as their identities are concerned.

After arriving in New York City, Fuchs took up employment as part of the official British Mission which had its offices at 48 Exchange Place, New York City. Fuchs said that the British Mission was working with officials of the Kellogg Corporation which was under the control of the Manhattan Engineer District. Fuchs said that the work of the British Mission was with respect to developing the mathematical theory for the building of a chemical plant with regard to the gaseous diffusion process. Fuchs said that one of his immediate contacts in the Kellogg Corporation was Hanson Benedict, and another individual was named Martrese. Fuchs stated that at Christmas, 1948, he visited the home of his sister, Kristel Heineman, in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

He then told the story of his first meeting in substance as follows:

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In keeping with the specific instructions which had been given to him by his woman espionage contact in or near Banbury, England, he proceeded at the time and on the date indicated to a place on the lower East Side of Manhattan, which he recalls to have been on Henry Street. It was not dark although it was approaching dark at the time, and his recollection was that this was about Christmas, 1943, or at least in December, 1943, or January, 1944. The place for the meeting had been selected by his woman contact near Banbury, England. He believes that it is possible he was living at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel at this time, because he recalls going into a subway station located near the Barbizon Plaza Hotel, and he entertained some apprehension, in fact, concerning this first meeting. He recalls having this apprehension while he was in the subway station near the Barbizon Plaza Hotel getting ready to proceed to his first contact. Since he moved from the Barbizon Plaza Hotel to 128 West 77th Street on February 1, 1944, or about that time, he assumes that logically the time of this first meeting was prior to February 1, 1944.

He asked no questions as to how to proceed to Henry Street as he previously had purchased a map and made his own plans for going there. In keeping with the specific instructions, he went to the place on Henry Street which had been previously designated and described to him in England. He stated that the full, detailed instructions which had been given to him in England were carried out. The contact was made on Henry Street, and the contact was wearing gloves and carrying an additional pair of gloves in his hands. Fuchs, on the other hand, had a tennis ball in his own hand, as per instructions. His contact came up to him and furnished his name as "Raymond." Fuchs furnished his own name. "Raymond" stated that he was pleased to meet Fuchs. He indicated he had been expecting him and he stated definitely that he was pleased to have been selected for such an important assignment.

He stated that no information was delivered to "Raymond," his contact, during this first meeting. It was his usual practice in England, and he followed it in this instance, in making contacts not to take anything in writing with him at the first meeting. He told "Raymond," in answer to questions, where he was living and where he was working. They also arranged to hold another meeting in the immediate future. He discussed with "Raymond" his plans. He also discussed with him orally some of the officials for whom he was working and told him where, in fact, he was working at the time. "Raymond" specifically suggested that at future meetings Fuchs make sure that he was not being followed. The attitude of "Raymond" at all times was that of an inferior. At this first meeting Fuchs believed that he made a

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statement to "Raymond" about atomic energy, and he knows that the words "atomic energy" and "atomic bomb" were both mentioned, and "Raymond" must have known about them as he did not ask any questions of interpretation or explanation. He also believes that the comparative strength of an atom bomb was also mentioned at this first meeting, or it could have been at some subsequent meeting held soon thereafter.

Fuchs estimated this first meeting lasted about twenty minutes. They walked together during the course of the meeting in the general area where the first contact was made. Fuchs remembers that on one occasion he and "Raymond" did go together to a restaurant somewhere in New York -- it could have been on the occasion of this first meeting, although he does not remember this to be so.

In answer to a specific question as to whether the first meeting could have been in February or March, 1944, Fuchs stated that he felt reasonably sure that it was earlier than these dates, and that it was during the period when he was at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel. Fuchs was asked as to whether there was a playground nearby the point of the first meeting, and he said he could not recall this, but he did recall a row of flats (apartments or apartment buildings) in the immediate vicinity.

Fuchs stated he was motivated in keeping this initial meeting with "Raymond" in New York by a desire to aid the Soviet Union. He said he considered "Raymond's" status as that of an agent intermediary acting for and in behalf of the Soviet Union, in keeping with the plans which had been initiated in England and which first meeting he was carrying out in keeping with instructions which he received in England.

SUBSEQUENT MEETINGS FOR ESPIONAGE PURPOSES IN NEW YORK CITY

Between December, 1943, and August, 1944, Fuchs stated that, in addition to this first meeting above-described, which he had with "Raymond," whom he identified from a photograph as Harry Gold, there were held four or five meetings, maybe as many as seven meetings, all held in the City of New York with "Raymond."

At that time he was working with the Kellogg Company as a Consultant. The work by this company was being done independently, but under the over-all

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control from a security standpoint of the Manhattan Engineer District. The office where he was employed as Consultant was on Wall Street at a place where there were three entrances to the building. His work and the work that he was concerned with was that of developing mathematical theories to furnish to the Kellogg Company with principles as to what could go on in the gaseous diffusion process with questions of tolerances and the over-all problems of gaseous diffusion. He further advised that he was concerned with working plans with the size of a plant necessary for employment of the gaseous diffusion process, although not with the size of the labor force that might be required. During this period he and other British scientists were working on a series of papers identified as the MSH series. The number that had been written prior to the time of his departure to Los Alamos in August, 1944, was about nineteen. Approximately thirteen of this series were written by Fuchs himself. Others participating in the production of this series were Peierls, his immediate superior, Strydom, and one of the group papers was written by Rosenquist in England. This MSH series was known as primary papers containing matters of principles and all of those which were prepared and all of those which he delivered to his espionage contact, "Raymond," were at the time of their delivery classified data.

Fuchs advised that, in addition to the first meeting which he had with "Raymond" (Harry Gold), there were additional meetings, the sequence of which he could not remember and many of the details he could not remember definitely, but he described these meetings in general as follows:

One meeting which Fuchs had with "Raymond" occurred in Manhattan near one of the middle bridges which he identified by a map as the Queensboro Bridge. The meeting occurred on the street corner very close to the bridge in which he would consider anything but an exclusive area. He remembers that during this contact he and "Raymond" walked underneath the bridge approach and from the description of the area, it was concluded that this probably was on First Avenue and not on Sutton Place. This meeting was held after dark as were most of the other meetings held in New York. This meeting occurred in the early part of 1944.

Another meeting between Fuchs and Raymond occurred just outside a subway station near Central Park and he believes this would be the "Anson" subway stop on the west side of Central Park West. In this instance Fuchs stated that he designated the place of contact because it was reasonably near his own place of residence on West 77th Street, but it was the usual rule for "Raymond" to designate the places for contact. At this meeting arrangements were also made for a subsequent meeting between "Raymond" and Fuchs.

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Another meeting held in the early part of 1944 was in the Bronx near a moving picture theater. From an examination of a map, Fuchs concluded that this meeting was held on Grand Concourse near 150th Street or 151st Street, at least in this general vicinity. In a subsequent discussion of the meeting in the Bronx he stated that the words "Fordham University" struck a familiar cord and it could be possible that the meeting was held near Fordham. However, he stated that this meeting, as were practically all of his meetings with "Raymond," was of short duration and not likely to be of one-hour length either here or at any other place in New York. He believed that when he kept this appointment in the Bronx with "Raymond" he very likely went there by subway, and that at this meeting as in all other meetings held in New York there was an agreement and arrangement made for a subsequent meeting. They also had an understanding that, in the event they failed to make contact at any of the meetings arranged, they would meet at exactly the same hour either one week or two weeks later.

He described another meeting as having been held in the Borough of Queens. He estimated that when he rode the subway from Manhattan into Queens that this meeting was at a place approximately twenty minutes after entering the Borough of Queens after crossing the East River. He recalls having looked at a map before proceeding to this Queens meeting and he remembers noticing that the direction he would have taken would be in the general direction of an airport. He also recalls that the subway train on which he was riding left the underground and became an elevated prior to the time when he left the train for this particular meeting. At this point Fuchs was shown a copy of Hagstrom's map of Queens, New York, and after studying it he reached the conclusion that the general area in which the meeting was held is the area described on the map as "Jackson Heights." He, with his finger, made a circular motion describing the area which is bounded by Flushing Bay, LaGuardia Airport, St. Michael's Cemetery, Woodside, Elmhurst and Corona. He was unable to identify the subway or elevated stop or any of the streets by name since he stated he could not recollect the specific place, but could remember only the general area.

As best he can recollect, he had with him on this occasion a package of papers which had been written in longhand and which contained classified information about their work on the Atomic Energy project and, although he at times carried rolled up papers in his hands, he preferred to carry the rolled up papers in his pocket which he probably did on this occasion. His recollection is that the papers which were passed by him to Raymond and which were written in longhand by him, contained classified, highly confidential information.

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tion with reference to his work under the general over-all security control of the Manhattan Engineer District. Although he stated he did not recollect specifically that any of the MSH papers were passed at this meeting, he did recollect to the best of his belief that two or more MSH papers were passed to "Raymond" by him at each of the approximately five meetings held after the first meeting.

There was one other meeting which was arranged to be held in Brooklyn. Following an examination of a map of Brooklyn, he believed that this meeting was to be held in the general vicinity of Boro Hall, although it might have been held at the intersection of Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue extension. This planned meeting was unsuccessful. Fuchs stated he arrived at the designated place and he recalls that there were some large public-looking buildings in the vicinity and the traffic was heavy. He stated that at all of the meetings held with "Raymond," either in New York City or elsewhere, he observed no one who seemed to know "Raymond" and he had no one accompanying him at these meetings.

He is of the opinion that following the very first meeting described in the preceding section of this report that written confidential and classified information was delivered by him to his contact, "Raymond." He advised that there would have been no occasion for any meeting except to deliver written information since the knowledge and background of "Raymond" was insufficient to enable him to understand technical details and his lack of scientific knowledge of the type necessary to understand the problems on which Fuchs was working would have made it very unlikely that he would have arranged any meeting with "Raymond" after the first for any purpose other than to deliver information in writing to him.

As for information furnished in the City of New York at the above-described meetings, Fuchs stated that he personally prepared about thirteen of the MSH documents. He would first prepare a draft in longhand. On some occasions they would be sent to his immediate superior, Peiswold, for reading, and then, in turn, would be routed for duplication. In some instances, however, Fuchs, after preparing the rough draft, would route this rough draft which he prepared directly for duplication. In all instances when Fuchs prepared the draft a proof copy and the original draft would be returned by the duplicating staff to Fuchs. Each of the duplicated copies was marked for control and security purposes due to the highly confidential character of the contents. Fuchs would then personally retain the original draft which he had written in longhand and then he subsequently personally furnished all of

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his own language drafts of his own composition directly to the individual known to him as "Raymond," with the intention that he would serve as an intermediary in transmitting these secret documents to the Soviet Union and for the benefit of that country. The documents which he delivered were sometimes folded and other times were rolled up. Sometimes they were carried in his hand, but most of the time he would carry them in his pocket and he delivered these papers secretly, usually after dark, at the meetings which he had made by prearrangement with Raymond during the period from December, 1943, to August, 1944. The information which he furnished, Fuchs stated, had come to his knowledge by virtue of his official employment on the Atomic Energy project under the over-all control of Manhattan Engineer District.

During these contacts in New York City, as above-described, Fuchs stated that he furnished in writing information concerning the principles on the development of the mathematical theory, information concerning tolerances, the gaseous diffusion process, working plans, the size of a plant, and the approximately thirteen of the MSN series which he had prepared personally.

He furnished in writing also from time to time in New York, as he received it, information as to the over-all and general effort and activities in connection with his own work relative to the production of fissionable material and its potential use as an explosive in the war effort and general information about membranes and their composition and, although he did not know the technical details at that time the general information concerning membranes and their composition which he did furnish was of a highly confidential type.

While in New York, he furnished information orally concerning the manpower employed by Keller and the nature of the work being performed by the British Mission and all that he knew concerning personnel and general activities in the Manhattan Engineer District. He also advised orally that there was a plan for the building of a large plant somewhere in the south-eastern part of the United States, which would employ both the gaseous diffusion and electromagnetic processes. He stated that this plant was later constructed at Oak Ridge although he did not know while in New York the specific location. He furnished orally the identity of the officers and the high-ranking scientists who were employed by Keller and those that he knew who were employed at Manhattan Engineer District at New York. He also discussed some of the personnel orally. At these meetings "Raymond" (Gold) never took notes. Highly technical information was not furnished orally due to "Raymond's" inability to understand.

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As best as he can recollect, Fuchs stated he only missed one pre-arranged contact with "Raymond" in New York and at each of the meetings actually held in New York arrangements were made between him and Raymond for a subsequent meeting.

He stated that the only time he and "Raymond" traveled together in New York City was on one occasion only when both got in a cab and went to a restaurant at some place which he does not recall.

At the last actual meeting which he held in New York with "Raymond," Fuchs stated he believes he told "Raymond" he was about to be transferred either to England or to Los Alamos and that, in the event he decided to get in touch with Fuchs, "Raymond" could contact his sister, Mrs. Kristel Heineman, whose address at 144 Lakeview Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Fuchs furnished to "Raymond" at that time. He stated that he did not like to bring his sister's name into this matter, but since she was in no way being involved in his espionage activities, he decided it was the best way to permit a renewal of the contact in the event it were lost. Fuchs stated that sometime subsequent to this meeting he traveled to Washington, D. C., where he conferred with Sir James Chadwick, a representative of the British Mission. At this meeting with Sir James Chadwick, Fuchs learned that he was to be transferred to Los Alamos and would, therefore, not be going back to England. Prior to actually leaving for Los Alamos, Fuchs made a trip from New York City to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he saw his sister. At this time Fuchs informed his sister that she might be contacted by an individual whom Fuchs designated by some name which he does not now recall, but which name may have been Joseph or Jack. Fuchs told her what this individual would say at the time of meeting that he brought "greetings from Earl." These arrangements had previously been agreed upon between Fuchs and "Raymond." Kristel Heineman, when contacted by Fuchs in this regard, was agreeable to being so contacted.

Fuchs was asked if, during the period he was in New York, he could have told his contact that he was going to Mexico instead of New Mexico. Fuchs stated that he was sure that he had not stated that it was Mexico inasmuch as he had no intention of going to Mexico in connection with any Atomic Energy work. Fuchs also stated that he believed that he gave his apartment address of 122 West 77th Street, New York City, to "Raymond" at the next meeting following his moving to that address.

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FUCHS' TRANSFER TO LOS ALAMOS

As set forth in the preceding section, it was definitely decided in the meeting Fuchs had with Sir James Chadwick in Washington, D.C., in July, 1944, that Fuchs would be transferred to Los Alamos to work on the Atomic Energy project there rather than returned to England. In accord with this, Fuchs traveled to Los Alamos, New Mexico, where he arrived on about August 14, 1944, and where he worked as a physicist in the Theoretical Division of the Laboratory. While Fuchs was still an employee of the British Mission he was at Los Alamos, working under the over-all control of MKB. He was working on confidential and classified research and was, through his employment in the Theoretical Division, given access to practically all of the information with respect to the plans for the detonation of a plutonium bomb. He learned of the contemplated use of the implosion theory in such a detonation and began work on various aspects of such a detonation, including the Lens System, various implosion designs, the theory of the jets in connection with implosion, and similar confidential work as an expert physicist. At Los Alamos he was assigned a room in a dormitory in the restricted area.

ESPIONAGE CONTACT IN CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, FEBRUARY, 1945.

As stated, Fuchs was transferred to Los Alamos in August, 1944. He advised that the German Communist Party would likely have information on all the members of his family. He, Fuchs, did personally belong to the branch of the German Communist Party in England after he came to London. It is quite likely that he furnished biographical information concerning his sister, then residing in the United States, to this underground Communist movement in England. He never furnished any biographical data on any other American. Thus, it was hardly necessary for him to mention his sister and her address; although it was suggested that his sister be used as a contact, he does not know for sure whether he made this suggestion or whether it was made by someone else. He did not like to use his sister's home as a contact place, but did agree to it since it did not involve her, but if she did suspect anything she would think it was in connection with Communist Party work.

Fuchs stated he visited his sister in Cambridge in February, 1945. He had planned at first to visit her at Christmas, 1944, but this trip was cancelled. It is probable that he wrote to his sister that he would visit her later in February, 1945, since this was about the time of the birthday of one of his sister's children. While he was visiting his sister in February, 1945,

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his sister, Kristel Reisman, told Fuchs that his contact (he believes the name "Joseph" or "Jack" was used) had visited her and she had told this contact that Fuchs was coming in February, 1948. He also advised on another occasion that it was possible that his sister had written to him at Los Alamos, advising that "Joseph" had called. A contact, "Raymond," (later identified as Harry Gold) did visit his sister's home while Fuchs was there in February, 1948. He did not like this meeting to be in his sister's home, but he accepted it. No espionage matters were ever discussed in the presence of his sister. The contact, "Raymond," came to the door and probably asked for Fuchs, and when he was informed that the contact was there he called down from upstairs for "Raymond" to come up to Fuchs' bedroom. His sister may have been there in the bedroom with them for a minute or so. He does not recall this as being so, however, nor does he recall telling his sister to leave -- although he probably would have done so had she been there. He does not recall that Robert Reisman was there at any time while "Raymond" was present. He believes that in the home at the time "Raymond" was there were his sister, possibly her children, and Fuchs. The call was made in the latter part of the forenoon and lasted for ten minutes, or perhaps some longer period of time, but "Raymond" did not stay for lunch. He recalls that his sister told him that on a previous visit of the contact to the sister's home, the contact, "Raymond," had brought some chocolates for the children, although he does not remember a book having been mentioned.

The conversation which took place between Fuchs and "Raymond" in Fuchs' bedroom at his sister's, Kristel Reisman's, home in Cambridge, covered the following matters:

Arrangement for a meeting in Boston within a day or two;

The contact requested the information of an up-to-date type and Fuchs told him that he would prepare notes on the detailed principles of the atom bomb construction for delivery to him at Boston;

Arrangements were made for the meeting in Boston at a specific place, time and date;

During this meeting at Kristel Reisman's home, Fuchs gave "Raymond" a yellow city street map of the City of Santa Fe, New Mexico, which was used as a basis for planning a subsequent meeting there in June. Fuchs stated he personally brought the map with him from Los Alamos for the purpose of arranging this subsequent meeting in Santa Fe. It is to be noted that Fuchs was shown a map of the City of Santa Fe,

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San Mexico, issued by the Santa Fe Chamber of Commerce, and he stated that it was exactly the same type of map which he had furnished to "Raymond" at the Heineman home in February, 1944. Due to the fact that "Raymond" was employed somewhere on a regular basis and had difficulty in arranging to get away, it was "Raymond" who selected the time for the meeting. The meeting was to be held on Alameda Street, which runs alongside the river and "Raymond" was to be walking on this street in the vicinity of trees and park benches, and Fuchs was to pick him up in a car there.

Fuchs stated he then, in Bristol Heineman's home, prepared a paper which was the first really detailed paper he had prepared concerning atom bomb construction. He later stated that he had no physical recollection, however, of preparing the paper, or in which room it was prepared, or if he actually sat down at a desk and prepared it. He stated, however, that he did not bring any papers with him from Los Alamos. Thus, it was logical to assume that he prepared them at his sister's home.

His contact, "Raymond," never spoke of his contacts in any way, never referred to them as "he," "she," "they" or "my people." He indicated at no time any personal interest in the information that was being furnished. Fuchs does not recall whether Konstantin Lafasanos came in while the contact was there, but Fuchs knows that he did not want "Raymond" to stay long and he more or less pushed him out in order to terminate the meeting. There was no indication during this conversation that "Raymond" had tried to reach him in the meantime, the mails had not been used, he had no message through any other channel -- although his sister had written him, he believes, that "Joseph" had been in. The letters from his sister were in English.

While he was at the Heineman home he recalls that Wendell Perry came to the house on a visit. He remembers no telephone calls or telephone numbers having been left in any way for him to make use of in making a contact. He does not remember the telephone number Academy 2-2477. He does not remember the name J., or Jerome Kaplan or Kaplan. He would not say with positiveness that this number had not been left, but that it would have been a most unusual thing and that he has no recollection of it whatsoever. He stated he positively did not visit his sister in Cambridge at Christmas, 1944. During this meeting in his sister's home he stated he recalls that "Raymond" offered him some money. He does not recall the specific amount -- whether it was \$500 or \$1500, but he refused the offer as he was not interested in accepting any money for what he had been doing.

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Fuchs stated that he had expected to be contacted at the Heineken home in February, 1945, by "Raymond" in view of the fact that he had, at his last meeting with "Raymond" in New York City, prior to going to Los Alamos, informed "Raymond" that contact could be established if necessary through his sister, Kristel, and Fuchs also stated that he was aware that "Raymond" had called at the Heineken home prior to his visit there.

ESPIONAGE CONTACT IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, FEBRUARY, 1945

Fuchs stated that in keeping with the specific arrangements made while he was meeting with "Raymond" in Kristel Heineken's home a day or so previously, he, Fuchs, met "Raymond" in Boston, Massachusetts. This was in February, 1945, just a day or two after the meeting in his sister's home. He remembered that the meeting was held at a place close to the river, near a large, public building on a street which was not particularly wide. He was uncertain, after examining a map, however, he believed it was in the general area near North Station. At this meeting in Boston no oral information was furnished to "Raymond" by Fuchs, because he knew "Raymond" would not understand any oral, confidential information of a technical nature. Information, however, was furnished in writing. It is his estimate that a written, longhand document containing information known to him to be classified and highly confidential, was prepared on six or more pages, in English, and the document itself was concerned mostly with matters of principle and was written in such a manner that a physicist could understand it, although "Raymond," he felt sure, could not.

Fuchs was, in the earlier interviews, specific and positive about the meeting being held in Boston. Along toward the concluding interviews he was informed that Gold, in his confession, had indicated that this written document had passed at Cambridge in his sister's home, and he stated that he frankly had no physical recollection of the meeting in Boston, but he does recall having papers with him in his possession at Boston for the purpose of delivering them to Gold, and it is his recollection that the papers were prepared in his sister's home, after the contact in February, 1945, for, since he brought no papers with him from Los Alamos, he had no papers ready for delivery when Raymond arrived at his sister's home, so his best recollection, based on logical reconstruction, was that he prepared the papers at his sister's home and did deliver them at Boston within a few days thereafter. It is noted

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That in giving a signed statement Fuchs stated that the arrangements made in his sister's home for the meeting in Boston, and for the preparation of the papers, were made without the knowledge of his sister or her husband, that they were not present during the discussion he had with "Raymond" and they had no knowledge of the purpose of the discussion. Under prolonged and continuous questioning concerning the meeting in Boston, Fuchs' position changed from that of positiveness -- even giving, as above shown, the physical location of the meeting, to one of a rather nebulous type when he stated he had no physical recollection of the meeting in Boston.

THE FIRST SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, ESPIONAGE CONTACT IN JUNE, 1948

In keeping with arrangements which had been made in the home of Fuchs' sister (Kristol Holzman) in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in February, 1948, Fuchs stated that he would meet his contact "Raymond" in Santa Fe in June, 1948. He had shown "Raymond" on a map where they would meet; and they did meet at the place indicated on Alameda Street, where it lies alongside the river, and between Castillo Street and Delgado Street, where there are trees and benches adjacent to the street. After they met, Fuchs went after his car which he was using, and he then picked up his contact "Raymond," and together they drove across the river bridge and turned left into a lane which terminated at a gate. They stopped the car, sat in the car, and talked together at this deserted spot.

While there in the car, Fuchs delivered in writing as much information of an up-to-date type as he had concerning the A-Bomb. He also informed "Raymond" of the fact that a test explosion was soon to be held in July at Alameda, and he also furnished additional information at this time which he possessed concerning implosion. He gave in writing a description of the plutonium bomb which was soon to be tested. He furnished more information than had heretofore been furnished concerning the ignition of the bomb, although this ignition system had not yet been completed. He furnished in writing the principles of IEM calculations, the methods of calculating efficiency and the results of the efficiency calculations. He stated that as best he recalls, his estimate as to the calculated efficiency ran from a small percentage to as high as 50%, which he subsequently recalled in comparing it with the actual results of efficiency tests of the Hiroshima explosion which was about (S) and the later Nagasaki explosion which was about (S) also furnished in writing information concerning the size of the bomb, and the plans to use the bomb against Japan if it were found effective in the test. He knew that work was going on on the gun but he knew very little about it. He probably referred to it in his written b1

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communication. He prepared a sketch of the bomb and its components with important dimensions indicated, and he drew a simulated sketch covering a period of about ten minutes, which as best he could recall was similar to the sort of sketch he turned over to "Raymond" at this meeting. He also furnished information as to the type of core, a description of the initiator and details as to the tamper.

Orally at this meeting while in the car, Fuchs advised that he furnished the names of the types of explosives to be used in the bomb, the approximate site of the Trinity test which was seen to be made, and that the A-Bomb, according to calculations, would be vastly greater in its explosive force than large quantities of TNT. He furnished, in fact, a specific figure to establish a comparison.

He stated that his paper was written in longhand, and in its preparation prior to the time when he left Los Alamos, he consulted official classified documents at Los Alamos in preparing the longhand data which he delivered to his espionage contact "Raymond." He remembers specifically that he examined official documents to obtain information concerning the special method of detonation, the IBM calculations and the result of the efficiency calculations. He stated that "Raymond" (now identified as Gold) told him on this trip that he had had trouble getting there due to his difficulty in getting away from his regular employment. Fuchs stated it is quite likely that he made notes in a diary he was then maintaining as to the dates of his contacts, but he is not sure that he made a note as to the date of this particular meeting. His diary, he stated, had long since been destroyed.

SECOND SANTA FE ESPIONAGE CONTACT IN SEPTEMBER, 1945

Fuchs stated that at first he lived in Los Alamos on the reservation in the dormitory, and some time later he moved to what was known as "The Big House." During this time, he was still engaged as a physicist on A-Bomb research work in the Theoretical Division at Los Alamos under the over-all control of MKB.

At the meeting held in June, 1945, at Santa Fe, arrangements were made for a second meeting in the fall of the same year at Santa Fe; the date, time and place of the meeting were fixed in this initial Santa Fe meeting. The date of the second meeting at Santa Fe was probably September, 1945, as he recalls that it was prior to the time when he went to Mexico City with Dr. Fajaris and others in November, 1945. The specific date he does not now

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recall, but it was probably on one of his days off. They were allowed shopping days without annual leave being charged, and he believes it was on one of these shopping days. He recalls that at first in Los Alamos they worked for six days a week, and subsequently for five days a week. He is quite sure that this meeting in September, 1948, was not on Sunday.

He received no indication from his contact "Raymond" (Harry Gold) as to how "Raymond" had travelled to Santa Fe, but it must have been by train. He believes that Raymond indicated he was going to return via Albuquerque, and he recalls that after their meeting had terminated, he got Raymond out of the car at a point fairly close to the bus station.

He met "Raymond," as per the agreement made during the previous June, as he was walking along Bishops Lodge Road, he believes between Hillside Avenue and Kearney Avenue. Fuchs believes that he picked "Raymond" up in his car and they drove on out Bishops Lodge Road to a lonely place where the car was stopped and a discussion was held.

During this discussion no arrangements were made for another meeting between Fuchs and "Raymond" in the United States, first, because "Raymond" felt that he would be unable to make arrangements to get away from his job, and second, because Fuchs had heard indications that he might go back to England in January, 1948.

During this conversation in this instance between Fuchs and "Raymond," they did make arrangements for a meeting between Fuchs and another espionage contact to serve as an intermediary in transmitting information to the Soviet Union, and this meeting was to be held in London. Fuchs stated he selected the place for the meeting at Nornington Crescent, which is the name of an underground (subway) station in London. This station is large, about 150 yards in length, and there is a lift (elevator) and stairs. Fuchs stated that according to these arrangements he was to have a copy of Life Magazine with him, and his new contact was to have a bundle of several books with a card tied around them. Some passwords, which he does not now recall, were to be used. The date of the month and the specific hour of the day was fixed with a recontact to be made if the first attempt to meet failed, and the recontact was to be at the same time and on the same day of the month either one month or two months later. (Fuchs advised that these plans which they made for the meeting never were consummated due to the fact that he read about the Canadian spy expose, and he made other arrangements on his own initiative.) It was necessary, Fuchs said, for him to designate the place in London where they were to meet since "Raymond" (Gold) was not acquainted with London.

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Fuchs stated that no plans were made for any contacts at his sister's home or anywhere else in the United States, even in the event an emergency arose. He advised that he remained in Los Alamos until June, 1945, and from the date of the September, 1945, meeting with "Raymond" until he left Los Alamos in June, 1946, for England, no contacts were made with "Raymond," and no consideration was given to a subsequent meeting in the United States because he did not know how he could arrange it, and he doubted if there was even any consideration given to the possibility of such a meeting at that time. Fuchs stated that he left Los Alamos and went to see his sister at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on the last day of June, 1946.

He stated that when he left Los Alamos to keep this second meeting in September, 1945, with "Raymond," he drove his car while on route off the side of the road in a desert between Los Alamos and Santa Fe, and there wrote a paper in longhand based on information which he retained in his memory. He said "I had enough in my head to do this." He turned this paper which he prepared over to "Raymond" as an espionage contact, with the full intention and purpose that it would be transmitted through "Raymond" to and for the benefit of the Soviet Union and its atomic energy research and construction program. He does not believe that his report contained any information as to the results of the Japanese explosions, because he believes that Dr. Fenny's report concerning this was later prepared.

Fuchs stated he was about twenty miles from the 1-knob fission trial at Alamogordo, i.e., the "Trinity test," and he viewed the results that were observable from this position. At Los Alamos, his work was concerned with figuring out where things might go wrong in the bomb action, and later at Los Alamos he worked on blast waves, specifically the tail end of the blast waves. Only so far as it entered into the interpretation of experimental results did he know of the effect that the bomb would have on human life. He furnished to "Raymond," he stated, whatever he knew.

VISITS BY FUCHS AWAY FROM PLACES OF
REGULAR ASSIGNMENT WHILE IN THE USA

Fuchs advised that after his arrival in the United States in December, 1945, he was assigned as a part of the British Mission which had offices at 43 Exchange Place, New York City, and which was working under the over-all control of the Manhattan Engineer District. His first trip away from New York City after this assignment was when he went to visit his sister, Kristel Seisman, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, during Christmas, 1945.

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In the Spring of 1944 (actually May 29 and 30, 1944) Fuchs made a trip to Montreal, Canada, for a conference with Canadian scientists, and he stated that the purpose of this trip was to accompany Professor Fajans who had found it necessary to go to Canada to discuss atomic problems. Fuchs was unable to remember the names of the scientists contacted there except for the names of Haleson and Kowarski. He said that he traveled to Canada by air and also returned to New York City by plane. Fuchs said that this trip had no direct connection with any espionage engaged in by him. Fuchs also visited his sister during the Spring of 1944 on several occasions. He stated that they were probably at one-month intervals, and he believes that he went there at the time of a birthday anniversary occurring in May, 1944. He also made a trip to see his sister shortly before he left for Los Alamos in August, 1944.

In July, 1944, Fuchs recalled that he traveled to Washington, D.C., where he conferred with Sir James Chadwick, the British Atomic Energy representative, and at that time a definite decision was made that he was to go to Los Alamos rather than return to England.

After Fuchs arrived in Los Alamos in August, 1944, he remained there until February, 1945. This was his first trip off the restricted reservation area.

Fuchs also recalled that on one occasion, while at Los Alamos, he made a trip in an Army bomber to Washington, D.C., for a conference, returning to Los Alamos also in an Army plane. He does not remember the exact date of this trip, but the purpose of it was in connection with his official work.

During November, 1944, Fuchs left Los Alamos to go to Montreal, Canada, for work for the British Ministry of Supply who were attempting to engage people for work at Harwell, England. He was supposed to meet the particular individual whom he was to contact there in Chicago, but because of his planned vacation in Mexico he traveled to Montreal, Canada, to make this contact.

Fuchs, following this conference, returned to Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he met Mr. and Mrs. Fajans and Mrs. Edward Teller, and they then traveled to Mexico City on a short holiday. They returned from Mexico to Los Alamos in early December, 1944. Fuchs stated that this trip by the group to Mexico City was in no way connected with his espionage activities. During June, 1945, Fuchs left Los Alamos permanently, being transferred back

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to England. At that time he traveled to Washington, D. C., and he believed that he recalls staying at the Hotel Sheraton. He then traveled to his sister's home in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and made a trip from there in company with his sister, Kristel, to Schenectady, New York, where he was in contact with Hans A. Roth.

Fuchs was questioned with regard to the purpose of this trip and he stated that Roth had been connected with the Theoretical Division at Los Alamos, and he had desired to talk to him prior to going back to England. He took his sister with him on this trip in order to get her away from her home and children, and to give her a little outing. Fuchs believed they traveled at least part of the way by plane in order that she might have this experience. Fuchs said that this trip was not connected with his espionage activity.

FUCHS' SUBSEQUENT ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES IN ENGLAND

Fuchs advised that in September, 1946, in Los Alamos his contact, "Raymond," gave him instructions for the carrying out of a meeting in England in view of the fact that Fuchs at that time believed that he would be returning to England around the first of the year, 1948. Fuchs himself actually designated the meeting place in view of the fact that "Raymond" did not know anything about England. Fuchs was to carry a copy of Life at this meeting and his contact was to have a bundle of books; actually Fuchs never utilized this method of reestablishing contact with the Soviet Intelligence Service in England because of the exposures which had been made public in connection with the Soviet Intelligence network in Canada. He, after his return to Harwell, England, in July, 1946, saw certain excerpts there regarding the espionage activities of Alan Turing, the British scientist, and this made him fearful of utilizing the contact although he did not actually believe he would be involved because he had not engaged in espionage in Canada.

Late in 1946 he decided to utilize some other method of reestablishing contact with the Soviet Intelligence Service and he therefore decided to attempt to recontact Jorgen Kuzynski, but learned that Kuzynski had returned to Germany. He, therefore, contacted Johanna Klopstoch when he knew to be active in connection with an underground section of the German Communist Party and she stated he had known her prior to the time that he went to the United States. He contacted her at her home and told her that he had "lost contact." He asked her to get in contact with whoever had taken Kuzynski's place in England and give them the message but he did not explain further. A week or so

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After he contacted Johanna Klopstoch just outside or inside the gate at Brighton Court and she at that time gave him instructions as to how he would reestablish contact for espionage purposes. This included a password and recognition signals and the contact was to have a red book in his hand while Fuchs was to carry a copy of "Tribune." They were to meet at the Hagshead Pub in Woodgreen, London, England, and the recognition signals included the contact making some remark concerning a drink and Fuchs making the suitable reply. Fuchs believed that early in 1947 he actually reestablished contact with an individual, whose name he did not know, at the Hagshead Pub and at the first meeting with this man nothing was passed. The new espionage contact reprimanded Fuchs for utilizing Johanna Klopstoch, a Communist, in reestablishing contact with the Soviet Espionage Services. From early 1947 until February or March of 1948 Fuchs carried out approximately six contacts with this new espionage superior and the contacts were spaced at approximately two-month intervals; however, Fuchs says that he missed a large number of these contacts. He said that there were two points for the meeting places after the first meeting and that they alternated between the two spots, one of them being at the Spotted Horse Pub on High Street in London, England, and the other was outside of an underground station in Low Gardens, London, England. Fuchs said that he believed that he only delivered one or two actual reports to this contact which he had taken from his official position in connection with the Atomic Energy Research Plant at Harwell, England.

Fuchs said that in delivering material to this espionage contact, the individual would usually disappear for a few minutes and then come back, which indicated to Fuchs that he was passing on the reports to someone else. Fuchs said that in meeting this individual in pubs, he would usually go in and sit down and order his drink and a short time later he would see the contact in the pub and Fuchs would wait until the man then left and would shortly thereafter follow him out on the street where the contact would be actually established.

Fuchs said that in either 1947 or 1948 he accepted one hundred pounds in English money from his contact. Fuchs said that he was motivated in doing this by the fact that security precautions had been tightened up after the exposures in Canada and he felt that in accepting this money he was more or less assuring his contact of his loyalty. Fuchs also said that he may have accepted a pound or two in English money at various other times in order to meet his expenses for travel, but that he did not accept any presents or gifts.

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Fuchs stated that in 1948 it was suggested to him that he contact an individual by the name of Sechenin at 2 Rue Adolphe Bartholdi in Paris, France. He was told that this individual would be able to place him in contact with someone who would be able more fully to understand scientific terms. Fuchs said that he never established contact with Sechenin (actually Vassili V. Sechenov) in view of the restrictions placed on sterling for use in foreign travel at about that time.

Arrangements also were made in order that Fuchs might establish contact with his intermediary in case the other arrangements broke down by going to a particular address at 148 New Road in Richmond, Surrey, England. At this point Fuchs was to throw a copy of the periodical "The Only" over the wall of a house. On the tenth page of this periodical Fuchs was to write instructions for the next meeting. Fuchs was then to go to another point and to make a chalk mark on a wall. Fuchs utilized this method of contact on only one occasion which was merely for the purpose of testing the arrangement and he did not place any instruction on the tenth page of the periodical. His contact at a later meeting informed Fuchs that the proposed method of establishing contact had worked. It should be noted that the

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Fuchs said that he finally stopped attending meetings with his contact and that no attempt was made to again activate him in Soviet espionage. He also said that his contact may have known that he was dissatisfied because he missed so many meetings and also had not been furnishing all the information which was requested.

Fuchs furnished the following description of his last espionage contact in England:

Name	Not known
Age	About 30
Height	5' 6" or 7"
Weight	150 to 170 pounds
Eyes	No recollection
Build	Stocky
Hair	Dark blond, combed back and believed parted.

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Features	Fairly round
Hair	Short nose
Eyes	Neither thin nor thick
Nose	He
Mouth	No recollections
Complexion	Fuchs said he could have been a Russian,
Build	but he is not sure of this.
Height	Had slight accent. Fuchs not able
Weight	to identify.
Occupation	Fuchs not know
Hobbies	Drank beer but did not smoke
Personality	Friendly, but somewhat reserved.
Scientific Background	None
Dress	Well dressed.

FUCHS' VISIT TO USA IN 1947

Fuchs advised that during November, 1947, he traveled to the United States by plane, arriving in New York City. He stayed a day or two in New York City at a hotel, the name of which he did not recall, but which was in upper Manhattan, just off Broadway, and he believed that it was on a street two or three blocks above 11th Street. He recalled 11th Street in view of the fact that he remembered that Mrs. E.W.S. Skinner was residing in an apartment on that street.

Fuchs then went to Washington, D.C., where he attended a declassification conference in company with other British scientists. He said that this conference lasted three or four days, and he saw there a number of American scientists with whom he had worked at Los Alamos. He said that following this conference, he traveled back to New York City and then went to Ithaca, New York. At Ithaca he visited Cornell University, where he talked to Dr. Roth, a Dr. Wilson, Phillip Harrison, and Richard P. Feynman. His conversations with these individuals were in regard to work being done by them in nuclear studies at Cornell.

Fuchs then traveled to Rochester, New York, where he was in contact with Robert Marshak, whom he had known at Los Alamos. He said that he arrived in Rochester in the late afternoon, and recalls being shown a specimen by Dr. Marshak. Fuchs then went to Chicago, where he spent two days at the Argonne National Laboratory, and he recalls being in contact with Dr. Zinn there. Fuchs said that specific permission had been obtained for a

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visit to the Argonne National Laboratories, and his access to information there was limited to some extent. While in Chicago, Fuchs said that he saw Mrs. Edward Teller, but does not believe that he saw Edward Teller who had just left Chicago. He said that on one evening Mrs. Teller invited some people in to see him, but he does not recall the names. He does recall seeing Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Wilfred Gurney while in Chicago.

After leaving Chicago he went to Schenectady, New York, where he spent one or two days at the General Electric plant. He said that he conferred with a number of persons, including Dr. Pinesak and Mr. Pollock. He said that he was shown the betatron and the synchrotron. Fuchs said that he had several informal discussions there and gave a short, informal lecture on certain work being done at Harwell.

Fuchs then traveled to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he spent three days with his sister, Kristel Heinsman. He does not recall discussing with her anything concerning his contact, "Raymond," who may have been known to her by the name of "Joseph" or "Jack." He said that during the time he was there his sister may have entertained once or twice in his honor, but he does not recall this with any certainty. He believes that Robert Heinsman was present at this time. Fuchs also went to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology during the time he was in Cambridge, at which time there was some discussion on experiments with regard to prospecting for oil with neutrons. He recalls seeing Dr. Weiskopf there and also saw Martin Deutsch. He then traveled back to New York City and caught a plane back to London, England.

CLOSE ACQUAINTANCES AND ASSOCIATES OF FUCHS IN THE USA

Fuchs was questioned regarding certain close acquaintances and associates in the United States, and while he had expressed initially a reluctance to furnish information regarding such persons, he did give certain information regarding these persons. He specifically stated that none of the following people were in any way involved in his espionage activities while he was in the United States.

1. Samuel A. Bertsch

Fuchs said that Dr. Bertsch had been the head of the Theoretical Division at Los Alamos, and he had worked under him. He said that he visited Dr. Bertsch in June, 1946, and in November, 1947, at Cornell University.

2. Earl Paley Cohen

Fuchs said that he had known Dr. Cohen during the period that Fuchs was attached to the British Mission in New York City. Fuchs also said that when he was in the United States in November, 1947, he saw Dr. Cohen at a restaurant in New York City. Fuchs said that he had his lunch in the restaurant,

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Fuchs requested that Cohen pick up the hat and return it to the home of Mrs. R.W.S. Skinner, West 111th Street, in New York City. Fuchs said that this incident did not have anything to do with his espionage activities.

3. Richard Phillips Feynman

Fuchs said that he knew Mr. Feynman at Los Alamos, and also saw him in November, 1947, at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York. He did not know of any espionage or Communist activities on the part of Mr. Feynman.

4. Victor Weiskopf

Fuchs said that he knew Weiskopf at Los Alamos, and also saw him in 1947, when Fuchs visited MIT in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He knew of no Communist or espionage activities on the part of Weiskopf.

5. Martin Deutsch

Fuchs said that he knew Deutsch at Los Alamos, and also saw him in November, 1947, at MIT. He said that Deutsch may also have visited Kristel Heinenman's home in Cambridge during that time. Fuchs also knew Susie Deutsch, the wife of Martin Deutsch. He knew of no Communist or espionage activities on the part of Mr. or Mrs. Deutsch.

6. Hanson G. Benedict

Fuchs had known Benedict during the period he was in New York City attached to the British Mission there. He did not know of any Communist or espionage activities on the part of Benedict.

7. Toney Hilton Boyle Skyrus

Fuchs knew Skyrus when they were both attached to the British Mission during 1944 in New York City. Fuchs said that he knew of no Communist or espionage activities on the part of Skyrus.

8. Evelyn Jane Kline

Fuchs said that he had known Evelyn Kline at Los Alamos, and that he also had dated her on a few occasions. He did not know of any Communist or espionage activities on her part.

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9. Christopher Frank Kearton

Fuchs said that he had known Kearton when they were both attached to the British Mission, and at one time Kearton had been in charge of the Mission. He did not know of any espionage or Communist activities on the part of Kearton.

10. Professor Albert Einstein

Fuchs said that he had never met Professor Einstein. He said that he knew of no activity on the part of Einstein in his behalf. He knew of no Communist or espionage activities on the part of Einstein.

11. J. Robert Oppenheimer

Fuchs knew Oppenheimer during the time that Oppenheimer was one of the leading officials at Los Alamos. He knew of no Communist or espionage activities on the part of Oppenheimer.

12. Dr. George Placzek

Fuchs knew Dr. Placzek at Los Alamos, and also saw him in November, 1947, at the General Electric plant in Schenectady, New York. He knew of no Communist or espionage activities on the part of Placzek.

13. Dr. Robert E. Marshak

Fuchs became acquainted with Dr. Marshak at Los Alamos, and in November, 1947, visited Dr. Marshak in the Physics Department at the University of Rochester. He did not know of any activities on the part of Marshak concerning Communist or espionage matters.

14. Robert Brode

Fuchs said that he had known Dr. Brode at Los Alamos, and was quite friendly with him. He did not know of any Communist or espionage activities on the part of this individual.

15. Dr. Edward Teller

Fuchs said that he became acquainted with Dr. and Mrs. Edward Teller at Los Alamos, and was very friendly with both of them. He said that he also saw Mrs. Teller in Chicago in November, 1947. Fuchs stated that he knew of no Communist or espionage activities on the part of either Dr. Teller or Mrs. Teller.

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14. Otto Froisch

Fuchs said that Dr. Froisch was one of his better friends at Los Alamos, where Froisch was also a part of the British Mission. He did not know of any Communist or espionage activities on the part of this individual.

15. Professor Rudolph E. Peierls

Fuchs said that he had worked with Professor Peierls at Birmingham, England, and had then come to the United States in December, 1943, as an assistant to Professor Peierls. He later worked under Peierls at Los Alamos, and has also seen quite a lot of Peierls since Fuchs returned to England. He knew of no Communist or espionage activities on the part of Peierls.

16. Ronald Wilfred Gurney

Fuchs said that he became acquainted with Dr. Ronald Gurney and his wife, Natalia, in Bristol, England, in about 1938, and was closely acquainted with them until at least 1937. He said that he also met the Gurneys in Chicago, Illinois, in November of 1947. He said that consideration had been given for the employment of Dr. Gurney at Harwell, England, on the Atomic Energy Research Plant there. Fuchs said that he would regard Dr. Gurney as a security risk. He based this on the fact that Gurney and his wife had both belonged to the Society for Cultural Relations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Bristol during the 1930's. Fuchs himself had attended meetings of this organization, and knew that Mrs. Gurney was particularly active in the organization. Fuchs regards the Society for Cultural Relations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as a Communist front organization. Fuchs said that his statement that he would regard Dr. Gurney as a security risk may have been somewhat prejudiced because Gurney was turned down for employment at Harwell, England, for work on the Atomic Energy Research Plant there. Fuchs believes that the question of loyalty possibly entered into this rejection of Dr. Gurney, but he does not know that this is absolutely a fact. He said that the question of the loyalty of Dr. Gurney did not trouble him so much as the loyalty of Mrs. Gurney. He explained this by saying that he did not know of any espionage activity on her part, and did not know if she would actually engage in such activity, but he believed that other people might get in contact with Soviet espionage through her. He also said that she was not sufficiently discreet.

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RELATIONSHIP WITH ISRAEL HALPERIN

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Fuchs maintained that he never had any espionage dealings or affiliations directly or indirectly with Halperin, and that while in the United States, the only espionage activities in which he participated were with "Raymond" (Harry Gold). He stated that he received a letter, as best he could recall, from Halperin who had heard that he was in a detention camp in Canada. There are two possibilities as to the way that Halperin might have learned of Fuchs' presence there. One, it is possible that he learned this information from Mrs. Kristel Haimson, Fuchs' sister, who was aware of the fact that Fuchs was in Canada. On the other hand, it may be that German Communist Party members in England wrote to Israel Halperin to look after the scientists who were incarcerated in Canada, and probably furnished Fuchs' name among the others. This he feels is quite likely, particularly since Fuchs was classified as a German Communist Party member. The letter which he received from Halperin stated that Halperin was going to send Fuchs some scientific articles or magazines, and he asked particularly if he could do anything else for Fuchs. Shortly thereafter, Fuchs stated he received two copies of magazines, one was "Physical Review" and the other was "Modern Physics," which came to him from Halperin while in the detention camp. He received no newspapers, and he stated there was no significance to the publications other than that they were scientific publications of the type that Fuchs would be interested in reading. It is entirely possible, Fuchs stated, that he wrote a letter to Halperin expressing his thanks. He does not remember specifically such a letter, but he thinks it is very likely as it was the logical thing to do.

While in Detention Camp B in Canada, some of the detainees were released under certain considerations, one of these being that the person released was a scientist. Fuchs is not certain how it happened that he was personally released, but he knew some people in England who might like to effect his release. He did feel fairly certain that Professor Max Born, first at Cambridge and later at Edinburgh Universities, would like to effect Fuchs' release as a fellow scientist, as would others who were members of the Party.

He stated that he knew Wendell Furry by name. He believes that he has met Furry, who possibly called at Mrs. Haimson's home when Fuchs was visiting his sister's home at Cambridge. Some scientists from the University did visit there, and his sister and brother-in-law, Robert Haimson, knew several scientists at the University. Fuchs stated positively that he did not know that Wendell Furry was a brother-in-law of Israel Halperin. He stated further that he did not know that Furry was a member of the Harry Thross

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Professional Branch of the Communist Party, or the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, or the Civil Rights Congress, or the Massachusetts School for Social Studies. He also did not know that Furry's wife, Elizabeth, was a member of the Cambridge Branch of the Communist Party. He stated he had no reason to suspect Wendell Furry of being engaged in any espionage activities of any type whatsoever.

Fuchs stated that his contacts and relationships, as above described, which is the full extent of them as best he could remember, had nothing whatsoever to do with espionage activities.

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Fuchs stated that he engaged in no Communist Party activities at any time while in the United States. He advised that he knew of no other scientist engaged in espionage or Communist Party work while he was in the USA. He stated he never talked to Dr. Fieris about his Communist or espionage activities, and Dr. Fieris did not know about Fuchs' Communist activities in England prior to coming to the United States. He advised that some people may have thought that Fuchs was a Communist, but no one knew it definitely. He stated repeatedly that he knew of no one who was engaged in espionage activities in the United States at any time other than himself and his contact, "Raymond" (Harry Gold).

2. Fuchs stated he engaged in no espionage activity in the United States except as above-described in his dealings with "Raymond" (Harry Gold).

3. When Fuchs was informed that Harry Gold had indicated that he was passing the information obtained from Fuchs to another agent by the name of "John," Fuchs, after reflection, stated that he had thought the matter over and there were several possibilities. He stated, after being asked if he could give any information which might in any way lead to an identification of "John," that there was a possibility that Gold was lying. Another possibility was that in connection with the charge made by Gold that a telephone number had been left for Fuchs to use in making a contact in New York, he had no recollection of this incident whatsoever and it would be a strange thing in his life, and it would be unusual for him not to remember such an unusual event, but he could not absolutely reject the possibility that something of the sort might have happened, although he has no recollection of it. He stated that someone could have been assigned to keep the house of his sister under surveillance at Christmas, 1944, and in February, 1945, in the expectation that he might call there, and when he did, call at her home, they might advise

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Gold he was there, but he had no information or indication to the effect that this was so. Other possibilities that he had in mind would include Martin Lefanow and also his sister's cook, since they were frequently at his sister's home, but he had no reason to suspect them.

He said that the possibility of the scientist Wendell Furry being involved was not outside the realm of possibility since he believes he met Furry at his sister's home, but he does not have any information indicating that Furry was in any way involved. He failed to remember the names of any of the friends of his sister or brother-in-law while he was there. He does recall that he visited the school where his nephew was attending and that someone there might have been the contact and notified Gold that he was in Cambridge. He also stated that we, as investigators, could bear in mind the possibility that Furry was lying, but that, of course, he was not. He stated that he could not furnish any information that would in any way assist in determining to whom Gold was furnishing the information.

4. Fuchs advised that all of the espionage activities engaged in by him, both in the United States, as heretofore described, and in England, were for the specific purpose of aiding and benefiting the Soviet Union in their research, development and construction of the atom bomb. His contact, "Raymond," he considered to be an intermediary agent who was passing the information along so that it could reach the Soviet Union, and that this was at all times Fuchs' intention and desire while engaged in such activities.

5. Fuchs stated that very few questions were ever asked of him to indicate what the Russians wanted, and when the questions were asked they were general, such as furnishing information concerning the electromagnetic process, and these questions would not and did not indicate the progress which the Russians had made or were making in the development of the atom bomb. Other questions which were asked of him, always orally, had to do with personalities employed at Los Alamos or New York, and these personalities were usually the outstanding scientists about whom inquiry was being made.

6. He stated in explanation of the fact that his name and his brother's name were on German subversive or police records, that he, Fuchs, while in Germany and while attending the university, was head of a student corps which was anti-Fascist and pro-Communist, and this group, including Fuchs particularly, was very much disliked by the Nazis, and the situation became critical and it was necessary for him to go underground -- so of course the Germans had his name as well as his brother's name.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

7. Visits to Washington: Fuchs was asked whether he had ever visited Washington, D. C., for espionage purposes, and he stated that he had not. He was asked if he knew whether Gold ever had traveled to Washington, D. C., for the purpose of making an espionage contact, and Fuchs again replied in the negative.

8. Inquiry was made of Fuchs as to whether there was anyone that he met while in the United States that he might suspect of being engaged in espionage activities, or who could be interpreted as a security hazard. He stated that he wanted to think about this matter, and he thought of it overnight, and then replied that he saw no action, had heard of nothing which was said, and knew of nothing which was done by anyone which would have given rise to a suspicion in his mind that anyone he knew or saw was a security hazard. The only thing approaching it was that he remembered that once he met a young person at Lee Almon whose name he does not know, and he had a feeling that this individual was the kind of person who might do such a thing. This was purely intuitive and he saw this person only on one occasion and said to himself that he should attempt to keep away from him. He could give no description of this individual except that he was younger than Fuchs, and Fuchs believed him to be a physicist, and the only thing that he could say that created this intuitive feeling that he might be a security hazard was his appearance.

He advised that in his own case, the only likelihood of detection that he could see would be for someone to analyze his Communist activities with his previous history. They would find that he was acting completely out of character with his previous history. By this he meant that he was an active anti-Fascist and Communist in Germany. He also was engaged in Communist activities, including giving assistance in the transmission of pamphlets from Scotland to Germany, and while in the United States he engaged in no activities of this sort which placed him out of character. This, he felt, was his most vulnerable point while here, and a close study would have found him operating "out of character."

Fuchs was of the opinion that the usual stereotyped kind of intellectual would not engage in espionage activities, but the sort of person to look for, in his opinion, would be one who was different from the stereotyped intellectual, and this would be the only lead he could give for the young man in Lee Almon, since he did not measure up to the usual stereotyped intellectual that Fuchs knew.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

He stated positively that he knew of no other information of any type or kind which he believed to be of any assistance whatsoever, in connection with the development of information concerning espionage or security hazards as far as the United States was concerned, and that he had made a full disclosure, and he believed that everything he knew he had said, and that he was glad to be of the assistance he had been because it permitted him, in some small way, to make reparation.

Description of Subject

Date of Birth	December 29, 1911
Place of Birth	Nusselohain, Germany
Citizenship	British citizen by naturalization
Occupation	Research physicist
Height	5' 10-1/2"
Build	thin
Complexion	Dark and sallow
Hair	Brown, decidedly balding and receding at temples. A few occasional gray hairs in temple area.
Eyes	Brown - wears glasses
Features	Medium high forehead which is given to wrinkling when in thought or study. Clean-shaven. Has noticeable vein running from eye level across temple to the level of the hairline.
Teeth	Regular and dark; the second, upper tooth, right from the center, was quite dark.
Speech	Soft voice. Speaks English fluently, with some German accent.
Characteristics	Has noticeable protruding Adam's apple. Swallows hard, frequently, and audibly - particularly when under pressure; smokes cigarettes; fingers somewhat long; hands very - especially at knuckles; wrists fairly wide in proportion to hands; bats eyes with somewhat above-average frequency; slightly stoop-shouldered.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Reference is made to Norton teletype, dated June 1, 1950, setting forth matters to be discussed with Fuchs. Fuchs was interviewed regarding these matters, subsequent to the main interview set forth above, by the Bureau's liaison representative in London. In this connection, Fuchs advised that he recalled seeing a Negro domestic at Kristel Heinsman's home in February, 1948, and that Kristel had told him that this domestic was there when his American contact (Gold) called the first time. Fuchs could only describe her as being in her 40's and "not skinny." He believed this domestic did not live at his sister's residence, but came in several times a week. He said he probably saw her more than once and spoke to her, and that she may have cooked some meals while he was there. He was unable to recall the names or descriptions of other domestics employed by Kristel Heinsman, including those mentioned in referenced teletype.

Fuchs also stated that his sister, Kristel Heinsman, was younger than himself and actually was born July 12, 1913. He stated that he left Germany in 1933 when Kristel was still young, and therefore he did not know or hear that she was engaged in Communist work at that time. When Fuchs next saw Kristel in England in 1937 he learned from her for the first time that she actually was interested in Communist activities in Germany. He stated, however, the nature and extent of such activities were unknown to him.

Fuchs, who was unable to recall the sequence of the meeting places with Gold, did remember that on the first meeting with Gold, which was on the East Side of New York, he did eat with Gold, but he was unable to recall the name of the restaurant. He said the second meeting with Gold possibly took place at Lexington and 89th Street and he recalled walking under the Queensboro Bridge. He also recalled telling Gold either at this meeting or another meeting about Miss Bohr working for MKD under the name of Nicholas Baker. He said there was no significance attached to his furnishing this information other than that Bohr was a famous Danish physicist and was using another name for security reasons and protection of his relatives from the Germans. He recalled the fourth meeting with Gold in the Bronx, but he was unable to recall eating with Gold. With respect to the remaining meetings, he was unable to recall any details not already furnished.

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

June 20, 1950

The Director

Mr. D. M. Ladd

FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

Purpose:

To furnish you with the amended brief in this case covering the investigations of Klaus Fuchs and Harry Gold.

Details:

This brief has been broken down for convenience into the following main headings:

- I. Summary of Facts, Participation, Collaboration with the British ~~TOP SECRET~~
- II. Fuchs' Background, Relatives, Activities, Present and Past Concerning American Espionage Contact
- Investigation Preceding Identification of Harry Gold as ~~TOP SECRET~~
- Fuchs' Scientific Knowledge and Disclosure to Russians
- Fuchs' Espionage Contacts Outside the United States
- VII. Identification of Harry Gold as ~~TOP SECRET~~ and Subsequent Developments ~~TOP SECRET~~
- VIII. Dissemination

Original cannot be located and is not on record. Original is received in Division 2 will be filed either with this copy or may be given a separate file.

8/10/50 675 VI.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Classified by 2002/ATL
Declassify on: OADR

The first section has been started with the synopsis of the facts which briefly summarizes the important developments.

Your attention is directed to the fact that considerable information from [redacted] has been set forth in detail in this brief. As you know, this information has not been given any dissemination by us, having been received under agreement that it will not be disseminated. There is also contained in the brief highly classified information relating to atomic energy developments.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Attachment
EHT:jo

52 AUG 16 1950

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EX-16

AUG 14 1950

~~TOP SECRET~~

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JPM 50

~~TOP SECRET~~

In the section entitled "Collaboration with [MI-5]" only that information dealing with the over-all aspects of our collaboration has been set forth. Incidents such as the Lord Portal affair were not set forth and distorted press accounts dealing with alleged activities of FBI agents in Britain which have no basis in fact, have been ignored.

The section dealing with "Investigation Preceding the Identification of Harry Gold and [redacted]", of course, been summarized to a considerable extent. However, an effort was made to indicate the scope of our investigative efforts and to show the information which led us to concentrate on Abraham Brothman and his associates which led to the conclusion that [redacted] was probably Harry Gold and, of course, Gold's ultimate identification as [redacted]. You will note that the interviews with Gold, Brothman, and Brothman's associates are reported in Section VII, together with background information concerning Gold and recent developments.

It is pointed out that this brief covers the investigations of Klaus Fuchs and Harry Gold. Separate briefs are being prepared covering the following individuals whom Gold has implicated in Soviet espionage activities:

- Abraham Brothman
- Thomas L. Black
- David Greenglass
- Alfred Dean Slack

The briefs covering these latter individuals will be furnished to you upon completion.

Action:

None. The attached brief is for your consideration and use as a summary on this case.

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DEPT OF JUSTICE
JAN 15 22 PM '50

~~TOP SECRET~~

TOP SECRET

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: July 28, 1950

FROM : Mr. Nichols

SUBJECT:

men

For record purposes, Vincent Evans of the London Daily Express called to advise that he had a report that Dr. Klaus Fuchs early in July came to the United States accompanied by Henry Arnold his Security Officer; that Fuchs identified Gold and was taken back to England. I told Evans that there was not an inkling of truth to this; that as a matter of fact, in addition to identifying Fuchs, the FBI had identified Gold without the aid of or assistance of Fuchs.

LBN:MP

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

Harry
[Handwritten signatures]

RECORDED - 67
INDEXED - 67

65-58805-1416
AUG 8 1950
F. B. I.

EX-40

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/11/89 BY [signature]

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55 AUG 16 1950

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July 19, 1950

1825

[Redacted] (S)

Re: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS

[Large redacted block]

It is believed that you may desire to locate and interview Hilda Davidsohn concerning Fuchs and Fuchs' alleged girl friend Hilda. In the event that you do it would be appreciated if you would make available any pertinent results.

cc: Legal Attache, London, England

cc: Foreign Service Desk

Classified by 2355 WAB/DVN
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
10-16-75

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

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MAILED FROM DIVISION FIVE

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65-5885-141

50 AUG 17 1950

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AUG 15 1980
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SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

August 9, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

FOUCAH
ESPIONAGE - R

Dr. Hans Von Bontig, Kansas City, Missouri, Professor of Sociology, University of Kansas City, formerly Dean of the Law School at the University of Kiel, Germany, from 1929 to 1934, suggested during recent interview concerning Fuchs that Dr. Gerhard ~~Husserl~~, Professor of Law at the American University, Washington, D. C., who was a Professor of Law at the University of Kiel in the early 1930's, might know Fuchs.

It appears that Husserl is identical with Dr. Gerhard Adolf Husserl, formerly the subject of a Denaturalization Proceeding - Investigation, your files 100-967 and 100-7375.

You are instructed to interview Husserl for any information he may have concerning Fuchs or members of Fuchs' family, particularly Kristel ~~Heineman~~.

cc: New York

65-58808

cc: 100-65782 (Husserl)

EJL:hc

Note: 100-65782, main file on Husserl, indicates he was anti-Nazi refugee from Germany under Nuremberg decree. He entered U.S. in 1936. Investigation in early 1941 and again in 1948 did not develop specific derogatory info. It is recommended he be interviewed to obtain all possible info re Fuchs.

(search slips attached to yellow)

RECORDED - 123

AUG 14 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/1/87 BY 3000/...

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MAILED 13
AUG 9 1950
COMM - FBI

56 AUG 19 1950

100-65782-1418

Handwritten initials/signature

CITE 515

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor Van Poy

Room 4705

Subj: Gerhardt Hussell

Exact Spelling
 All References
 Subversive Ref.
 Mail File
 Restricted to Locality of _____

Searchers Initial PL
Date 5-9-50

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

~~_____~~

b2
b7c

G. Hussell

N.R.

Gerhardt Hussell

N.R.

One Hussell

NSB-274818-4, 1, 3, 17 (cont)

NY 4-3308-73

Gerta Hussell

NY 100-1875-95-7

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2/11/87 BY 3042PUC/VJ

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SERVICE UNIT

4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor

Vanborn Room *4708*

Subj

Gerhard Hussel

- Exact Spelling
- All References
- Subversive Ref.
- Mail File
- Restricted to Locality of _____

Searchers

Initial *lpm*

Date *5-16-57*

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

~~105-18361-50, 51, 52, 53~~

~~100-5144-57~~

Gerhard Hussel

~~100-65782 MAIN~~

~~105-18361-60~~

~~100-4-589755~~

~~105-15491-4~~

Gerhard Adolf Hussel

~~100-65782~~ *same name*

G. A. Hussel

Gerhard Hussel

~~100-65782~~ *same name*

(2)

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor Von Don Room _____

Subj: Garhart Russell

- Exact Spelling
- All References
- Subversive Ref.
- Mail File
- Restricted to Locality of _____

Searchers
Initial PL
Date 5-17-50

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[REDACTED]

b2b7c
same p. 1

D. Russell
N.R.

(3)

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HOOVER
JTCM

CC-285



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

~~SECRET~~

Date: May 20, 1950

SECRET - AIR COURIER

To: The Legal Attache
London, England

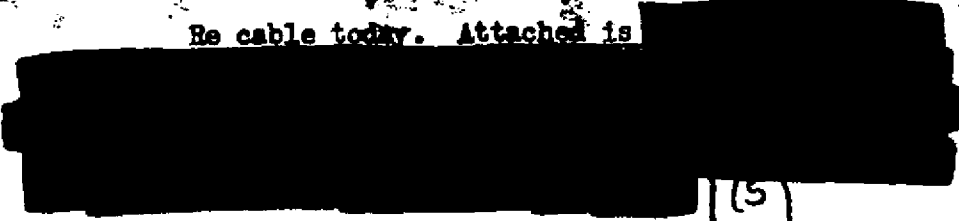
PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Attention: Assistant Director E. H. Clegg

JMH From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

Re cable today. Attached is



b1

(S)

Enclosures

Classified by 3042 PWT/lyf
Declassify on: OADR 2/12/97

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
ENCL.

RECORDED - 78

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

12-58205-1419
AUG 9 1950

Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
10-16-75



Brought back from
England should be
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as outgoing yellow

July 5 1950
ATV

6 AUG 17 1950

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~~SECRET~~

Subject: *Atomic Energy Given to the British
by Submission to Dr. Klaus Fuchs*

The following sets of questions were submitted to the British on February 11, 1950 and on March 10, 1950, respectively, by the CIA on behalf of the Joint Nuclear Energy Intelligence Committee, composed of representatives of the Intelligence Divisions of the Departments of the Army, Navy, Air Forces, State, the AEC and CIA. The questions were based on material and information that Fuchs was known to have passed on or might have passed on to the Soviet Union and was limited to information already in the possession of the British.

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3/12/87

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Declassify on: OADR

Classified under per 806
on 1/26/76 65-59236-27102

65-58805-1419

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Questions Asked February 13, 1950

1. There are a number of questions in conjunction with the exposure of Dr. Klaus Fuchs as a Soviet agent, the answers to which are of interest to me. Specifically, answers are requested to the following questions:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

2. The following are specific questions, the answers to which are greatly desired:

- a. Did Dr. Fuchs transmit any information regarding early specifications? If so, when and with what frequency or regularity?
- b. Did Dr. Fuchs transmit any information regarding...
- c. Did he transmit any information which dealt specifically as to the type of files to be built? If so, when and details?
- d. What information on the gaseous diffusion process, particularly with respect to barrier, did Dr. Fuchs transmit?

Questions Asked on March 10, 1950

1. Can he elaborate further on questions asked by his contacts, what was asked and dates when they were asked? Were questions to him slanted toward the broad outlines of the various problems or were they more generally tied to details such as the one on production of U rods?

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TOP SECRET

Questions Asked on March 10, 1950 (Cont'd) -2

1. Did he pass any information, particularly relating to the design and operation of gaseous diffusion process plants, to the following categories?
A. Theoretical problems?
B. Theoretical and engineering "know-how"?
C. Engineering problems?
D. Heavy water reactors?
Were questions were asked other than those already given?
2. Would he categorize most of the information passed (other than the type in the June 1945 detailed report) as being
A. Theoretical,
B. Theoretical as modified by experimental results, or
C. Theoretical and engineering "know-how"?
Why does he make this evaluation?
3. Did he pass complete theory of design and operation of gaseous diffusion process plant? If not, what major portions of theory were not transmitted by him and was he questioned about the missing portions? If so, when?
4. In reporting spontaneous fission rate of Pu did he go into any detail on relationship between this rate and production rate?
5. What type of fission bomb was described in the "tritium bomb" meeting? Was any sketch made of a possible physical embodiment? Did he slant his answers in favor of feasibility or in favor of impracticality and the existence of numerous unsolved problems? Did he indicate quantities of materials that might be required?
6. Did he disclose details of fuzing and firing techniques in Hiroshima, Nagasaki, or Bikini Weapons? Was he questioned about this? When?
7. Did he pass any reports (other than the MS and MSN Reports) in toto, or did he prepare his own abstracts and sketches based on reports available to him? Were working drawings passed? When? Which drawings? How much detail in sketches?
8. Did he ever pass any incorrect information (other than in February 1945) and was he later asked to recheck or repeat the information? If so, with respect to what subject and when was he asked to recheck? How soon after original inquiry?
9. In asking about EM process in 1943 (?) did agent give any indication of extent of information the USSR already had?

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Questions Asked on March 10, 1950 (Cont'd.) - 3

11. What information about American rate of production and stockpile did he pass? How?
12. What specific items (i.e. weapon parts) were disclosed in the course of working? What data was given on each item? How much detail? Were any technical production details or "know-how" given?
13. What specific details were revealed on delta phase Fat? Were any phase diagrams given?
14. What specific details were given on the mixed bomb? Any sketches? What mixtures?
15. What specific questions were asked about Bikini? Were any questions directed to decontamination?
16. What pile lattice does he think he might have given?
17. What details of the flame trap, ball and sandwich type reactors were given?
18. What mixing devices were disclosed? How much detail?
19. What solvents, resins etc. were disclosed in connection with solvent extraction?
20. What methods of calculating blast were given?
21. In rounding out the mathematical details and considerations associated with weapons did Fuchs develop the theories with respect to a single weapon model or did he provide generalized formulae? For example, in giving blast calculations what specific development did he give? What efficiencies did he pass?
22. Did he give any details of plating processes employed for coating weapons components?

23. 

b1-CIA

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Questions Asked on March 10, 1950 (Cont'd.) - 4

24. Prior to the time Fuchs was questioned by his contact on the subject of the "tritium bomb" had he passed any information on light element reactions or thermo-nuclear reactions? Had he volunteered this information or was he asked about it? Did he pass any information at that time which would be of value to the United States or any other country?

~~SECRET~~

EXPLANATION OF TECHNICAL TERMS IN THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

Questions Asked February 13, 1950

1b. [REDACTED]

2a. We have no information as to what part the purity of the metallic element, calcium, has in the nuclear study.

2b. Gallium is a metallic element which has been studied as a possible material used as an alloy with uranium.

2c. "Piles" are the reactors built to control the rate of fission of nuclear materials.

2d. The gaseous diffusion process is a means of separating the isotopes of uranium to recover radioactive U235. The function of the barrier is to separate the desired isotopes in the gaseous diffusion process.

Questions Asked on March 10, 1950

2d. "Heavy Water Reactors." Heavy water has the same formula as ordinary water, H2O, but the hydrogen is an isotope with twice the weight of ordinary hydrogen and heavy water is also known as deuterium oxide. The heavy water in the reactors is used to control the speed of neutrons.

5. "Pu" is the symbol for plutonium.

6. "Tritium bomb" refers to the hydrogen bomb, tritium being an isotope of hydrogen.

10. The "EM process" probably refers to the electromagnetic method of separation of the isotopes of uranium.

13. The exact significance of "delta phase plutonium" is not known but it probably refers to the calculations on the rate of formation of plutonium.

14. The mixed bomb unquestionably refers to the use of more than one fissionable material in the same bomb such as a mixture of U235 and plutonium.

16. "Pile lattice" refers to spacing and general configuration of the nuclear material in a pile.

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CIA

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17. The exact description of the flame trap, ball and sandwich type reactors are not known but obviously refers to different arrangement of the radioactive materials with respect to the non-reactive or control parts of the reactor.

19. The purpose of the solvent extraction is not known but probably refers to one step in the production which is used for purification of one of the materials.

22. Plating process employed for coating weapon components is a method for placing a very thin film of nickel on weapon parts as a protective coating for the parts.

24. This question pertains to the calculations in the study of using the light non-metallic elements such as hydrogen in the production of an atom bomb.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

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

13 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
disposition of document handled by ERSA

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-58805-1470 EBF

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, DALLAS

SUBJECT: FOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 8-1-50

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Reurlet to Mr. JOHN W. JACKSON, P. O. Box 114, Brownwood, Texas, with copies designated for this office. The report of SA JOHN BARRY HUBBARD, Dallas, 8-1-50, entitled "FOCASE" reflects information furnished by JACKSON in connection with this case.

Per your instructions, JACKSON was advised that the authorization he requested was not within the jurisdiction of the Bureau. JACKSON stated he had furnished information to Army authorities at Camp Bowie which during the recent war was an active military installation near Brownwood but has been dismantled. JACKSON is seventy-five years old.

The administrative details of the above-mentioned report of SA HUBBARD reflect that in view of the ramifications of this case the R. R. JANNERS are not being interviewed at Brownwood.

In the event the Bureau deems it necessary or desirable to interview the JANNERS, the Bureau is requested to so notify this office.

JBH:mla
65-1827

cc: New York City - 2

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/12/87 BY 3042/AD/STH

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Letter to Dallas
cc: Hye
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65-58805-1421

AUG 18 1950

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SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor Wagon Room 2246

Subj: Ruby B. Janner

Exact Spelling
 All References
 Subversive Ref.
 Main File

Searchers Initial SP
Date 9-13

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FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

65-58805-1422

Ruby Janner

NR

R. B. Janner

NR

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65-58805-1421

SAC, Dallas

September 29, 1950

Director, FBI

FOUCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to Dallas letter dated August 1, 1950, enclosing the report of Special Agent John Barry Hubbard bearing the same date, and requesting advice as to whether Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Jenner, Brownwood, Texas, should be interviewed.

Dallas is hereby authorized to interview the Jenners for any information in their possession concerning Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs and Harry Gold. Your attention is invited to the fact, however, that Fuchs was never employed at Oak Ridge, where Mrs. Jenner is reported to have taken dictation from him.

The results of this interview should be promptly reported.

cc - New York City

EJVL:cal

Note:

Attached search slips reflect Bureau files to be negative on Jenners except for the information in this case which is not derogatory.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/12/77 BY [signature]

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INDEXED
[signature]

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MAILED 17
SEP 29 1950
COMM - FBI

306T 6

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 65-1827 mla

REPORT MADE AT DALLAS, TEXAS	DATE WHEN MADE 8-1-50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7-17, 26-50	REPORT MADE BY JOHN BARRY HUBBARD
TITLE FOOCASE			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

JOHN W. JACKSON, Brownwood, Texas, advises Mrs. R. R. JANNER, Brownwood, formerly employed at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, where according to her husband she knew HARRY GOLD and took dictation from DR. KLAUS FUCHS. DR. R. L. FARRIS, Brownwood, advises he heard above statement. JACKSON and FARRIS state they know nothing to indicate disloyalty on part of Mrs. JANNER or her husband.

DETAILS:

AT BROWNWOOD, TEXAS

Mr. JOHN W. JACKSON, 807 Austin Avenue, who had written the Director under date of June 26, 1950, and had advised he knew a lady stenographer who took personal dictation for DR. KLAUS FUCHS, advised that the woman he had in mind was Mrs. R. R. JANNER, who resides next door to JACKSON at 803 Austin Avenue. He stated that her husband, R. R. JANNER had previously told JACKSON both he and his wife had been employed at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, on one of the government projects there, and that Mrs. JANNER had worked as a stenographer. Mr. JACKSON stated he did not know in what capacity Mr. JANNER was employed.

Mr. JACKSON further advised that Dr. R. L. FARRIS, osteopath in Brownwood, related to JACKSON that Mr. JANNER said his wife had known HARRY GOLD and had taken dictation from Dr. KLAUS FUCHS at Oak Ridge. JACKSON stated that was all he knew of the matter.

JACKSON stated the JANNERS had resided next door to him for

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (65-58805) (AMSD) 2 - New York City 2 - Dallas 56 OCT 9 1950	65-58805-1422 RECORDED - 5 AUG 1 1950 INDEXED - 5 FILE

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DL 65-1827

about a year and he had seen nothing in that time to indicate they might be disloyal to this country. He stated JANNER was employed by an oil-well-drilling company and his wife is employed as a clerk at the ANTHONY DEPARTMENT STORE in Brownwood. He advised the JANNERS were quiet, orderly people and as far as he knew they were persons of good character.

Dr. R. L. FARRIS, Osteopath, Fifth Floor, First National Bank Building, stated that about the middle of June, 1950, he was called to the JANNER home to treat Mrs. JANNER'S mother, Mrs. BAILEY, whose initials were not known to FARRIS. He stated that while he was at the JANNER home, the conversation turned to a discussion of the FUCHS espionage case which was being written up in the newspapers, and someone mentioned HARRY GOLD, who had just been arrested in connection with the case. FARRIS stated that Mr. JANNER thereupon advised that Mrs. JANNER had known GOLD at Oak Ridge and that as a matter of fact Mrs. JANNER had taken dictation from Dr. FUCHS there. FARRIS stated that he did not recall Mrs. JANNER'S having said anything, but he was under the impression she agreed with her husband's remarks, and at any rate she did not contradict him. FARRIS stated nothing further was said in the matter, and added that the above represents the extent of his knowledge about it.

FARRIS advised that while he did not know the JANNERS well, he knew nothing which might indicate disloyalty on the part of either of them. He stated he believed both the JANNERS had been employed at Oak Ridge, but he did not know what JANNER did there. FARRIS further stated he was under the impression both Mr. and Mrs. JANNER had been married before their marriage to each other, but he believed her maiden name to be BAILEY and believed the BAILEYS to be from Comanche County, Texas. He stated he had no knowledge of when or how long the JANNERS worked at Oak Ridge.

Miss FRANCES STRECKERT, Clerk, Retail Merchants Association, advised her records revealed that RALPH B. JANNER and his wife RUBY B. JANNER rented an apartment at 803 Austin Avenue. She stated JANNER was listed as a tooldresser for an oil company, the name of which was not given in her records, and that Mrs. JANNER was listed as an employee of the ANTHONY DEPARTMENT STORE. According to Miss STRECKERT, her files showed the JANNERS to have lived in Mercedes, Texas prior to 1933, and in Brownwood from about 1933 to about 1936, but no notations were made on the JANNERS' card between 1936 and 1947, and their whereabouts during that period was not known to her. She stated that the First National Bank at Brownwood had loaned JANNER money in the

NO. 65-1827

past and that the MOORE STATE BANK, Elano, Texas, had loaned him money on oil well equipment, but the dates of the loans were not stated. She stated her records did not reveal anything unfavorable concerning the JANNERS.

Mrs. JANNER was described as follows by JACKSON and FARRIS:

Age	45-55
Height	5' 3" to 5' 4"
Weight	108 to 120 lbs.
Hair	Graying
Eyes	Unknown
Complexion	Light
Build	Slender to Medium

JANNER was described as follows by JACKSON and FARRIS:

Age	55-60
Height	5' 11" to 6'
Weight	160
Hair	Dark
Eyes	Unknown
Build	Slender
Complexion	Dark

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Mr. C	
Mr. [unclear]	
Mr. [unclear]	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Boland	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

Another Espionage Link

The apprehension of a hospital chemist in Philadelphia by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents bares another sordid chapter in wartime spying conducted by the Soviet Union against her allies.

Others may be taken into custody from the trail leading from the disclosures and conviction of espionage by British naturalized scientist Dr. Klaus Fuchs. It seems quite certain that Harry Gold, confessed courier for the Soviet Union and dealing in secret atomic information handed him from Fuchs, was only a tool of more accomplished agents. He is a sad example of a highly trained scientist, born of naturalized United States citizens of Russian derivation, mixing his skills with confused political loyalties.

For every single scientist who chose the path of disloyalty it should be remembered that there are countless numbers of others whose patriotism is above question. Most of Gold's associates in the Fuchs spy ring are now presumably in the Soviet Union. Only the duped tools like Gold have been left behind. Their abandonment and the turn of Communism against all humane and decent instincts of liberty, betraying even those nations that made victory in war possible, should be a lesson.

The lesson should teach that, treachery is standard practice with the fabricators and directors of world Communism. Neither nations nor individuals are safe from its infiltration, aggression and insatiable demand for victims. The FBI has done its work well. Its long search and painstaking gathering of evidence, making arrests only after enough incriminating facts are collected, is in the best tradition of democracy, and a welcome return to the principle that even traitors are not guilty until proof makes them so.

[Handwritten signature]

3/5/50

*No cd
6/5/50
hew*

*ack 6-8-50
ara*

Editor: EDMUND R. MC CULLOUGH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/12/87 BY *[signature]*

EDITORIAL

Date 5-27-50 ENCLOSURE
Submitted by the New Haven Division

Greenwich Time
New Canaan Advertiser
Norwalk Hour
Stamford Advocate

65-58805-1423

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

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

- 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 _____

- See Me _____ ()
- Note and Return _____ ()
- For Your Recommendation ()
- What are the facts? ()

Remarks:

The midnite Carol

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE *2/12/87* BY *3042PWT/vh*

Director, FBI

June 20, 1950

SAC, Los Angeles

MR. HOWARD P. ROBERTSON
INFORMATION CONCERNING

As an enclosure there is transmitted herewith a newspaper clipping from the "Los Angeles Times" dated June 13, 1950, reflecting that subject is the newly appointed research director of the weapons system evaluation group of the United States Defense Department.

The files of this office reflect that HOWARD PERCY ROBERTSON is the subject of an employee investigation for the Office of Emergency Management in 1943. In addition HOWARD PERCY ROBERTSON - IN - 2464 was the subject of an Atomic Energy Act Applicant investigation conducted by this office in 1949.

It is also pointed out that in the recent case involving "MIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, Was., Espionage-R", the report of SA JOHN R. MURPHY dated May 10, 1950, at New York, page 33, stated that Dr. HOWARD PERCY ROBERTSON was a suspect for FUCHS' American contact. ROBERTSON's name was included with several others found in ISRAEL HALPERIN's notebook during the Corby case.

The above is for information purposes.

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NOT RECORDED
20 JUN 28 1950

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41-146524
ORIGINAL FILED IN

Date: July 20, 1960

**Classified
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER**

To: Mr. Jack D. Seal
Associate Chief
Division of Security
Department of State
615 - 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

12570

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: RONALD D. [REDACTED]
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter dated June 23, 1960, from the above captioned individual who was the subject of my letters dated January 18 and 25, 1960. I am not acknowledging this letter in view of my earlier acknowledgment to him.

You will note that in the enclosed copy of his letter this individual alleges that a woman by the name of Helen Kruger is involved in the Fuchs case. For your information, a review of the files of this Bureau, on the basis of the available information, failed to develop any data identifiable with this Helen Kruger, who is alleged to be in the United States.

Enclosure

cc: Director,
Central Intelligence Agency
2510 E Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
Attention: Colonel Robert A. Schow (Enclosure)
Assistant Director

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/12/87 BY [signature]**

10-10-75
JAB/PVA
**Classified
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER**

LJVL:hw
64-12290
cc: 65-58205 (Fuchs)
[REDACTED] (Hill)

[REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] b2

He is in [REDACTED] Italian camp where he is located and mentions having previously crossed frontiers illegally and staying [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Class _____
Adm _____
Exec _____
Files _____
Gen _____
Ident _____
Int _____
Lab _____
Legal _____
Plan _____
Spec _____
Training _____
Off. Sec _____
Comm _____

AUG 30 1960

LOCATE YELLOW

b2 - b7c

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, Milwaukee
SUBJECT: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS
ESPIONAGE - R
Bufile 65-58805

DATE: August 15, 1950

~~SECRET~~

Rebulet to Milwaukee, July 31, 1950.

Classified by 319207/ly
Declassify on: OADR 2/12/87

Handwritten: H.P. B.A.H.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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b7D

[REDACTED]

ENCLOSURE

[REDACTED]

ADM:mg
65-814 (Enclosure - REGISTERED MAIL)

Handwritten: 65-58805-1424

1 cc New York COPIES DESTROYED

AUG 15 1950

Handwritten: Memo Milwaukee R 207 NOV 15 1950
cc - NY 10-4-50 EJV

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var

Memo, Director
MI 65-814
8-15-50

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Same info

61-777-30

The following additional information concerning GERTH was obtained from a review of Milwaukee Office files:

By letter dated May 30, 1941 RICHARD K. KUCERA, 2501-57th Avenue, Cicero, Illinois, advised the Bureau that he believed GERTH should be investigated since he had noticed suspicious activities on his part.

The Springfield Office, by letter dated May 20, 1942, advised Milwaukee that history professor F. S. RODKEY, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, had given information to the effect that on July 4, 1940 at a picnic attended by him and Mr. and Mrs. GERTH, GERTH made the statement that the Germans were invincible and that it did not matter if people were destroyed so long as Germany accomplished her purpose. GERTH is said to have argued that the technical manufacturing and scientific achievements of the Germans were superior to those of Americans and Mrs. RODKEY was said to have heard that Mr. GERTH had made a statement to the effect that we do not have a democracy in this country, that if we did have one it would not work, and that it was a matter of total indifference to Germany and the rest of the world whether the Frenchman starved to death. The Milwaukee Office conducted investigation concerning this complaint and closed the case administratively in August, 1942, on the basis of information received from University of Wisconsin faculty members to the effect that GERTH was considered loyal and reliable and that the University Board of Sociology had conducted an investigation to ascertain this before employing him on the faculty.

On January 5, 1944 Mr. CHARLES CASHIN, U. S. Attorney, Madison, Wisconsin, advised that GERTH had informed his office that JOHN BRIGGS, a graduate student in the Sociology Department, University of Wisconsin, was creating the impression that he was far from being a loyal American as a result of his pro-Nazi phrases. Mr. CASHIN advised that GERTH was prompted to report the matter because GERTH was himself an alien enemy trying to establish himself as a good American who did not wish to become involved with BRIGGS. JOHN BRIGGS III was at that time the subject

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Memo, Director
MI 65-814
8-15-50

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of a Sedition and Security Matter-C case (Bufile 100-165246) which was being handled by the Milwaukee Office because BRIGGS had been excluded from an east coast Communist area on the basis of his pro-Nazi background.

[REDACTED]

Referred
TO
Army

Copies of these reports are being forwarded with this memorandum for the Bureau's information.

b1

[REDACTED]

Referred
TO
Army

92-1187-1345
Kramer
M. J. [unclear]
10/15/50

In March, 1950, Professor HOWARD BECKER, Sociology Department, University of Wisconsin, when interviewed in connection with the case entitled "BILL COOK, KLARA COOK: SECURITY MATTER-C" (Bufile 100-367608) advised that he believed KLARA COOK to be a pro-Communist because of a defense of Marx which she had written in her thesis and because her husband, BILL COOK, had the reputation of a Communist at the University of Wisconsin. Professor BECKER further advised that KLARA COOK'S thesis supervisor in the Department of Sociology is Professor HANS GERTH who fled from the Nazis in Germany in 1938 and upon arrival in this country subsequently obtained a position on the faculty of the University of Wisconsin with the aid of Professor BECKER himself. BECKER described GERTH as an "ardent German Social Democrat" which, according to BECKER, is a status comparable to that of a "New Dealer" in this country. BECKER further stated that GERTH visited Germany during the current period of American occupation and did some work under ROBERT C. SCHMID of the Information Control Department of the American Military Government in Germany. He heard later that GERTH was offered a University position in the Russian section of Berlin and was also offered a University position at the University of Kspivig in the Russian zone and he understood that GERTH visited both of these areas in connection with these offers but that nothing came of them. BECKER said that he also heard that GERTH'S name was published as one employable in Frankfurt, Germany, by the American military government officials and he believed that it was in connection with these offers. He stated, however, that he thought these acts of GERTH to be based on a mistake in judgment or stupidity rather than any tendency toward pro-Communism. BECKER advised that he had been quite closely associated

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Memo, Director
MI 65-814
8-15-50

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with GERTH since 1938 and that on the basis of GERTH'S activities, expressions and writings during this period he had no doubts concerning GERTH'S loyalty to the American democratic system. BECKER stated further that he had heard that ROBERT C. SCHMID was interested in Marxism while a student at Ohio State University prior to the war but that during his period of activity in occupied Germany SCHMID seemed to be entirely loyal and gave BECKER the impression that he had outgrown his former pro-Marxist interest. BECKER added, however, that he had heard that SCHMID'S employment in Germany was terminated by the American military government although he had no details concerning the time nor the reason for this termination.

[REDACTED]

*Referred
TO
CIA*

(S)

GERTH registered as an alien enemy, according to Milwaukee indices. The files of the Circuit Court, Madison, Wisconsin, however, show that he was naturalized at Madison on May 25, 1945, receiving certificate 6448559. He entered the United States from Havana, Cuba, on May 13, 1938 and filed his declaration of intention on September 22, 1938.

~~SECRET~~

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor Ch. Boone Room 2246

Subj: Hans Heinrich Gorth

Exact Spelling Searchers
 All References Initial sk
 Subversive Ref. Date 9-21-50
 Main File
 Restricted to Locality of 1st Dist

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FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

65-12380

65-58805-1434 I Incoming

Hans Gorth

121-13768-29 I

100-267608-9 I Info in the

[Redacted]

(3)
BE 61

H. H. Gorth

67-777-30-14 P. 4. 52 Main file

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Declassify on: OSD
2/12/89

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Initialed

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: August 18, 1950

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : *for* GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: FOCCASE
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 65-58805)

3

Rebulet August 9, 1950.

It has been ascertained that Dr. GERHARD HUSSERL is now employed as an attorney by the Office of Military Government, United States, in Berlin. His appointment was effective May 26, 1948 and he is employed by the Department of the Army.

Mrs. GERHARD HUSSERL is presently residing at 151 Prince George Street, Annapolis, Maryland.

In view of absence from U.S. & no definite knowledge that he was in Germany during early 30's, no further action believed necessary at this time.

cc - New York
Bureau File 100-65782 (Husserl)

RECORDED - 53
INDEXED - 53

65-58805-1425
AUG 19 1950

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/12/87 BY *...*

63 SEP 27 1950

CUT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FILE NO. 65-4296 dad

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE 8/18/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/1, 17/50	REPORT MADE BY ALBERT RUNDBAKEN
TITLE FOOCASE			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

JOSEPH LEHNER has no pertinent information concerning FUCHS. He denied any close personal contact with FUCHS.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/12/87 BY 3042 PWT/...

DETAILS:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Dr. JOSEPH LEHNER, Associate Professor of Mathematics, University of Pennsylvania, Room 309, Bennett Hall, advised that he was employed at the Kellogg Corporation in New York City as a mathematician from March, 1943 to March, 1946. He declared that FUCHS was there as a member of a British Mission from approximately September, 1943 until April, 1944, when he left for Los Alamos. LEHNER stated that he had numerous business contacts with FUCHS in the offices of the Kellogg Corporation in connection with their work and used to occasionally pass FUCHS in a corridor, at which time they would merely greet each other. He added that he had lunch with FUCHS and several others on only one occasion following a conference. LEHNER denied having associated with FUCHS socially or having had private luncheons with him. He declared that technical information was discussed only during the course of business. Dr. LEHNER denied knowing anything of FUCHS' social or private life. He pointed out that FUCHS and the British Mission to which he was attached received copies of all reports.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>A. Cornelius</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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PH 65-4296

being made at the Kallix Corporation in connection with their work.
LENNER declared that he knew nothing concerning FUCHS that might be pertinent
to an inquiry into his espionage activities.

- P E N D I N G -



Taken in 1943. Good likeness.

Emil Julius Klaus FUCHS.
Born, 29.12.1911, Russelheim,
Germany. British by
naturalisation, formerly
German.

Research Physicist.

Height:- 5' 9"-10".

Build :- Slight.

Complexion:- Sallow.

Hair :- Dark brown, parted on
left and receding.

Eyes :- Brown.

Features:- High forehead. Clean
shaven. Long lean face.
Sharp pointed nose.
Wears glasses.

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP11/11/87*

ON *2/12/87*

SECRET

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 24, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R
Bufile 65-58805

ReWFOlet 8/1/50.

There are enclosed for Washington Field, two photographs; one of EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS and the other of his sister, Mrs. KRISTEL HEINEMAN, which are to be exhibited to PETER GOSWIN FRANCK.

Enc-2 (WFO)
co-WFOJCW:IM
65-15136
co-65-15137

26 SEP 6 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/12/89 BY 3092 awt/vt

INDEXED - 47

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EX-16

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Basel, Switzerland

Zum Tagesgeschehen

65-58805-443

Von Emil Fuchs, dem Vater des Klaus

Q. Z. Er ist nun 76 Jahre alt geworden, Emil Fuchs, der Professor für Theologie und Sozial-ethik, einst in Kiel, und nun in Leipzig. Seine Aufrichtigkeit und Standpunktfestigkeit in Erkenntnis und Lehre gaben ihm manchen begeisterten Freund, doch auch nicht wenige Angreifer vor allem aus den Reihen starrer Schulwissenschaftler. Von vielen Bekannten und Freunden ist er als ein Mann, der zu Leonhard Rege mit am höchsten stehen Werk für die christliche Arbeit in den sozialistisch interessierten in Deutschland bekanntmachte.

Es ist ein eielndes Haus, Rochlitzer Strasse 38, in dem der einsame Greis ein erbärmlich hergerichtete und knapp mit dem Nötigsten versehene Zimmer bewohnt. Setzt er aber den Schritt vor die Tür, so nehmen ihn zwei Beamte der Sowjetischen Geheimen Staatspolizei (MWD) in die Mitte, stämmige Kerle, an deren rechter Hüfte das Schliesssen deutlich sich markiert. Sie begleiten ihn zum «Volksgasthaus», wo Emil Fuchs seine armseligen Mahlzeiten einnimmt; sie begleiten den Professor auch zweimal wöchentllich zu den Vorlesungen über «Christentum und Kom-

munismus in die Universität und nehmen im Hörsaal neben der Tür Platz. Vor der Verhaftung, das Sohnes Klaus hörten bis zu einem halben Dutzend Studierende Emil Fuchs an, der seinem ganzen Wesen nach gewiss gut fundiertes Lehrgut vermittelt; nun aber füllen 30 bis 50 Menschen seinen Hörsaal, die nicht aus wissenschaftlichem Interesse kommen, sondern zur Befriedigung einer unverhüllt frechen Neugier. Dreist wird der alte Mann angestarrt und auch mit Redensarten belästigt.

Wir erinnern uns, dass Emil Fuchs sich um eine Professur bei der Universität Frankfurt am Main bewarb. Die Abweisungen und Missgriffe dieser Universitätsbehörden sind Gegenstand öffentlicher Bemerkungen des Hessischen Kultusministers Dr. Stein gewesen. Von dieser westdeutschen Universität zurückgewiesen, nahm Emil Fuchs den Ruf nach Leipzig an. Es heisst, dass hierbei die Russen schon ihre Hände im Spiele hatten: sie wollten den Vater als Geisel in ihrer Gewalt wissen, für den bereits nächstbesten dienenden Sohn. Im Endergebnis hat diese Berufung Klaus Fuchs als Russenspion zur Strecke gebracht. Vor kurzem haben die Sowjetbehörden in Ostdeutschland auf Moskauer Befehl hin die Ueberwachung Emil Fuchs' noch verschärft müssen. Der Vater darf um gar keinen Preis dem Sohne folgen können! Im Kreml soll man an einem «Ver-räter», am Sohne Klaus Fuchs, vollauf geny haben...

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DATE 2/2/99 BY SP-1000

SUBJECT: KLAUS FUCHS

FILE: 65-58805

SECTION: 38 + EBF 1412

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

FROM : Messrs. Hugh H. Clegg and Robert J. Lamphere

SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

~~SECRET~~ SECRET

DATE: 6-6-50

[Handwritten initials]

Tolson _____

E. A. Tamm _____

Clegg _____

Glavin _____

Ladd _____

Nichols _____

Rosen _____

Tracy _____

Harbo _____

Mohr _____

Tele. Room _____

Nease _____

Gandy _____

12574

There is attached hereto our report covering the interviews with Klaus Fuchs in London, England, in connection with the above-entitled matter.

Attachment

HHC:DMG

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DATE 12/12/89 BY SP6AS/JS
CA# 75-1141
FOOT 56,261

DECLASSIFIED BY SP1GSK/RBS
ON 3/27/84
per release made 65-58236-2679
3042 10/10/89

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP2 TAP/br/krc
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 1-3
DATE OF REVIEW 2/27/80

*Classified material on
page 24 of ERF per
ECAN letter dtd
9/12/75*

*Don't make up
as a backup
in Room 2246.*

*100 ERF Contain
Statement which
is Secret 1/64
5/29-78*

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OTHERWISE

RECORDED - 124
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AUG 8 1950
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10/13/82

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REPORT OF
HUGH H. CLEGG AND ROBERT J. LAMPHERE
COVERING INTERVIEWS WITH
KLAUS FUCHS IN LONDON, ENGLAND

(S)U

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/9/96 BY SP6 PJC/JS
CF 75-1121
FOIA 56,261

RE: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

*Classified material
on page 24 per
SR LA letter
dtd 11/2/75*

241,093
Classified by SP-1 GSK/IRB6
Declassify on: CSA
3/30/84

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CLASS. BY SP-1 GSK/IRB6
DATE OF REVIEW 10/13/82
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REPORT ON INTERVIEW WITH FUCHS IN ENGLAND

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR
FROM : HUGH H. GLEGG AND ROBERT J. LAMPHERE

DATE: June 4, 1950

SUBJECT: PROSECUTION - ESPIONAGE (R)
INTERVIEWS IN ENGLAND WITH FUCHS

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OTHERWISE

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

INTRODUCTION

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We arrived in London at about noon, summer time, on Friday, May 19, 1950, and in the afternoon made initial contacts with representatives of MI-5. At that time, we were assured that we would have access to interview Fuchs under conditions which they believed would be satisfactory to us, and they pointed out that some consideration should be given to the administrative routine of the Prison where Fuchs was incarcerated. Mr. James Skardon, a representative of MI-5, informed us that he considered Fuchs to be possessed of a split personality, that Fuchs considered that one part of this personality was good, and the other had been completely at fault. He used the word "schizophrenia" in describing his estimate of Fuchs' split personality. He expressed himself then and subsequently as being of the opinion that Fuchs was initially wedded strongly to the Communist belief, and that he thought he was helping the Communist philosophy and Russia; and he intended to do so in his espionage activities. Subsequently, he repented of his adherence to the Communist philosophy, and was now in a state of mind to do whatever he could to make recompense for what he had done and which he realized had been wrong. (S) (u)

Mr. Dick White, an official of MI-5, also referred to the fact that they considered that Fuchs' memory was amazingly short for details that to an investigator would be highly important. He did not know how to account for it other than the possibility that his mental status, which was almost that of a genius along scientific lines, was not trained and adjusted to retaining in his memory small details of his transactions. He referred to Fuchs as having an "amazing lack of memory for details." (S) (u)

LOG OF INTERVIEWS WITH FUCHS

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At all of the interviews and throughout the entire time of each interview, there were present Mr. James Skardon, an official of MI-5, Special Agent Robert J. Lamphere and Assistant Director Hugh H. Glegg. On three occasions, toward the latter part of the series of interviews, Mr. John A. Gimperman, Legal Attache at London, was present. On one occasion he brought in some moving picture film which was projected during the final fifteen minutes of the interview; and on two occasions he was intentionally present since arrangements were to be made for him to interview Fuchs as opportunity made such action necessary in the future. (S) (u)

The Prison routine required a mid-day meal at 11:30 A.M. for all of the inmates. The transportation to and from the place of imprisonment was provided by MI-5. During the entire first week of these interviews, Messrs. Skardon, Lamphere and Glegg were transported in a closed van to and from the Prison, so that press representatives and the curious would not be aware of the times of entry at the Prison and the times of departure. (S) (u)

HHC:RJL:dgh
Attachments

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DATE OF REVIEW OADR 10/13/82

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The following is a log of the times of the interviews by dates:

Saturday, May 20, 1950	-	From 10:00 A.M. to 11:00 A.M.
Monday, May 22, 1950	-	From 10:15 A.M. to 11:25 A.M. From 2:30 P.M. to 4:29 P.M.
Tuesday, May 23, 1950	-	From 10:05 A.M. to 11:30 A.M. From 2:55 P.M. to 4:27 P.M.
Wednesday, May 24, 1950	-	From 10:15 A.M. to 11:30 A.M. From 3:00 P.M. to 4:30 P.M.
Thursday, May 25, 1950	-	From 10:35 A.M. to 11:30 A.M. From 3:45 P.M. to 4:30 P.M.
Friday, May 26, 1950	-	From 2:35 P.M. to 4:30 P.M.
Saturday, May 27, 1950	-	From 10:00 A.M. to 11:30 A.M.
Tuesday, May 30, 1950	-	From 2:30 P.M. to 4:30 P.M.
Wednesday, May 31, 1950	-	From 2:35 P.M. to 4:30 P.M.
Thursday, June 1, 1950	-	From 2:40 P.M. to 3:25 P.M.
Friday, June 2, 1950	-	From 3:25 P.M. to 3:35 P.M.

PLACE OF INTERVIEW (S) U

The interviews with Fuchs were all conducted in Wormwood Scrubs Prison in the Shepherds Bush Section of the City of London, about 20 minutes ride from the U. S. Embassy. Interviews were all conducted in the same room, which room has a sign on the outside of the door on which the legend appears "Solicitors." This room is diagonally across the hallway from the Office of the Governor of the Prison. The room has an outside exposure overlooking a fairly large courtyard, but there is no view from the room of any street. The room is approximately 15 feet long by 9 feet wide. There are two windows on the outside, both with bars, and these windows permit proper ventilation. There are ordinary lighting fixtures, and one entrance door in which there are two small glass panels covering almost the entire width of the door, which permits a guard, whenever he desired to be outside, to view the proceedings within, but the guard is at all times out of hearing. In this room was one large round table of at least 5 feet in diameter, and the interviews were conducted around this table with the four regular participants sitting around it. There were two small tables in the opposite end of the room. (S) U

At the initial interview, a call was first made on the Governor, who advised of his willingness to do everything possible to assist, and who did cooperate effectively throughout. The Governor was seen on several subsequent occasions, at which times he was always friendly and cordial. (S) U

INITIAL INTERVIEW WITH FUCHS, AND HIS IDENTIFICATION OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF HARRY GOLD AS HIS AMERICAN CONTACT IN ESPIONAGE WORK

The prisoner, Fuchs, was introduced to the two FBI representatives by Mr. Skardon who had previously conducted interviews on numerous occasions with him. (S) U

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It was explained by the Bureau's representatives that there was absolutely no compulsion involved, that we did appreciate his volunteering to furnish information and to be helpful in connection with this investigation, that we had absolutely no promises whatsoever to give, that we had no threats to make, that we were in need of his assistance in order to develop the full facts in the case, that there was no lever which we had which could in any way force or compel him to say anything about this matter, and at the same time we had no authority whatever which would permit us to say anything that might be interpreted as a promise. We informed him specifically that there were no promises involved in any way. The prisoner, Fuchs, stated that he was willing to cooperate and be helpful in any way that he could, and that he had consented prior to our arrival to having such an interview, (u) which was confirmed by Mr. Skardon. (S)

At this time, Fuchs raised the question as to his friend, Dr. Edward M. Corson, and Special Agent Lamphere explained to him that he possibly was not in possession of the full facts regarding Dr. Corson, in view of the fact that Corson had expressed a wish to go to the Soviet Union, and Corson's father had requested the State Department to withdraw the passport of his son. Fuchs immediately stated that he was satisfied, if such were the case, and the matter was then passed over. (S) u

The next matter which was raised with Dr. Fuchs was that his sister, Kristel Heineman, was receiving careful medical attention at the Westboro State Hospital in Massachusetts, and Dr. Fuchs was informed that in connection with our investigation of this matter, nothing was being done without conferring with Mrs. Heineman's doctors, and that one of our prime considerations in any contacts with her was that our interviews should not in any way aggravate her condition. (S) u

The information as to Dr. Corson, as indicated, was specifically requested by Fuchs, and it should be clearly observed that there was no indication of any activity on the part of the FBI in this matter, and the information as to his sister, he stated he was desirous of obtaining, and both of these items of information were furnished, in keeping with his desire, as a matter of news. (S) u

The next matter raised with Dr. Fuchs was the exhibiting to him of four photographs of Harry Gold, the first being the identification picture of Gold which had previously been shown to Fuchs and rejected. The other three photographs were surveillance photographs of Gold, two of which had been prepared from the motion picture photographs taken by Special Agents of the Philadelphia Office on May 18, 1950. These four photographs were shown to Fuchs, in company with approximately ten or twelve other photographs. Fuchs quickly rejected all other photographs, including the identification picture of Harry Gold, leaving only the three surveillance photographs of Harry Gold. After studying these photographs for some time, Fuchs stated: "I cannot reject them." He, however, did not identify these photographs with any degree of certainty, stating they were not clear enough for an identification, but still maintaining that there was enough similarity so that he could not reject them. (S) u

The following description of the American espionage contact was obtained from Fuchs during this interview. (S) u

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Name:	Not known, but may have called his contact by the name of Jack or Joseph
Age:	Approximately 35 years
Height:	5' 8" or 5' 9"
Weight:	175 pounds
Build:	Heavy, broad build
Hair:	Dark - does not remember hair line
Eyes:	Does not recall
Complexion:	Dark
Face:	Fairly broad
Eyeglasses:	None
Mustache:	No
Speech:	No accent, but believes speech could be East U. S. Coast
Marital status:	Believes contact mentioned wife and children
Residence:	May have mentioned having lived in Philadelphia. Appeared well acquainted with New York City.
Characteristics:	Described contact as being of middle class, with some knowledge of chemistry and engineering. He may have been Jewish. Smoked cigarettes.
Dress:	Not recollected clearly, but remembers dark suits and dark overcoat and usually wore hat.

On the morning of Monday, May 22, 1950, at 10:15 A.M., the interview of Dr. Fuchs was continued, with Mr. Skardon, Special Agent Lamphere and Assistant Director Clegg present, ending about 11:25 A.M. (S)(u)

It might be noted at this point that as the Bureau representatives were proceeding from Washington to New York on the Pennsylvania Railroad, they were met at the 30th Street Station in Philadelphia by two Special Agents of the Philadelphia Office, who furnished us with a small carton containing a developed motion picture film. We were advised that this film was taken of Harry Gold from an automobile and through the glass window of the automobile. They also furnished us with enlarged reproductions from the motion picture film, which were the reproductions shown to Fuchs on Saturday morning, May 20, as referred to above. (S)(u)

Upon arrival at the International Airport in New York City, prior to departure for London, Special Agent John E. Murphy of the New York Office furnished an additional package of motion picture film which had in the meantime been sent to the New York Office. This film, too, was moving pictures of Harry Gold, taken at Philadelphia while under surveillance and under discreet circumstances. (S)(u)

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Arrangements were made with the Acting Governor of Wormwood Scrubs Prison for the exhibition of moving pictures to Dr. Fuchs for identification purposes. They were shown in the interview room. Prison employees placed black-out curtains over the two windows and over the glass panel in the entrance door to provide adequate darkness. A moving picture projector had been obtained and was used to show the film on the screen in this room. The moving picture film which was actually exhibited was the film showing Harry Gold, walking, stopping, and moving about on an open street, and, as a trailer, attached to the film, were markings indicating that the film had been taken by the Philadelphia Office, and it was dated May 18, 1950. Two sets of initials appeared on this trailer. (S) U

Dr. Fuchs viewed three repeat showings of this motion picture film of Harry Gold, and stated at the end of the first viewing, "I cannot be absolutely positive, but I think it is very likely him. There are certain mannerisms I seem to recognize, such as the too obvious way he has of looking around and looking back." A moment or two later, Dr. Fuchs stated, in answer to a question, that there was something that did not quite fit but that might be explained by the passage of time. He then requested a second showing of the film, and it was again projected. At that time Fuchs stated, in answer to a question, that there was nothing in the physical appearance of the man shown which was dissimilar to his recollection of the physical appearance of his American espionage contact. He advised that the countenance of the person in the moving pictures was in a serious vein, and that practically always when he was contacted by his contact, he observed he was in a happier frame of mind, as if he were pleased with the importance of his assignment, and, although not exactly bombastic, this word almost described his pleased countenance and demeanor. The projection machine was then moved further away from the screen in order to enlarge the projection, and at the conclusion of this third projection, Fuchs stated that the identification was "very likely." (S) U

On May 24, 1950, shortly after 4:00 P.M., still photographs and motion picture photographs taken of Harry Gold, and which he apparently had posed for, were received during the course of the interview with Fuchs at Wormwood Prison. Fuchs viewed the still photographs of Gold, and after examining them he stated "Yes, that is my American contact." There was then projected the motion pictures of Gold, and after viewing them the first time, Fuchs said "That is him, my American contact." Fuchs, on May 26, 1950, wrote the following in his own handwriting on the back of each of two of these photographs: "I identify this photograph as the likeness of the man whom I knew under the name of Raymond - Klaus Fuchs - 26th May 1950." The originals of these two photographs are attached hereto. (S) U

There is also attached as an exhibit to the original of this report, the first motion picture of Gold viewed by Fuchs, at which time he stated that this was "very likely" the American contact known as Raymond; and also the later motion picture film, the projection of which was viewed by Fuchs, which he positively identified as his American contact. (S) U

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