

Memo W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
Re: RALPH DE TOLEDANO
AUTHOR OF BOOK ENTITLED
"THE GREATEST PLOT IN HISTORY"
100-418978

~~TOP SECRET~~

Associate Editor of "Newsweek" magazine.

[REDACTED]

ACTION:

It is recommended that Ralph de Toledano be interviewed by Assistant Director DeLoach or his representative concerning the information set forth in the book and that an attempt be made to determine his source for the statement mentioned above.

JFK
over
ways
As Bz

DM
2/18
OK.

V.
SPC

Handled -
All memo DeLoach
to Mr. Tinker 7/27/63.

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
 Belmont
 Mohr
 Casper
 Callahan
 Conrad
 DeLoach
 Evans
 Gale
 Rosen
 Sullivan
 Tavel
 Trotter
 Tele. Room
 Holmes
 Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr ~~TOP SECRET~~ DATE: July 23, 1963

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: RALPH DE TOLEDANO
 AUTHOR OF BOOK ENTITLED
 "THE GREATEST PLOT IN HISTORY"
 FOIA b7E

Classified by *[Handwritten]*
 Declassify on: OADR
 3/2/87

Mr. Branigan's memorandum of July 17, 1963, reflected that Ralph de Toledano's latest book, captioned as above, contains mention of information which is believed to be ~~_____~~. To be specific, Chapter has a footnote which reads as follows: "Though the author knows the nature of this break-through, he must limit himself to this explanation: A highly secret intelligence group penetrated the communications system of an Iron Curtain country and discovered the names of Klaus Fuchs and other traitors. This group made its findings known to the FBI." ~~TOP SECRET~~

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

~~_____~~

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~_____~~

~~_____~~

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
 - 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 - 1 - Mr. Branigan
 - 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- CDD:ejr (6)

~~TOP SECRET~~

65-58805-
 NOT RECORDED
 126 JUL 31 1963
 126 JUL 30 1963

AUG 1 1963

Classified by *2355*
 Exempt from GDS, Category *1, 3*
 Date of Declassification Indefinite

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

ORIGINALS ON ORIGINAL

b7D
 ORIGINAL FILED
 100-86844-100/101

Memo DeLoach to Mohr
Re: Ralph de Tolédano
Author of Book Entitled
"The Greatest Plot in History"

7/23/63

~~TOP SECRET~~

ACTION:

It is suggested that this memorandum be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for information.

b7D

V. Jm D was
should drop it.
H

~~TOP SECRET~~

NOVEMBER 11, 1964

TO: MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, JUSTICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

b7c

4-1

Dear Sir:

I am a U.S. Marine Corporal serving in the Far East. I am highly interested in Criminal Investigation and thusly, I am always studying and doing some type of research in this field. During one of my periods of research, I came across some information, that if true, may be of interest to you as it is to me. This concerns the most recent testing of Red China's A-Bomb. I may be way off course in my deductions, and if I am, I am quite certain that you will notice right away.

My extreme interests center on a Dr. Klaus Fuchs. From my information, it is this person along with a Mr. Harry Gold, and Mr. SIMON Davidovich Kramer, Secretary to the Soviet Military Attache in London during the Second World War, who all together stole the secrets of our (U.S.A.) ATOMIC BOMB PROJECT in Los Alamos, New Mexico (1942-1944).

According to my information, the F.B.I. along with the special work of one agent of the Scotland Yard named WILLIAM JAMES SKARDON, the actions of Dr. Fuchs were exposed and a confession was obtained from him on January 22, 1950. In the confession of his crimes, Dr. Fuchs described a man, who the F.B.I. later identified as Harry Gold. Also named was Mr. Simon Davidovich Kramer. It seems that after the trial Fuchs was sentenced to (fourteen) years at Wakefield prison in England. Dr. Fuchs was to be released in July 1964 and he was to return to East Germany to live with his father. If my information is true and if Dr. Fuchs was released from prison in July, did he in fact return to East Germany, or did Peking China have special agents to pick up Dr. Fuchs on his release. Is it possible that Dr. Fuchs has once again helped our enemy to develop atomic weapons? Would Dr. Fuchs be safe living in a Soviet country after he confessed his crimes and named other Soviet agents in on the crimes with himself? I would hardly think so. Since Dr. F. is a Communist and would not be safe living in Soviet Countries, it seems to me that Red China would be his only other alternative. And now recently, Red China has successfully completed her first A-Bomb. Is it possible that this recent success is due to the work of Dr. Fuchs?

It may be just coincidental that shortly after Dr. Fuchs's release from prison Red China finished their Bomb, but I cannot be sure. This is why I am asking you if my information is correct, and if it is likely that Dr. Fuchs is in Red China?

I most sincerely hope that you will be able to give me some answers that will end my constant wondering about the whereabouts of our DOCTOR KLAUS FUCHS.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/2/89 BY [signature] MOST SINCERELY YOURS

ack 11/17/64
DTR: dcl / ul

EX-111 REC-18

65-58805-1592

16 NOV 18 1964

NOV 13 11 12 AM '64
FBI
REC'D-COIN 1002

CORRESPONDENCE
P-17

REC-18
65-58805-1592

November 17, 1964

AIRMAIL

[REDACTED]

b7c

NOV 17 3 48 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of November 11th has been received.

With respect to your inquiries, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. However, as a matter of public record, in 1959 Klaus Fuchs was released from Wakefield Prison in England and at that time proceeded to East Germany.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 6
NOV 17 1964
COMM-FBI

J. Edgar Hoover

[Handwritten signature]

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Fuchs is the subject of Bufile 65-58805.

DTP:cal
(3)

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- DeLoach _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

56 NOV 23 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

[Handwritten signatures and notes]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/87 BY [signature]

TRUE COPY

South Side, W. Va
April 25, 1966

Dear Sir,

I am doing a term paper on Dr. Klaus J.E. Fuchs. I would like to know all of the information I can get on Dr. Fuchs, the crime he committed and his apprehension by the FBI. All information will be appreciated. Thank you.

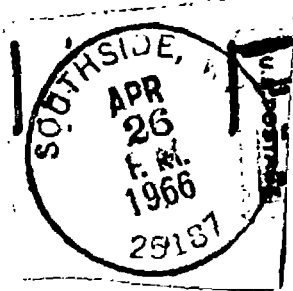
Sincerely,

/s/

Steve Stanley.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/87 BY 3042 ewt/jpe

J. J. C



4-29-66 mjw

ITC

REC 20 65-58805-1593
MAY 3 1966
ST-105

1 wd per
Postch
Sund
South Side, W.V.
April 25, 1966

Dear Sir,

I am doing a term paper on
Dr. Klaus I. E. Fuchs. I would like
to know all of the information I
can get on Dr. Fuchs, the crime he com-
mitted and his apprehension by the
FBI. All information will be apper-
ciated. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Steve Stanley

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/87 BY 3042 PWT/...

Ack:
4/29/66
DCL: AIC

nmf

ITC
VLS 53 10.1

CORRESPONDENCE

REC 20
ST-105
65-58805-1573

April 29, 1966

Mr. Steve Stanley
Southside, West Virginia 25187

Dear Mr. Stanley:

Your letter of April 25th has been received.

703

In response to your request, I am enclosing the only material the FBI has currently for distribution on the topic you have chosen for your term paper. You may also wish to refer to my book, "Masters of Deceit," which contains additional related data. Perhaps a copy of it will be available to you through your school or local library.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure
Expose of Soviet Espionage

DCL:alc
(3) *alc*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/27/87 BY 3012/...

MAILED 10
APR 28 1966
COMM-FBI

V. R. ...

REC. 3
MAY 50
E S F
W J
D W C H
E O
W. P P

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Wick _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

53 MAY 11 1966

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

5

Date: October 29, 1974 BY COURIER

To: Freedom of Information Act Coordinator
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Gene Wilson
Room 2E 42

From: Clarence M. Kelley, Director

Subject: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT (FOIA) REQUEST
ON JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG

Dr. Klaus Ofuchs

Enclosed is a copy of a classified Central Intelligence Agency letter which is being referred to your agency for your ultimate disposition. The requesters will be advised of this referral. Please note that a copy of the original request has been previously forwarded to your office.

Enclosure

EX 103

1 - The Deputy Attorney General
Attention: Susan M. Hauser

REC-48

65-58805-1594

OCT 31 1975

"SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED"
stamped on original

NOTE: The letter referred was found in Bufile 65-58805,
Serial 1350, Section 36.

Item 206

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/87 BY SP-8 BJS/STW

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

cs:aed (16)

MAILED 10
OCT 23 1975
FBI

NOV 21 1975

NOV 1 1975

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

*Rec'd CIA by [unclear]
Cowan
10/31/74*

J

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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).

2 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Disposition of document in Sobell 101-2483-1689

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-58805-NR 2/23/67

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

TO : Mr. Wann

DATE: 9/9/75

FROM : Mr. McDermott

SUBJECT: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT (FOIA) REQUEST
RE: Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs

Attached is a copy of the FOIA request and pertinent files and/or excised documents which appear subject to disclosure.

Addendum should include total Agent time expended in the review.

Please make every effort to insure that this memorandum, with its attached documents, is returned to the FOIA Section within () working days.

Questions on this matter should be discussed with M. S. Cole, Room 5K31 JEH, extension 5274

RECOMMENDATION(S): (only items checked apply)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/97 BY B. B. B...

() 1. That the _____ Division(s)

review the excised document(s) to insure sufficient deletions have been made. Please explain briefly the reason for any additional deletions requested. If the materials proposed for disclosure are from a classified serial, insure that all portions which justified the classification have been deleted.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED 2. That the Intelligence Division:

(a) Review the classification of serials attached each to ERDA letter 9/29/75 re Fuchs to insure documents should remain classified, indicating on the file copies which paragraphs are classified; which paragraphs, if any, are unclassified, and those which have been declassified in their entirety. Addendum should note any newly declassified serials.

(b) Review the balance of the file to determine if currently unclassified serials warrant classification. Newly classified serials should also have indicated on the file copies the classified and unclassified paragraphs. Addendum should note any newly classified serials.

- 1 - Mr. Wann
- Attention: Mr. Branigan; Mr. Lee
- 1 - Mr. Wann
- Attention: Mr. _____
- 1 - Mr. Bassett
- Attention: Mr. Griffith

SEE ADDENDUM INTD, CI-1, PAGE TWO

57 JUN 11 1984

[Handwritten initials]

ENCLOSURE

9

JPL

ADDENDUM: INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, CI-1, 9/19/75, JPL:emg

The U. S. Energy and Research Development Administration has requested to be advised if one paragraph in a memorandum dated June 15, 1950, to the Acting Director, Division of Security, Atomic Energy Commission, in this case may be declassified. A review of the paragraph in question shows that it is information furnished by Klaus Fuchs to Bureau Agents during an interview at which time he discussed his reasons for not furnishing information to the Soviets on the hydrogen bomb. The letter was classified "Confidential," was nine pages in length and the last sentence requested that no dissemination be made of the information in the memorandum because of its confidential and classified nature.

There is no reason to classify the particular paragraph referred to by the Energy and Research Development Administration since he was not revealing any classified information in the paragraph, but furnishing his own personal reasons for not having given some type of information to the Soviets. The Energy and Research Development Administration should be advised by the Freedom of Information Act Section that there is no reason to continue classification of that paragraph.

The time spent by a Special Agent in this review was one hour.

JPL
WPK
WAS
CB

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XXXXXX
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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_____ 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).

10 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Disposition of document in Fuchs 65-58805-1595

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-58805-1595 encl

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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SAC, Albany

March 9, 1967

R.W. Smith

Director, FBI

CHRISTEL F. HOLZER
IS - EG
(OO: Albany)

REGISTERED MAIL

B. Bryan

KLAUS JE. FUCHS

Bonn

L. J. ...

Attached is the translation which ~~was~~ requested by letter dated 2/20/67, copy herewith.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Items 1, 2 and 3 forwarded herewith.

- Tolson
- DeLoach
- Mohr
- Wick
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- Felt
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

- 1 - Bonn (105-1292) - Enclosures (2)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn.: Research-Satellite Section), sent direct with enclosures (2).
- 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit without enclosures, sent direct

Enc. (8)

RAV:trs (6)

Put copy in 65-58805

MAR 13 1967

Sch...

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/6/87 BY 3042ewr/plf

65-58805-
NOT RECORDED
185 MAR 14 1967

64
51 MAR 16 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-346228

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

The airmail envelope is addressed to Professor D. Emil Fuchs, Berlin No. 41 (?), Ifflandstr 1, Germany, German Democratic Republic.

The enveloped is postmarked Putney, Vermont, January 3, 1967.

The return address reads:

Christel F. Holzer
Westminster Road - West
Putney, Vermont, U. S. A.

January 4, 1966

Dear Father:

We hope you have completely recovered and are at home. We sent you three Christmas packages. We sent them to Berlin and hope they arrived well.

We had 31 people here for the Christmas dinner. Eleven of them spent the three holidays with us. So it was a big old house full to the brim.

We have a lot of snow now. Marianna and Heidi have been given a pair of skis each by certain friends who have moved to England. They are both at home from school today because of a cold. In addition, I am also taking care of two little children, one three years old and the other one year old. They have caught chickenpox and I am taking care of them because their parents work.

Best regards from all of us and kindest wishes for 1967 which we hope will bring peace.

your Christel.

TRANSLATED BY:
RAFFAELE A. VACCARI:rcy vcy
March 7, 1967

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/6/89 BY 3042/STW/KCB

10K
65-58805 -
ENCLOSURE ENCLOSURE

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

The airmail envelope is addressed to Mr. and Mrs. Professor Dr. Klaus Fuchs, Dresden No. 54, Schillerstr. 41, Germany, German Democratic Republic.

The envelope bears the postmark of Putney, Vermont, dated January 5, 1967.

The return address reads:

Christel F. Holzer
Westminster Road - West
Putney, Vermont.

January 5, 1967

Dear Grete and dear Klaus:

All the nice little packages arrived right for Christmas and we thank you cordially, particularly Grete who packed everything carefully and sent them off at the right time. The loaf-shaped cake was quickly disposed of. We had only 31 people at dinner on Christmas day, mostly students. Heidi's kerchief is very beautiful and she loves it. Marianna's pocket-book is much too beautiful. Many thanks.

A fellow from Mississippi (white) who has found out who murdered the three Civil Rights workers is here with us, his life is now always in danger.

Today we have a lot of snow. It is very beautiful outside, but Albert is no longer so strong. He has many difficulties with his breathing. Thank you for the photograph of Klaus with the picture (sic). ~~Quis~~ is already in the living room on the wall because a friend has had it framed for us for Christmas.

Nathan, Stephen's oldest son, turned four on December 31. We celebrated it in the "Science Museum." Steve said "genes do turn on and off" and Klaus expressed (?)

TRANSLATED BY:
RAFFAELE A. VACCARI:rcyrcy
March 7, 1967

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/6/89 BY [signature]

ENCLOSURE ENCLOSURE

the supposition that the environment influences them ... (one word missing) ... is also right. He will send you his dissertation. At his request, I have arranged for the Scientific Monthly to be sent to you. Steve said he will write to you and that perhaps you would like to read the book that he sent to Klaus Kifforski (or Kittorski).

your Christel.

Our Christmas tree is still standing because the girls find it so beautiful with all the nice ornaments that Grete sent from Germany. They are carefully packed and put away for the year and then hailed with great joy.

DOUGLASS COLLEGE
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903

February 18, 1974

Director Clarence M. Kelley
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kelley:

I hereby formally request that the Bureau furnish me materials related to the case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. This would include papers relating to the Rosenbergs, to David and Ruth Greenglass, to Max Elitcher, Harry Gold, Klaus Fuchs, and Anatoli A. Yakovlev. In addition, I am requesting papers relating to Abraham Brothman and Oscar Vago; these would, I believe, provide background information and may relate directly to the Rosenberg Case.

I am presently engaged in a historical and sociological study of the Rosenberg Case, and of the social and legal climate within which it took place. I am an associate professor of Sociology at Douglass College, Rutgers University, presently on a one year leave for the purpose of pursuing this research effort. I expect my work to result in the publication of scientific papers for sociological journals and a book.

I have already requested and received cooperation from the Eisenhower Library, Department of Justice, and the State Department. I look forward to receiving the cooperation of your department.

Sincerely yours, 65-58805-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/89 BY 3010A07/11

Emily Almen
Emily Almen, Ph.D.
Associate Professor
Rutgers University

NOT RECORDED
191 MAR 15 1974

EA:aa

MAR 19 1974

RECORDED
MAR 14 1974

MAR 13 1974

RESPONSE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-338696-36

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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.

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_____ 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).

1 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Disposition of document in J. Rosenberg 65-58236-2469.

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-58805-NR 4/26/74

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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4 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Disposition of document in J. Rosenberg 65-58236-2497

- For your information: _____
- The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-58805-NR 2/20/75

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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4 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Disposition of document in Rosenberg 65-58236-2497

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-58805-NR 3/13/75

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX



UNITED STATES
ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

August 29, 1975

Honorable Clarence M. Kelley, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Kelley:

Since our request of June 13 concerning the releasability of ERDA (AEC) documents containing Federal Bureau of Investigation information relative to the FOIA request on behalf of the Meeropols, we found another document which excerpts information from the memorandum from the Director, FBI, to the Acting Director, Division of Security, AEC, dated June 15, 1950 subject "Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs Espionage - R". A copy of this document which consists of one paragraph (the middle paragraph on the second page of the reference FBI document) is enclosed herewith.

We would appreciate your advice as to the current classification status and releasability of this information. If it is decided that continued classification is warranted, the record copy of the document should be returned to us with the FBI denying official's certification, signature, and title affixed thereon.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

John A. Griffin, Director
Division of Classification

*ack
9/24/75
mac: mls*

Enclosure:
As stated

JAG

REC-70

65-58805-1596

EX 104

12-13
5 SEP 2 1975



H-EDGAR

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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

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 1 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
 Disposition of document in Fuchs 65-58805-1347

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
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September 26, 1975

EX 104

REC-70 65-58805-1596

Mr. John A. Griffin
Director, Division of Classification
Energy Research and Development Administration
Washington, D. C. 20545

Dear Mr. Griffin:

This is in reference to your letter of August 29, 1975, with which was enclosed an excerpt from a classified FBI memorandum to AEC dated June 15, 1950, concerning Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs.

There is currently no reason to continue the classification of the paragraph in question. Therefore, there is no objection to disclosure of the information.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Note: See addendum to Form 4-686 attached.

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FBI ROOM 344

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DATE 3/2/89 BY 3042 PWT/JP

- Assoc. Dir. _____
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- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

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2 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Disposition of document in Gold 65-57449-183

For your information: _____

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65-58805-NR 5/29/50

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36 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Disposition of document in 65-59028-6th NR
after serial 496

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The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-58805-NR 5730/75

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For your information: _____

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Post Office Box 1450
Jackson, Mississippi 39205
May 28, 1976

FILED

Mr. Hugh H. Clegg
Post Office Box 127
Anguilla, Mississippi 38721

Dear Mr. Clegg:

I certainly enjoyed visiting with you the other day in such pleasant surroundings as the University Club. I look forward to seeing you again sometime soon.

At your request, I contacted FBI Headquarters concerning your desire to obtain a copy of the signed statement taken by you in London, England, from Klaus Fuchs in the Rosenberg case. I have been informed that the Bureau would be delighted to assist you in this regard and, in fact, have instituted a search for the statement. In today's climate, however, and to insure proper procedure is followed in keeping with your request, a brief letter from you to FBI Headquarters requesting the document in question would be greatly appreciated. In your letter, please reiterate your desire to obtain the Fuchs statement along with your best assessment as to the date the statement was taken. This would greatly assist them in their search. Please direct your letter to: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. 20535; Attention Mr. Tom Bresson, Room 5431 JEH. *ST. 109*

I am confident a reply to your request will be forthcoming as soon as possible.

Cordially,

JUL 16 1976

1 - Addressee
1 - SA TOM BRESSON
FOI-PA SECTION,
Records Management Division,
Room 5431, JEH

Roy B. Klager, Jr.
Assistant Special Agent
in Charge

1 - ASAC
RBK/bal
(3)

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DATE 3/2/87 BY [signature]

55 AUG 12 1976

MAY 29 1976

HUGH CLEGG

Anguilla, Miss, 3871

Director FBI
Attention: Mr Tom Gresson

67 lbs

Dear Mr. Gresson

Re Communication from Jackson Office

I have concluded that I might be of help to the Bureau in a constructive way by recording and disseminating some information about the good things that I know have taken place. There is now being typed a magazine length article, "The Origin of the FBI Academies." This refers to the Bureau's training schools for its own personnel as well as the FBI National Academy. I shall submit it to the Bureau when complete, for deletions of anything objectionable.

REC-31 65-58805-159 1976

Now notes are being typed for a book-length manuscript on some unusual experiences in the FBI without, of course, giving away any trade secrets and upon completion, I shall submit it, too, for Bureau examination. I shall not seek approval or any opportunity for the Bureau to object.

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DATE 3/2/97 BY [signature] REC. UNIT

to any part believed to be undesirable for publication.

I now have in mind to begin with an Inspector's recruiting talk to students of the Harvard School of Business Administration, in which he tells the story of the FIA's work and responsibility.

I would like to have and hereby apply for a copy of the signed statement we obtained from Klaus Fuchs (Rosenberg Case - Espionage) in "Wormwood Scrubs" Prison in London. The original is in my handwriting on yellow, ruled, paper with sketch drawing of the Atom Bomb on one page. It, the ^{paper} was given to a communist spy in a park in New York City. A typed copy with a photo-copy of the drawing would suffice. If the drawing is restricted, omit it.

Fuchs was sentenced in England on March 1, 1950. He was serving the sentence when we saw him 27 times A.M. & P.M. Arrived on 1/29/54. Probably we were there in 1950 in summer time. We got the first information specifically identifying Gold from a note furnished by the Bureau.

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Sincerely,
Hugh Clegg

Name Searching Unit, 4545 JEH-FBI Bldg.
 Service Unit, 4654 JEH-FBI Bldg.
 Forward to File Review
 Attention GORDON
 Return to WILLIAMS 5439A 5766
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Subj: _____
 Supervisor _____ Room _____
 R# _____ Date _____ Searcher Initial _____
 Prod. _____

Type of References Requested:
 Regular Request (Analytical Search)
 All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
 Subversive References Only
 Nonsubversive References Only
 Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:
 Restricted to Locality of _____
 Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
 Buildup Variations

Only Communications pertaining to signed statements of that (last) Air Corps and such
 Subject Emil Julius Klaus Suchs
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____

Localities _____
 R# _____ Date _____ Searcher Initials _____

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
65-58805-7194	
-7224	
-7225	
-7327	
-7343	
-7350	
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-7348	looks good
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-7395	
-7401	
-7412	
-7414	

REC 32

ST 109

65-58805-1598

July 15, 1976

Mr. Hugh Clegg
Post Office Box 127
Anguilla, Mississippi 38721

Dear Hugh:

Reference is made to your recent correspondence directed to Special Agent T. H. Bresson of the Freedom of Information-Privacy Acts (FOIPA) Section.

Please find enclosed a copy of the ten page statement you requested. This is a copy of the document as it was recently released in connection with current litigation under the FOIPA instituted by the Meeropol brothers, sons of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. You will note that only minor deletions were made, and the document remains, for the most part, in its original form.

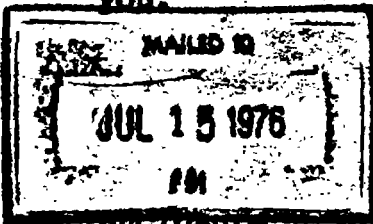
The drawing was exempted from disclosure since this material still warrants classification under the current provisions of Executive Order 11652.

Due to the limited number of pages supplied, there will be no reproduction charge.

I hope that this material will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

Clarence J. Kelley



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- Dep.-A.D.-Inv. _____
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- Adm. Serv. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Fin. & Pers. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Rec. Mgnt. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

Assistant Attorney General for Administration - Enclosure
Attention: FOIPA Administrative Unit (Room 1134)

Note: By undated letter received by FOIPA Section on 6/8/76, former Assistant Director Clegg requested the signed statement of Klaus Fuchs taken on 5/26/50, at London, England (Bufile 65-58805, enclosed to serial 1412). In addition, Clegg requested the A-bomb picture Fuchs drew at the same time. The picture was denied. Salutation per Bureau Mailing List by outgoing dated 7/20/73

wg:jal/ENCLOSURE

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Handwritten initials/signature

57 AUG 18 1976

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10 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Disposition of document in Fuchs 65-58805-1412.

For your information: _____

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65-58805-1598

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REFERRAL RESPONSES
KLAUS FUCHS
ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE
65-58805-1494x

NOTICE

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February 12, 1951

~~TOP SECRET~~

SUMMARY BRIEF

ON

EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.

Espionage - R

(Bureau File 65-58805)

HARRY GOLD, was.,

Espionage - R

(Bureau File 65-57449)

(NOTE: THIS BRIEF CONTAINS INFORMATION FROM (S) [REDACTED] WHICH IS RECEIVED UNDER AN AGREEMENT THAT IT WILL NOT BE DISSEMINATED. THERE ALSO APPEARS INFORMATION CLASSIFIED TOP SECRET EITHER BY THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION OR BY THE [REDACTED] S

~~(S)~~ u

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Classified by 3042 *part one*
Declassify on: *OADR*
4/2/87

~~TOP SECRET~~

65-1494X

B. Interviews of Associates of Fuchs

1. Hans Albrecht Bethe
2. Karl Paley Cohen
3. Richard Phillips Feynman
4. Victor Weiskopf
5. Martin Deutsch
6. Hanson O. Benedict
7. Toney Hilton Royle Skyrms
8. Evelyn Jones Kline
9. Christopher Frank Kearton S
10. Edward Michael Corson
11. Professor Albert Einstein (not interviewed)
12. J. Robert Oppenheimer
13. Dr. George Placzek
14. Dr. Robert Eugene Marshak
15. Dr. Richard Ehrlich
16. Mrs. Gertrude Crosby Rowan
17. Mrs. Ruth Gordon Groves
18. Ronald Wilfred Gurney
19. Natalie Gurney
20. Professor Philip Wallace
21. Mrs. Jean Parks Mereson
22. Frederic de Hoffman
23. Donald W. Kerst
24. Joseph Lehner

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82 A
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86 B
86 C
86 D
86 D
86 E
86 E
86 F
86 G
86 H
86 H
86 I
86 K

V. FUCHS' SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE AND DISCLOSURES TO RUSSIANS

- A. Clearance for Atomic Energy Employment in the United States 87
- B. Access to Scientific Information and Disclosures to the Russians 92
1. [REDACTED] TS 92
2. Records and Statements of AEC and Atomic Scientists 101
3. Joint Atomic Energy Intelligence Committee Analysis and Evaluation 107
4. [REDACTED] TS 107 A
5. [REDACTED] (Reviewers Analysis) *will release per DOE* 107 E
6. Fuchs' Statements to Bureau Representatives During May, 1950 107 F

IX. DISSEMINATION

X. EXHIBITS

A. Exhibit 1

1. [REDACTED] b7D

B. Exhibit 2

1. [REDACTED] b1

C. Exhibit 3

1. Letter dated October 22, 1947, from L. G. Ralfe to Mr. Carroll L. Wilson, General Manager, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, requesting clearance of Fuchs to visit Chicago University (Argonne National Laboratory).

D. Exhibit 4

1. Letter dated November 7, 1947, from Carroll L. Wilson, Atomic Energy Commission, to Mr. L. G. Ralfe, British Commonwealth Scientific Office, Washington, D.C., granting clearance for Fuchs to visit Chicago University.

E. Exhibit 5

1. Memorandum dated August 6, 1947, from D. Dean to T. O. Jones, approving clearance for Fuchs to attend Declassification Conference at Washington, D. C.]/u

F. Exhibit 6

1. Memorandum from C. A. Bolander, Jr., to Admiral Gingrich (dated January 12, 1949,) with attachment concerning the British Mission that participated in the atomic energy program under the Manhattan Engineer District from 1943 to 1946, and the degree of access had by that Mission.]/u

G. Exhibit 7

1. List of technical meetings attended by Fuchs while at Los Alamos.]/u

H. Exhibit 8

1. List of Reports prepared by Fuchs.]/u

I. Exhibit 9

1. Letter from Francis Hammack, Atomic Energy Commission, dated May 19, 1950, transmitting portions of a report evaluating information passed to the Russians by Fuchs.]/u

release
per
DOE

J. Exhibit #10

1. List of some of the reports prepared by Fuchs personally or in collaboration with other scientists while working under the Manhattan Engineer District, on which notes have been placed by Fuchs indicating whether or not the reports were furnished to the Russians.

K. Exhibit #11

1. Signed statement of Fuchs dated May 26, 1950, (does not include technical data).

L. Exhibit #12

1. Signed statement of Fuchs dated May 26, 1950 (includes technical data).

M. Exhibit #13

1. Signed statement of Gold dated July 10, 1950, concerning activities with Fuchs.

*release
per DOE*

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[REDACTED]

On May 19, 1950, the Atomic Energy Commission furnished the Bureau with portions of a report evaluating the effect of Fuchs' disclosures on the Atomic Energy Commission declassification policy. This report indicated that it was concluded that some of the information furnished by Fuchs was largely theoretical and has since been declassified. It was concluded, however, that Fuchs turned over to the Russians very important information concerning weapons, and with regard to the Trinity (plutonium implosion) type weapon it was concluded that the essentials of the bomb in adequate detail were turned over either while Fuchs was at Los Alamos or later. It also appeared apparent that considerable information was given to the Russians regarding gun-type weapons.

The report discussed Fuchs' participation in work on thermonuclear weapons at Los Alamos, and a list of meetings attended by Fuchs in this regard was set forth. (This is believed to refer to the hydrogen bomb.) It is also concluded that Fuchs officially had little information concerning other phases of the project in the United States, and that regarding certain developments the Russians did not need information, either because of their own efforts or because they had other sources for information.

In subsequent interviews with Fuchs by Bureau representatives, Fuchs estimated that the Russian experiments were probably advanced by two years as a result of his information.

Fuchs stated that while in the United States he furnished information to only one person with whom he was in contact in New York in 1944, in Boston in February, 1945, and in Santa Fe in June, 1945 and later in the same year. He admitted being contacted by this American contact at the residence of his sister, Kristel Heineman, in Boston in February, 1945. The description of his American contact furnished by him was very similar to the description given by Kristel and Robert Heineman of the person who came to their residence inquiring for Fuchs, and who later met Fuchs there.

Intensive investigation was conducted in this case, the investigative steps being directed primarily toward the identification of Fuchs' American contact. Various investigative steps were taken, including an effort to identify

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

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

Fuchs was interviewed by Assistant Director H. H. Clegg and Special Agent R. J. Lamphere in London, England, during the period May 20 through June 2, 1950.

She positively identified photographs of Harry Gold as being identical with his American espionage contact. Two signed statements were obtained from Fuchs, one including therein detailed information relating to the technical data furnished to the Soviets and the other statement eliminating this technical data.

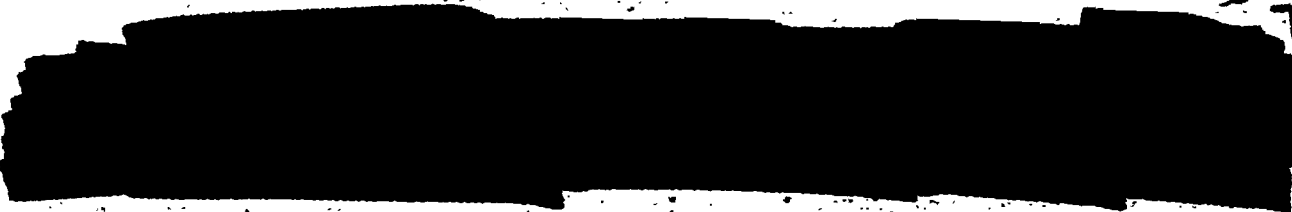
On March 31, 1950, there was forwarded to the Bureau by the Attorney General a letter which he had received from Mr. Llewellyn E. Thompson, Acting Assistant Secretary for European Affairs. This letter referenced the Attorney General's letter of March 16, 1950, and stated that the United States Embassy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

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

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

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

release per state



[REDACTED]

set forth in this airgram were furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated April 21, 1950. (65-58806-1031 and 1032) ^(S) *State*

[REDACTED] *State*

[REDACTED] *(S)*

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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

b1 ✓
per
state

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

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

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

(65-58805-1111) ✓

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

(65-58805-1112) ✓



5) (65-58805-1175) ✓

b1 per state

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

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

3. Activity in the United States

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

(65-58805-133)

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

After his arrival, Fuchs traveled to New York City and reportedly stayed at the Taft Hotel. Subsequently he reportedly stayed at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel for a brief period. The records of these hotels for the pertinent period have been destroyed.

The records of the Consolidated Edison Company, New York City, reflect that Fuchs occupied Apartment 3-A from February 1 to April 12, 1944. The landlady, Mrs. Frieda



(65-58805-188)

S (Memo from

The records of the Atomic Energy Commission contain a statement that Fuchs was supposed to leave for Los Alamos on August 11, 1944. (65-58805-18)

According to information received from the Manhattan Engineer District, by letter dated August 11, 1944, Fuchs planned to leave New York City on August 11, 1944 and was scheduled to arrive for duty at Los Alamos on or about August 14, 1944. (100-190825-1053)

Release per DOE

The records of the Atomic Energy Commission at Los Alamos reflect that Fuchs arrived there on August 14, 1944. At Los Alamos he worked in the Theoretical Physics Division of the Laboratory and resided in Room 17, Dormitory T-102. (65-58805-336, 18)

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

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

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

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

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

According to information received from [REDACTED]

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

According to the Atomic Energy Commission records, Fuchs was scheduled to attend another declassification conference at the Canadian Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Chalk River, Ontario, Canada from September 26 to September 28, 1947. It appears, however, that Fuchs was not able to attend this conference because of illness. Following his transfer from the United States in 1946, [REDACTED]

A. SUSPECTS

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

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. CLEARANCE FOR ATOMIC ENERGY EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"With regard to the security status of British personnel visiting the USA in connection with our project, I have referred this matter to our London office and have been instructed by the Director of Tube Alloys that I am to give you an assurance that each person visiting the USA as an employee of the British Government, has been subjected to a special clearance by the British Security Organization in Great Britain." (66-8205-236, Exhibit) *(u)*

* See Exhibit #2 attached.

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

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

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

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

The letter contained the following statement: (u)

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

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

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

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

The Atomic Energy Commission has advised that during 1947 considerable attention was given to the problems arising from discrepancies in the declassification of information among the United States, the U. K. and Canada. As a result, it was decided to hold a declassification conference in Washington in order to establish uniformity. The conference was held on November 14, 15 and 16, 1947 and K. Fuchs was one of the five British representatives attending the conference. According to the Atomic Energy Commission, the conference did not involve supplying to the British or Canadians any restricted data not already known to them. In connection with the conference, Mr. Keller, assigned to declassification at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, requested of the Atomic Energy Commission in Washington, a security check of three individuals, including "Dr. K. Fuchs (British)." A memorandum prepared by an Atomic Energy Commission employee, referring to a check of the Washington Records (of the AEC) indicated that Fuchs was a member of the original British Mission that came to the United States in 1943. It was stated, "The members of this Mission were never investigated by the United States Government. Their special investigation as conducted by the British Government was accepted by General Groves as MD clearance." (Ibid.-285)

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

*See Exhibit #5 attached

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

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

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

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

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

* See Exhibits Nos. 3 & 4 attached

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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In connection with the ^(s) [REDACTED] referred to by Fuchs, relating to his work in [REDACTED] inquiry of the Atomic Energy Commission reflects that in 1943 arrangements were made for a group of British scientists to come to the United States and work with representatives of Kellogg, Inc., of New York, prime contractors for the Manhattan Engineer District, and MED representatives on the scientific development of the gaseous diffusion

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project which was also known as K-25. [This project related to the gaseous diffusion process for separating the uranium isotopes. Fuchs was one of the members of the British team assigned to work with Kellogg. The British scientists had offices in room 2401-E at 43 Exchange Place, New York City. (65-58805-238 Encl. and 253)]

The British scientists undertook analysis of the following theoretical problems:

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

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

It should be noted that Fuchs

In evaluating the importance of this series of reports, it should be noted that Dr. Paul McDaniels, a physicist assigned to the Atomic Energy Commission Building, Washington, D. C., according to reports from the Atomic Energy Commission, has stated that the one report prepared by Dr. Fuchs, entitled "Fluctuations and Efficiency of a Diffusion Plant, Part III, The Effect of Fluctuation in the Flow of N_2 ," is a skilled, technical, theoretical discussion covering refinement of plant operations. He stated that this document, along with others such as barrier production, operating characteristics, seal development, and pumps, would be helpful in determining over-all plant operating techniques. (Ibid, 156)

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

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

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

* See Exhibit # 6 attached

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On February 8, 1950, [REDACTED] b7
[REDACTED] b7, who is presently employed by the [REDACTED], advised the Buffalo Office of the Bureau that he was formerly in charge of the [REDACTED] Division of the [REDACTED]. During the Spring of 1948, while in this position, he and two associates, who are presently associated with the [REDACTED], made a trip to England for [REDACTED]. He said that Fuchs participated in these conferences. Upon his return to the United States, he and his associates prepared a top secret report on the conferences. He related that the contents of the report are known to about twelve persons in the United States and are of a highly technical nature. [REDACTED] indicated that the discussions in England related to the British "pile program."
(Ibid, 442)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Another disclosure with Ruby Sherr as co-inventor, is entitled
"Tined Neutron Source" and its application is given as "Useful in Explosion
type bombs." (65-58805-183 p. 11)

It is to be noted at this point that by letter from the

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(SERIAL 924)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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release per DOE

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

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

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

Review of Bureau files reflect "Mr. Soukhomlin," is undoubtedly identical with Vassili V. Soukhomline, a well known Russian Social Revolutionary journalist. On the basis of information furnished by the Bureau, [REDACTED]

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

[REDACTED] 5(64-31186-10) b1 b3 CIA

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

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

In an application for Exit Permit, dated April 13, 1945, which appears to be in the handwriting and handprinting of Vassili V. Soukhomline, his address was listed as 48 West 89th Street, New York City, and his last U. S. entry as September 12, 1941. It is noted that for the period 1941-45, Soukhomline listed himself as a journalist employed by the Czechoslovakian Information Service and Amerique Weekly Magazine, New York City, and that he had also been known by the name Victor Samaret. (WFO letter dated 3/10/50)

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

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

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

This same source advised by report dated July 19, 1945, that Soukhomline had accepted a position as Paris correspondent for Russky Golos, 64 East 7th Street, New York City, a pro-Communist Russian language daily. (64-31486-3)

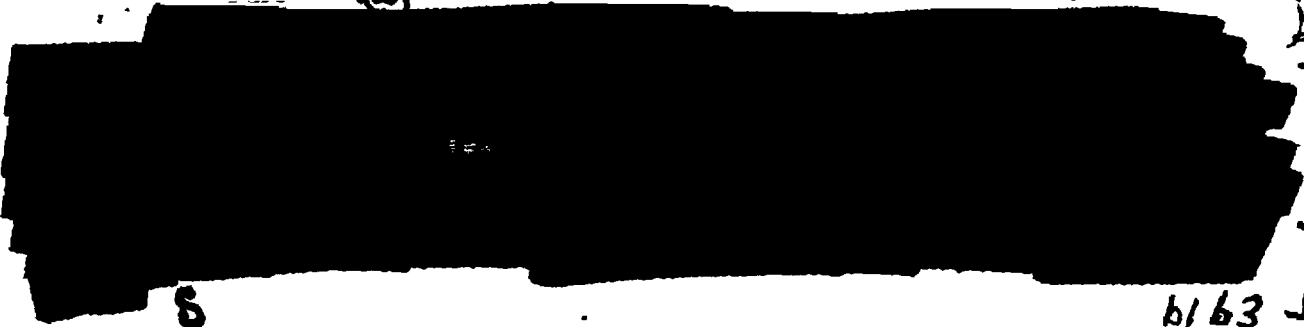
In memoranda prepared by the Foreign Nationalities Board of OSS on September 13, 1944, and June 16, 1945, mention is made of strongly pro-Soviet articles written by Soukhomline in 1944 and 1945, published in Novosselye, concerning Russian territorial demands and the position taken by Russia at the UNCID.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

Inquiry by the New York Division in October, 1945, on the basis of information supplied by the Bureau which had been furnished by Army Intelligence developed that Soukhomline had resided at 48 West 89th Street, New York City, and had reportedly returned to France shortly before such inquiry was made. It was ascertained that he had been employed by an Ukrainian newspaper. No evidence of subversive activities on the part of Soukhomline was developed. (64-31486-4) (u)

A further report from Army Intelligence dated April 25, 1946, reflects that Soukhomline had been in close contact in New York City with the Slav Section of the DWO and on his return to Paris in August, 1945, he had been received by the Soviet Ambassador with whom he reportedly had a long visit. He assumed his duties as Paris correspondent for Russky Golos, and in addition contributed articles to other pro-Soviet publications. (64-31486-6) (u)

This same source advised by report dated August 27, 1946, that according to information from Paris, Soukhomline and one Odinets, both of whom were described as active pro-Soviet propagandists in Paris, were leaving shortly for the Ukraine, USSR. This trip was reported to be preliminary to the appointment of both individuals to official posts representing the Ukraine, probably in France. Soukhomline, in addition to his journalistic activities, was said to be liaison agent in the USSR Embassy with the English-speaking correspondents covering the Paris Peace Conference. (64-31486-7) (u) release per Army

By Dispatch #759 dated February 23, 1949, the United States Embassy in Paris advised the State Department that Soukhomline, characterized as a Soviet Agent who operated previously in the United States and who was then in Paris, intended in the near future to proceed to Stockholm to establish contact with "left wing" Socialists, fellow travelers, and similar elements for the purpose of accelerating Scandinavian opposition to the Atlantic Pact. Soukhomline was said to be the motivating spirit behind the new "Socialist" group (most of whom are Communists) who edit "Cahiers Internationaux." Soukhomline, under the name Victor Samaret contributed an article to the first issue of this publication, which was reported to be financed by the Soviet Embassy in Paris. (64-31486-8) (u) release per stat



[REDACTED]

(64-31486-10)

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At a meeting of the All-Ukrainian Party Conference at the 15th regular Congress of the Russian Communist Party in Moscow on May 25, 1924, one Sukhomlin was elected to the Central Control Commission. (61-16-587)

In a list of members of the Presidium of the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee, as of July 1, 1925, one Sukhomlin was listed as an alternate, and the name Sukhomlin appears on a list of the complete membership of the Federal Soviet elected on May 20, 1925. (61-16-552, page 2998)

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

[REDACTED]

(CIA letter dated 5/2/50)

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With reference to Soukhomline's above mentioned association with Emil Bure and assistant editorship of "France-Amerique" as of January, 1945, it is highly probable that Soukhomline may have been acquainted with Myrtill Schwartz, a Soviet agent known to [REDACTED] Schwartz, Emil Bure, Henry Torres, and Joseph Stein were elected to the Board of Directors of "France-Amerique" in April, 1944, and Schwartz was reported to be the financial backer of Torres' paper, "France-Amerique." In addition to being a contact of Bure, Soukhomline is also known to have been a contact of Torres. (40-52755-6; 100-33197-52 Enclosure)

[REDACTED]

(64-31486)

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office of the Deputy Clerk, U. S. District Court of Philadelphia advised that Sam Gold had apparently changed his name himself and it had not been recorded in the court records as a legal change although it had apparently been accepted as such when his naturalization certificate was issued.

(65-57449-185, p. 5, 7)

(b) Immediate Family

Sam Gold, aka, Samson Goldnitzki, Sam Golodnitsky and Samuel Gold, was employed by the R.C.A. Victor, Camden, New Jersey from December 24, 1916 to January 31, 1946 with periodical short-term layoffs as a head sander and a stock handler. R.C.A. records show other employment for Sam Gold by George Weiss, Girard Avenue and Berks Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania from March to September 1929, and by the Philco Radio Corporation, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania from January to April 1930. Nothing of a derogatory nature as to work, conduct, attitude, character or loyalty was indicated during his entire periods of employment.

(Report of SA Louis G. Turner dated May 31, 1950 at Newark, entitled "Harry Gold, was, et al, Espionage - R")

Sam Gold has been employed by the Zeyher Manufacturing, Co., Incorporated, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania since June 24, 1946, and was still so employed as of May 26, 1950. A company official has advised that Sam Gold was completely beyond suspicion insofar as his loyalty was concerned.

Joseph Gold, 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, according to records of the Naval Aviation Supply Depot, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born February 20, 1917 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He applied for the position of Clerk with the Civil Service Commission on May 9, 1946. He was previously employed, from August 1942 to March 1943, by the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, U. S. Army, as a junior tallyman. He left this position to enter the armed forces. He was also employed, from February 1936 to April 1942, by the Merchants Parcel Delivery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania as a router and clerk. He left this position for an operation. Joseph Gold enlisted in the U. S. Army August 18, 1942, and received an honorable discharge on January 17, 1946. In service he received several decorations. On August 2, 1946, Joseph Gold entered on duty as a clerk in the Veterans Administration. On November 24, 1947, he was transferred to the Naval Aviation Supply Depot, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as a purchase clerk. On the same day

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he took an oath that he was not a member of any political party or organization advocating the overthrow of the United States. He received permanent Civil Service status on August 10, 1949. His duties during the entire period at the Naval Aviation Supply Depot have been in the purchasing department and he has not had access to classified material.

(65-57449-185, p. 9, 12)

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(c) Relatives

Harry Gold has advised that he has the following relatives:

Mother's Brother
Cousins

Shama Umin
Albert Umin (son of Shama)
Bronx, New York
R. Richard Umin (son of Shama)
New York City
Frank Umin (son of Shama)
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Jack Umin (son of Shama)
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

He has also advised that there are no living relatives of his family in Europe. (65-57449-185, p. 8)

Albert Umin and R. Richard Umin were interviewed on May 29, 1950 and they could furnish no pertinent information. Frank Umin was interviewed with like result on May 31, 1950. (Rept SA John R. Murphy, NY, 6-3-50 and 65-57449-520)

Other relatives of Gold have been determined to be:

Esther Tomar - Cousin
3904 Camden Avenue, Pennsauken Township, New Jersey
Mrs. Samuel Ominsky - wife of Samuel Ominsky - Gold's uncle
4723 North Camac Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Jacob and Celia Ominsky - definite relationship not indicated
4723 North Camac Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Kate Ominsky - definite relationship not indicated
4723 North Camac Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Harry Geller - definite relationship not indicated
6658 North Uber Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Joseph Umin - Cousin
3507 Belle Ave., Baltimore, Maryland
Sarah Gould - Cousin
180 8th Street, Troy, New York

The relatives listed immediately above were interviewed but could provide no pertinent information concerning Harry Gold.

(65-57449-366, 492, 520, 485)

Records of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology reflect Semen Marck Semionov enrolled in that institution on September 19, 1938, and was graduated in June, 1940. His application reflects that he was born on March 1, 1911, in Odessa, Russia, was a citizen of the USSR, and was then employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, New York City. His application reflected further that he was graduated from the Moscow Textile Institute in 1936 with a degree in engineering and also had graduate studies there in 1936 and 1937.

(Boston teletype 6-7-50)

Investigation of the activities of Semenov was instituted by this Bureau in 1941 after he arrived in the United States as an official representative of the Amtorg Trading Corporation. He was notified to the United States Department of State as a foreign official on February 24, 1941. On the notification form, his birth date was shown as March 1, 1911, in Odessa, Russia, and it was reflected that he had previously entered the United States on January 19, 1938, under an American visa, issued by the American Embassy in Moscow. He listed his home address as 805 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. (61-5381-331, part 3; 100-47083-1)

release per state



(100-2-1623)

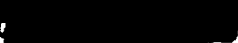
An anonymous letter addressed to this Bureau under date of August 7, 1943, advised that Semen Semenov was one of the close associates of Vassili M. Zubilin, former Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., and reportedly the head of the NKVD in the United States. (100-47083-5; 100-203581-532)

It was reported in 1941 that Semenov had replaced B. M. Chubin as a Vice President of Amtorg in July, 1941.

(61-5381-116- page 104)

for his employer, Pridonoff related that he received a telephone call from Semenov, who said he understood Pridonoff was an engineer and that he was of Russian descent. Pridonoff professed to be unable to explain how Semenov knew he was in New York or how Semenov even knew his identity. Pridonoff met with Semenov and after a discussion of engineering matters, Semenov asked Pridonoff several days later to act as a "consulting engineer" for him and asked him to do some research work on the type of fuel to be used in jet propulsion engines. According to Pridonoff, he was offered \$5,000 by Semenov to undertake this assignment. According to Pridonoff, this proposition was obviously an attempt to secure information from him since no research work would be involved and he told Semenov he could not undertake the task because the information was secret. On his suggestion to Semenov that the latter might secure the desired information through the usual liaison channels with the Army and Navy, Semenov replied that there was too much red tape involved. (100-47083-24)

Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect that Semenov departed from the United States on September 26, 1944, at Kalama, Washington. There is no indication that he has re-entered this country since that time. (New York teletype 6-2-50)

 S (WFO letter 4-19-49, captioned  et al NY teletype 6-8-50) (Espionage (R);)

The State Department advised that in July, 1948, Semen M. Semenov was attached to the USSR Diplomatic Mission, Paris, France. The State Department had no further recent information. (100-47083-36)

A stop notice on Semenov has been placed with the Central Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in order that the Bureau may be advised of any re-entry of Semenov into the United States. (100-47083-69)

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By letter dated July 27, 1950, the Atomic Energy Commission advised that Smilg had been granted a "Q" clearance on February 16, 1950, but that on the basis of the information in the Bureau letter of July 20, 1950, mentioned above, Smilg's "Q" clearance was suspended July 24, 1950, pending clarification of the information. The Atomic Energy Commission letter further stated that appropriate military authorities were being contacted with the request that Smilg not be permitted to have any further access to restricted data or other classified information pertaining to the atomic energy program until this matter is resolved.

release per DOE

By Bureau letter dated July 31, 1950, a full field loyalty investigation of Benjamin Smilg was instituted.

On August 24, 1950, Harry Gold was interviewed further concerning his dealings with Benjamin Smilg. Gold stated that his first meeting with Smilg was as he had previously described. He added, however, that on this occasion he gave Smilg a leather wallet. He recalled that Smilg's father praised the quality of the leather in this wallet. A second meeting with Smilg was attempted in early February 1939, but Smilg was not home. Gold said he telephoned the Smilg residence while in Dayton and was advised that Benjamin Smilg was not home. The third meeting happened in March 1939, and Gold believes on this occasion he met a "beefy," Jewish male, who was an amateur ham radio operator. This occurred at the Smilg home. He stated that he, Smilg and this other individual attended a lecturer given by Ludwig Lewisohn, a prominent Zionist. After this lecturer they went to the outskirts of Dayton, Ohio, and had hamburgers and "malts."

Gold believed that he had one meeting with Smilg in the summer of 1939, and was also of the opinion that he saw Smilg shortly prior Christmas vacation in 1939. He said that at that time Smilg spoke of a planned trip to the East, either Boston or New York City. Gold was of the opinion that a short, fat Jewish aeronautical engineer, with a degree from New York University and who was also employed at Wright Field, was at the Smilg home this time. Gold said he made definite overtures to Smilg but was rebuffed.

Gold stated that he had a sixth meeting with Smilg in the spring of 1940, possibly March. This time Smilg told Gold of an automobile accident that Smilg had when he made his trip East. Gold was of the

Bruin is identical with John Jack Bruin, was., Joseph Brotsky, Joseph Brodsky, Security Matter - C, Bureau file 100-177884.

The records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Department of Health, Detroit, Michigan, reflect that Bruin was born as Joseph Brodsky at Detroit, Michigan, on May 12, 1912.

His father, Nathan Brodsky, and his mother, Anne Aarumski, were both born in Russia, according to these records.


As of September, 1949, Bruin was residing at 5313 Oxford Street, Philadelphia, and was self-employed as a venetian blind distributor, having a business association with the Croydon Venetian Blind Company, 1313 Vine Street, Philadelphia.

Bruin was inducted into the United States Army March 31, 1942, and given a medical discharge on September 15, 1943, according to Selective Service records. A Military Intelligence report dated December 5, 1942, reflects that Bruin who at that time was a private first class, QM Company, Henry Barracks, San Juan, Puerto Rico, was made the subject of investigation because he had been observed taking pictures of the Signal Station and of the men during an alert on a Sunday afternoon. *release per army*

The main file on Bruin reflects that both he and his wife have been active in Communist Party affairs in Philadelphia.

Bruin is described, according to the Identification Division records, as age, 38; born May 12, 1912; height, 5' 4"; weight, 140 pounds; hair, brown; eyes, brown; complexion, ruddy; build, medium; scars and marks, $\frac{1}{2}$ " scar running from corner of left eye.

(100-177884-2;6;8;19;20)



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Disseminated To

Mr. Peyton Ford,
The Assistant to the
Attorney General

Date of Letter

May 15, 1950

File Reference

65-58805-1138

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34. Memorandum advising that Harry Gold has identified Semen
Semenov as his Soviet espionage superior in the United States between 1941
and 1944. [REDACTED]

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Disseminated To

Date of Letter

File Reference

Central Intelligence Agency
(Col. Robert A. Schow)

June 15, 1950

65-57449-354

No. 61. Letter furnishing information concerning the activities of one Semen Semenov, [REDACTED] believed to be identical with CGM's superior, Semen Semenov. 5

<u>Disseminated to</u>	<u>Date of letter</u>	<u>File Reference</u>
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Bristol, University of
British Atomic Scientists
British Commonwealth Scientific Office,
Washington, D. C.
British Department of Scientific and Industrial
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British Embassy
British Foreign Office
British Home Office
British Ministry of Supply

British Mission

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Brodsky, Joseph
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Confidential Informant
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Cornelius, Arthur (SAC)
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Earle Theater
Eastman Kodak Company
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Edinburgh University

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Einstein, Professor Albert
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Ensign, Herbert



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Free German League of Culture, London
Freie Deutsche Kulturbund, London

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French Academy of Scientists, Paris, France

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Froman, Daral
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Fuchs, Emil Anna Dorothea Ida Christel
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Hamrick, Francis (Mr.)
Hardesty and Hanover Co.
Harley, Mrs. Milton Price
Harvard College
Harvard University
Haverna Haven, Ludington, Mich.

Heilig, Theodore
Heineman

Heineman, Elza Anna Dorothe Ida Christel Fuchs
Heineman, Kristel
Heineman, Kristel Fuchs

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Johns Hopkins University
Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee

Jones, J. A. Construction Company
"Joseph"
"Joseph and His Brothers"
"Joseph the Provider"
Journal of the American Physics Society

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Nagasaki

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National Farmers Union

National Research Council of Canada

Naval Aviation Supply Depot

Naval Research Laboratory

Naval Supply Depot, Philadelphia

Navy Yard, Philadelphia

Neal, Jack

Nelson, Steve

Nereson, Mrs. Jean Parks

Neunson, Walter Carl

Newburger, Sidney, Jr.

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Pacific Supply Cooperative
Palmer House Hotel

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Patton, James
Peacock Roll Leaf Company, Inc.
Peierls, Eugenia
Peierls, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolf
Peierls, Rudolph Ernst Professor

Pendle Hill University

Pennsylvania Alcohol & Chemical Corp.
Pennsylvania Alcohol & Chemical Laboratory
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company
Pennsylvania Sugar Company

Pennsylvania, University of
Penny, Dr.

Pertuch, Walter A. R.
Petersen, Paul
Pharmaceutical Trust - Koscow
Philadelphia General Hospital

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Skyrme, Toney Hilton Royle ✓

Slack, Alfred Dean ✓

Smilg, Benjamin ✓

Smilg, Harry ✓

Smilg, Rebecca ✓

"Smith, Paul" ✓

Smith, R. C. ✓

Smith, R. P. ✓

* ~~Social Democratic Party~~ ✓

Socialist Party

Society for Cultural Relations with the Union
of Soviet Socialist Republics ✓

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Society of Friends

Sollman, Friedrich Wilhelm Dr. ✓

Sollman, William ✓

Sosnin, Natalia ✓

Sosnin, Sergei Nikolaevich ✓

Soukhomaline, Vassili V. ✓

Soukhomaline, Wassili V. ✓

South Philadelphia High School ✓

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Soviet Embassy - Ottawa, Canada ✓

Soviet Embassy, Paris ✓

Soviet Government Purchasing Commission ✓

Soviet Intelligence Service ✓

"Soviet Russia Today" ✓

Soviet Secret Police ✓

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Stan ✓

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Victoria

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November 7, 1947

FTHobbs/aga

Mr. L. G. Ralfe
British Commonwealth Scientific Office
United Kingdom Scientific Mission
1788 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ralfe:

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

Sincerely yours,

Carroll L. Wilson
General Manager

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

Exhibit # 4
Release per DOE

CO
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(Stamped) READING FILE

T. O. JONES

August 8, 1947

D. DEAN

On this date, Mr. Keller (presently in Dr. Fidler's Office - assigned to Declassification, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.) requested a security check of the following individuals:

- Dr. W. B. Lewis (Dir. of Research, Chalk River)
- Dr. R. E. Peierls (British)
- Dr. K. Fuchs (British)

Mr. Keller explained that they want to invite the above individuals for a conference on declassification; Dr. Lewis to come down from Canada and Dr. Peierls and Dr. Fuchs to come over from Britain. The meeting will probably be held here in Washington, and undoubtedly in AEC Headquarters. The purpose of the meeting is to coordinate the British and Canadian declassification with our own.

Mr. Keller stated that Mr. Derry and Mr. Wilson approve of the meeting, and that Mr. Wilson is signing the letter of invitation.

A check of the Washington Records indicates:

- Dr. R. E. Peierls & Dr. K. Fuchs - were both members of the original British Mission that came over in 1943. Both are German born but became British citizens. The members of this Mission were never investigated by the U. S. government, their special investigation as conducted by the British government was accepted by General Groves as ND clearance.
- Dr. W. B. Lewis - No Record in either CPCO or RA 1 Files.

A check will be made at Oak Ridge, Tennessee to see if any record exists there of the clearance of Dr. Lewis.

(Handwritten) Distribution
1. Jones
2. Reading
3. Record Section

(Handwritten) Check at O. Ridge revealed No Record on W. B. Lewis (per phone conversation - Fowler/Dean)
D. Dean

Declass per 100-2017 8/21/89

File # 5 release per

Admiral Ongrich

C. A. Rolander, Jr.

BRITISH MISSION

Syabol, CS-PS, 7AB

Attached herewith is a compilation of the Canadian staff, scientific and technical, and UK staff, scientific and technical, who participated in the atomic energy program under the former Manhattan Engineer District from 1943 to early 1946. Included, insofar as possible, is a statement as to the installations visited and degree of access afforded to this group. General Leslie R. Groves was assured by the British Supply Council in North America that all the participating members of the British Mission in the U. S., engaged on work of interest to the MED, had been cleared by British Security prior to their departure for the United States. This assurance was accepted by General Groves as sufficient clearance for participation in the Manhattan Project.

The information included in the attachments was prepared from records available in the Security Files. Although these records give a general picture as to the fields of activity in which the British Mission participated, they do not provide detailed information as to their particular specialties, nor do the records clearly indicate what familiarization the British Group may have had with other programs in which they did not actually participate but undoubtedly became acquainted by reading technical reports available to them. An example would be the familiarization with the HEW activities through technical reports made available to the Los Alamos Laboratory. A more detailed study should be made through the examination of the Los Alamos history, technical series, work notebooks and other reports, most of which are a part of the field records.

The attachments were discussed with John A. Barry who checked them for accuracy. The statements concerning the access to classified information provided the British Group were discussed with Ralph C. Smith regarding Los Alamos; A. T. Peterson regarding Oak Ridge; and Harold Fidler concerning Berkeley.

With reference to the members of the British Mission, Attachment #2, it is noted that George Placzek has become a naturalized U. S. citizen and is presently at Princeton University, and J. Carson Mark has received his first papers and is employed at Los Alamos. Lew Kowarski and Bertrand Goldschmidt have returned to France and are presently staff members of the French Atomic Energy Program.

Attachments - 2

See report from R. C. Smith to F. O. Jones, 18 Sept. 1945
Subject British Mission Personnel

DISTRIBUTION: [unclear]
 Cpy 1 - Adm Ongrich
 Cpy 2 - Record Section
 Cpy 3 - Reading File
 Cpy 4 - 3 VACB File
 Cpy 5, 6, & 7 - retained in VACB File

Exhibit # 6

BERKELEY

Records reflect that there were no prohibitions on the access of the British Group on the work being done by the Radiation Laboratory in connection with the Y-12 Program. However, while no limitation did exist, it was felt that the British Group had more information concerning the overcoming of space charge, use of magnetic shims, the physics of the source unit and ionizations, and much less information on the collectors, on the chemistry, the regulators and controlling units. The British Group, especially Massey and Burcean, practically directed the work of the theoretical group which studied the fundamental physics of the electro-magnetic method of separation of isotopes. There is no question that Dr. Cliphant and Dr. Massey, who succeeded Cliphant as head of the British Group at Berkeley, discussed high matters of policy with E. O. Lawrence. They took an important part in such decisions as the degrees of enrichment desired and the correlation of the alpha and beta enrichment with K-25. It is believed, however, that no member of the British Group had access or any knowledge of Latimer's work on K-10 chemistry. It is believed that the British Group generally had little knowledge concerning the work performed by J. G. Hamilton with the 60" cyclotron, either on health problems or on special bombardments for the Chemistry Divisions at Los Alamos and the Metallurgical Laboratory. James Moore of the British Group spent about two months with Hamilton learning the operation of the 60" cyclotron, and when he returned to England he took with him a set of blueprints for the cyclotron. He had no access to the specific work being performed for the WMD Project with the cyclotron.

OAK RIDGE

It is difficult to ascertain the amount of information obtained by the British Group who visited or remained at Oak Ridge or to determine the amount of classified information made available to them. It is believed, however, that as a group they had access to all information at Y-12 with only a very limited familiarization with K-25, Y-10 and S-50. It is to be noted that some of the British Group only made a tour of the area, while others spent varying lengths of time working in the area.

LOS ALAMOS

Inasmuch as it was the policy of the laboratory to make all information available to this group at Los Alamos, and as the British personnel had general access to the Document Room, various local sites, and the organized meetings of the local project, it is believed that the group had substantially complete knowledge of the gun assembly and implosion assembly of fissile material, the actual design of the aerial bombs employing these principles, the possible future developments, including the "Super" or Thermo Nuclear Reactions, the auxiliary equipment at the various local sites including the Water Boiler. The British Group probably did not obtain detailed information concerning the final chemical work at Los Alamos, however, the general aspects were known to them because they would be discussed in colloquiums or staff meetings. The exact extent of the technical knowledge about sites other than the Los Alamos project by British personnel at Los Alamos cannot readily be determined since work directly

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- 2 -

relating to Los Alamos activities such as basic physics as well as pile design which members of the Mission would use in their daily work is undoubtedly known to them. Such items as Hanford chemistry would have reached the group by inference only since the Laboratory as such did not have detailed access to such information. During their stay at Los Alamos, they also had access to the general physics and chemistry principles involved in the operation of the Chicago and Hanford piles, the physical construction of these piles, but only a minimum of the engineering details. They had, however, complete access to all general theoretical work on pile design. It is assumed that they had rather complete knowledge of the mass spectrometer application used in the calutron and gaseous diffusion process for separating uranium isotopes.

There is included below examples of certain fields of weapon research in which the Brits listed were particularly outstanding:

- O. R. Frisch — Critical mass work on weapons.
- J. L. Tuck — Experimental work on explosives, relating to weapon assemblies, jet work for super assembly.
- R. E. Peierls — Theoretical work on implosion and was a top theoretical adviser on most phases of Los Alamos research activity.
- H. G. Penney — Bomb after effects work and under water explosion.
- H. S. Titterton — Complete charge of electronics group, designed experimental detonation circuits and numerous circuits relating to weapon and weapon components testing.
- H. G. Marley — One of those responsible for design and field testing of explosive lens components used in the weapon.

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October 24, 1944. Colloquium. Captain Ackerman, A.U.S., spoke on preparing shapes masses of high explosives for implosion spheres.

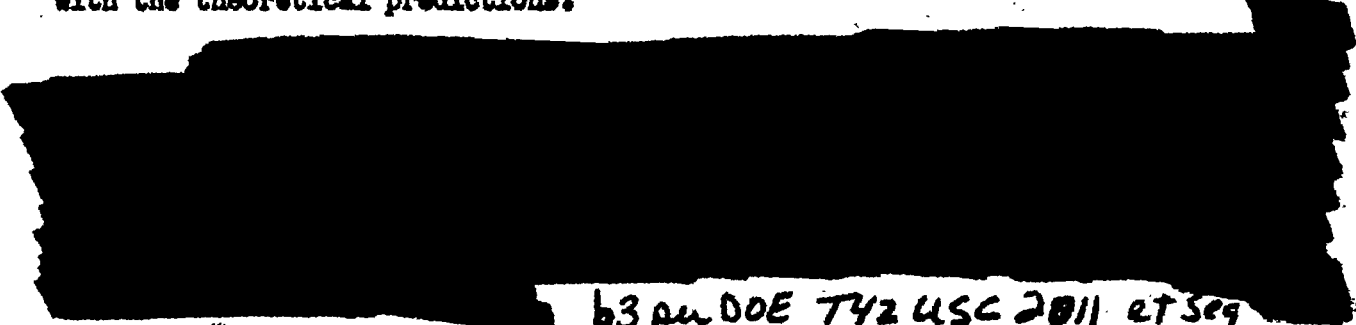
November 21, 1944. Colloquium. Dr. Manley spoke on integral studies particularly on tamper measurements.

November 28, 1944. Colloquium. Dr. Nicholas Baker discussed nuclear reactions of heavy elements and particularly the various results obtained when a neutron comes in contact with heavy nuclei, such as Uranium 238.

December 12, 1944. Colloquium. Dr. Oppenheimer mentioned the three alternative methods for implosion. These include: (1) Christy compression of a solid sphere; (2) Neddermeyer low velocity implosion to avoid jets; (3) The shaped charge assembly or rearrangement of fissile material. The speaker was Critchfield who discussed initiator for the neutron reaction. He mentioned the Alvarez gamma-Neutron source, the deuterium - deuterium reaction as an initiator, as well as the developed procedures of Ayers and Robinson.

December 19, 1944. Colloquium, addressed by Dodson. Subjects discussed were (1) Radio lanthanum experiments on the Christy compression procedure; (2) Foils of active material for neutron measurements; (3) Sensitive neutron detectors; (4) polonium chemistry, and (5) procedure for separation of radio lanthanum from source material.

December 26, 1944. Colloquium. McDaniel's spoke on measurement of the fission and neutron capture of Uranium 235 and Plutonium 239. Considerable discussion was given to the attempted coordination of the experimental results with the theoretical predictions.


b3 per DOE T42 USC 2011 et seq
January 16, 1945. Colloquium. Bethe spoke on jet theories in the implosion gadget. Experimental analysis by Tuck of the British Mission and

Declass per DOE
letter 8-2-89

Exhibit #7

[REDACTED]

January 22, 1945. Coordinating Council addressed by Teller on the subject of autocatalytic methods of explosively releasing energy from fissile material.

February 5, 1945. Griesen talked on the X-ray technique of implosion examination, particularly as to its limitations and shortcomings.

February 26, 1945. Colloquium. Seybolt addressed group on shaping of uranium by casting, rolling, and pressing and by Balke on powder metallurgy.

March 5, 1945. Coordinating Council. Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer outlined the future program of gadget study, emphasizing the freezing of designs in guns and implosion assemblies.

March 6, 1945. Colloquium. Mr. Penny talked on the subject of damage by the blast effect of a gadget.

[REDACTED]

March 19, 1945. Colloquium. Mr. Marley spoke on the subject of explosive lens design and results for producing spherical implosion wave.

March 26, 1945. Coordinating Council. Dr. Weisskopf spoke on the subject of the proposed study of the explosive fission reaction efficiencies by observation of the blast wave, neutron emission, X-ray (particularly the delayed), and the fission products. Latest critical mass values were announced.

April 2, 1945. Coordinating Council. Seybolt spoke on the shaping of Uranium 235, specifically casting, and Jette on the processing of plutonium metal and the allotropic forms of the material, mentioning the toxic dust hazards in the processing.

April 9, 1945. Coordinating Council. Peierls spoke on results of implosion theoretical study.

April 10, 1945. Colloquium. Teller spoke on autocatalysis of fission chain reactions.