

File No: 65-58805
Section 12

Re: A Louis Bucher
Memo and V. Name

Date: 10/86
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
NR	3/8/50	Article FROM CIA Radio Broadcast	1	1	
618	3/8/50	Belmont memo to Ladd w/ encl + search slips	2/41	2/33	8 p referred DOE or Army b2 b7D b1
618	3/8/50	HQ Set to BS	1	1	
619	3/8/50	Ladd Memo to Director	1	1	
619	3/10/50	HQ memo to Atty. Gen	1	1	
620	3/1/50	London Cable to HQ	11	0	b1
621	3/2/50	London Cable to HQ	8	0	b1
622	3/4/50	London Cable to HQ	1	0	b1
623	3/6/50	London Cable to HQ	1	0	b1
624	2/8/50	London Cable to HQ	1	0	b1
625	2/28/50	London Cable to HQ	1	0	b1
626	2/23/50	London Cable to HQ	1	0	b1

71 39 24 8
nr nr deny ref presumed paper

File No: 65-58805
Section 12

Re: Klaus Fuchs
mes. agent v. mes.

Date: 10/86
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
627	2/22/50	London cable to HQ	1	0	b1
628	3/13/50	Ladd memo to Director	1	1	
629	3/13/50	Belmont memo to Ladd w/encl.	1/1	1/0	b1
630	3/13/50	Belmont memo to Ladd w/encl.	1/2	1/0	b1
631	3/8/50	LA Rpt to HQ	3	3	
632	3/13/50	PH Let to HQ	2	2	
633	3/8/50	BA Let to HQ	1	1	
634	3/7/50	CI Let to HQ	3	3	
635	3/7/50	AL Let to HQ	1	1	
636	3/13/50	Ladd memo to Director w/encl.	1/27	1/27	
637	3/6/50	SL Let to HQ	1	1	
638	3/7/50	AL Let to HQ	1	1	

47
rev

43
rel

4
deny

0
ref

0
presumed

0
propose

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-58805
Section 12

Re: Klaus Fuchs
Menzel v. Mesa

Date: 10/80
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
639	3/7/50	London let to HQ	2	2	
640	3/7/50	London let to HQ	2	1	b1
641	2/20/50	HQ let to AEC intercl	1/1	1/1	

no ser deny ref presumed repro

February 1, 1950

8:05 PM

71691

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. FOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

FUCHS

Admiral Sidney W. Souers, Special Consultant to the President, returned my telephone call to him and I told him I wanted to advise him that we had just gotten word from England that we have gotten a full confession from one of the top scientists, who worked over here, that he gave the complete know-how of the atom bomb to the Russians. I commented that the Admiral might want to pass this information on to the President. He was very much shocked at this disclosure and stated he would certainly pass it on. I then proceeded to give him a brief resume of our information. I stated the scientist's name was Dr. Emil J. K. Fuchs and that he has made a full confession; that he had been in the employ of the Russian government doing espionage work since 1941. I told the Admiral that Fuchs entered the United States in 1943 as a member of the British Atomic Energy Commission and of course had been cleared by the British. I stated he was stationed at New York until August of 1944 when he left to go to Los Alamos where he remained until June of 1946. The Admiral was further advised that in the confession Fuchs stated he got his information at Birmingham University, England, the British Disruption Mission at New York, Los Alamos, and the British Atomic establishment at Harwell. I stated that Fuchs also admitted that he gave the Russians his technical information which included, as he phrased it, a full bomb know-how from Los Alamos. The Admiral was advised that of course we have had Fuchs under investigation for sometime and it was on information that we had gotten over here and which we gave to the British that they picked him up and he subsequently made his confession. I told Admiral Souers that we checked at Los Alamos during a investigation and learned that Fuchs had access to everything down there which confirms specifically what he has admitted. I stated that his arrest is being kept very secret and that I have already instructed some of our men to proceed to England to assist in the interrogations but they are going to prosecute him under the Secret's Act in England and that more than likely much of it will be held in camera. I stated that this showed that Russia more than likely had information on the atomic bomb three or four years ago. I also advised Admiral Souers that several of Fuchs' associates are still working in this country and we are of course checking on them. Admiral Souers thanked me very much for this information.

RECORDED - 33 165-58805-586

MAR 13 1950

Admiral Souers called me back shortly after my above conversation with him and stated that he had been thinking further about this matter and about the Bureau sending a man over to England to look into this matter. He thought it would be interesting to see if there was any intelligence that could be gotten out of what they have there and I told him that they had stated that Fuchs

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

52 MAR 15 1950

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DATE 1/7/80 BLS/...

71692

is a very eminent scientist in his own right and for that reason it is entirely possible that he may know something about their own scientific developments. Admiral Somers stated that we are not too sure whether they might as yet have gotten going on the hydrogen bomb even before the other. I told him that I would speak to Mr. Whitten, who is the representative from the Bureau going to England, and would instruct him to emphasize this particular phase and to secure what information he could.

Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Nease

SENT FROM P. O.
TIME 6:15 pm
DATE 3-10-50
BY JCH

February 2, 1950

71688

11:25am

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

Focus

I returned Admiral Lewis Strauss' call and he advised me that the letter regarding the Fuchs matter had arrived. He thought that if this information is eventually published it will very much reinforce the hands of the President on the strength of the decision he made a few days ago, and furthermore he thinks it will make a good many men who are in the same profession as Fuchs very careful of what they say publicly. He stated he recognized that nothing can be said about this matter as long as there is any chance of picking up contacts, and I told him that we were working on this now. He stated he therefore has told Admiral Souers that as soon as he is prepared to have the story made public, he personally would like to do it.

I told Admiral Strauss that I already had a man working on this matter in London and I sent Mr. Whitson to London yesterday and he should arrive there this evening, and my great interest was that he not only be of what assistance he could in the interrogation, but I wanted to find out two things. I wanted to learn and run out any leads in this country since Fuchs has quite a number of other connections still here such as people he worked with and his sister who is still here, and the Russians he met in New York, Boston and Albuquerque may still be here. I also want to interrogate Fuchs as to any knowledge he has of the Russian developments along the scientific side. Admiral Strauss thought Fuchs would have very little knowledge of what the Russians are doing because he has probably been a funnel of information going the other way. I pointed out that he was originally a Communist underground member in Germany prior to the end of the World War.

Admiral Strauss said that in going through his file last night he found that Fuchs either came here or was expected to come here in the autumn of 1947 and Carroll Wilson authorized in writing his visit to some of their installations and there is no record in the minutes of Wilson ever having proposed it to the Commission, and furthermore that was three months before we made this so-called technical cooperation agreement with the United Kingdom which he had been so much opposed to. I stated that

the real record showed that Fuchs got to Los Alamos in 1944. Admiral Strauss said this was correct, but he returned to England in 1946 and then returned again in 1947 to visit the installations. I stated if it would be entirely proper and in line with our usual procedure to ask the Commission to have access to any files or records pertaining to this man. Admiral agreed.

Admiral Strauss stated he was anxious to learn of the scientist with whom Fuchs contacted, wanted to know the name of the building where Fuchs went to Princeton, and when he was in the Commission building when

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

RECORDED
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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/7/89 BY 3046 pwr/lsh

165-58805-587

52 MAR 15 1950 141

he signed up to see. He stated that unfortunately the logs for these two months are blank or something of the sort, but as soon as we have gotten all the information possible then he thought it would be very salutary to have the story come out. I stated that this was what we are going to try to do now, but there will have to be some publicity in the very near future because Fuchs has been taken into custody and will have to be arraigned in due time. I stated the hearings will be in camera but as to the final analysis that will be determined after the camera proceedings have been terminated. I told Admiral Strauss that he might want to check on one of Fuchs's closest friends here whose name is William Gerhard who is a Professor of Mathematics at the North Georgia State College, Dahlonega, Georgia. I stated I did not know whether he had been tied in on atomic energy research or not, but we do know that this was probably his closest association while in this country.

I told the Admiral that Fuchs's sister is also living in this country, and in Fuchs's confession he indicated she was not involved in Soviet espionage, but we do know that her husband is a former member of the Communist party. Her christian name is Kristel and she is the wife of Robert Bloch Heinsman, and we are already running out leads on them.

Admiral Strauss stated that looking at what Fuchs did while he was here, he was engaged in research on this very last word that we are so concerned about. I stated that this was what I was concerned about. Admiral Strauss advised that was his job and I told him I had specifically instructed Mr. Whitson to interrogate Fuchs along these lines. I told him that Mr. Whitson is our most expert man on the background of all this atomic energy work we have been doing, and I knew there would be certain names of people that we have suspected or are under suspicion in our investigations and he could question Fuchs about various persons that the British could not do. Admiral Strauss said he would like to know of any names we get and I told him that he would be advised.

I pointed out that our relations with the British have been excellent and we furnished them a lot of information on Fuchs which brought about his arrest; they do not know the angles that we know so I felt we should have a technical expert of our own right there to interrogate Fuchs and keep us advised daily of any information that he gives.

Admiral Strauss wanted to know if an agent in Princeton or Newark could find out if Fuchs visited the Institute for Advanced Study in 1947. I told him that I would have this done and would check in 1947 and 1948. I told him that I would make a formal request to get access to the papers the Admiral had.

I told the Admiral that the British were quite embarrassed over this whole development because they had cleared Fuchs. Admiral Strauss then commented that there had been a British Office in his building for ~~several~~ years and none of the Commissioners had even known it was there and furthermore he stated the people who occupy it are not checked by the FBI that has been done up to now is whenever they get a new man they send little note down and have them supplied with a photographic badge.

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

71690

Admiral Strauss said he was shocked at this, that not one of the Commissioners knew this, that it was done entirely by the NK, and he stated that it is to be changed right away.

Very truly yours,

S/Elh

John Edgar Hoover
Director

SENT FROM D. C.
TIME <i>6:15 pm</i>
DATE <i>3-10-50</i>
BY <i>YLP</i>

February 2, 1950

71687

2:30

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

100-0 Focuse

Admiral Lewis L. Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission returned my earlier call to him. I told him I wanted to advise him that we had gotten a full confession from a scientist, a Britisher by the name of Dr. Emil J. K. Fuchs, that he had given the entire know-how of the atomic bomb to the Russian Government. I told him that the Atomic Energy Commission would be advised of this development officially but I did want to get this information to him right away. Admiral Strauss was very shocked to learn this. I then very briefly gave him the information which we had. I stated that Fuchs had been arrested in London and he has confessed that from 1941 through the last year he has been working for the Russians in their espionage system. I told him that Fuchs entered this country in 1943 as a member of the British Atomic Energy Mission and he went to Los Alamos in August of 1944 and he returned to Great Britain in June of 1946. I stated he signed a full confession stating that he had gotten all information that he had given to the Russians from Birmingham University, England, and from the British Diffusion Mission at New York, Los Alamos, and from the British establishment at Harwell. He, Fuchs, said he gave them the full bomb know-how which he obtained at Los Alamos. Admiral Strauss asked if there was going to be a public statement made and I told him I didn't know; that my information had been received from the Head of the British Intelligence in London. He then asked if this was something he could or could not tell his colleagues. I told him that I was sending over to the Commission this afternoon a report on this matter and I could see no reason for his not telling them. I then told the Admiral that I was sending one of our men to England to participate in the interrogation and that it was also possible Fuchs might have some information on the hydrogen bomb as he was a very eminent scientist in his own right. He thought this was a good idea, and thanked me very much for calling.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
Director

165-58805-58
MAR 13 1950

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 6:15 AM
DATE 3-10-51
BY KX

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE 1/7/89 BY [signature]

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

JEL:EH

MAR 15 1950

February 2, 1950

11:25 AM

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

o Foccase

I called Senator Brian McMahon to bring him up-to-date on the Fuchs matter. I told him that Mr. Lillenthal had just called me; that he was terribly concerned and flabbergasted at the whole situation and had asked me what position I thought he should take in regard to advising the Joint Committee of Congress. I informed the Senator that I had told Mr. Lillenthal that that was a matter entirely up to him; that I could see no objection to him talking to the Chairman of the Committee and advising him of what he had; that he could show the Chairman the letter I had written to him, Lillenthal. I stated I told Lillenthal that if I were he I would leave it to the good judgment of the Chairman as to whether he should advise the rest of the Committee and that Lillenthal then said he thought he had better check with the Commission as to whether he should do that and asked me to defer my call to the Chairman until he had done that. I told the Senator that I then stated I was perfectly willing to tell the Chairman that I had talked to Lillenthal and it was entirely between the Chairman of the Joint Committee and the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission to decide what to do. I stated I was expecting to hear further from Mr. Lillenthal as I thought the Commission would certainly decide that the Chairman of the Joint Committee should be advised.

I further added that what I had in mind was, if the Senator should decide to tell the other members of the Joint Committee that this story has not broken yet and we have two men in London participating in the interrogation of Fuchs and it would be embarrassing for two reasons, first, I felt the story should break in Great Britain since they arrested Fuchs, and second, it might interfere with our interrogations. I stated we are beginning to learn many interesting things in this case; that I had learned that Carroll Wilson had authorized this man's return in 1947 without ever getting the approval of the Commission but that we did not know whether Fuchs had come back then or not. I stated we did know, however, that Fuchs had worked on the top secret H-Bomb. The Senator commented that he supposed they should notify the Chairman but he did not see why he should notify the Committee as he did not know what the Committee could do as a Committee. I agreed with him and stated that the more people who know of this the more likely there will be a leak of information, and of course there was always the matter of creating a delicate situation the personal relations of his Committee when the story did break. I advised the Senator that as far as I was concerned, and as I had

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

SENT FROM D. C. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 TIME 6:15 PM DATE 1/7/87 BY 3042/MLP
 58805-589

52 MAR 15 1950

MAR 17 1950

expressed myself to Mr. Lillenthal, he could tell the Senator when he, Lillenthal, talked to him that I would express no view as to what the Senator should do but that I would be willing to abide by his judgment and decision in the matter as to whether he did or did not tell the Committee. I stated if the Senator did tell them that I thought they should be pledged to absolute secrecy. I added that we had many leads we wanted to run out before there was any publicity; that Fuchs had many connections in this country, many of whom are still here and he delivered his material to the Russian Agent from time to time at various places in this country. I told the Senator that we wanted to get all the information we could on these persons before any publicity. I stated that we would probably get word from Great Britain in advance of any publicity as to what they say and when they will say it. The Senator then asked what we would say over here and he was informed that probably the only word the Bureau would say would be to the effect that we have worked in full collaboration with the British in this matter and that in view of the case still pending in London no comment will be made. The Senator was told that of course we would keep him advised. I told the Senator that the above was for his personal information.

Very truly yours,

S. J. E. H.
John Edgar Hoover
Director

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

JEE:ER

February 2, 1950

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DATE 1/11/83 BY SP-6/BJW/ML

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

99627

I returned the telephone call of Stephen F. Early, Deputy Secretary of Defense, and told him that I had been advised of Mr. Ladd's conversation with him and that hereafter we would certainly send him a copy of such memorandums as in the Fuchs' Case. I stated I was asked by the Intelligence Services whether they should advise their Secretaries and I told them they should and I, of course, had assumed that their Secretaries in turn would advise their top Secretaries. Mr. Early said they did not do this.

Mr. Early then stated that last night about 7:30 he received a telephone call from Admiral Strauss who seemed to be quite excited but he did not want to talk over the phone. Strauss had tried to get in touch with Louis Johnson but had been told he was out therefore he had called Mr. Early. Mr. Early told Strauss that he was just getting ready for a dinner engagement with Johnson and persuaded Strauss to go to the Mayflower with him to tell Johnson the story who in turn told it to Mr. Early. Mr. Early stated this was the first he knew of it, that all three of the Intelligence Services had held out on them. I told Mr. Early that copies of my memorandum were sent to the Attorney General, National Security Council, Admiral Bouers, Atomic Energy Commission and to the three Intelligence Services and they were all advised it was all right to give this information to their Secretaries and their Chiefs of Staff and I assumed that they had done so. I told Mr. Early again that hereafter I would see that copies were sent directly to him so that I would know that everything would be handled safely. He stated he would rather have such memorandums handed to Mr. Johnson personally, by hand delivery, because he wanted Johnson to know that he was getting the material direct from me. In Johnson's absence, Mr. Early stated he would like to have this material handed to him personally. I stated I would follow this system.

Mr. Early stated that this morning he had to attend the Cabinet meeting in lieu of Johnson, who was out of town, and he arrived about twenty minutes early and could not find one person who had the correct information. He stated that while riding downtown that morning General Carroll had given him a letter and had briefed him on the situation. I stated I was very glad Carroll was able to do this. Mr. Early stated he was very much concerned because this information had not been handed to him and at the Cabinet meeting he said that none of the Intelligence Services had contributed a thing to this story and he said he wanted to compliment the FBI and say that their reports were the only

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

52 MAR 15 1950

SENT FROM D. O. RECORDED - 33

165-58805-590

TIME 6:15 pm
DATE 3-10-50

MAR 18 1950

24

ones that were sent to the Services and the Services have not delivered them to the Secretary of Defense.

I told Mr. Early, after we had briefly discussed the case, that I hoped this would result in a little better security in atomic energy and that we would get a good Chairman of that Commission. Mr. Early agreed.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

99628

cc-Mr. Nease

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

March 2, 1950

99626

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD

Fuchs

In connection with the Fuchs Case I am wondering whether we should not be on record to the Attorney General, and through him to the State Department and to the Atomic Energy Commission, relative to the procedure that has been followed by this Government in accepting at face value clearances made for foreign representatives to have access to top secret information in this country.

It is my understanding that the agreement along these lines was reached at the Quebec conference and that since then clearance by one's Government for security purposes has been accepted by the other Government. I believe that the parties to this agreement were the United States, Great Britain and Canada.

In testifying before the Joint Committee of Congress on Atomic Energy I advised that Committee that the Atomic Energy Commission had informed us that they would follow exactly the same procedure today in accepting a clearance from the British as they followed in the Dr. Fuchs Case.

I think that we should call attention to this procedure and recommend that immediate steps be taken to tighten the security phases of it. It would seem to me that the intelligence service of the foreign Government clearing a person should submit documentation in the form of a report of the investigation which they made which has led them to such a conclusion. It would also seem to me that in addition thereto any person being thus cleared should be required to fill out a questionnaire which would be made available to this Government and in turn to the FBI which would furnish certain information and background which apparently is not now available.

I make the above suggestion because I anticipate there will be further hearings in Congress and no doubt I will be questioned as to whether any steps have been taken to correct the present rather lax procedure.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

65-58805-59

MAR 18 1950

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DATE 1/2/89 BY SP2BENT/...

SENT FROM D. G.
TIME 4:30pm
MAR 4 1950 3-50
BY [Signature]

JEM:EH

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

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 66-2200-15

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: March 3, 1950

FROM : D. M. LADD

~~SECRET~~

SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

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

PURPOSE:

To advise of information in the Bureau files relating to Dr. Edward M. Corson, now located at Edinburg University, Scotland. Section Chief Lish Whitson reported from London on February 25, last, that Dr. Corson has written an article concerning the scientific and philosophical issues raised by Fuchs's prosecution, which article is to appear in the Journal of American Physics Society the first week of March, 1950.

Classified by 3042 PWT/vko

Declassify on: OADR 1/9/80

BACKGROUND:

Mr. Whitson advised that Dr. Corson had informed the American Embassy in London of his writing the above article. Mr. Whitson states the article does not mention the FBI but relates that Corson originally felt the accusation against Fuchs was similar to "totally unfounded accusation" in the recent case of Dr. E. U. Condon in the United States. Corson's article quotes the text of the telegram sent by him to Fuchs on February 10, last, at the Bow Street Jail. The telegram advised Fuchs that Corson did not believe the accusations made and Corson offered his services. Corson allegedly received a reply from Fuchs on the same date in which Fuchs advised there was nothing Corson could do and that the evidence would change his mind. Whitson advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] You noted on Whitson's cablegram as follows: "We ought to discreetly check Corson here."

Edward M. Corson was the subject of a Bureau Atomic Energy Act - Applicant investigation conducted between the dates of September 22, 1947, and October 22, 1947. His father, Michael George Corson, was considered for custodial detention during 1941 due to his Russian background; however, on February 19, 1945, the Security Index card covering him was cancelled because no information had been developed indicating him to be dangerous to the security of this country. From July '46 until April of '48 Michael Corson was the subject of an Internal Security - R investigation which, however, failed to reflect he was engaged in espionage or active in Communist Party activities. During March 1949, Valentine George Corson, the son of Michael Corson and brother of Edward M. Corson, was the subject of a preliminary inquiry in connection with

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~~SECRET~~ RECORDED - 33
INDEXED - 33

COPIES DESTROYED BY ASST. DIR. MAR 18 1950
R 35 NOV 17 1960

165-58805-592
Q 887
W/wh

WLN:ow

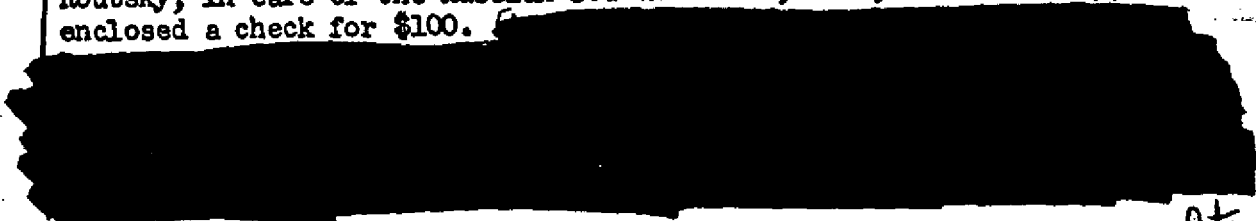
~~SECRET~~

the Loyalty Program. This inquiry was not converted to a full-field investigation because no substantive information indicating disloyalty was developed.

The Atomic Energy Act - Applicant investigation concerning Dr. Edward Michael Corson resulted from his applying for the position of "Consultant - Department of Physics and Nuclear Reactor Project" with the Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York. According to his Personal Security Questionnaire filed in connection with this application, Edward Corson was born June 27, 1921 at Long Island, New York, the son of Michael George and Natalie T. Corson. Edward Corson listed one brother, namely V. G. Corson, and stated that his parents and brother were born in Russia but were United States citizens. He showed his education as Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, from 1938 to 1943, receiving a Ph. D. Degree, and the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, during 1946. He listed his previous employment as a research physicist with the Union Carbide and Carbon Company, New York City, and Oak Ridge, Tennessee, beginning in 1943 and continuing as of September, 1947, the date of his completing his questionnaire. Edward M. Corson's wife is said to be Mary E. Kuntz, the granddaughter of Peter Kuntz, a multimillionaire of Dayton, Ohio. (116-3455-1 & 13)

During the investigation of Edward Corson, a number of his neighbors, acquaintances, and fellow employees spoke favorably of him and considered him entirely loyal to the United States. It is noted, however, that the following information was developed: Charles H. Shaw, Professor of Physics, Ohio State University, who was well acquainted with Corson, said he had heard him make statements which led Shaw to believe Corson to be in sympathy with Russia during the war. However, he knew of no subversive elements with which Corson was connected and did not think him disloyal to the U. S. Government. He remarked that Corson was very careless about his work, took no great care in his reports and thesis, and, although intelligent and capable, had a tendency to be unreliable. He declined to recommend him for employment. (116-3455-6)

The files of the Union Carbide and Carbon Company, New York City, indicate that Edward Corson on December 2, 1944, wrote to Pierre Routsy, in care of the Russian Students Fund, Inc., New York City, and enclosed a check for \$100.



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[REDACTED] (116-34555-13)

Dr. J. C. Hubbard, Professor emeritus, Johns Hopkins University, who said he was very well acquainted with Edward Corson, advised that in 1937 and 1938 at Corson's request, he corresponded with the Russian Students Fund, Inc., New York City, requesting a loan for Corson for his school tuition. A loan of about \$500 was received by Corson with the understanding that it was to be repaid. Dr. Hubbard does not know how much of the loan Corson has repaid but felt sure he had not repaid the total amount. Dr. Hubbard said that Edward Corson was radical in his views and a very outspoken person who says just what he thinks. He remarked that Corson's parents were White Russians who came to the United States during the Bolshevik Revolution to escape from the Communist oppression in Europe. Dr. Hubbard feels Edward Corson is violently opposed to Communism and socialism. Dr. Hubbard said that Edward Corson was patriotic and loyal to the United States and he highly recommended him for a position of trust in the Federal Government. (116-34555-8)

* * *

During the investigation of Michael George Corson, it was reported that he was born in Kiev, Russia, on December 20, 1886 and entered the United States at New York City on December 20, 1918. On February 27, 1925, he was naturalized in New York City. Prior to coming to the United States he was employed in Russia as a research and plans development instructor. From 1922 to 1926 he was employed at the Union Carbide and Carbon Company Research Laboratories. From 1926 to approximately 1947 he was in business for himself as a consulting engineer for various iron and steel companies. Since the spring of 1947 he is reported to have been in ill health and is supported by his son, Edward Michael Corson. (65-17035-59)

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(65-17035-1)

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Under date of August 12, 1940, Michael Corson wrote this Bureau advising he wished to become a member of the force to help the Government in organizing this country's defense. He claimed to be a former officer in the Russian Army that fought against the Bolsheviks and said he had had experience in handling explosives. He remarked, "Although by no means a conservative, I am a sworn enemy of the Communists and Nazis and would go to any length in order to destroy them excepting acting as a stool pigeon, which nobody should dare to suggest to me." (65-17035-2)

In 1941, Augustis V. Kinzel, Chief Metallurgist of the Research Laboratories, Union Carbide and Carbon Company, New York City, advised that Michael Corson has talked both Anarchism and Communism in turn, due to the fact he was soured on the capitalistic system, but that Corson's dislike of the capitalistic system was secondary to his hatred to dictators in general. Kinzel related that at one time Michael Corson advanced a plan to the Union Carbide and Carbon Company whereby a syndicate would be formed to raise \$100,000 in turn for which Corson promised that Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin would all be killed on the same day. He also offered an alternate plan in the event the \$100,000 could not be raised that \$25,000 be raised and Corson would eradicate Hitler only, by dropping on him from an airplane. Kinzel said that Corson claims to have belonged with the Kerensky crowd in Russia and to have been "kicked out" of Russia. Kinzel remarked that Mrs. Michael Corson is a well educated woman and had a high social standing in Russia. (65-17035-3)

During February 1942 Michael Corson was in communication with Edwin M. Watson, Secretary to President Roosevelt. At that time he wished an interview with the President to inform him of two propositions which Corson felt would greatly expedite "our victory." At that time he wrote, "First of all, I am not a patriotic American. I am an American by adoption only, being a refugee from a Bolshevik Russia. I signed a contract with the U. S. A. by which I agreed in exchange for the privileges of citizenship, to take up arms in the defense of the country, its constitution and its government, whether I like them or not. My duty I shall fulfil to the bitter end, but this has nothing to do with my personal feelings." (65-17035-9)

Mr. Henry C. Kaweckl, Director of Research, Beryllium Corporation, Reading, Pennsylvania, reported that on June 21, 1946, Michael Corson, with whom Kaweckl worked at the Beryllium Corporation in 1940-41, visited the Beryllium Corporation and told Kaweckl that he had an

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idea on a process which he wanted to discuss with Beryllium officials. Prior to visiting the officials, however, Corson told Kawecki that he has some "friends" who were interested in building a Beryllium plant in Russia and that Corson would pay a fee of \$500 or \$5,000 to Kawecki for complete technical data and drawings for such a plant. Corson stated that the United States was constantly sending technical information to Russia. In fact, entire plants were being dismantled and sent to Russia. Corson requested that Kawecki not mention to the Beryllium Corporation officials his request for the technical information. Corson was told by Kawecki that he was very busy and could give no definite answer until the end of July and it was presumed that Corson would recontact Kawecki. However, he never did. During this contact, Corson asked if Kawecki would be interested in going to Russia to assist in the construction of a Beryllium plant, stating that arrangements could be made for the trip. Kawecki asked Corson why he did not go to Russia, to which Corson replied he would never go to Russia because he differed with the Russian system on political grounds. (65-17035-11, 56)

[REDACTED]

(65-17035-15, 20)

On October 4, 1947, Edward Michael Corson, Michael George Corson's son, was interviewed and he advised that his father had had no income at all since November of 1945 and had been supported by him. He stated that his father had recently become ill and he knew that he had no connections with any concerns. He remarked that his father was not engaged in any political activity and knew his father to be "violently anti-Russian and anti-Red" and "detests the Russians and hates Communism." (65-17035-50)

Referred to BOE

Under date of October 28, 1947, Michael Corson wrote the Bureau to set forth his statement relative to his loyalty to this country. He wrote that he sees nothing wrong in the principal of private incentive but he saw too many capitalists and their top-servants not to understand that while they may be very shrewd and skilful, they are not fit morally or intellectually to run the country's economic machine. He said, however, that he sees no rational substitute

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around and that if the capitalists are not fit, the so called Communists are certainly unfit and are only capable of ruining any country they touch. Corson pledged his support to the Constitution of the United States and all institutions which it protects. He remarked that he had offered twice to the Governments of France and Great Britain his services to try and destroy Hitler and his leaders. (65-17035-52)

The Bureau's investigation of Michael Corson at this time failed to reflect that he was engaged in espionage activities or active in the Communist Party and the investigation was closed in April of 1948.

In March 1949 the Bureau conducted a preliminary inquiry under the Loyalty Program relative to Michael George Corson's son, Valentine George Corson. This inquiry was initiated because of his father's activities in that he was reportedly opposed to the capitalistic system. At that time Valentine George Corson had received an appointment to the position of engineer (sensitive) with the United States Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C. The preliminary inquiry developed no information indicating disloyalty on the part of Valentine George Corson and the investigation was closed. The investigation did show that Valentine Corson had the following record in New York City:

[REDACTED]

b7c

It is noted that during the investigation of Michael Corson, the Selective Service file of Valentine Corson in New York City was reviewed which contained a statement from the War Department dated November 27, 1943, which showed that Valentine G. Corson, ASN 6718201 entered into active service on March 28, 1934, and terminated on December 12, 1936.

(121-16578-3)

65-17035-20A)

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Mr. Carroll R. Shuler, Unit Head, Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C., in July 1949 advised that he was Valentine Corson's supervisor at the Naval Research Laboratory and he stated that a petition was recently circulated among the employees at the Laboratory who were supervised by Corson and that forty-nine out of a logical sixty-two people signed this petition alleging that Corson had been over-bearing, had a very arrogant attitude toward his subordinates, had used obscene language in the presence of ladies and in general ruined the morale of the employees. Mr. Shuler related that the petition had been presented to the Director of the Naval Research Laboratory and that a committee had been appointed to hold hearings. It was Shuler's opinion that Corson would not remain with the Laboratory any length of time. (121-16578-5)

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the lack of any information alleging Dr. Edward M. Corson to be involved in the Focase, it is recommended that because of the information already known to the Bureau concerning him, no inquiry be made of him at this time.

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SERVICE UNIT

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SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Dan Doon Room 4108

Subj: Dr. Edward M. Corson

Exact Spelling

Searchers

All References

Initial meb

Subversive Ref.

Date 2-28-58

Mail File

Restricted to Locality of _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

Edward M.

116-34555

65-17035-42, 53 28X

Edward Michael

116-34555

121-16578-6, 3

65-17035-51, 53^{LT}

Edward

116-34555

65-17035-28X 50 47X

40 51, 53^{LT}

NR [redacted] NR NR NR NR 62 6X

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Supervisor Van Loan Room 4708

Subj: Edward M. Carson

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Date 2-28-50

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E. M. _____

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E. _____

NR 100-67821 _____

M. _____

NR 94-5-16421 _____

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NR 21-19441-43, 3 _____

NR 100-7321-181 _____

NR 32-22908-2, 3 _____

NR 65-2837-2 _____

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Supervisor Van Loan Room 4708

Subj: Edward M. Carson

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NR 100-203268-444, 315, _____

NR 349 _____

NR 65-56402-2096 _____

NR 100-16-38-23, 22 _____

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

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CLASSIFICATION ACTION

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM BOSTON

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12-30 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC

U R G E N T

FOOCASE ESPIONAGE - R [REDACTED] REBUTEL THIS DATE CONCERNING KONSTANTIN

LAFAZANOS. CONCLUSION THAT BACTERIOLOGIST MENTIONED PAGE NINETEEN OF

REPORT SA B. S. GORDON, BOSTON, FEBRUARY TWENTY TWO, IS IDENTICAL WITH

UNCHEM DESCRIBED IN SAME REPORT PAGE SEVENTEEN - EIGHTEEN IS CONCLUSION

DRAWN BY BUREAU. LAFAZANOS WAS INTERVIEWED EXHAUSTABLY ON FEBRUARY

FIFTEEN, NINETEEN FIFTY. AS INDICATED IN ABOVE PAGE NINETEEN, HE

WAS HAZY. HE STATED AT THAT TIME THAT HE WOULD NOT RECOGNIZE THE BAC-

TERIOLOGIST TO WHOM HE REFERRED AND WAS UNABLE TO PROVIDE FURTHER DE-

SCRIPTIVE NOTES OF SAID INDIVIDUAL, ALTHOUGH ALL FEATURES OF THE HUMAN

FACE AND FRAME WERE SUCCESSIVELY CALLED TO HIS ATTENTION. LAFAZANOS

IS BELIEVED, BY THE AGENTS WHO INTERVIEWED HIM, TO BE AN UNRELIABLE

CHARACTER OF PERHAPS UNSTABLE MIND. A SIMILAR AND EARLIER CONCLUSION

WAS REACHED BY THE AUTHORITIES AT THE WESTBORO STATE MENTAL HOSPITAL,

ON THE BASIS OF HIS CONTACT WITH THAT INSTITUTION IN MID-SUMMER NINETEEN

FORTY NINE. IT IS NOTED THAT DURING WORLD WAR TWO LAFAZANOS WAS CLASS-

IFIED FOUR DASH F BY REASON OF A MEDICAL STATEMENT THAT HE WAS THEN

A PSYCHONUEROTIC. IN VIEW OF THE FOREGOING, NO EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO

FURTHER INTERAGATE LAFAZANOS OR TO EXHIBIT PHOTOGRAPHS TO HIM IN THE

ABSENCE OF A SPECIFIC BUREAU DIRECTION TO DO SO. ALL PHOTOGRAPHS

RECEIVED AT BOSTON THROUGH MARCH EIGHT AT NOON EXHIBITED TO ROBERT

WEINEMAN THIS AFTERNOON. OF THOSE EXHIBITED THE FOLLOWING TWO:

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PAGE TWO

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Posted
FURNISHED BOSTON AS ENCLOSURES TO N. Y. LETTER TO BUREAU DATED MARCH SIX, NINETEEN FIFTY, APPEARED TO HIM TO BE SOMEWHAT SIMILAR TO UNCHEM ALEKSANDR M. XIVANOV AND ALENTINE M. XSHIGANSKY. HEINEMAN BELIEVED LATTER PERSON ALMOST AS CLOSELY RESEMBLES UNCHEM AS DID EARLIER CITED PHOTOGRAPHS OF EUGENE LOUIS FISHER. SURVEILLANCE PHOTOS OF FISHER MORE RECENTLY RECEIVED FROM N. Y. EXHIBITED WITH ABSOLUTELY NO IDENTIFICATION. SURVEILLANCE PHOTOS IN NO WAY RESEMBLE PHOTOS TAKEN IN NINETEEN FORTY FOUR AND FORTY EIGHT OF FISHER. IT IS NOTED NO IDENTIFICATION EFFECTED FROM TODAY-S EXHIBITIONS. PERSONS ELEMENATED BY HEINEMAN WILL BE INCLUDED IN TELETYPE WHICH WILL BE SUBMITTED TOMORROW FOLLOWING EXHIBITION OF PHOTOS TO KRISTEL HEINEMAN. RE EARLIER TELETYPES CONCERNING POSSIBLE TRIP TO N.Y.C. BY HEINEMAN TO PERSONALLY VIEW FISHER AND OTHERS....HEINEMAN WILL NOT LEAVE BOSTON ON ANY WEEKDAY. SUCH A TRIP WILL HAVE TO OCCUR EITHER ON A WEEKEND OR IN THE WEEK FOLLOWING EASTER SUNDAY. HEINEMAN IS CURRENTLY TEACHING SCHOOL IN THE MORNING, ATTENDING CLASSES AT HARVARD UNIV. IN THE AFTERNOON, AND OPERATING A LAUNDRAMAT ESTABLISHMENT IN THE EVENING. BECAUSE OF THIS CASE AND MENTAL ANXIETY, HEINEMAN IS FAR BEHIND IN EACH OF THE THREE FIELDS. BOSTON BELIEVES IT IS MOST DESIRABLE TO KEEP HIS CONTINUED CO-OPERATION BY ACCEEDING TO HIS WISHES IN THIS REGARD. HEINEMAN WILL NOT GO TO N.Y. UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY HIS ATTORNEY, FORMER SA JAMES F. MAHAN, AND HEINEMAN ANTICIPATES THE BUREAU WILL PROVIDE EXPENSES OF BOTH. IT IS FURTHER SUGGESTED THAT, IN ORDER TO KEEP HIS CONTINUED CO-OPERATION, THIS BE DONE ALSO. IT IS NOTED THAT HEINEMAN

END OF PAGE TWO

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PAGE THREE

IS THE ONLY WITNESS WHO CAN IDENTIFY UNCHEN WHO IS IN POSSESSION OF ALL HIS FACULTIES ON THE RECORD. IT IS NOTED THAT ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO INTERVIEW HEINEMAN WEEKLY ON WEDNESDAYS AT TWO P. M. AND TO EXHIBIT PHOTOGRAPHS AT THAT TIME. IN THE ABSENCE OF PHOTOS HAVING AN EXPEICAL SIGNIFICANCE, THIS ARRANGEMENT WILL BE FOLLOWED

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NY BS R 1 NY

cc: Mr. Landon

Mr. Belmont

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: BOSTON
NEW YORK

March 10, 1950

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AUTHORITY GRANTED FOR AGENT OF BOSTON OFFICE TO ACCOMPANY ROBERT
HEINEMAN AND HIS ATTORNEY, JAMES P. MAHAN, TO NYC FOR PURPOSE
HAVING HEINEMAN VIEW IN PERSON JOSEPH A. ROBBINS. TRIP TO BE
MADE AT BUREAU EXPENSE BY TRAIN THIS WEEKEND IF AT ALL POSSIBLE.
NY ADVISE IMMEDIATELY WHEN ROBBINS LOCATED AND ATTEMPT PERFECT
NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS. NY FURNISH BACKGROUND INFO AND PRESENT
WHEREABOUTS ALBERT M. SHIGANSKY MENTIONED POSTEL NINTH INSTANT.
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- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: March 7, 1950

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: FOO CASE

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

On the afternoon of March 7, 1950, ASAC Whelan, of New York, advised that the New York Post newspaper carries a story under the headline "Federal Jury to Scan Fuchs' Contacts Here." The article carries an interview with John G. Breunini, foreman of the Federal Grand Jury presently in session in New York City under the guidance of Mr. Thomas J. Donegan. Mr. Breunini is quoted in the article as saying that the Fuchs case "unquestionably has a New York angle." He also states "There seems to have been a lid clamped down in Washington" and "We are very much interested in the Fuchs case as individuals."

Mr. Whelan advised that according to Norma Abrams, reporter for the Daily News, the press has been needling Breunini because the reporters know that he is publicity conscious. Mr. Whelan advised that he checked with Mr. Donegan as to whether the Federal Grand Jury had been discussing any angles of the Fuchs case. Mr. Donegan advised that nothing has come up in his presence in the Grand Jury concerning the Fuchs case, although it is possible that the Grand Jury may have discussed the matter in executive meeting without informing him. Mr. Donegan advised that he is coming to Washington on Wednesday, March 8, and the Grand Jury is scheduled to meet in executive session on Thursday, March 9.

I requested Mr. Whelan to keep in touch with Mr. Donegan regarding any developments in this matter and to keep the Bureau advised.

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March 7, 1950

VIA LIAISON

Dear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter
Director, Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building, Room 123
2430 E Street, Northwest
Washington 25, D. C.

*Reviewed
5/15/50
[Signature]*

Dear Admiral Hillenkoetter:

It is believed that the following information concerning Hail Julius Klaus Fuchs will be of interest to you. This information has been submitted by the Bureau's representative in London, who was designated as the official observer at Fuchs' trial.

On March 1, 1950, Dr. Fuchs was tried in London. He pled guilty to all of the four counts of the indictment and was sentenced to the maximum penalty of fourteen years. The contents of the four counts in the indictment are as follows:

"Count 1 - On a day in 1943 in the City of Birmingham for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interest of the State communicated to a person unknown information relating to atomic research which was calculated to be or might have been, or was intended to be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy.

"Count 2 - On a day unknown between 31st December, 1943 and 1st August, 1944, being a British subject in the City of New York in the United States of America, committed a similar offense.

"Count 3 - On a day unknown in February, 1945, being a British subject at Boston, Massachusetts, in the United States of America, committed a similar offense.

"Count 4 - On a day in 1947 in Berkshire committed a similar offense."

It has been reported that there was some question concerning the wording as to the location in England in the first count of the indictment, but it was established that the correct location was Birmingham rather than Banbury, England.

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The Attorney General, Sir Hartley Shawcross, in summary fashion traced Fuchs' history for the Court and characterized Fuchs as one of the leading mathematical physicists. He stated Fuchs was held to be a bona fide refugee from Nazi persecution by an Alien Tribunal at the outbreak of World War II. Nevertheless, in 1940 Fuchs was interned as an enemy alien and transferred to Canada for internment. Upon release from internment, Fuchs went to Glasgow University and then to Birmingham University to work on nuclear physics. On June 18, 1942, Fuchs signed an oath of secrecy in connection with his nuclear physics work for the British Government. In July, 1942, Fuchs became a naturalized citizen of Great Britain, but nevertheless his allegiance to Communism remained supreme.

The Attorney General read from a statement made by Fuchs an excerpt indicating that when Fuchs learned the purpose of his work he established contact with the Russians. The Attorney General pointed out that this contact was established through a foreign Communist. The Attorney General also read another excerpt which he previously had read at the arraignment hearing at the Bow Street Court concerning the two compartments in Fuchs' mind. He also read a portion relating to Fuchs' having furnished to the Soviets what he personally knew, though later at Harwell, England, he began to sift the information. The Attorney General pointed out that in the Summer of 1943, Fuchs went to the United States (Fuchs arrived in the United States on December 3, 1943), was in the United States approximately eighteen months and continued contact with Russian agents. Fuchs returned to the United Kingdom in 1946 and thereafter received one hundred pounds as a symbolic payment to show subservience to the Communist cause.

The Attorney General then told the Court that last Fall information had come from the United States suggesting that there had been a leakage of information from the British Atomic Energy Mission in America while Fuchs was there.

The Attorney General also read another portion of Fuchs' statement to the effect that Fuchs began to have doubts as to Soviet policies and that after he found that his father was going to the Eastern Zone of Germany he informed the Security Officer at the Atomic Energy Establishment, Harwell, England, of this fact. The Attorney General then read further from Fuchs' statement to the effect that Fuchs was then faced with two alternatives, namely, that he could tell the truth and stay at Harwell, or that he could conceal his activities and leave Harwell. The Judge inquired at this point as to what the two alternatives

were and how they were presented to Fuchs, and the Attorney General explained that they were alternatives Fuchs placed in his own mind. The Attorney General pointed out that Fuchs' statement was free and voluntary, and further, that Fuchs had cooperated with officials of the British Government and had said he wished to give as much assistance as he could to correct the damage he had done. The Attorney General told the Court that it was not in the public interest to disclose the extent of Fuchs' cooperation. He pointed out that Fuchs' disclosures to the Russians from 1942 on were undoubtedly of great assistance to Russia in Fuchs' particular field. He pointed out further that Fuchs' confession had been made while Fuchs was a free man and that when Fuchs was arrested he was charged immediately and tried as soon as possible. He stated that this was quite different from the types of justice meted out in other countries (apparently referring to the Soviet bloc). The Court then commented that it was his recollection that Fuchs had been arrested on February 2, charged on February 3, given a hearing on February 10, and brought to trial on March 1, the first possible day he could have been tried.

After the Attorney General's opening statement, Derek Curtis-Bennett, attorney for Fuchs, called W. J. Skardon, British Security Service Officer who had interrogated Fuchs, placed him on the stand and obtained the following information: Skardon had talked to Fuchs on December 21, 1949, and on other dates up to the time that Fuchs made his written confession in January. The statement made by Fuchs was free and voluntary. The British Government had no evidence to use in prosecution prior to Fuchs' confession. Fuchs had furnished additional information since his arrest. Fuchs had stated that he was cooperating in an effort to right the wrong he had committed. Skardon was then dismissed from the stand and Curtis-Bennett began his argument, which was as follows: (1) the statement by Fuchs was made freely by a free man, not under arrest; (2) Fuchs was under no sort of pressure from any quarter at the time of his statement; (3) Fuchs is a scientist of considerable ability; (4) Fuchs joined the Communist Party in Germany because it fought Nazism; (5) when Fuchs was educated at Leipzig, Kiel, Bristol, and Birmingham Universities he hoped to become a scientist in order to rebuild a Communist Germany; (6) Fuchs became a British subject in 1942, but never a member of the Communist Party in Great Britain; and (7) Fuchs never made a secret of his Communist Party sympathies or association with Communist Party members.

Curtis-Bennett stated that it was a matter of record in the British Home Office that at the time of Fuchs' naturalization, Fuchs was a refugee from the Nazis because he was a Communist. At that point the

Attorney General interrupted and stated that there was no evidence that Fuchs was an active Communist in the United Kingdom. Curtis-Bennett replied that anyone knowing Marxist ideology knows that Communists act the same anywhere. The Court interrupted, saying that he was not particularly interested in a psychological study of Fuchs' state of mind and instructed that the argument proceed.

Curtis-Bennett then stated that Fuchs originally had told the Russians only those things which were the products of his own brain, but that while he was in America he had divulged not only the products of his own brain, but also the products of the brains of others. Curtis-Bennett pointed out that during the period covered by the first three counts of the indictment, Russia was a friend and ally, and that at the time covered by the fourth count, namely 1947, Fuchs went right on doing the same things in the same way. He stated that scientists do not have flexible minds and that Fuchs had been in a dreadful state of mind from the Spring of 1949 until he finally confessed. Curtis-Bennett then went over the same ground covered by the Attorney General with reference to Fuchs' learning that his father was in the Soviet zone, and he mentioned the discussions between Fuchs and Skardon. He pointed out that Fuchs recognized that the authorities were suspicious of his activities in the United States. He said that at the time Fuchs gave his confession, there was no other evidence on which he could be prosecuted and that Fuchs himself had provided the whole case for prosecution. He commented that Fuchs' whole attitude had changed as a result of his association with British people and British scientists.

At the conclusion of Curtis-Bennett's argument, the Court asked Fuchs whether he had anything to say. Fuchs, who speaks very broken English with a German accent, said in substance that he wanted to thank the Court and everyone concerned for a fair trial. The Court then stated that he had considered four points, namely, (1) Fuchs had imperiled the right of asylum to any new refugees because the British Government could not tell when other persons such as Fuchs were coming into the country; (2) Fuchs had betrayed not only his own intellect, but also the secrets of other men's brains, and had caused suspicion to fall on innocent people; (3) Fuchs' actions might have imperiled relations between Great Britain and the United States of America; (4) Fuchs' actions had caused great damage to both Great Britain and the United States.

The Court stated that the crime with which Fuchs was charged was only thinly different from high treason, and that the Court was affixing a penalty not so much for punishment but to safeguard the country. The Court then pronounced that the maximum sentence "I can give you under the Official Secrets Act is fourteen years, and I, therefore, sentence you to fourteen years."

Sincerely yours,

NOTE: With reference to the Attorney General's statement that Fuchs had attended the University of Glasgow, it is to be noted that available information would indicate that he probably meant the University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, Scotland. There is no information available reflecting that Fuchs attended the University of Glasgow.

March 7, 1950

The Attorney General
Director, FBI

EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, with aliases
ESPIONAGE - R

It is believed that the following information concerning Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs will be of interest to you. This information has been submitted by the Bureau's representative in London, who was designated as the official observer at Fuchs' trial.

On March 1, 1950, Dr. Fuchs was tried in London. He pled guilty to all of the four counts of the indictment and was sentenced to the maximum penalty of fourteen years. The contents of the four counts in the indictment are as follows:

"Count 1 - On a day in 1943 in the City of Birmingham for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interest of the State communicated to a person unknown information relating to atomic research which was calculated to be or might have been, or was intended to be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy.

"Count 2 - On a day unknown between 31st December, 1943 and 1st August, 1944, being a British subject in the City of New York in the United States of America, committed a similar offense.

"Count 3 - On a day unknown in February, 1945, being a British subject at Boston, Massachusetts, in the United States of America, committed a similar offense.

"Count 4 - On a day in 1947 in Berkshire committed a similar offense."

It has been reported that there was some question concerning the wording as to the location in England in the first count of the indictment, but it was established that the correct location was Birmingham rather than Banbury, England.

The Attorney General, Sir Hartley Shawcross, in summary fashion traced Fuchs' history for the Court and characterized Fuchs as one of the leading mathematical physicists. He stated Fuchs was held to be a bona fide refugee from Nazi persecution by an Alien Tribunal at the outbreak of World War II. Nevertheless, in 1940 Fuchs was interned as an enemy alien and transferred to Canada for internment.

MAILED 3
MAR 8 - 1950
COMM - FBI

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

EJL:hc:jam

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52 MAR 15 1950

DATE

BY

called at 6:28

per [unclear] dated 1/2/89

RECEIVED
MAR 13 1950
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Q L W

Upon release from internment Fuchs went to Glasgow University and then to Birmingham University to work on nuclear physics. On June 18, 1942, Fuchs signed an oath of secrecy in connection with his nuclear physics work for the British Government. In July, 1942, Fuchs became a naturalized citizen of Great Britain, but nevertheless his allegiance to Communism remained supreme.

The Attorney General read from a statement made by Fuchs an excerpt indicating that when Fuchs learned the purpose of his work he established contact with the Russians. The Attorney General pointed out that this contact was established through a foreign Communist. The Attorney General also read another excerpt which he previously had read at the arraignment hearing at the Bow Street Court concerning the two compartments in Fuchs' mind. He also read a portion relating to Fuchs' having furnished to the Soviets what he personally knew, though later at Harwell, England, he began to sift the information. The Attorney General pointed out that in the Summer of 1943 Fuchs went to the United States (Fuchs arrived in the United States on December 3, 1943), was in the United States approximately eighteen months and continued contact with Russian agents. Fuchs returned to the United Kingdom in 1946 and thereafter received one hundred pounds as a symbolic payment to show subservience to the Communist cause.

The Attorney General then told the Court that last Fall information had come from the United States suggesting that there had been a leakage of information from the British Atomic Energy Mission in America while Fuchs was there.

The Attorney General also read another portion of Fuchs' statement to the effect that Fuchs began to have doubts as to Soviet policies and that after he found that his father was going to the Eastern Zone of Germany he informed the Security Officer at the Atomic Energy Establishment, Harwell, England, of this fact. The Attorney General then read further from Fuchs' statement to the effect that Fuchs was then faced with two alternatives, namely that he could tell the truth and stay at Harwell, or that he could conceal his activities and leave Harwell. The Judge inquired at this point as to what the two alternatives were and how they were presented to Fuchs, and the Attorney General explained that they were alternatives Fuchs placed in his own mind. The Attorney General pointed out that Fuchs' statement was free and voluntary, and further, that Fuchs had cooperated with officials of the British Government and had said he wished to give as much assistance as he could to correct the damage he had done. The Attorney General told the Court that it was not in the public interest to disclose the extent of Fuchs' cooperation. He pointed out that Fuchs' disclosures to the Russians from 1942 on were undoubtedly of great assistance to

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but that while he was in America he had divulged not only the products of his own brain, but also the products of the brains of others. Curtis-Bennett pointed out that during the period covered by the first three counts of the indictment Russia was a friend and ally, and that at the time covered by the fourth count, namely 1947, Fuchs went right on doing the same things in the same way. He stated that scientists do not have flexible minds and that Fuchs had been in a dreadful state of mind from the Spring of 1949 until he finally confessed. Curtis-Bennett then went over the same ground covered by the Attorney General with reference to Fuchs' learning that his father was in the Soviet zone, and he mentioned the discussions between Fuchs and Skardon. He pointed out that Fuchs recognized that the authorities were suspicious of his activities in the United States. He said that at the time Fuchs gave his confession there was no other evidence on which he could be prosecuted and that Fuchs himself had provided the whole case for prosecution. He commented that Fuchs' whole attitude had changed as a result of his association with British people and British scientists.

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The foregoing information has been furnished to Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, Special Consultant to the President; Honorable Louis A. Johnson, Secretary of Defense; Mr. James B. Lay, Jr., Executive Secretary, National Security Council; Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Millenkoetter,

Director, Central Intelligence Agency; Brigadier General Carter W. Clarke, Chief, Army Security Agency; Honorable Sumner T. Pike, Acting Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission; Director of Intelligence, General Staff, Department of the Army; Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy; and Director of Special Investigations, The Inspector General, Department of the Air Force; Mr. Jack B. Neal, Associate Chief, Division of Security, State Department.

NOTE: With reference to the Attorney General's statement that Fuchs had attended the University of Glasgow, it is to be noted that available information would indicate that he probably meant the University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, Scotland. There is no information available reflecting that Fuchs attended the University of Glasgow.

no

FROM

DO-7

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

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

*Be certain
 Tolson prompt -
 by pre-arrangement
 with his status as
 official observer
 at Nuremberg Trial.*

Belmont

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

Remarks:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/7/89 BY 2000/1000/10

17 39 11 20

RECORDED - 76

165-58805-598

MAR 18 1950

34

52 MAR 15 1950

0 *Footcase*

Office Memorandum • TOP SECRET STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: FOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R.

~~TOP SECRET~~

DATE: March 9, 1950

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE *4/17/50*

~~SECRET~~

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

See back of page re: Classification stamp.

Today, I called the New York Office to ascertain whether they had been successful in locating Joseph Arnold Robbins. The New York Office has had a physical surveillance on the present address of Robbins, 5501 Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, since the evening of March 8, on a discreet basis. This address is an apartment house in a typical Brooklyn neighborhood and, therefore, the surveillance must be discreet. The surveillance was continued at 7:00 am this morning; however, Robbins has not yet been seen. The New York Office is checking the superintendent of the apartment house who appears to be reliable and will consider approaching him under pretext. It has been learned that Robbins last paid his rent on February 17, 1950, and he customarily pays his rent once a month. The New York Office is working the case as a special and is securing all possible background information.

I advised Supervisor Granville at New York that we are seriously considering the desirability of bringing Robert Heineman from Boston to New York over this week-end to discreetly view Robbins for identification purposes. In order to do so, New York must locate Robbins at the earliest possible time. He advised that every possible effort is being made to locate Robbins. Mr. Granville advised that a survey to ascertain the possibility of a technical surveillance has been completed and the New York Office is requesting authority to install a technical. The advisability of a technical surveillance is presently being considered from the standpoint of what effect it would have in the event this case goes to prosecution. You will be advised by recommendation in this respect in the immediate future. The New York Office has also requested Baltimore to check Social Security records for present employment of Robbins, as his Social Security Number has been secured.

13 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the New York Office was requested to consider an immediate check of the employment record of Robbins at the Jakobson Shipyard Company, Oyster Bay, New York, where Robbins was employed from August, 1944 to July, 1946 to ascertain his leave records or absence from work during the pertinent period.

In addition, the Albuquerque Office was telephonically advised to institute an immediate check of hotel records at Albuquerque and Santa Fe under the names of Joseph Arnold Robbins and Joseph Regenstreich for the purpose of ascertaining whether Robbins registered from May, 1945 to the end of that year. The Albuquerque Office was also instructed to make such a check as possible of air reservations in Albuquerque and Santa Fe for the same purpose. Further investigation as to air reservations, hotel reservations, etc., will be pointed, based on Robbins' absence from work at the Jakobson Shipyard.

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-57449

CLASSIFIED BY: *3042/rwt/cls*

DECLASSIFY ON: *OADR*

11-6-86

AHB:tlc

~~SECRET~~

INDEXED - 33

165-58805-599

RECORDED - 33

MAR 18 1950

~~TOP SECRET~~

Classified by *2205*

Exempt from GDS, Category *1*

Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~TOP SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

131 42 901

A check of the Bureau files has reflected that Joseph Arnold Robbins has a brother, Boris Robbins, employed as Budget Analyst in the Department of Agriculture. This individual has been the subject of a full-field Loyalty investigation, based on the fact that the name Buddy Regenstreich, 1356 Irving Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., appeared in the active indices of the Washington Chapter of the American Peace Mobilization. Buddy Regenstreich is identical with Boris Robbins. A form letter was received from the U. S. Civil Service Commission on August 26, 1949, setting forth that Boris Robbins had been termed eligible on loyalty.

Bureau files reflect that another brother of Joseph Arnold Robbins is Alfred Reger, was., Abraham Regenstreich. This brother is the subject of a security index card in the New York Office. His name appeared on a list of persons having attended a State Communist Party School in December, 1945. New York City Police Department records show Al Reger as a member, Executive Board, Wholesale and Retail Local 830 before entering the Army and reflect that he was champion sales agent of the "Daily Worker" and was Press Director, Industrial, of New York County Communist Party. This is the same individual who is the subject of our security index card.

Bureau files also reflect the names of the parents and a sister of Joseph Arnold Robbins. These names are being checked for all information.

TS
The Boston Office has been telephonically notified of the possible identification of Joseph Arnold Robbins by Fuchs as (unsub [redacted] Boston was requested to check Boston hotel records for the period beginning August, 1944 through February, 1945, covering the period of the alleged visits by (unsub [redacted] to Boston. Boston was also requested to attempt to check air reservations for the pertinent period. The Boston Office was instructed to show the photograph of Robbins, mingled with others, to Konstantin Lafazanos. Boston was also alerted to the possibility that we may desire arrangements for Robert Heineman to come to New York over this week-end. S

All matters concerning (unsub [redacted] are receiving special attention. S

bl

Attached hereto is a teletype to appropriate field divisions setting forth investigation desired.

(wire detached and sent)-DML

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

~~SECRET~~

TOP SECRET

Transmit the following message to: SACs, NEW YORK, BOSTON, NEWARK, ALBUQUERQUE, LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, WASHINGTON FIELD

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

~~TOP SECRET~~

NEW YORK
BOSTON
NEWARK
ALBUQUERQUE
LOS ANGELES
SAN FRANCISCO
WASHINGTON FIELD

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

Classified by 99623
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite 12/21/75

SUBJECT HAS IDENTIFIED "WITH VERY FAIR CERTAINTY" PHOTO OF JOSEPH ARNOLD ROBBINS AS BEING HIS US CONTACT. ROBBINS, TRUE NAME JOSEPH REGENSTREICH, BORN FEBRUARY THIRD, SIXTEEN, BROOKLYN, NY; FIVE FEET, NINE INCHES, ONE SEVENTY FIVE LBS., BROWN HAIR, BLUE EYES, PRESENT ADDRESS FIVE FIVE ZERO ONE - FOURTEENTH AVE., BROOKLYN, NY. ROBBINS OBTAINED BACHELOR'S DEGREE CIVIL ENGINEERING FEBRUARY, FORTY ONE, AT CC NY, ON OCT. TWENTY NINE, FORTY ONE, CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION REQUESTED NAME CHECK ON JOSEPH REGENSTREICH, TEN FORTY THREE - FIFTY THIRD ST., BROOKLYN, NY, BORN

FEBRUARY THIRD, SIXTEEN, WHO WAS BEING INVESTIGATED TO DETERMINE LOYALTY TO U.S. AND SUITABILITY FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT WITH WAR DEPT., BARTLET, ARSENAL, METUCHEN, NJ, AS JUNIOR DRAFTSMAN ON THREE-MONTH APPOINTMENT. CSC REQUEST SHOWED "PREVIOUS LOCATIONS" AS BARTLET ARSENAL; SURVEY FOR BARTLETT, LUDLAN & DILL, ONE EIGHT NINE MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN; CLARK AND DRAFTSMAN FOR FOREST BOY & LUMBER CO., LONG ISLAND CITY, NY; JACOBSON CO., TWO BOND STREET, AND CHATEL RECORDS PUBLISHING CO., THREE SIX THREE SEVENTH AVE., BOTH NYC. INFO FURNISHED PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT OF ROBBINS AS

SANDERSON & PORTER CONSTRUCTION CO., FIVE TWO WILLIAMS ST., NYC, JANUARY NINTH, FORTY TWO, TO OCT. TWENTY SEVENTH, FORTY TWO, AS CIVIL ENGINEER AT H.W. KELLOGG CONSTRUCTION CO., NYC, FROM OCTOBER TWENTY TWO TO JUNE FORTY THREE; BY GEORGE G. SHARPE, THIRTY CHURCH ST., NYC, FROM JANUARY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED BY: 306/batt/ks
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SENT VIA 601

See back re CLASS. ST440

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-57449-11

RECORDED
INDEXED
MAR 10 1950
MAR 18 1950

65-58805-600
CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

~~**TOP SECRET**~~

~~**TOP SECRET**~~

FORTY THREE, TO AUGUST, FORTY FOUR; AT JACOBSON SHEPHERD CO., OYSTER BAY,
NY, FROM AUGUST, FORTY FOUR, TO JULY, FORTY SIX; AND AT SAUER & CO., JERSEY
CITY, N.J., FROM JULY, FORTY SIX, TO JANUARY, FORTY EIGHT. PRESENT 99624
EMPLOYMENT OF ROBBINS UNKNOWN AT THIS TIME. REPORT BY CHARLES J. MCCREARY
MARCH TWENTY THIRD, FORTY FIVE, NY, ENTITLED "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF FACT-
SIO) IS-O" LISTS JOSEPH ROBBINS, SAME ADDRESS, AS BENNETT FACT, WHO ADDRESSED
COMMUNICATION TO DENNY URKING MURKIN OF ROBBINS W. SCRAPPS.

[REDACTED]

BOB'S ROBBINS AKA RUDY RECONSTRUCTION, BROTHER OF

JOSEPH ARNOLD ROBBINS.

[REDACTED]

ux

CONFIDENTIAL

~~**TOP SECRET**~~

~~**SECRET**~~

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99828 ~~SECRET~~

ACCORDING TO NYC PD, AL ROBIN WAS MEMBER EXECUTIVE BOARD, WHOLESALE & RETAIL LOCAL
 NIGHT THIRTY BEFORE ENTERING ARMY AND HAD BEEN CHAMPION SALES AGENT OF DAIRY
 WORKER, AND WAS PRESS DIRECTOR, INDUSTRIAL, OF NY COUNTY OF. ALL EFFORTS TO
 OBTAIN IDENTIFICATION OF ROBINNS MUST BE MADE. NY SHOULD OBTAIN ADDITIONAL
 PHOTOS TAKEN FORTY FOUR - FORTY FIVE IF POSSIBLE AND FURNISH BOSTON AND BUREAU.
 BOSTON SHOULD DISPLAY PHOTO OF ROBINNS TO KONSTANTIN LAFAZANOS IF NOT ALREADY
 DONE. NY DISPLAY PHOTOS OF ROBINNS TO ARTHUR PHINEAS WEBER IN EFFORT DETERMINE
 WHETHER ROBINNS ASSOCIATE OF BROTHMAN, IN ALL INSTANCES, ROBINNS' PHOTO SHOULD
 BE DISPLAYED TOGETHER WITH PHOTOS OF OTHER PERSONS, AND ROBINNS' NAME SHOULD
 NOT BE REVEALED. NY CHECK DRAFT BOARD RECORDS ON JOSEPH ARNOLD ROBINNS AND
 CONDUCT INVESTIGATION ^{AT} M. V. KELLOGG CONSTRUCTION CO. NEWARK CHECK RECORDS
 HARTON ARSENAL, OBTAIN PHOTO, AND DISCREETLY ASCERTAIN BACKGROUND AND PRESENT
 WHEREABOUTS MERTHA BECKER, SISTER. WFO OBTAIN ALL AVAILABLE INFO FROM STATE
 DEPT, AND CSC. WFO DISCREETLY VERIFY DORIS ROBINNS' PRESENT WHEREABOUTS.
 ALBUQUERQUE CHECK ^{SANTA FE} HOTEL RECORDS JUNE, FORTY FIVE THRU JUNE, FORTY SIX FOR POSSIBLE
 REGISTRATION JOSEPH ROBINNS OR JOSEPH REGENSTRICH. BOSTON CHECK ^{BOSTON} HOTEL RECORDS
 FOR PERIOD BEGINNING AUGUST, FORTY FOUR, THRU FEBRUARY, FORTY FIVE, FOR SAME
 PURPOSE. NY ADVISE POSSIBILITY ROBERT BLOCH BEHEMIAH VIEWING ROBINNS PERSONALLY
 NYC THIS WEEKEND. ALL OFFICES SHOULD MAKE THOROUGH EXAMINATION OF INDICES FOR
 ALL AVAILABLE INFO RE ROBINNS. NY ~~WFO TEMPORARILY DISCONTINUE PROJECT OF~~
~~FURNISHING PHOTOS OF RUSSIAN NATIONALS.~~ THIS MATTER OF UTMOST IMPORTANCE AND
 URGENCY. ALL LOGICAL INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE DISCREETLY AND PROMPTLY CARRIED
 OUT. REPORT INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS IN UNSUB ~~FILE~~ FILE WITH APPROPRIATE CHANGE
 OF TITLE. SUTEL.

MAR 10 1950

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SECRET

TOP SECRET

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL
A 5:52 pm per u

To: CC

March 10, 1950

Transmit the following message to: SAC, NEW YORK

URGENT

FOCCASE, ESP-R

REURTEL EIGHTH INSTANT. BUREAU HAS NO RECORD OF STANLEY JULIUS NOWCKE.

HOOVER

JMK:ho

65-58805

RECORDED - 33

65-58805-601

MAR 13 1950

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/7/82 BY 3042 PWT/ptw

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MAR 10 1 21 PM '50
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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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R 35 NOV 17 1960

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

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

52 MAR 15 1950

SENT VIA TELETYPE

370 P M

Per Loh

Handwritten signatures and initials:
DJP
ALB
CAB
gr

Office Memorandum

DATE:

March 10, 1950

TO: MR. D. M. LADD

FROM: E. H. Winterrowd *law*

SUBJECT: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS

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

Mr. Pat Coyne called on the morning of March 10, 1950, and referred to the Bureau's letter of March 6, 1950 to Admiral Souers. This letter contained the signed statement given by Fuchs on January 27, 1950.

Mr. Coyne advised that Admiral Souers had briefed the President on the basis of the information supplied to him by the Bureau concerning this case. With particular reference to the letter of March 6th, containing Fuchs' statement, Mr. Coyne advised that the President was so interested in the information that he had kept the Bureau's letter for his own files. This leaves Admiral Souers without a copy of the letter in question. I asked if the Bureau could supply a copy of the letter in question. I informed Mr. Coyne that this would be done.

ACTION - There is attached a letter to Admiral Souers, with a copy of the March 6th letter referred to by Mr. Coyne.

RECORDED - 78

165-58805-60

MAR 13 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/2/87 BY 3042PWT

EHW:CSH

51 MAR 17 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FLETCHER *JS*
 FROM : MR. WHITSON *JS*
 SUBJECT: FOOCASE
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: February 27, 1950

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

RS Harbo

PURPOSE

To have specimens of handwriting of individuals involved in this case searched through the National Security File of the Bureau.

DETAILS

The Boston Office, by report of Special Agent Brenton S. Gordon, dated February 9, 1950, has furnished to the Bureau letters written by various individuals involved in this investigation. These letters are as follows:

1. Letter from Konstantin Kafazanov to Kristel Heineman, with her reply on the reverse side, dated January 19, 1950.
2. Letter from Kristel Heineman to her father, Emil Fuchs, dated January, 1950, in Germany.
3. Two letters from Emil Fuchs to his daughter, Kristel Heineman, dated January 10, 1950, and January 18, 1950. These are written from the Soviet Zone of Germany.
4. Two letters contained in one envelope from Klaus Fuchs to Kristel Heineman. The first, dated August 18, 1941, is typewritten and has been censored. The second is handwritten and is dated December 15, 1944.

The foregoing letters are examples of the handwriting, handprinting, and typewriting specimens of the persons named. The first three items named above were obtained through Dr. Rollins K. Hadley, Westboro State Hospital, Westboro, Massachusetts. They are to be returned to Boston when they have served their purpose in order that they may be in turn furnished to Dr. Hadley for his files. The fourth item above was obtained from Robert Heineman, the subject's brother-in-law, and should also be returned to Boston for the completion of his files. The results of the examination should be furnished to New York and Boston.

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

RAC:hc

65-58805

52 APR 7 1950

139 ans. by lab. report to Boston re New York dated 3/7/50

RECORDED - 76

INDEXED - 76

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 1/7/89 BY 2042 PWT/JS

165-58805-603
 MAR 18 1950

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-346128-50

Bowling

512

It is also requested in view of the fact that these original letters are being returned to the Boston Office that six photographs be made of the letters and their envelopes; two photographs should be furnished to the Boston Office and two to New York with the results of the Laboratory examination; two photographs should be furnished to the Espionage Section for the completion of this file.

ACTION

It is recommended that approval for this examination be granted, and that it be completed as soon as possible.

Edna
Belmont
Van Loan
Malik

SAC, Washington Field

March 9, 1950

Director, FBI

FOODS
REPTONASH - R

Reurlet February 8 last advising that an anonymous telephone call had been received alleging that Henry P. Kalms, physicist, National Bureau of Standards, was a Communist and a contact of subject Fuchs when Fuchs was in the United States.

Bureau files reflect that your office has conducted investigation of Henry Paul Kalms, a physicist at the National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., and is aware of the reported association between Kalms and George Otto Striber. Striber has been reported to be a Communist and is said to have left the United States during the fall of 1948, and in the summer of 1949 he was reported as holding the position in Hungary of passing on all visas of persons entering Hungary from the United States.

It is desired that you immediately arrange to interview Henry Paul Kalms for all information in his possession concerning the contacts, associates and activities of Fuchs while he was in the United States. The results of your interview should be furnished the Bureau and the New York and Boston Offices NSD.

ln

99622

RECORDED - 33

165-58805-604

MAR 14 1950
80

cc - Boston
New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/9/87 BY 3052 PWT/SP

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED
MAR 14 1950
FBI - BOSTON

MAILED 17
MAR 10 1950
COMM - FBI

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

53 MAR 10 1950

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 165-58805-1160

Handwritten initials and signatures

Handwritten initials

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: FOCCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: March 9, 1950

71679

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

PURPOSE:

Summary

To obtain authority for the Philadelphia Office to interview Douglas V. Steere who is reported to be associated with the American Friends Society of Philadelphia for information he might possess concerning subject Fuchs and his father, Professor Emil Fuchs.

BACKGROUND:

Mr. Jack Neal of the State Department has advised that he has been informed that the American Friends Society of Philadelphia knows considerably about subject Fuchs and that Douglas Steere, associated with the society, in addition has information concerning Fuchs' father.

You will recall that Fuchs' father, Professor Emil Fuchs, is said to have been in the United States from October 10, 1948, to July 6, 1949, as a lecturer at Pendle Hall, Wallingford, Pennsylvania, in cooperation with the American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Attached is a summary of information in the Bureau files concerning Douglas Steere. He has not been the subject of a Bureau investigation. Generally, the information available indicates Steere to be a Professor of Philosophy at Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania. He is said to be a strong pacifist and to have had connections with the Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York, and the American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He has been interviewed by the Bureau on two occasions in the past, both in connection with acquaintances of his who were under investigation, one for alleged German espionage activities and the other alleged Communist activities. There is no indication that Steere, during those interviews, was not cooperative.

lmw
1-ENCL
38

STATUS:
Pending.

RECOMMENDATION:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/7/80 BY 3042 PWT/MSA
165-58805-605
MAR 14 1950
WJA

It is recommended that the attached letter be sent to Philadelphia Office requesting that it interview Steere for all information he might possess concerning both the subject Fuchs and his father, Professor Emil Fuchs.

Attachment
WLW:jam

COPIES DESTROYED
R 25 NOV 17 1960

Handwritten initials and signatures:
RDL, WJA, CW, WJA

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 110

~~SECRET~~

71681

March 9, 1950

DOUGLAS V. STEERE

[REDACTED]

The Bureau files reflect that Steere is a Professor of Philosophy at Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania.

[REDACTED]

(40-26314; 65-10970-140,

page 36)

Referred to State

In September, 1939, Steere was said to be on the Editorial Advisory Board of the Protestant Digest which was described as one of the few inter-denominational publications of Protestantism. (61-7560-5116x)

In May, 1940, Dr. Steere, Professor at Haverford College, was interviewed by a Bureau Agent regarding Johannes C. J. Jaenicke who was the subject of an Espionage - G investigation. Jaenicke was in Haverford College on a scholarship. Steere felt Jaenicke was anti-Nazi. During the interview Steere remarked that he had been in Germany several times and was familiar with the present conditions there and had some knowledge of espionage activities engaged in by the German Government. (65-10070-3)

According to a letter of the Fellowship of Reconciliation organization, 2929 Broadway, New York City, Douglas Steere, Department of Philosophy, Haverford College, was one of the individuals nominated by the Fellowship of Reconciliation Executive Committee for membership on the Reconciliation Council for the term January, 1938, to January, 1940. (61-7559-1640)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Classified by *3002 PWT/afp*

Declassify on: OADR *1/9/87*

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ENCLOSURE

65-58805-605

CHW
WPK

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The Fellowship of Reconciliation is reported to be a pacifist organization and to have as its purpose to recognize equality of men and women of all races, creeds and nations, and to reconcile all people despite their differences in a friendly and peaceful brotherhood. Members of the F.O.R. refuse to participate in any war or to sanction any military preparations. (14-2561-4)

A leaflet of the Fellowship of Reconciliation obtained in late 1941 reflects that Douglas V. Steere was a vice-chairman of the National Council of this organization. (61-3415-36)

[REDACTED]

b1

(S)(65-28688-1x1, 146x2)

[REDACTED]

b1

(S)(100-26314)

Douglas V. Steere was said to be on the Board of Directors of the American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, during 1940-1941; 1941-1942 and 1942-1943. The American Friends Service Committee is reported to have been organized by a group of Friends in 1917 to aid in furnishing relief in Europe. It was incorporated in Pennsylvania on May 25, 1927, as a non-profit organization and has been described as a strong religious pacifist organization, opposed to war, compulsory military training and designed to aid war refugees, conscientious objectors and oppressed humanity. (100-1392-52,81,108; 100-10355-36)

~~SECRET~~

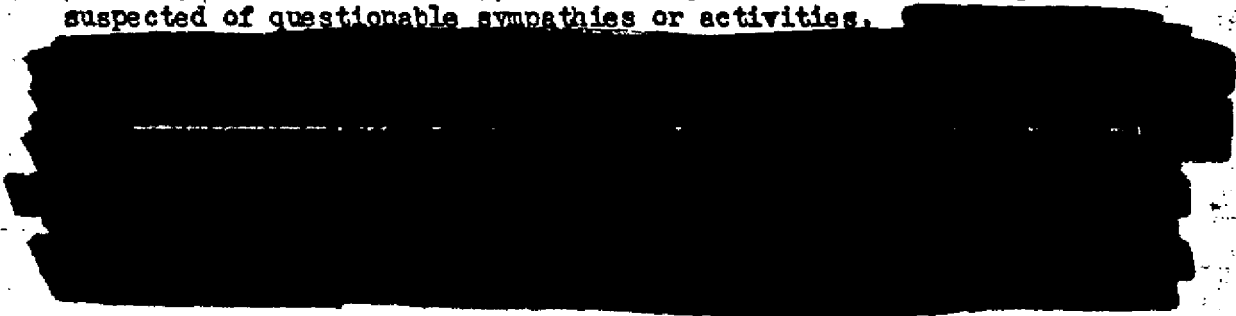
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In 1942 information was received that Douglas V. Steere, Associate Professor of Philosophy, Haverford College, wrote a booklet entitled "The Peace Team." His booklet was said to be published by the Fellowship of Reconciliation. (61-3415-111)

During the Summer of 1943 Dr. Douglas V. Steere, Haverford College, was interviewed by Bureau Agents regarding John George Butler who was being considered for Custodial Detention (C). Butler had been described as a "typical reformer," an associate of known Communists and member of Left-Wing Socialist Party, which was anti-war. Butler had attended Haverford College. Steere stated he knew Butler well, whom he described as a social reformer whose activities and beliefs were based on a deep Christian motivation. At that time Steere said that Haverford College was a "Friends' Society" school having a pacifist attitude and that Butler more or less had a "Friends" outlook on life which might easily cause him to be a pacifist. (100-136406-3)

In 1943 it was reported that Douglas V. Steere, Vice-Chairman of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and a professor at Haverford College, was a contributor to a pamphlet put out by the Fellowship of Reconciliation entitled "Civil Disobedience - Is It the Answer to Jim Crow?" The pamphlet set forth information as to whether or not the negro should practice non-violent civil disobedience. The pamphlet was described as a non-violent action news bulletin. (100-135-37-38; 65-10970-140)

Douglas V. Steere, Haverford College, was an acquaintance of Edmund Hugo Stinnes, the subject of an Espionage - G investigation in 1944. Stinnes had resided in Haverford, Pennsylvania, described as a Quaker community, since 1941 and his associates and acquaintances included a former Chancellor of Germany, several individuals at that time high in the Nazi Party, an espionage suspect and other persons suspected of questionable sympathies or activities.



b7D

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[REDACTED] b7D
Fellow members of the faculty at Haverford College advised that they believed Steere to be sincere although extremely foolish in some of the statements he made regarding the foreign policies of the United States and the overall world situation. It was the opinion of these faculty members that Steere, being a philosopher, probably made controversial statements to stimulate intellectual thought in his classes and to have the undergraduate body at Haverford College become interested in his personality so that they would enroll in his classes. None of the faculty members thought Steere to be subversive or unpatriotic. (65-10970-140)

In early 1944 Douglas V. Steere was reported to be one of the vice-chairmen of the Fellowship of Reconciliation located at 2929 Broadway, New York City. (100-16291-23)

The report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities covering hearings held in September and October, 1944, contains a reference showing Dr. Douglas V. Steere, Haverford College, to be one of a number of individuals endorsing the Committee for Citizenship Rights Organized to Defend the American Citizenship of William Schneiderman. Schneiderman was described in the report as one of the most prominent Communist Party leaders in the United States. (100-7582-1298, page 1565)

Douglas Steere, Professor of Philosophy, Haverford College, was said to be a sponsor of a campaign contemplated by the Committee of Racial Equality, 4643 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. The campaign was planned at a meeting of the Committee on April 9, 1945, and was called a "Summer Non-Violent Action Campaign to Help Uproot Jim Crowism in an American Community." The campaign was to take place between June 15 and August 15, 1945, probably at Chicago and several trained volunteers would investigate the area of racial tension, negotiate with the officials responsible and take action in the form of distributing leaflets and picketing, if necessary. (100-135-9-150)

Douglas Steere is said to have given a speech on December 1, 1945, at the Hall of Religious Society of Friends, 221 East 15th Street, New York City. His topic dealt with his trip to Finland and Poland. (65-56402-248)

SECRET

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Douglas V. Steere on December 15, 1945, was said to have spoken to an audience of 500 persons at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. His talk concerned the situation in Finland at that time and he gave the picture that the Finnish people were in desperate straits and had to subsist on about 1/3 the calories of the normal American intake a day. (100-7660-3728)

In early 1945 information was received that Douglas V. Steere was Vice-Chairman of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, 2929 Broadway, New York City. (14-2561-4)

During public hearings held in April, 1949, by the Seditious Activities Investigation Commission, State of Illinois, relative to the University of Chicago and Roosevelt College, information was developed that Douglas V. Steere, Professor of Philosophy, Haverford College, wrote a booklet entitled "Cells for Peace" which urged that a pacifist cell be banded together. (100-3-15-166)

~~SECRET~~

SAC, Philadelphia

March 10, 1950

Director, FBI

PROCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED 33

65-58805-605

1578

The State Department has advised that it has been informed that the American Friends Society of Philadelphia knows considerably about subject Fuchs and Mr. Douglas Steere, associated with the society, has information concerning Fuchs' father, Professor Emil Fuchs.

As you know, Professor Emil Fuchs, who is reported to have been born on May 13, 1874, was in the United States, arriving at New York City on October 10, 1948, and leaving from New York City on July 6, 1949. It has been reported that he was in this country as a lecturer at Pendle Hall, Wallingford, Pennsylvania, in cooperation with the American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The Bureau files do not reflect that Douglas Steere has ever been the subject of an investigation by this Bureau. However, information has been received indicating he is a strong pacifist and has been connected with the American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York City. He is said to be a Professor of Philosophy at Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania.

It is noted that Dr. Steere was interviewed by your office in 1940 as reflected in the report of Special Agent E. L. Olsen at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated May 18, 1940, entitled "Johannes Christof Joachim Jaenicks, Espionage - (C)." He was again interviewed by your office in August, 1949, as reported in the report of Special Agent William F. Quick dated August 14, 1949, at Philadelphia, entitled "John George Butler, Custodial Detention - (C)." Further information concerning Dr. Steere is located in the report of Special Agent Wilbur F. Fell, Jr., dated May 17, 1944, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, entitled "Edmund Hugo Stinnes, Espionage - C." (100-136402-2; 65-10070-3; 65-10970-140)

It is requested that you immediately interview Dr. Douglas F. Steere for all information he might possess concerning subject Fuchs as well as information he may have concerning Fuchs' father, Professor Emil Fuchs. During your interview you should develop any information Dr. Steere may possess regarding Fuchs' or his father's contacts, activities, or acquaintances while in the United States.

The results of your interview should be forwarded Air Mail Special Delivery to the Bureau, Boston, and New York Offices.

MAILED 17
MAR 10 1950
COMM - FBI

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

52 APR 5

4850 Boston
New York

WLN:jam

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/7/87 BY 3022/abp

APR 18 4 26 PM '50
REC'D - RECONCILIATION
C. B. B.
CHW
WLF

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *A*

FROM : V. P. KEAY *VPK*

SUBJECT: FOOCASE

DATE: March 6, 1950

Roach

While discussing other matters with Atomic Energy Commissioner Strauss today, he advised Agent Bates that last Friday morning, March 3, 1950, the State Department furnished a document which Strauss believed was part of the confession from Fuchs to the Atomic Energy Commission. Strauss was in New York Friday and received a call from Commissioner Dean, stating that such a document had been made available. It was reviewed by some of the Commissioners and the General Counsel, Joe Volpe. According to Strauss, it was returned to the State Department at 4:00 p.m. on Friday without any one at the Commission making a copy.

Strauss stated he felt the State Department might be attempting to "beat the Bureau to the punch" by furnishing this information first to the Atomic Energy Commission.

ACTION:

99621

It is recommended that Mr. Roach check with sources at the State Department to determine if the State Department is in possession of any information in this case which the Bureau does not have.

CWB:slm/plm

This report is identical with the report the Bureau gave to State + A.C.C. (Perrin Report) per Mr. Roach's Stat Dept. 3/10/50

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/2/87 BY SP2/PNT/STP
RECORDED - 33

165-58805-606
MAR 14 1950

52 APR 5 1950

March 10, 1950

*Personally
delivered
3/13/50*

PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL

Via Liaison

Dear Admiral Sidney W. Souers
Special Consultant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Admiral:

Pursuant to your request, as relayed
by Mr. Patrick J. Coyne, there is transmitted
herewith an additional copy of my letter of
March 6, 1950, setting out the signed statement
given by Enil Julius Klaus Fuchs on January 27,
1950.

With expressions of my highest esteem
and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

RECORDED - 80

165-58805
MAR 14 1950
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RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/7/77 BY 2002/203B/STP

Enclosure

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

53 MAR 16 1950

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MAR 14 4 57 PM '50
F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED - DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 14 1950

[Handwritten initials]

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~ PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
VIA LIABON

WAB/DRA/10/76

*Personally delivered
3/19/50*

Date: March 6, 1950
To: Mr. Jack D. Neal
Associate Chief
Division of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

Classified by 3042/epj/ty
Declassify on: OADR
11/7/87

[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

*Asst State
Upgrade 2-22-77
AP/af*

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

Classified by 2355 WAB/DRA/10/76
Exempt from GDS, Category 3, 4, 5
E.O. 13526, Declassification Indefinite

RECORDED - 33 165-58805-1608

MAR 14 1950

~~TOP SECRET~~

WAB/DRA/10/76
Classified by 2355
Exempt from GDS, Cat
Date 02/28/2001

RECEIVED READING ROOM
MAR 8 1 26 PM '50

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F. B. I.
MAR 9 9 07 PM '50
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

(76)(6)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

6

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

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

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

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

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-58805-608

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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[REDACTED]

(S) (u)

This is for your confidential information.

[REDACTED]

(S) (u)

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~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ **AIRGRAM**

To: COMMUNIC

Transmit the following message to:

LEGAL ATTACHE
LONDON, ENGLAND

AIR GRAM

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

FOGARE, ESPIONAGE DASH R. ENCLOSED ARE TWO PHOTOS OF JOSEPH ARNOLD ROBBINS, WAS., JOSEPH REGENSTEINICH, TAKEN TENTH INSTANT. SUBJECT HAS TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED NINETEEN FORTY-THREE PHOTO OF ROBBINS AS HIS ESPIONAGE CONTACT IN U. S. THE FORTY-THREE OF ROBBINS WAS NOT RECOGNIZED BY EITHER ROBERT OR KRISTEL HEINEMAN. ROBERT HEINEMAN VIEWED ROBBINS IN PERSON THIS DATE AND STATED ROBBINS IS DEFINITELY NOT UNKNOWN CHEMIST WHO VISITED HIS HOME FEBRUARY FORTY-FIVE TO SEE SUBJECT. DISPLAY ENCLOSED PHOTO TO SUBJECT EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT. GAIN RESULT AND WHETHER SUBJECT OBSERVED NAME ON BACK OF FORTY-THREE PHOTO WHEN MAKING IDENT AS HE HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN QUESTIONED RE NAMES ROBBINS, ROBERTS OR ROBINSON AND MAY HAVE MADE IDENT BECAUSE OF NAME.

ENCLOSURE (2) *alot 4 marked*
3-11-50 mit

HOOVER

EJVL:cc

Classified by *3002 pur/uf*
 Declassify on: OADR
1/7/87

DECLASSIFIED BY *3002*

~~SECRET~~

RECORDED - 33
 65-58805-609
 MAR 14 1950

Classified by *2385*
 Exempt from GDS Category *1, 2*
 Date of Declassification Indefinite
10/14/75

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

53 MAR 14 1950
 SENT VIA *Airgram* 3/11/50 7:26 PM Per *mit*

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

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

70
 71677
 [Handwritten initials]

- See Me _____ ()
- Note and Return _____ ()
- For Your Recommendation ()
- What are the facts? ()
- Remarks: *Belmont* *Brady*

Walt R. R.

RECEIVED-...
 RECEIVED-...

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 1/9/99 BY 3042 [Signature]

RED HERRINGS RETURN TO ROOST

71678

710
A chain reaction operates in the journalistic estimation of news value. The belated arrest in London of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, on charges of atomic espionage, did not of itself warrant the explosion of press and radio publicity that erupted over here. In the English newspapers, a less excited editorial judgment played the incident down.

It was much the same last September, when President Truman announced portentously that a trial atomic bomb had been exploded in Soviet Russia. I happened to be in London at the time and the universal reaction was "Why not?" In Western Europe all well-informed people have long been aware of the subtlety of the Russian spy system, and of the skill with which Communists are infiltrated into governmental posts where they can be most useful to the Soviet Fatherland. It is different here, where this infiltration has gone very deep.

One of the charges against Dr. Fuchs is that in this country five years ago -- in February, 1945 -- he transmitted atomic research information "useful to an enemy". That news is certainly not surprising.

An English Communist colleague of Dr. Fuchs, the physicist Allen Nunn May, was caught that same year in the Canadian atomic espionage disclosures, and is now serving a ten-year jail sentence. The report of the special Canadian Royal Commission then pointed out that there were many connections between the Canadian spy ring, revealed by cipher clerk Igor Gouzenko, and the larger ring operating in the United States. All the Canadian information was made available to our government by the personal orders of Prime Minister Mackenzie King. The subject was discussed when Mr. King came to Washington in November, 1945, to consider atomic energy problems with President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee.

So the mystery in the Fuchs case is not how secret atomic information could have been passed on to the ubiquitous Soviet agents. The detailed Canadian revelations long since disclosed the manner in which this business was handled, in this country as well as in the less important Canadian cases.

The mystery is why it has taken years for the Truman Administration to make revelations of the disclosures that the alert Canadians

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65-58805-610

NOT RECORDED

MAR 14 1950

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DATE 11/7/87 BY [signature]

[signature]

cleaned up at their expense in a few months. And the unresolved question is why our responsible officials failed to follow the Canadian leads.

Evidence justifying the arrest of Dr. Fuchs has been available for exactly five years. But the FBI was not allowed to investigate atomic espionage until 1947 and is said to have been working on the Fuchs case for less than a year.

Why, and by whom, was the FBI blocked off from this and similar cases? That is the unrevealed story behind the story, justifying the headlines appropriate to a mystery affecting the safety of us all.

II

We know now that the Soviet spy ring in Canada was operating full blast, and very successfully, at least as early as June, 1943. There is very good reason to suspect that an even larger and more efficient "apparatus" was then well established in the United States. Certainly the "unknown person" to whom Dr. Fuchs is accused of passing top-secret data in February, 1945, was no casual stranger.

All Americans familiar with Communist techniques were at that time aware of the general outline of what was going on. But it was impossible to make the truth prevail over the strong pro-Soviet attitude of the Roosevelt Administration. Indeed any attempt to do so, on the basis of definite evidence, was immediately countered as "isolationist", or even as "pro-Nazi". HUMAN EVENTS was greatly daring when it ventured to say, on March 8, 1944, that: "The Administration seems to be the prisoner of the Communist Party."

And it was not merely the Administration. Mr. Wendell Willkie, Republican candidate for President in 1940, made a hurried trip to Russia in the summer of 1942 and on his return told all, in a slap-happy compilation entitled One World. In this he advised Americans (p. 86) not to be mistrustful of Communists. "Russia is neither going to eat us nor seduce us. . . . No, we do not need to fear Russia."

About a year later, Mr. Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State until his split with Mr. Roosevelt in 1943, wrote The Time for Decision, appropriately chosen as the "Book-of-the-Month" for July, 1944. It stood up for just about that length of time.

This book was in some respects critical of Mr. Roosevelt's leadership. But not where the President's faith in Soviet Russia was concerned. To call Stalin's Russia a dictatorship, said Mr. Welles (p. 309) is only "superficially true". Actually: "The Russian people today are satisfied that their government is devoted to the popular interest. . . . the Soviet government today is guided by the popular will . . ."

Certainly in the immediate future the foreign policy of the Soviet government will continue to represent what the people want." It would be pleasant if we could say as much for the United States!

These samples of the stuff Americans were fed go far to explain why honest efforts to unmask Soviet espionage during its most active period were unavailing. Yet the attempt was conscientiously made, for instance by a small group of Congressmen headed by Representative Busbey of Illinois, shortly before the election of 1944. To this President Roosevelt, in a speech on October 5, replied:

"It is a source of regret to all decent Americans that some political propagandists are now dragging red herrings across the trail of this national election."

III

This "red herring" phrase, like much else in the Roosevelt bag of tricks, was used more lately, and less successfully, by President Truman. The revelations before the House Un-American Activities Committee which led to the indictment of Alger Hiss were also called a "red herring" -- to keep the public from considering the "bad record" of the 80th Congress. Now that Mr. Hiss has been found guilty it is no longer possible to write off the effort to expose Communist infiltration as "political propaganda". But it would not have become an issue, even in an election year, except for the strange behavior of Secretary Acheson, and perhaps not then except for the even more strangely retarded development of the Fuchs case.

Americans are as generous as well as a politically unsophisticated people. Throughout the country there has been much sympathy for Alger Hiss, wholly aside from the realization that a verdict in the court of first instance is subject to appeal.

Many were therefore willing to reserve their final personal judgment on Alger Hiss, and additionally were anxious to see the case kept out of politics. Come what may, this former high official of the State Department is now a broken man; his career is ruined and his fall is harder because his earlier pretensions were so great. The general desire, as one could see in editorials and private conversation, was to forget the whole miserable business.

And then Dean Acheson, with that strange ineptitude which so often afflicts clever men, suddenly made it impossible to drop this case. The Secretary of State, speaking in that capacity at an official press conference, made prepared remarks which -- however guarded -- could only be interpreted as an aspersion on the judicial process. Coming from a Cabinet officer, after the verdict, Secretary Acheson's defense of Hiss

was actually executive infringement on the independence of the judiciary, and was promptly resented as such.

Before the echoes of this blunder had subsided -- while the legislatures of Southern states were still voting resolutions demanding the resignation of Secretary Acheson -- came the arrest of Dr. Fuchs in London. And thus was set off the chain reaction referred to at the outset of this analysis. This is big news primarily because of the growing realization that all these ugly disclosures fit together, and are part of a pattern of which much -- perhaps by far the greater part -- is still to be disclosed.

The significance of the case of Alger Hiss might well have been forgotten. Now it will not be.

Simple people who have not given the matter much thought heretofore will now realize more fully that Hiss was convicted, in effect, of passing confidential State papers of the highest importance to active Communist agents. It will be recalled that he was subsequently at the center of activities which in the upshot have proved extremely helpful to Soviet Russia; extremely detrimental to the United States. Mr. Hiss gets much credit for the Yalta Agreement, which led directly and swiftly to the Communist conquest of China. He also gets much credit for securing approval of the Charter of the United Nations in a form that has made it easy for Russia to use that organization as a base for continued espionage, while insuring its worthlessness as an agency for the maintenance of peace.

There was at first no widespread suspicion over the alacrity with which high officials of the Administration rushed to the defense of Alger Hiss. There is such suspicion now. And it is strengthened because there is as yet no explanation of why it has taken over four years to open up the case of Dr. Fuchs. A lot of pieces in the jigsaw puzzle are still missing. Some of them seem to have been carefully swept under the carpet. But enough are being belatedly fitted together to give the pattern a certain shape. It is not a pleasant shape.

If a nation cannot clean its house of corruption, not even hydrogen bombs will give it security -- the less so if the formulae have already been handed to the Kremlin. And that is why Communist infiltration is bound to become a political issue of the first magnitude -- this year -- in spite of popular reluctance to have it so.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD
FROM : MR. BELMONT
SUBJECT: FOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: March 10, 1950

~~TOP SECRET~~

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

PURPOSE

To obtain authority for Robert B. Heineman, his attorney James F. Mahan, and a Special Agent of the Boston Office to travel to New York City on a weekend at Bureau expense for the purpose of having Heineman view in person Joseph Arnold Robbins, who has been tentatively identified as Fuchs' espionage contact in the United States.

FACTS

~~TOP SECRET~~



~~TOP SECRET~~

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Robert Heineman believed that the unknown chemist's last name began with "Rob" and probably was Robbins, or possibly Robinson or Roberts. Robert Heineman also suggested that the first name of this person might possibly be Joseph. In view of this information a 1943 photograph of Joseph Arnold Robbins, 5501 - 14th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, was obtained and displayed to the Heinemans and to Fuchs. The Heinemans failed to recognize this picture, but Fuchs stated that he was "pretty sure" that Robbins was his espionage contact in this country.

For the purpose of confirming this identification of Robbins, it is considered highly important that Robert Heineman be enabled to view Robbins in person. It will be recalled that Robert Heineman has stated that he would know the unknown chemist if he saw him again.

Boston has advised that Robert Heineman will not leave Boston except on weekends or during the week after Easter, because of his classes, teaching assignments, and laundromat business. It was stated that because of this case and mental anxiety, Heineman is far behind in

116-86

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DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

EJVL:hc
65-58805
65-57449

RECORDED - 80
INDEXED - 80

165-58805-612
MAR 14 1950

MAR 17 1950

EX-115

~~TOP SECRET~~

Classified by *301/10/10/ks*
Exempt from GDS, Category *1,2,3*
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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~~TOP SECRET~~

these three fields. Boston also has advised that Heineman will not come to New York unless accompanied by his attorney, James F. Mahan, and that Heineman anticipates that the Bureau will pay the expenses of both.

It will be remembered that when Robert Heineman was first interviewed he was not at all cooperative and that he consulted with his attorney, James F. Mahan, during the course of an interview. At that time Mahan, a former Bureau agent, recommended to Heineman that he cooperate. Subsequent to that time, Mahan had a conference with Heineman, after which Heineman agreed to cooperate, but insisted that Mahan be present during the interview. By memorandum dated February 7, 1950, authority was granted for Mahan to be present during the questioning. Thereafter Heineman cooperated and furnished the information which led to the present tentative identification of Joseph A. Robbins as Fuchs' espionage contact in this country.

In view of the foregoing and for the purpose of keeping Heineman's continued cooperation, it is believed that Heineman's wish to visit New York City on a weekend should be honored and also that the expenses of himself and his attorney should be paid by the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended (1) that the proposed trip of Heineman and his attorney to New York City for the purpose of having Heineman view Robbins in person be authorized; (2) that the Bureau pay the expense incident to the trip of Robert Heineman and his attorney; (3) that the trip be made by train inasmuch as Robert Heineman objects to air travel, and that a Boston Agent accompany the pair; (4) that this trip be made the weekend of March 11-12 if Robbins has been located in New York by that time, and the necessary arrangements can be made by the New York Office; (5) that if the trip can not be made this weekend, it be made on the earliest possible weekend.

In the event that you approve, the foregoing, there is attached a teletype to Boston and New York authorizing the trip and instructing New York to attempt to make the necessary arrangements.

sh.
H.

✓

~~TOP SECRET~~

To: COMMUNICATED

CABLEGRAM

March 9, 1950

Transmit the following message to:

LEGAL ATTACHE
London, England

URGENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED] (c)

FOCCASE, ESP-M.

REURCABLE MIGHT INSTANT. JOSEPH ANGELO ROBBINS BECAME SUSPECT BECAUSE OF
NAME SIMILARITY TO NAME GIVEN BY ROBERT HEIDEMAN. ROBBINS' REAL NAME
JOSEPH ROENSTREICH, BORN FEBRUARY THIRD, SIXTEEN, BROOKLYN, NY. HE IS
CIVIL ENGINEER, 1A ST RESIDENCE FIVE FIVE ZERO ONE FOURTEENTH AVENUE, BROOKLYN,
EMPLOYMENT: APPLICANT FORTYONE, MARITAN ARSENAL NEW JERSEY; EMPLOYED BY
M. W. KELLING CONSTRUCTION CO., NYC, OCTOBER, FORTY TWO TO JUNE, FORTYTHREE;
THEN BY GEORGE O. SHARPE, NYC, UNTIL AUGUST FORTY FOUR; THEN JAKOBSON SHIPYARD,
SISTER BAY, NY, UNTIL JULY, FORTY SIX; THEN JANKO CO., JERSEY CITY, UNTIL
JANUARY, FORTYEIGHT; PRESENT EMPLOYMENT UNKNOWN. ROBBINS SIGNED UP
NOMINATING PETITION, BROOKLYN, IN NINETEEN FORTY.

HOOVER

RJL:ho:jo
65-58805

434

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

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RECORDED MAIL ROOM
FBI
MAR 10 1950

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Foreign Service Desk

SENT VIA 3-10-50 12 30/12

Per [Signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: March 8, 1950

Re New York letter dated March 2, 1950.

Subscribers to telephone numbers listed in reference letter are as follows:

Trinity 7-3400 A business phone listed to
ARMAND G. LOEB
LEONARD LOEB (Machinery)
H. LOEB AND SONS (Machinery)
at 4643 Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia

The indices of this office are negative on the above names.

Trinity 7-9956 This is a public phone located in a Horn
and Hardart Restaurant at 54th and City
Line Avenue, Philadelphia.

Lombard 3-9860 This is a business phone listed to ROHM &
HAAS & Company, a chemical concern at
222 West Washington Square, Philadelphia.
Other subscribers listed to this number
are the CHARLES LENNIG & Company, Inc. and
the RESINOUS PRODUCTS AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.

The indices of this office reflect that an extensive investigation was conducted on the above named companies in the year 1941. The case was entitled "ROHM & HAAS COMPANY, INC., ET AL" and bore the character "INTERNAL SECURITY - G." (Bureau File No. 100-4629). New York has also received copies of reports of SA LOUIS LOEEL at Washington, D. C., dated 9-10-41 and SA WADE H. GANS at Philadelphia, dated 10-4-41, in the same matter.

With reference to PAUL BERG of Hatboro, Pennsylvania, mentioned in connection with Lombard 3-9860, the Philadelphia phone directory reflects that a PAUL F. BERG resides on Horsham Road, Horsham, Pennsylvania, and has telephone number Hatboro 94-J2. The indices of the Philadelphia Office are negative on BERG.

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DATE 1/7/89 BY 3022 RST/1/89

BJG:MDW
65-4296

CC: New York (65-15136) 101
51 MAR 30 1950

165-58805-614
MAR 14 1950
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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).

1 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Disposition in Hold 65-57449-21.

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-58805-NR 3-10-50

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. *[Handwritten initials]*
 FROM : A. H. BELMONT *[Handwritten initials]*
 SUBJECT: FOCCASE

DATE: March 10, 1950

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

On the afternoon of March 10, 1950, ASAC Whelan, of the New York Office, advised that New York Agents have located the individual they believe to be Joseph Arnold Robbins. They placed him under surveillance this morning. He appears to be working at 101 Park Avenue in the Architects Building on the Fourth Floor. The Fourth Floor is occupied in the majority by Hardesty and Hanover, Civil Engineers. The New York Office has secured surveillance photographs and will send them to the Bureau today.

99619

On the afternoon of March 10, I also advised ASAC Whelan that the Bureau authorized the New York Office to call the Boston Office and arrange for Robert Heineman, his attorney (a former Bureau Agent) and an Agent of the Boston Office to proceed to New York over the week-end for the purpose of enabling Heineman to discreetly view Joseph Arnold Robbins for the purpose of possibly identifying him as the unknown individual who visited the Heinemans in Boston in 1945. I instructed Mr. Whelan to call the Boston Office and make the necessary arrangements. The expenses for the trip should be handled by the Boston Office. Mr. Whelan inquired whether the Bureau would take care of a fee for the attorney if such were requested. I advised him that the Bureau was authorizing the expenses of the trip and not any fee for an attorney and that this could be handled by the Boston Office.

ASAC Hawkins, of the Albuquerque Office, called me on the afternoon of March 10 to advise that a nearly complete check had been made of the hotels at Santa Fe and Albuquerque in accordance with the Bureau's request, but that the investigation had been negative. He advised that the investigation is continuing and the Bureau will be promptly informed of the results.

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DATE 1/7/87 BY *[Handwritten signature]*
 REC-115

165-58805-615
 MAR 14 1950

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 FBI

INDEXED - 80
 EX-115
 RECEIVED - HUGHES

51 MAR 30 1950

9

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 9, 1950

FROM : L. Whitson *LW*

SUBJECT: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was
ESPIONAGE - R

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

PURPOSE

To suggest that two interviews be conducted with acquaintances of Dr. Josef Rotblat, a British scientific associate of Fuchs.

BACKGROUND *Josef Rotblat*

There is attached hereto a memorandum setting forth a file review on Josef Rotblat and Elsbeth Grant. Briefly, Rotblat, a Pole, worked in England on the atomic bomb in about 1940. Fuchs also worked for the British on the bomb at that period and they may have been acquainted. Rotblat worked in Los Alamos for about a year in 1944. He was returned to England by the British after the Army told the British that Rotblat planned "to save the world from another world war by giving Russia all the aid he could to help her master" the atomic bomb. The name Rotblat appeared in Fuchs' address book at the time of Fuchs' arrest.

Grant was born in Britain, of a British mother and American father, in 1922. She had a liaison with Rotblat in Santa Fe in 1944. Her mother is last known to have been employed by the British Embassy in Washington, D. C. Her father is said to be a wealthy California banker.

MED files reflect that both Rotblat and Grant are interested in Communism.

There is information in our files that Grant knew Rotblat in England prior to 1943. There is also some indication that they first met in Santa Fe, New Mexico. At any rate, Rotblat and Grant are alleged to have exchanged Communist literature and Rotblat is said to have "caused Grant to become more enthusiastic in her own Communistic sentiments." Rotblat is said to have discussed his plans about giving all the atomic information in his possession to Russia with Grant and she has stated that she hoped Rotblat would be successful. In June, 1945, she left Santa Fe to study the Russian language at the University of Southern California as she intended to go to Russia as soon as she was able to do so.

Much of the Army's information apparently came from Mrs. Aileen M. O'Bryan of Santa Fe, New Mexico, who is a friend of Grant. The Los Alamos Security Officer, at the time Rotblat was there, was Robert A. Taylor, now believed to be a United States Attorney at Crystal City, Texas. The Albuquerque Office has asked that that office and New York be furnished the information in Bureau files regarding Rotblat and Grant and has asked if Mrs. O'Bryan and Taylor should be interviewed.

EEB:EFF:jps

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DATE 1/7/87 BY 3042/UC/STP - 33

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165-58805-616
MAR 14 1950
34

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

Recommendation

(1) Since it is likely that Rotblat knew Fuchs and because Rotblat favored giving atomic information to Russia, he may have been aware of Fuchs' espionage activities. It is, therefore, possible that Grant and O'Bryan may have some information in this respect and it is recommended that they be interviewed. If you approve, a letter is attached hereto to this effect.

(2) Since it is unlikely that Taylor, the former Los Alamos Security Officer, has information not in MED files, it is recommended that he not be interviewed at this time unless Grant or O'Bryan furnish information which would indicate the desirability of such an interview. The attached letter so instructs.

(3) The attached letter also contains information in Bureau files in response to the Albuquerque request. In general, the Bureau has little information not set out in the report of Special Agent J. Jerome Maxwell, dated January 23, 1950, at Albuquerque, New Mexico, in the Fuchs case, a copy of which was furnished the New York Office.

Attachments

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DATE 1/1/87 BY SP4/MSJ/ST

March 10, 1950

3:36 PM

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

Focus

Admiral Lewis L. Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission called and stated he had a proposition he would like to put to me. He stated that there are several scientists who have been quite outspoken against the program that had been entered into at the order of the President on what they consider to be moral grounds. Admiral Strauss stated there was one key person by the name of Bethe who was very anxious to get into the project when he last came down here in early November or late October. The Admiral said that Bethe was a little concerned that he would have to sacrifice a part of his income but he, the Admiral, had told Bethe that he personally would be responsible for the difference between what he was getting and what he would be getting which pleased Bethe. Further, the Admiral stated that Bethe then went off to Princeton where a conversion job was done on him, but Admiral Strauss felt he was not so far off the beam that he could not be saved. At this point I commented that Bethe had made a statement off the record at the time of the press interview in New York to the effect that he could thoroughly understand Dr. Fuch's attitude and he had some sympathy with him in that he had felt that he was doing no harm and was working for mankind.

Admiral Strauss stated that what he had in mind, after having talked this over with Mr. Dean, was to send for Bethe next week and get him down here and show him the two paragraphs from Perrin's statement to the effect that in 1947 Fuchs had given the Russians the information on the H-Bomb and he thought this would straighten Bethe out and in turn would have a salutary effect on the others. He stated, however, he did not want to do this without my knowledge. I commented that of course it was all right for him to go ahead and do this but I doubted very much that he would meet with much success, as I felt Bethe might go through the so-called gestures of being converted but I very frankly felt he was basically bad, but that of course I could be wrong. The Admiral felt it would be important for us to find this out as Bethe is proposing to go to Los Alamos and neither Mr. Dean nor he, the Admiral, want him there dampening the spirit of the men who are keenly working on the project, and he therefore felt it was very important to smoke such an attitude out of him if it were

I asked Admiral Strauss if he had all the information about Bethe and he did not and I indicated that I would have a complete summary of what we had prepared and sent to him. The Admiral said he would be glad to have read before he saw Bethe. I advised the Admiral that our information on

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

SENT FROM D. O.
 TIME 6-40 pm
 DATE 3-10-50
 BY FCA

RECORDED - 33
 INDEXED - 33

65-58805-611
 MAR 14 1950
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Small

him was quite complete because I was curious to know who he was when I learned that Bethe was the individual who at a meeting had urged that the Russians be allowed to drop the H-Bomb first and we come in second. I commented that of course the possibility of that being a second was very remote. I informed Admiral Strauss that I believed Bethe was from Cornell and that I found out he was a friend of Morrison up there who has a bad record. I told the Admiral that it was while we were trying to secure more information on Bethe that we ran across his off the record press statement in New York which of course was never carried in the papers. The Admiral commented that he would like to see this statement. I also added that when I was before the Senate Committee some question arose about him and I had commented then that it was either insane or just plain criminal for a man to take such an attitude as Bethe's towards Dr. Fuchs. In closing the Admiral stated if I would send the summary to him he would talk to me again Monday.

Very truly yours,

71675

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc-Mr. Nease

JEM:EM

March 7, 1950

JOSEF ROTBLAT;
ELSBETH GRANT

Josef Rotblat was born in Warsaw, Poland, November 1, 1908. From January 19, 1939, to January 19, 1944, he was engaged as a Lecturer at the University of Liverpool, Liverpool, England.

65-58805-59

A booklet, entitled "Essential Information on Atomic Energy," which was compiled and published by the United States Senate Committee on Atomic Energy, includes an account of the atomic bomb project carried on by the British Government from 1940 to 1943 when the British and American projects were merged. At page thirty-one of this booklet, it is stated that a committee of scientists, with Professor Sir George Thomson as chairman, was set up in April 1940 to examine, coordinate, and report on the problem of producing atomic bombs and to determine if their military effect would be sufficient to justify the diversion of effort for that purpose. "The first step to be taken was to establish the nuclear data on which depended the possibility of an atomic bomb and which determined its size. This work had already begun at Liverpool early in 1940 under Professor Sir James Chadwick, and it was now pushed on more rapidly with Doctors Frisch and Rotblat as his senior collaborators...The many theoretical aspects of the problem were investigated by Professor Peierls, assisted by Dr. Fuchs and others..."

100-190625-2557

Elsbeth Grant, the daughter of an American father and English mother, resided in England until 1942. She came to the United States with her parents and in 1943 was recognized as an American citizen. Grant was a student at the University of Liverpool while Rotblat was lecturing there on physics and the two are said to have become acquainted there.

100-190625-1649-8

On February 16, 1944, Rotblat arrived in the United States on the SS Aquitania from the United Kingdom, holding Polish Passport No. 2065, Serial No. 11NR206013, issued March 18, 1939, at Warsaw, Poland. This passport is said to have been revalidated January 7, 1945, by the Polish Consulate in London, England. This was said to be his first visit to the United States. Rotblat gave 128 Bedford Street, Liverpool, England, as his permanent home address.

100-190625-1026

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

E. E. BROWN:EFF
633
E.O.B.

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65-58805-616

On February 17, 1944, Rotblat was issued a Visitor's Visa by the Visa Division of the United States Department of State. His Alien Registration Foreign Service Form, on file at the Immigration and Naturalization Service, reflects that Rotblat has no children, has not participated in any military service, and has no relatives in the United States. He gave as his nearest relative or friend, Mrs. J. Thompson, 15 Abercromby Square, Liverpool, England. On February 28, 1944, Rotblat was transferred to the British Supply Council of North America, Santa Fe, California. On March 1, 1944, Rotblat was notified to the Secretary of State as a Technical Scientific Officer with the British Supply Council, 1735 DeSales Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. While in Washington, he resided at the Hotel Roosevelt. Monthly Reports on Foreign Personnel at Los Alamos reflect that Rotblat was at Los Alamos as a permanent resident as early as March 28, 1944. /65-58805-59/

The SS Aquitania arrived in New York City, April 9, 1944, and Josef Rotblat was listed among the passengers. His passport and visa contained the same information as has been previously set forth above. /100-100030-69/

The mail censorship records at Los Alamos reflected that on April 26, 1944, Rotblat wrote Elsbeth Grant, stating that he had obtained her address from Gene Thompson, 15 Abercombe Square, Liverpool. On April 29, 1944, Grant wrote Rotblat and asked him to visit her. On June 6, 1944, Rotblat replied that he would be in Santa Fe and visit her on Saturday or Sunday. /100-190625-1012/

On July 17, 1944, Rotblat's Visitor's Visa, issued by the State Department, expired. /65-58805-59/

Rotblat visited Grant at her residence, 550 Alameda Street, Santa Fe, New Mexico, on three occasions, the latter of which was July 22, 1944. In so visiting her, Rotblat violated the rules at Los Alamos. /100-190625-1012/

On the contact of July 22nd, Rotblat asked permission of Grant's landlady to use a telephone to call a taxi, and Grant asked the landlady not to mention the fact that Rotblat had contacted her because he was employed at Los Alamos and it was against the rules for him to contact anyone in Santa Fe. The landlady advised that Grant is an Oxford graduate and came to Santa Fe, New Mexico, in November 1943 from San Francisco. Grant

had told her landlady that her father was in San Francisco and that her mother was employed by the British Embassy in Washington, D. C.

/100-190625-1182/

On August 7, 1944, Rotblat was informed that an extension to his visa had been granted until February 16, 1945. His Polish passport was valid until January 7, 1945. The records at Los Alamos reflect that Rotblat departed from the Los Alamos project on September 9, 1944, and returned on September 24, 1944. His whereabouts during this time are unknown.

The file on Rotblat at Los Alamos contains a memorandum dated November 23, 1944, which reflects that Rotblat was a scholarship student at the University of Liverpool and was obtained at that University for his assignment at Los Alamos. Rotblat, according to this memorandum, had a wife and child residing in Poland and Rotblat had told Grant that he intended to return to Poland at the earliest possible opportunity. He had told her that he disliked the Los Alamos project and had requested a transfer to California, but that the transfer had been denied because he knew too much. Rotblat is said to have been in the company of Grant every Sunday for several months and to have discussed his Communistic views with her, which caused Grant to become more enthusiastic in her own Communistic sentiments. Rotblat told Grant that he expected a superior in the British Government to visit him soon at Los Alamos and that at that time Rotblat intended to ask for a release in order that he might return to Poland. This memorandum stated that Rotblat and Grant planned to spend the Christmas holidays together in Denver, Colorado. Grant and Rotblat were said to exchange pro-Russian and Communistic literature and Rotblat is reported to have said that he has other friends, who are his associates at the project, who share his Communistic views.

Grant took an apartment at 550 East Alameda Street, Santa Fe, in May 1944. Grant is said to have come to Santa Fe through her acquaintanceship with Mrs. Aileen M. O'Bryan, an employee of Avery Bowman, a real estate and insurance broker, who secured a position for Grant in the Bowman office. Grant knew Mrs. O'Bryan through Lieutenant Derrick O'Bryan and his wife, Pamela, both of whom attended Oxford University with Grant. Grant is said to have chosen Santa Fe in an attempt to improve her hearing, as she is almost totally deaf.

It is said that in 1942, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Grant, the parents of Elisabeth who is the only child, moved to Los Angeles, California, where Grant is prominent and a wealthy banker. In 1944, Grant's mother was said

to reside at 422 Parkland Apartments, 2025 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and to be employed in the Purchasing Department of the South African Legation. Elisabeth Grant's twenty-first birthday occurred in 1943 and at that time she elected to become an American citizen. She has received a substantial private income from her paternal grandfather.

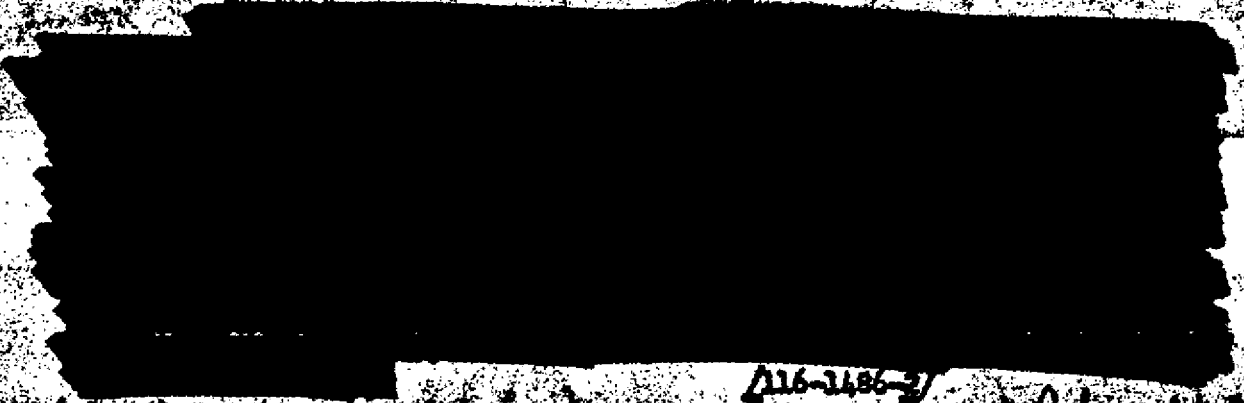
On December 3, 1944, Grant appeared at the home of Mrs. Alison O'Bryan in an intoxicated condition. She said that she and Rothblat had been drinking and she told Mrs. O'Bryan that she was in love with Rothblat and that she might have a child by him. At this time Grant told Mrs. O'Bryan that Rothblat planned to leave Los Alamos on December 7 or 8, 1944, at which time Grant was to have ready a list of addresses of all the persons she knew in London and Liverpool. Rothblat had asked her particularly for a letter of introduction to Lawrence Milligan, a friend of Elisabeth Grant, who was the secretary to Ernest Bevin, then Minister of Labor in the British Cabinet. Rothblat told Grant not to address the envelope of the letter of introduction to Milligan and to refer to Rothblat in the letter as friend and not by name. Rothblat planned to travel to St. Louis, Missouri; Washington, D. C., and New York City, from which he expected to sail on December 15, 1944. He planned to go first to Liverpool and then to London. Grant told O'Bryan that Rothblat's first aim when reaching England would be to contact her influential friends in order that he might establish a background in England. He then planned to join the RAF. Thereafter, he wanted to get on a mission going over either Poland or Russia and parachute out. He told Grant that once in either country he would be able to contact persons immediately who would be able to get him in touch with the Communist Party. He said that if he once got to Poland he would go to Russia and tell them all he knew about the formula and the Los Alamos project.

Rothblat had told Grant that he was going to save the world from another world war by giving Russia all the aid he could to help her master the bomb, stating that if the United States mastered the bomb first she would probably make war on Russia. He also stated that he had a brother in the Russian Army. Grant told O'Bryan at that time that she hoped that Rothblat would be successful in his plans.

Los Alamos records reflect that Rothblat departed from Los Alamos permanently on December 8, 1944. From March until December 1944 he had been in attendance at nearly all of the weekly meetings of the Coordinating Council where highly classified subjects were discussed.

Aileen O'Bryan advised the Army on December 10, 1944, that she had had a conversation with Elisabeth Grant on December 8, 1944, when Grant told O'Bryan that Rotblat took a letter to Grant at her place of employment on December 7, 1944. He told Grant not to open the letter until she was alone. In the letter Rotblat told Grant he was leaving Santa Fe permanently as of that date. He instructed Grant to burn any correspondence or books that he might have given her because he was in serious trouble and he was afraid that she would be involved if she did not follow his instructions. He told Grant that she should not admit she had known him and to deny any knowledge of the existence of the Los Alamos project. He told her that she should not correspond with him, except one letter which she might send to her mother, Mrs. Douglas Grant, 36 Denwood Avenue, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C. 65-58805-59

On December 24, 1944, Rotblat left New York City by sea to return permanently to the United Kingdom. 100-190625-1399



116-1486-3

Referred to DOE

On June 27, 1945, Grant left Santa Fe, New Mexico, to attend an eight-weeks' course in lip-reading at the University of Southern California, where she expected to remain until about the first of September 1945. It is believed that she intended to study Russian and that she desired to master the language before she lost her hearing completely since she intended to go to Russia as soon as she was able to do so. 65-58805-59

Dr. J. Rotblat left New York on December 24, 1945, by sea to return permanently to the United Kingdom. 100-190625-1399

In January 1945, the British Association of Scientific Workers formed a committee of scientists for the purpose of forming an international

organization devoted to the development of world security and an understanding of the implications of science for society. Dr. Rotblat, of the University of Liverpool, was a member of the committee.

/100-203763-11-Encl. p.21/

The British Association of Scientific Workers is a trade union with 18,000 members. From the American point of view, it is politically left of center but it has a high prestige in Britain.

/100-203763-11-p.21/

The Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, Volume 2, Numbers 3 and 4, dated August 1, 1946, at page thirty-one states that the atomic scientists of Great Britain formed an organization called the Atomic Scientists Association at a meeting held in London on March 8, 1946, the members of which were the principal participants in the British Atomic Energy Project. Dr. Rotblat is a member of the Council. "Some of the activities of the Association have been: (a) Preparation of a memorandum to the United Nations Atomic Energy Committee... (b) Critical study of the British Atomic Energy bill, (c) International Conference on Atomic Energy held at Oxford, July 29 to 31."

/100-190625-2442/

Rotblat is described as follows:

Name.....Josef or Jozef Rotblat
Father.....Zelman Rotblat
Wife.....Hadasa Gryll, born March 14,
1913, in Warsaw, Poland
Date of Birth.....November 4, 1908
Place of Birth.....Warsaw, Poland
Height.....6'
Weight.....154 lbs.
Hair.....Brown
Eyes.....Blue
Complexion.....Fair
Build.....Medium
Scars and Marks.....None

/65-58805-59; 40-69081/

A photograph of Rotblat is available.

/40-69081/

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 9, 1950

FROM : G. E. Hennrich

SUBJECT: FOCGASE
ESPIONAGE - R

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

PURPOSE

To obtain authorization for an interview with Dr. Robert E. Marshak.

BACKGROUND

The files of the Bureau regarding Marshak have been reviewed and information concerning him is contained in a memorandum which is attached hereto.

Marshak was one of the leaders at the Theoretical Physics Division at Los Alamos while Fuchs was there. He is presently a physicist at the University of Rochester, in New York. Marshak was born in New York City to Russian born parents. Both of his wife's parents were Russian born. He was educated at CCNY, Columbia and Cornell and holds a Ph.D. degree in physics. He has worked at M.I.T., for the Canadian National Research Council in Montreal and at the Los Alamos and Brookhaven Laboratories.

An aunt Ella Marshak and an uncle David Marshak have been or are members of the Communist Party. Marshak's parents, Harry and Rose, and his sister Ruth Marshak have been affiliated with the National Council for American Soviet Friendship. An aunt Edith Marshak has been active in Russian war Relief. A first cousin, Marsha Best Schulman, is a former member of the Young Communist League, whose husband, Bernard, resigned from the Communist Party in order to do more effective work on the outside. All of these relatives live in New York City.

Marshak has been very active in the Federation of American Scientists and in 1947 was the National Chairman. He has advocated world control of atomic information and has been critical of the Atomic Energy Commission and the FBI for unduly prolonged clearance procedures. In 1947 he attended a meeting of the World Federation of Scientific Workers in Paris. He attempted to assist Dr. Edward U. Condon and later Dr. Bernard Peters when the HCUA was interested in them.

[REDACTED SECTION]

RECOMMENDATION

That Marshak be interviewed. Since Marshak was employed at Los Alamos while Fuchs was there he should have some information regarding Fuchs' background, contacts and associates. If you approve, there is a letter attached hereto requesting this interview by the Buffalo Field Division.

Attachment

INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/9/00 BY 3012 PWT/afp

INDEXED - 80

RECORDED - 80

165-58805-617

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February 28, 1950

ROBERT E. MARSHAK

On June 2, 1914 Harry Marshak, the father of Robert Marshak, was naturalized in the New York Supreme Court. (116-4669-14, P.5)

Robert's parents, Harry and Rose Marshak, were born in Russia. (Ibid-1)

On October 11, 1916, according to the records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics in New York City, Reuben Marshak was born at the Fordham Hospital. His mother's maiden name was Shapiro. His parents at that time resided at 1443 Boston Road, The Bronx. On April 3, 1943 the birth certificate was altered to change the name of this individual from Reuben to Robert Marshak. (Ibid-14, P.5)

There will be set out below information concerning another Robert Marshak who has changed his name from Reuben to Robert Marshak. This latter individual is a cousin of the Robert Marshak who is discussed in this memorandum.

From 1929 to 1932 Marshak attended the James Monroe High School in the Bronx. (Ibid-1)

From 1932 to 1933 it is believed that Marshak resided at 1445 Crotona Park, East, Bronx, New York. (Ibid)

From 1933 to 1935 he resided at 852 East 172nd Street, New York City. (Ibid-1)

In 1932 Marshak entered Columbia University from which he graduated in 1936 with a B.A. degree. (Ibid-1)

He had fourteen points credit at the City College of New York upon his entrance at Columbia. On October 24, 1935 he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. During his attendance at Columbia he was awarded the insignia of the Silver Crown, an honorary citation for outstanding work on the campus. He was on the contributing board of the "Columbia Spectator," a school newspaper. In 1936 he was Associate Editor of the "Columbia Review," a school magazine. He was a member of the Philosophy Society, the Philolexian Society and the Physics Group. He was considered an unusually good student. (Ibid-14)

From 1935 to 1937 he resided at 1000 East 173rd Street, New York City. (Ibid-1)

Classified by *3042 cast/jdw*

Declassify on: OADR

11/9/01 65-58805-617

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

EEB/de
E.E. BROWN
EEB

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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(61-7565-70) 67A

From 1936 to 1937 Marshak attended Columbia University. (116-9669-1)

From 1937 to 1938 he resided at Dryden Road, Ithaca, New York. (Ibid-1)

From 1937 to 1939 he attended Cornell University at Ithaca, New York and received a Ph.D. degree in Physics. (Ibid-1)

Upon entering Cornell he gave his address as care of Vonder Eech, Livingston Manor, New York. During his attendance at Cornell from September 27, 1937 to September 26, 1938 he was an assistant in the Physics Department at Cornell. On the latter date he was awarded the President White Fellowship in Physics. (Ibid-8)

From 1938 to 1939 he resided at 901 Wycoff Road, Ithaca, New York. (Ibid-1)

From October, 1939 to January, 1940 Paul Alexander Baran lectured at the New School for Social Research in New York City. Baran obtained this employment through his friends, Professor Hans Speger and a Professor Marshak, not further described. (77-21340-7)

On March 17, 1945 the Chicago Daily Tribune carried a story on Baran to the effect that Baran is a Russian-born refugee who was assigned to the OSS Polish Desk, where he analyzed reports on Polish matters for the determination of U. S. policy. Baran was subsequently transferred to the Anti-Sabotage Division of OSS. According to the Chicago Tribune, Baran left Moscow during the years of civil war and settled in Germany. Most of his relatives joined the Communist Party. In the early 1920's Baran joined the German Communist Party and shortly thereafter was assigned to a confidential mission in Carpatho, Russia. In 1933, according to the Tribune, when the Communist organization was looking for German Communists holding passports to other countries because they could travel with relative safety in Nazi Germany, Baran appeared as an economic expert in a Polish Trade Delegation. In this role Baran posed as a Polish citizen. This position was obtained through a relative who was a Polish citizen. The Chicago Tribune says that Baran communicated with Communist workers through Warsaw, Poland to receive

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secret assignments and acted as a courier for political missions. He arrived in the United States in the autumn of 1940 after the fall of France and was undecided as to whether to pose as a Russian or Polish national and the Tribune says that his hesitancy in this respect proves that Baran has not severed his connections with Moscow as no member of the German Communist Party could obtain a Russian passport without being affiliated with Moscow.

On March 17, 1945 the Washington Times Herald carried substantially the same story, adding that in the 1930's Baran spent some time in Russia and France as well as Germany and that he was suspected in German circles close to Communists as being an agent of the OGPU. (77-21340-5X)

It is not known at this time whether the Professor Marshak, who was Baran's reference, is identical with the person with whom this memorandum deals.

From 1940 to 1941 Marshak resided at 80 Wilmer Street, Rochester, New York. (116-9669-1)

From 1941 to 1943 he resided at 32 Genesee Park Boulevard, Rochester. (Ibid-1)

During the summer of 1942 Marshak was employed in the Radiation Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts and spent the rest of the period from February, 1942 to February, 1943 at Rochester, New York. (Ibid-1)

From 1943 to 1944 he resided at 2960 Van Horns Avenue, Montreal PC, Canada. (Ibid-1)

From April, 1943 to May, 1944 he was employed by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of the British Government at the Montreal Laboratory of the National Research Council of Canada. (Ibid-1)

On April 29, 1943 Robert E. Marshak, 1525 Highland Avenue, Rochester, New York, a Professor of Physics at Rochester University, gave a sworn statement that Hans Heinrich Halban was departing from the United States to continue his duties as head of a British Scientific Mission in Canada to the best of his knowledge. (40-32122-4)

Halban, a French national, was born January 26, 1908 at Leipzig, Germany. His father, Johann von Halban, was a Swiss national. From 1933 to 1935 Halban was a student at Zurich, Switzerland. From 1935 to 1940 he was in Paris, France with Professor Joliot Curie, at the Radium Institute and later at the College de France in Paris. In 1940 he resided at Cambridge, England, was a British Government employee and was the head of a British

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scientific mission to Canada. In various visa applications he has listed Professor H. C. Brey, of Columbia University, Dr. A. I. Compton, of the University of Chicago, Dr. S. E. Allison, of the University of Chicago and Professor G. B. Pegram of Columbia University, as references. In the United States he has resided at 88 Morningside Drive, New York City, as of April, 1942, the time of his first U. S. entry, as far as is known, at 35 East 42nd Street, New York in October, 1944 and from January to June, 1944 at 1297 Redpath, Crescent, Montreal, Canada. In his various visa applications he has listed his wife as Aline Elisabeth Youns, nee de Ouzenbourg, born January 4, 1915 at London, England and who in June, 1944 resided at 23 East 74th Street, New York City. He has also listed his wife, as of September 8, 1943, as Fanny Ellis, nee Andressa, born March 24, 1912 at Amsterdam, Holland. In 1943 Halban stated that his wife, Fanny, resided in the Rockhill Apartments in Montreal, Canada. Halban is described as follows:

Born	January 26, 1908 at Leipzig, Germany
Father	Johann von Halban, Swiss national
Citizenship	French
Race	Slav
Height	5' 10"
Weight	195 lbs
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Fair

There is a photograph of him available. (40-32122)

On March 14, 1944 Dr. E. E. Marshak appeared on a list of the Canadian Staff, Scientific and Technical, working at the National Research Council of the Montreal Laboratory. (100-190625-800)

[REDACTED] (C) (116-9669-22) b1

[REDACTED] (C) (116-9669-22) b1

[REDACTED] (C) (116-9669-22) b1

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The April 27, 1947 issue of the Daily Worker, Section 2, page 30, column 4, under the heading, "May Day Greetings from our Friends" contained the name of Ella Marshak. (Ibid)

The January 13, 1944 issue of the Daily Worker, page 8, Column 3, carried a list of names of persons from the Bronx who sent congratulations to the Daily Worker on its 20th anniversary. David and Ella Marshak appeared in this list. In the same issue of the Daily Worker the name Ella Marshak also appears on page 11, column 4 under a group of names headed "Greetings."

A souvenir program of the Carnival Bazaar, City Center Casino for the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, Inc., which ran from May 4 through 7, 1947, contains the names of people extending greetings and best wishes. Among them are Mr. and Mrs. Harry Marshak, 922 Klansere Place, Bronx, Ruth Marshak of the same address (these individuals are the parents and sister of Robert Marshak), Ella Marshak, 2007 Davidson Avenue, the Bronx (Marshak's aunt) and Mr. and Mrs. B. Marshak, 3018 Holland Avenue, the Bronx. (116-9669-22)

Isuben R. Marshak, who is also known as Robert R. Marshak, a cousin of Robert E. Marshak, was born February 23, 1923 at New York City. (116-9669-22; [redacted] b2b7c

Robert R. Marshak's parents are David and Edith Marshak. (116-9669-22)

In September, 1941 Robert R. Marshak, the cousin, entered the College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell University. He later transferred to the Veterinary College at Cornell, from whence he graduated October 23, 1945 with a DVM degree. From June 25, 1943 to June 24, 1944 Robert R. Marshak served in the U. S. Army, remained at Cornell under the ASTP Program and was discharged. On June 25, 1944 he married Sally Claire Reich. [redacted]

[redacted] On April 2, 1948 Sally Marshak obtained a divorce from Robert R. Marshak at Wookstock, Vermont. At that time Marshak resided at 147 South Street, Springfield, Vermont, and was a veterinarian. [redacted]

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Sally Marshak has stated that although Robert E. Marshak pled poverty, in 1947, his gross income was about \$15,000 and in 1946 about \$14,000.

[REDACTED]

Sally Marshak has advised that Robert E. Marshak is very friendly with Abner and Betty Kodess of Woodstock, Vermont. Abner Kodess is employed by the Soil Conservation Commission of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Abner's wife is alleged by Sally Marshak to have been active in the Young Communist League at Ithaca, New York, when Abner was a student at Cornell and that Betty later joined the Communist Party under the name of Rita McCarthy.

[REDACTED]

Concerning Robert E. Marshak, Sally Marshak advised that she first met him in May, 1944 at a party given before her marriage by her husband's parents, David and Edith Marshak, 3018 Holland Avenue, the Bronx. Robert E. Marshak and his wife, David and Edith Marshak, Jack and Mattie Pashkin, and Sally's parents: Mr. and Mrs. Reich, attended this party. Sally states that during the party there was constant conversation about Russia, the Communist Party, Russian War Relief and the Council of American Soviet Friendship. She stated that Robert E. Marshak was present since he was en route from McGill University in Canada to Los Alamos. (116-9669-22)

Sally Marshak has said that Marshak visited his relatives at Camp Beacon, near Beacon, New York. She says that this camp is run by Communists for Communists and that Marshak's relatives live in a small cottage near the camp and constantly go to the camp for entertainment and to meet friends. According to Sally Marshak, Rose and Harry Marshak, the parents of Robert Marshak, are active in Russian War Relief and the Council of American Soviet Friendship. In their conversations they seem very sympathetic to the Communist Party and she has never heard them criticize Russia in any way. Sally Marshak has advised that Ruth Marshak, the sister of Robert E. Marshak, is considered to be the black sheep of the family because she has not done well scholastically or any other way. Sally alleges that Marshak's sister, Beatrice, was a member of the Young Communist League and is presently married to a former Air Corps pilot who was a member of the Young Communist League.

Regarding Edith and David Marshak, the father and mother-in-law of Sally Marshak, and the aunt and uncle of Robert E. Marshak, Sally Marshak has stated that Edith is very active in Russian War Relief and is very friendly to Russia and the Communist Party. Sally says that David Marshak has shown her two Communist Party membership cards issued to him. The display was made in 1946 and the cards were issued to him in his own name. Sally advises that David Marshak has been active in Russian War Relief, in selling

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the Daily Worker and the magazine, "Soviet Life Today." David has been active in raising funds for activities connected with the Council of American Soviet Friendship and goes to dinners sponsored by that organization. David is self-employed, a house painter and Edith is a housewife.

Sally Marshak says that Marshak's aunt, Ella Marshak, is very active in promoting sales for the Daily Worker and is believed to be a member of the Communist Party.

Sally has also said that Marsha Best Schulman is Marshak's first cousin. She states that Marsha was a WAC Lieutenant and before the war was active in the Young Communist League. Her husband is Bernard Schulman. Both Marsha and Bernard, according to Sally, were active in the Progressive Citizens of America and actively campaigned in the Bronx for Henry Wallace. Bernard has stated in Sally's presence that he was formerly a member of the Communist Party, but resigned because he could do better work on the outside. Bernard is connected with an import firm handling Chinese lace. Marsha is a secretary in a Bronx Synagogue.

Marshak's wife, Ruth, is believed by Sally to be connected with the Council of the American Soviet Friendship in Rochester. (116-9669-22)

New York City Board of Election records reflect that Ella Marshak, 2007 Davidson Avenue, Bronx, was born in Russia and was naturalized January 12, 1928. She is single. In 1933 and 1934 she registered as a member of the Communist Party and since that time her only listed party affiliation has been the American Labor Party. Charles Hunt, Superintendent at 2007 Davidson Avenue, has stated that Ella Marshak, as of August, 1948, was an active member of the Burnside Club of the Communist Party and had been trying to get him to join the Party for the past five years. Hunt stated that Ella Marshak resided with Samuel and Sonia Best, the parents of Marsha Schulman. The Bests were born in Russia and are U. S. citizens. Marsha and Bernard Schulman were born in the United States. David and Edith Marshak, uncle and aunt of Robert E. Marshak, were born in Russia and are naturalized United States citizens. (116-9669-33)

On May 27 or 28, 1947 Mrs. Sally Marshak, the former wife of Marshak's cousin, met Robert Marshak on her father and mother's twenty-fifth wedding anniversary at 2007 Davidson Avenue, the Bronx, the home of Ella Marshak, who has been described above.

(116-9669-22)

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Records at the University of California, Los Alamos reflect that Marshak was employed from May 30, 1944 to April 19, 1946 but that from the period January 16, 1946 to April 19, 1946 Marshak completed some work on his own while completing his contract with the University of California. (116-9669-7, P.2)

The name Marshak and the telephone number AD-7499 appeared in the alphabetical section of one of the notebooks of Lieutenant Andrew E. Roth, USNR, who was apprehended June 6, 1945 for violating Section 88, Title 18, U. S. Code. (100-267360-404, P.26)

Sally Marshak has stated that in November, 1944 a party was given in honor of her marriage and that Robert E. Marshak was present although his wife was not. Again Russia, the Communist Party and world affairs were discussed. No remarks unfavorable to Russia were made by any one present. (116-9669-22)

About December, 1945 Robert E. Marshak was co-author of a booklet to be known either as "Layman's Guide to Atomic Energy" or "Atomic Energy Primer" with Eldred C. Heleon and Leonard Isaac Schiff. This booklet was to be sponsored by the Association of Los Alamos Scientists to advance its views for future research and control relating to atomic energy.

Leonard Schiff was a member of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Association of Scientific Workers in 1940 and 1942. This is reportedly Communist infiltrated.

[REDACTED] While employed on the DSM Project at Los Alamos Schiff wrote several articles for publication on the future peaceful application of and research in atomic energy. Some of these articles were cleared for publication and some were not. (116-4670-10) b7D

Schiff in 1946 was a member of the National Administrative Committee of the Federation of American Scientists. He is alleged to have been a former member of the Communist Party. He has been known to be in contact with Dr. N. V. Loof, a member of numerous Communist Party front organizations, who has himself been suspected of Russian intelligence activity. (100-22735-34, P.2)

[REDACTED] (100-364452-83, P.5) b7D

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Concerning the Federation of American Scientists, this organization was formed in October, 1945 as the Federation of Atomic Scientists. One of its affiliates was the National Committee on Atomic Information (NCAI). The Federation of Atomic Scientists grew out of the activities of various atomic scientists and was established for the purpose of campaigning for international control of atomic energy. In July, 1946 the Federation of American Scientists was formed and took over the work previously done by the Federation of Atomic Scientists. Headquarters were established in Washington, D. C. The national membership at that time was about 2,500. There is no Communist control of the Federation of American Scientists (FAS) on a national scale but there is communist infiltration in some locals.

(100-344452-174, 100-344452-188)

[REDACTED]

(100-344452-83, p. 57, 58)

[REDACTED]

(100-344452-83, p. 54)

[REDACTED]

(100-344452-83, p. 102)

From August 10 to 18, 1946 Robert Marshak attended a conference as a consultant on fissionable materials at Los Alamos. (100-190625-2476)

In October, 1946 Dr. Robert Marshak appeared on the membership list of the American Soviet Science Society, Inc. (100-3444903-25)

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From 1946 to 1947 Marshak resided at 181 Clover Hills Drive, Rochester, New York. (116-9669-1)

On January 18, 1946 Marshak left Los Alamos. At this time the following three items, all considered highly classified and top secret, were still charged to him:

1. A handbook, [redacted] This handbook was returned on May 22, 1946 by Arthur E. Morel. (15) b1
2. A handbook on [redacted] This was returned February 1, 1946. (15)
3. A "Top Secret document." This document was still missing in June, 1947. Officials at Los Alamos said in substance that this was a common occurrence. (116-9669-7, P.17)

The top secret document contained material [redacted] b1

(15) Because of the lapse of time between the disappearance of the document until the disappearance came to light and because there was no indication that the document was taken off the project, no investigation was undertaken to locate it. (116-9669-6)

In January and February, 1946 Marshak was in Mexico on a pleasure trip. (Ibid-1)

Marshak made this trip with Martin Deutsch, who made at least one speech in Mexico City of a political nature. (Ibid-7, p.9)

In June, 1946 Marshak was employed by the Life Office Management Association Institute, 110 East 42nd Street, New York City. (Ibid-1)

From June 17, 1946 to August 9, 1946 he was employed on a temporary basis as a Research Associate, General Electric Company, Research Laboratory, Schenectady, New York, where he conducted a series of lectures on nucleonic theory. Marshak and his wife resided in the home of L. B. Clark, 900 St. David's Lane, Schenectady, New York. (116-9669-8)

From August 15, through August 30, 1946 Marshak visited the project at Los Alamos where he was employed in the Theoretical Physicists Division under G. Placzek, compiling and evaluating all statistical data obtained at Los Alamos in the manufacture of the atomic bomb up to the time the first bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. Considerable difficulty was had with Marshak while he was at Los Alamos due to the pressure he was usually attempting to exert to obtain the declassification of various articles. When Marshak came to the project from Canada he had some papers which had been declassified by

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the Canadians. Marshak took a portion of the statistical data he worked on and the Canadian papers and wrote an article for a scientific magazine. Los Alamos had a rule that publication of any work performed there must first be cleared. However, this article was given to the publishers without a clearance. Publication was stopped when other scientists reported this to Los Alamos. As of June, 1947 the article still had not been declassified.

While at Los Alamos Marshak's associates were Leonard Schiff, Robert and Charlotte Serber, Stan Frankel, Carson Mark, G. Placzek, Phillip and Emily Morrison, David Hawkins, Robert Davis and Sidney and Martha Dancoff.

Marshak at Los Alamos was described as a brilliant scientist, of good moral character, who was a liberal. It was said that Marshak is very anxious to get his name in print. Concerning a booklet, "Our Atomic World," written by Marshak, Leonard Schiff and Eldred G. Nelson,¹ contained photographs that had not been declassified. However, the authors are said not to have been at fault. This booklet has been summarized as follows:

1. Education - To inform exactly what the atomic bomb is and how it is made.
2. Damage - To show the destructive power of the bomb and what an atomic war might do.
3. Conclusion - The only salvation is international control and dissemination of atomic information since there is no known defense against it.

The book "Our Atomic World" was copyrighted in 1946 by the University of New Mexico Press at Albuquerque, New Mexico. Marshak at Los Alamos was also reported to be well acquainted with Melba Newell Phillips and to be a close friend of Harlow Shapley. (116-9669-7)

Dr. George Placzek, who is employed by the Nucleonics Project, General Electric Research Laboratory at Schenectady, New York, has advised that he was acquainted from 1939 to 1941 with Marshak, when he, Placzek, was on the staff at Cornell and Marshak was a student under Dr. Bethe. Placzek was also associated with Marshak from 1943 to 1944 in the Montreal Laboratory of the National Research Council of Canada. He was again associated with Marshak from March to December, 1945 at Los Alamos where Marshak worked under Dr. Victor Weisskopf. (116-9669-8)

Concerning Carson Mark, who is said to have been a close associate of Marshak at Los Alamos, Jordan Carson Mark, a Canadian citizen, was employed at Los Alamos as Division Leader, Theoretical Division, beginning in May, 1945. One of Mark's references was Victor E. Weisskopf.

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(100-359496-1)

Some time between December, 1946 and February, 1947 Marshak was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Rochester, New York FAS.

(100-344452-38
116-9669-9, P.5)

In January or February, 1947 Duncan Gordon, said that he noticed a newspaper story that the Progressive Citizens of America were going to show movies of Operations Crossroads at the Monroe High School Auditorium in Rochester. A speech was made prior to the movie by a man who was introduced by Marshak.

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(116-9669-9; 100-344452-38)

In 1947 Marshak was Chairman of the Rochester Association for the United Nations.

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(100-344452-188)

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(100-346735-742)

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(100-346735-31, P. 5; -41, Pages 6, 7)

Dr. Malba Howell Phillips was born in Indiana February 1, 1907. She has studied at Oakland City College, Battle Creek College of Michigan and the University of California. From 1930 to 1935 she was employed at the University of California. Since that time she has been connected with Bryn Mawr College, the Institute for Advanced Study and Connecticut College. Since 1938 she has been employed in the Physics Department at Brooklyn College and is regarded as one of the leading physicists in this country. She is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Association of Scientific Workers and the Federation of American Scientists. The American Association of Scientific Workers is a branch of the International Association of Scientific Workers, the outstanding figure in which is Dr. Joliot Curie, a leading French Communist. Phillips is the Treasurer of this organization. Among her contacts are Israel Halperin, a subject of the Canadian spy case, who was acquitted; Dr. Harry Grundfest, Dr. Harlow Shapley, J. Robert Oppenheimer and Ignace Zlotowski. (100-346735-41)

Since 1939 Marshak has been affiliated with the University of Rochester, except for periods of leave. (116-9669-1)

At the University he has been characterized as a liberal but not a radical. He has opposed Bernard Peters' suggestion that we destroy our stock of atomic bombs in accordance with Russia's plan, and has argued in favor of the Baruch Plan. He has strongly opposed what he described as "Capitalists" and "industrialists" for exploiting the working class, but he is said to have never opposed U. S. foreign policy. He occasionally attends meetings of the Rochester Group for Liberal Action. (116-9669-9)

[REDACTED] (100-344452-68) b7D

On April 21, 1947 Jordan Carson Mark, who has been referred to above, listed Marshak as a reference in connection with an atomic energy appointment. (116-10419-2)

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(100-344452-170, P. 5
100-344452-96 K2)

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(100-34452-270, p. 43) b7D

On May 7, 1947, the FAS issued a press release for release on May 8, 1947:

Dr. Robert Marshak, Rochester University physicist, formerly with the Los Alamos, New Mexico Laboratory of the Manhattan District Project, has been elected Chairman of the Federation of American Scientists, it was announced today. The organization of nearly 3000 scientists will continue its fight for scientific freedom and for world control of atomic energy under international law.

Dr. Marshak, who succeeds Dr. Robert Wilson of Cornell University, will keep his faculty post at Rochester while serving as Chairman of the FAS. The Washington Office of the Federation of American Scientists at 1749 L Street, N.W., will continue operations under the direction of Mr. William A. Higinbotham and Mr. J. H. Bush who were re-elected as Executive Secretary and Secretary-Treasurer, respectively.

In taking office, Professor Marshak stressed the increasing importance of science in social life. "But we must be careful," he added, "not to ask too much of science. Today we hear insistent demands that science be strengthened as a means of preserving our national security. It is true that a healthy science can do much to produce a healthy nation and it is also true that science can contribute to our military power. But in the atomic age, two national securities, security of our lives and properties and our liberties, cannot be achieved by military strength. We may win the next war but our cities will be destroyed and our free society wrecked. The only real security lies in the establishment of an effective international organization in which the international control of atomic energy and other weapons of mass destruction plays an important part."

(100-34452-83, page 164)

The press release continues:

In recent months many people have become discouraged about the prospects for successful international collaboration and have retreated to their traditional second line of defense - reliance on military power. But when the first atomic bomb erased Hiroshima, it also erased this second line of defense forever.....

Dr. Marshak did his undergraduate work at Columbia and received his Ph.D. from Cornell University in 1939. In the same year he accepted a faculty post at Rochester University. In 1940 he received the

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A. Cressy Morrison prize from the New York Academy of Scientists. Also elected to the Administrative Committee were Dr. Aaron Novick, Chicago physicist; Professor Philip Morrison, Cornell physicist; Professor Melba Phillips, of Brooklyn College; and Professor Leonard Schiff, of the University of Pennsylvania. (100-344452-170, Pages 2,3; 100-346735-59)

On May 27 or 28, 1947 Mrs. Sally Marshak, the former wife of Marshak's cousin, met Robert Marshak on her father and mother's twenty-fifth wedding anniversary at 2007 Davidson Avenue, the Bronx, the home of Ella Marshak, who has been described above. (116-9669-22)

In June, 1947 records of the Rochester, New York Board of Education reflected that Mrs. Robert E. Marshak was formerly Ruth Gup; her father, David Gup, and her mother were both born in Russia. In June, 1947 Mrs. Marshak was a teacher in Public School No. 44 in Rochester. (116-9669-9)

On June 5, 1947 the FAS issued a press release on the U. S. Foreign Information Program as follows:

"As the House prepared to open debate on Representative Karl Mundt's Bill to preserve the State Department's Foreign Information Program, the FAS strongly urged Congressional support of the bill. The Federation's position was stated in a letter from Dr. Robert E. Marshak, Chairman of the Federation, to the bill's sponsor, Representative Mundt (Republican of South Dakota) and to Senator Vandenberg and Representative Eaton (Republican of New Jersey), Chairman of the Senate and House Committees on Foreign Relations. Dr. Marshak's letter stressed the importance of informing foreign peoples of the dangers of atomic war and of America's proposals for averting this catastrophe. 'We Believe,' he said, 'that a most effective means of propagating this information is the continuation and expansion of the OIC (Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs - now Office of Information and Educational Exchange) program. Informed men are peaceful men.'

".....The Federation (FAS) includes a majority of the scientists who developed the atomic bomb, and has as its primary purpose the achievement of effective international control over atomic energy." (100-344452-170, pages 48 through 50)

[REDACTED] (100-344452-170, P.19)

On July 8, 1947 Dr. Robert E. Marshak, of the University of Rochester, was listed as a member of the American Soviet Science Society. b7D

(121-2673-4, pages 166, 167 and 190)

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