

~~TOP SECRET~~

On July 16, 1947 the Washington Times Herald carried a United Press story on an FAS statement over the signature of Marshak as follows:

"Although scientists know from the beginning that the task of achieving international control would be difficult, the lack of progress to date has been discouraging. Some people, in fact, have accepted defeat, and have actually suggested that the United Nations negotiations be abandoned. We, on the other hand, on this second anniversary of the atomic bomb (the first atom bomb was exploded in New Mexico July 16, 1945) affirm our belief that the common interests which led to the establishment of the United Nations are more compelling than ever.

"We have learned many valuable lessons during the past two years. We now know that the problem of atomic energy cannot be solved apart from the consideration of other issues.

"At the same time we maintain that human security can never be assured until the world has been made safe for atomic energy. It is necessary to pursue every avenue toward one world, taking full advantage of the opportunities offered by the United Nations and its agencies."

(61-7099-A)

[REDACTED] (100-344452-9612) b7c b7D
[REDACTED] (100-88) b7c b7D

On about July 28, 1947 William Cullen, Public Relations Director of the Eastman Kodak Company at Rochester, New York, was contacted by Marshak. Cullen was Director of the Rochester Association of United Nations. The national headquarters of this organization had designated the week of September 14 through 20, 1947 as United Nations Week, and Cullen was made Chairman of arrangements to prepare a group of lectures and discussions on the United Nations. Marshak, as National Chairman of the American Association of Atomic Scientists (said to be synonymous with the FAS), proposed that his group collaborate with Cullen's on the basis that a better presentation regarding atomic energy could thus be made.

(116-9669-18)

~~TOP SECRET~~

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2

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) b7D 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:

65-58805-617 p 17 & 18

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(100-203763-41 p.15) b7D

The September 2, 1947 issue of the New York Times at page 11, carried a statement released by Dr. Marshak on the Second Anniversary of Day emphasizing that world security, not a strong international science, provides the key to national security. "Discouragement (of U. S. attempts to set up international control of atomic energy through the UN) must not cause us to substitute national half measures for the goal of international cooperation."
(100-344452-A)

On September 5, 1947, the FAS issued the following press release:

"The FAS believes it speaks for all American scientists in hailing the President's announcement that radioisotopes will be distributed to competent scientists abroad," said Dr. Robert E. Marshak, Chairman, F.A.S., in a statement released today. He pointed out that these by-products of the research on the atomic bomb hold great promise for new discoveries in medicine and human welfare."

(100-344452-170, page 61)

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Marshak was one of two Americans who attended the sessions of the World Federation of Scientific Workers in Paris, France, sponsored by the French Government and UNESCO. (100-34452-88)

[REDACTED]

(100-34452-170, P. 47) b7D

[REDACTED]

(100-34452-170, P. 6) b7D

[REDACTED]

(100-34452-170, P. 31) b7D

In October or November, 1947, Dr. David Goddard, Professor of Botany, University of Pennsylvania, advised that he suspected that Robert Marshak and Richard Black, members of the Association of Rochester Scientists, an FAS affiliate, were Communistically inclined. Goddard said that Marshak attracted

~~TOP SECRET~~

TOP SECRET

his attention when he approached the Executive Committee of the Association of Russian Scientists and offered to pay his own expenses to attend the National Meeting of the FAS. Goddard lacked confidence in Marshak to the extent that he wired the National Organization that Marshak could not represent the Rochester group and could not vote for them on any resolutions pending before the National Association. Goddard had no specific basis for his suspicions. (116-36597-10)

[REDACTED]

(100-344452-139) b7D

On November 25, 1947 the following story appeared in the Cornell Daily Sun:

"Many European scientists feel that the United States blotted the copy book by not keeping the USSR informed on the development of the atomic bomb during the war," asserted Dr. R. A. Marshak at last night's meeting of the Association of Scientists of Cornell University.

"Dr. Marshak, who is president of the Federation of American Scientists, has recently returned from a visit to Europe. Attending conferences of the World Federation of Scientific Workers in both England and France, he talked with leading scientists from more than 20 different countries.

"Addressing the Olin Hall meeting of the ASCU, Dr. Marshak described what he felt to be fairly general attitudes among European scientists. Many of them feel, he said that the United States might better have told its wartime ally, the Soviet Union, of atomic bomb developments. The suspicion exists that the United States used the bomb against Japan in the very late stages of the war to keep down Russian gains in Asia.

"Because they have had greater intimacy with death and destruction, the physicist claimed, Europeans are less impressed with the destructive power of the bomb than are Americans, whose cities were not attacked. They are more willing to compromise on an international treaty to control atomic energy.

"Europeans realize, Dr. Marshak went on, that Russian security depends largely upon secrecy. This might explain Russian reluctance to admit foreign inspectors.

"Both Great Britain and France, he concluded, are anxious to develop atomic energy for peacetime uses. They would not look favorably on any proposal to outlaw work with all fissionable materials." (100-344452-125, P.28, 29)

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

On December 3, 1947 the New York Herald Tribune carried a story by Peter Kihse of an interview with Robert E. Marshak, Chairman of the FAS, to the effect that Marshak, a University of Rochester physicist, went to France and England the previous month to represent top U. S. atomic scientists at the 10th Anniversary commemoration of the death of Lord Rutherford, apparently sponsored by the French Government and the UNESCO in Paris. The story purports to give Marshak's impressions after talking to dozens of foreign scientists on the problem of international control of atomic energy. Marshak said, in effect, that foreign scientists feel that the Russians have an argument for "distrust of U. S. intentions" because they weren't kept informed of atomic developments, because the first bomb was dropped two days before the scheduled Russian declaration of war on Japan and the second bomb was dropped one day after the declaration although the American invasion of Honshu had been set for November 1st. They want a compromise between the Russian and American positions. American scientists, on the other hand, want a watertight solution. European scientists want knowledge of atomic energy as a source of power to increase living standards and believe that agreement on atomic control is improbable.

(100-34452-108)

On December 8, 1947 Marshak issued the following FAS news release:

"Ever since its formation two years ago, the Federation of American Scientists has maintained as a high responsibility the dissemination of the facts about atomic energy, with its great possibilities for good and evil. The Federation has underlined the potency of the atomic bomb as a weapon of mass destruction, the temporary character of the American monopoly, and the fact that there is no foreseeable defense which will save the United States from ruin in an atomic war. The Federation has gone further; it has stated with all the power at its command that these facts lead to the conclusion that atomic energy must be controlled by an international agency, if an atomic armaments race is to be avoided.

"The Federation of American Scientists now recognizes that the conflict between the United States and Russia over the reconstruction of Europe and Asia, and over the nature of the peace,

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

renders most unlikely the attainment of agreement on a plan for atomic control in the immediate future. Nevertheless, the Federation firmly believes that the work of the UNAEC must continue; it steadfastly opposes all those who insist that no agreement is possible under the circumstances and that the various governments should therefore cease trying to negotiate. The Federation holds that the problems and controversies of control must be spelled out, and that the present negotiations provide an indispensable mechanism for securing final agreement. To assist in the task of arriving at ultimate atomic agreement, the Federation wishes to make several specific recommendations.

"First, the Federation recommends a complete investigation of the costs in money, men, and in economic and political implications, of atomic control schemes alternative to the majority plan as presented in the second report of the UNAEC to the Security Council. In particular, the UNAEC is urged to examine carefully the Russian proposals of June eleventh and the concept of quotas. The UNAEC will thereby establish whether or not an atomic control plan based upon quotas and inspection can be made effective.

"Second, the Federation recommends further elaboration of the majority control plan. It is apparent that a good deal of sound thinking has gone into the second report of the UNAEC.

"Third, it is now evident that consideration of atomic control cannot be divorced from other disarmament measures. For example, the discussion of the transition stages leading to effective atomic control will, in all likelihood, involve discussion of simultaneous disarmament in the field of conventional weapons of war. The Federation therefore advocates close coordination between the work of the UNAEC and the commissions considering the limitation of conventional armaments and the nature of the armed forces of the United Nations.

"Finally, it is clear that the attention and effort applied to the atomic energy negotiations by most nations has not equalled that of the United States. To overcome this obstacle, to increase scientific participation, and to arouse public interest in the success of the negotiations, the Federation suggests that the site of the UNAEC discussions be moved around from one nation to another."

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

(100-344452-170, pages 43,44)

TOP SECRET

~~TOP SECRET~~

On December 28, 1947 a meeting of the Union of Scientific Workers in Sofia adopted a resolution to the effect that the world is divided into two sides, that the imperialists threaten atomic and bacteriological war, while the side headed by Russia works for peace, that scientists stand for peace, and the resolution grants "those who work for.... a true peace....(and) sends warm greetings to the International Federation of Scientific Workers residing at Paris, and declares that Bulgarian scientific workers will join their efforts for the building up of a powerful world front of men of science and culture against imperialistic aggression.

"The meeting appeals to the American Federation of Scientists to maintain even more boldly the fight against incendiaries of war in their country....."
(100-354568)

Page two of the "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists" of January 19, 1948, carried an article entitled "Present State of UN Negotiations on Atomic Energy," which is a memorandum credited to the FAS and released by Dr. Robert E. Marshak, Chairman of the FAS. Recommendations are made with respect to international control of atomic energy, including: (1) Careful examination of alternative plans - in particular, the Russian Proposal. (2) Further elaboration of the majority control plan. (3) Close coordination between the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission and the commissions on the limitation of other arms. (4) A change of the site of discussions from one nation to another in order to stimulate interest.

(100-345079-87)

On February 17, 1948 Robert E. Marshak, at the Institute for Advanced Study, School of Mathematics, Princeton, New Jersey, wrote a letter to Malba Phillips, who has been described above. (100-346735-54)

On February 20, 1948 information was received that Harrison Brown, of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists in Chicago, and Robert Marshak, of the FAS, and other scientists had been discussing a conference of scientists from all parts of the world which would take place in the near future, probably in Europe, concerned with the subject of world government.

(40-46866-185)

On March 3, 1948 Bart Jan Bok, Chairman of the Committee on the UNESCO, of the International Relations Committee of the National Research Council, engaged in a limited correspondence with Robert Marshak, described as the recent National President of the FAS, in attempting to improve the status of the World Federation of Scientific Workers with UNESCO. In March, 1948 Edna Alexander, Secretary of the Cambridge Association of Scientists, a division of the FAS, contacted Bok at Marshak's request. Marshak

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

wanted Bok to know that the Association of French Scientists was seeking help in exchanging graduate students between France and the United States and was of the opinion that Bok could provide assistance through his UNESCO connections. Bok requested Alexander to advise Marshak that he was attempting to promote the exchange of faculty members rather than students and suggested that Marshak communicate with American employees of UNESCO directly. (100-350104-62)

On March 4, 1948 Dr. Robert E. Marshak, Chairman of the FAS, issued a public statement expressing concern over the "recent public denunciation of Dr. Edward U. Condon" by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He praised Condon and stated that the action of the Committee in "smearing" Condon couldn't but have an "adverse effect on the morale of American scientists who, because of the lapse of fundamental research during the war years, are trying desperately to catch up on their basic understanding of the world and to contribute to the well-being and security of the United States." (100-344452-222)

[REDACTED]

(100-7061-1578)

b7D

On March 25, 1948 an individual believed to be Dr. Richard Meier, Head of the Federation of American Scientists, told Dr. E. U. Condon that he had just talked to Marshak at Princeton and that the FAS was having an administrative meeting on the following Saturday at Princeton. Marshak had asked Meier to talk to Condon to see what the FAS could do. (65-56402-1-2846)

[REDACTED]

TOP SECRET

b7D

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

(100-33892-37) b7D

In August, 1948 it was determined that the Physics Department at the University of Rochester was conducting work on the Cyclotron Project for the Navy. The work was not classified and was completely open to everyone. Physicists engaged on the Cyclotron Project included Sidney Barnes, Bernard Peters, Helmut Leonard Bradt and Robert E. Marshak. The Cyclotron Project, although carried on under the Navy Department, was paid for by the Atomic Energy Commission which transferred funds to the Navy Department for that purpose. (62-82221-681)

[REDACTED]

(100-34452-222) b7D

[REDACTED]

(100-33892-316) b7D

From June 21 through 23, 1948 a Cosmic Ray Conference symposium was held at the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena, California. The meetings were open to any scientist, and some of the meetings were open to the public. It is said that there was no discussion on classified material although papers presented touched on current research in nuclear physics. Dr. Paul S. Epstein, of the Physics Department of the California Institute of Technology, invited Robert E. Marshak to attend. Marshak said that it was impossible for him to go and asked Helmut Leonard Bradt to go in his place. Bradt attended and reported on high altitude cosmic ray research at the University of Rochester. (100-355827-15)

[REDACTED]

~~TOP SECRET~~

b7D

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

(100-32252-222)

In August, 1948 neighbors of Marshak's parents in New York City advised that Marshak visits his parents very often and that they occasionally visit him in Rochester. They stated that Marshak is helping his parents financially.

(100-9669-33, P.10)

[REDACTED]

(106-9669-31)

b7D

[REDACTED]

(100-205953-66)

Refer to CIA

Dr. Bernard Peters was employed on the IBM project during the last World War.

[REDACTED]

Refer to CIA

b7D

As of September, 1948 when Marshak contacted him, Peters was employed as a physicist at the University of Rochester and had been sent to Europe as a representative of the Office of Naval Research.

(100-205953-90)

On September 4, 1948 Marshak sent the Rochester Times Union newspaper a statement in defense of Dr. Bernard Peters. This statement was signed by Marshak and other members of the Physics Department at the University of Rochester.

(121-20851-3, P.7)

[REDACTED]

(100-205953-66)

Refer to CIA

[REDACTED]

~~TOP SECRET~~

b7D

~~TOP SECRET~~

Dr. Hannah Peters is the wife of Bernard Peters. She was born in Berlin, Germany in 1911. She came to the United States in 1934 and lived in New York City until 1937. From 1937 to 1939 she interned at the Mt. Zion Hospital in San Francisco. In 1940 she was resident physician at Providence Hospital, Oakland, California. In 1941 she was naturalized in San Francisco.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (100-235081-1) b7D

In March, 1943, Hannah Peters attended a Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee conference, probably in San Francisco, and at that time she was a member of the North American Refugee Committee. At the conference she disagreed with the Communist Party becoming the Communist Political Association, as she feared that the Party would become an intellectual society and lose its driving force. In 1946 Hannah's husband, who has been previously described, accepted a position at the University of Rochester.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (100-235081-5)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (Joan is the Secretary of the Association of Scientific Workers. (100-235081-22) b7D

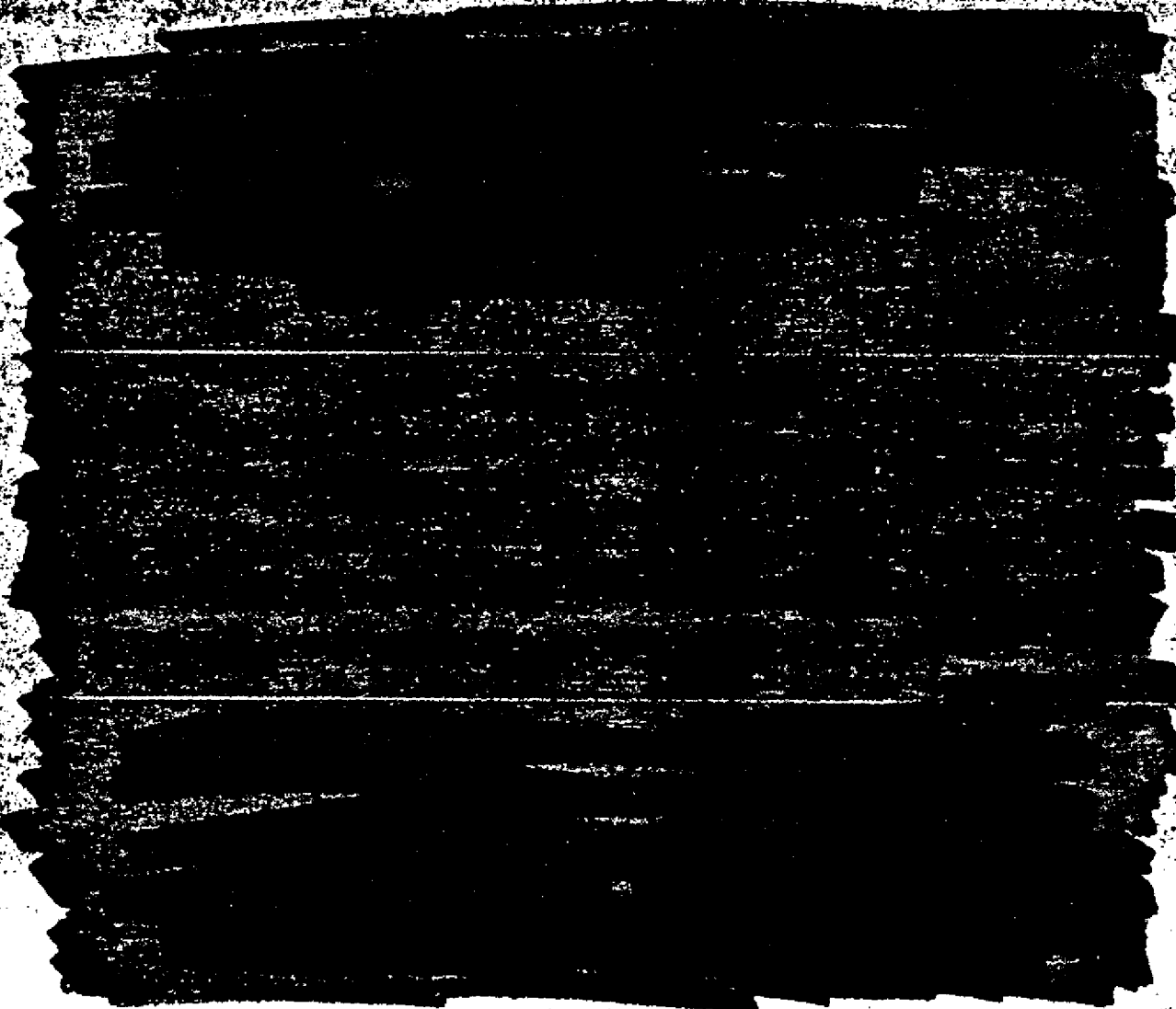
On November 9, 1948 Bart Jan Bok, Chairman of the Committee on UNESCO, conferred with Marshak, described as former President of the FAS, regarding an international exchange of graduate scholars to be sponsored by UNESCO. Bok's Committee had solicited a number of schools in the United States to grant scholarships of room, board and tuition to scholars from foreign countries. The soliciting group had promised to solicit scholarships in foreign countries for American students. It was stated that this exchange program was hampered by the lack of funds with which to transport students from one country to another. Bok had solicited travel funds from Pierre Auger, the International Chairman of UNESCO, without success. Marshak had also been soliciting funds for this purpose without success. Bok and Marshak agreed that it would be much easier to solicit the money after students had been selected and that if scholars were not quickly selected

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

from France that they would probably get only De Gaullists. They agreed that they would have to immediately undertake selection of foreign students so as to have formally accepted the fellowships offered them by the universities and so as to be in a position to solicit an exact amount of money to transport a student. It was agreed that Bok and Victor Weisskopf of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, would select scholars from Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Poland. Marshall, assisted by friends and Dr. Pierre Auger would select scholars from the other countries in Europe and the Far East. It was believed that these scholarships would be available in various parts of the United States in physics, chemistry, sociology, botany, agriculture and astronomy.

(100-350104-66)



~~TOP SECRET~~

b7D

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]
(100-34452-170, pages 6, 7, 47 and 48)

On January 3, 1949 the Daily Worker listed 313 educators, writers, scientists, artists and clergymen who signed an open letter to the members of the 81st Congress, urging abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee. Among the signers was Professor Robert E. Marshak of the University of Rochester. (100-353406-A)

On January 22, 1949 a "Guest Editorial" appeared in the Rochester Times Union, written by Robert E. Marshak, entitled, "Science Thrives Only When Free." Marshak in this article stated that "Science can flourish only in an atmosphere of free inquiry and free interchange of ideas, that secrecy must be eliminated to the greatest possible extent, the give and take of criticism must be encouraged, and punishment must not be meted out to those who fail to please the group in power. . . . That science enjoys a life of its own and can only draw conclusions which nature allows are . . . an inseparable part of a living democracy. . . . Events of the past year reveal how easily they may be forgotten in the practical operation of American Democracy. We are not surprised that . . . Russian physicists are urged to abjure the Western bourgeois approach to the atom and adopt Marxist-Leninist techniques. But equally inexcusable was the smear campaign carried on against Dr. Condon and other American scientists by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

"The unfortunate effect on the morale of American scientists of the Committee's public airing of unfounded rumors, gossip and vilification was borne out by a poll of atomic scientists as disastrous as the Russian attacks on their scientists.

"We expected that the Communist coup in Czechoslovakia would lead to wholesale purging of scientists. But we tolerate the technique employed at hearings for the clearance of industrial scientists held by the Industrial Employment Review Board. Finally, we are prepared to find Russian scientists missing from international scientific conferences, but we accept with equanimity the refusal of visas to foreign scientists of liberal views who wish to visit the United States.

"These illustrations are intended to suggest that we Americans must be ever alert not to depart from our commonly accepted standards of democratic fair play and respect for human dignity. Fortunately, American society is self-correcting--in contrast to some other societies--and excesses are not tolerated too long.

"Let us hope that in the year ahead practices contrary to basic American tradition will be relegated to the limbo of forgotten things.

~~TOP SECRET~~

TOP SECRET

In such a healthy America science will surely prosper and America need not be afraid. (121-20851-3 P.8)

[REDACTED] (116-9669-35) *Rifal*
00E

In March, 1949 it is believed that Marshak was employed by the Brookhaven National Laboratory in Long Island, New York. (116-122889-12)

At this time Professor R. P. Wallace, teacher of applied mathematics at McGill University, advised that Wladimir Seidel was an intimate friend of Marshak. In May, 1949 Marshak was employed by the University of Rochester and was residing at 1525 Highland Avenue, Rochester, New York. (116-9669-35)

On June 21, 1949 Bernard Peters, who is described above, traveled from Denver to Idaho Springs, Colorado by bus and was met at 10:45 AM by Marshak and his wife who were driving a maroon, 1949 Hudson, five-passenger coupe, bearing New York License No. 2M2635. Peters and the Marshaks drove to the Radium Hot Springs Hotel at Idaho Springs, where Peters stayed during his attendance at the Cosmic Ray Conference. After registering at the hotel Peters and the Marshaks drove up Chicago Creek to a point half way between Idaho Springs and Echo Lake. Peters and the Marshaks got out of the automobile and proceeded to an observation point on the highway where they could see the road in both directions for a long distance. They then engaged in conversation for approximately an hour and a half. When they returned to their automobile after that period of time, they took a lunch basket to a nearby camp ground and had lunch. After lunch they again talked until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when they returned to Echo Lake. Mrs. Marshak was staying at the Echo Lake Lodge. Peters and Marshak then visited the University of Denver Radiation laboratories in Echo Lake. About 3:30 PM Peters and Marshak returned to Idaho Springs and had dinner in the Marshaks' cabin located in an auto court.

The Cosmic Ray Conference at Idaho Springs was sponsored by the Inter-University High Altitude Laboratory, and the University of Denver was the host institute. Co-sponsors were the U. S. Office of Naval Research, the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission and the Research Corporation. The Inter-University High Altitude Laboratory consists of associated member institutions, including the University of Chicago, Cornell University, the University of Denver, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, New York

TOP SECRET

~~TOP SECRET~~

University and Princeton University. The conference lasted from June 22 to June 28, 1949.

[REDACTED]

(100-205953-152) b7D

[REDACTED]

(100-205953-128) b1

This may refer to a Dr. Whipple who is connected with science at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Whipple may be an astronomer. Bratt, as of January, 1950, was employed as a visiting professor at Rochester University and was expected to leave for Stanford University within two months. He was engaged in unclassified cosmic ray research work with Dr. Bernard Peters.

[REDACTED]

(100-355827-83, P.10)

In November, 1949 Samuel Davis, also known as Samuel Warshavsky, Samuel Warshafsky and Samuel Warshofsky, was employed as a draftsman by the Department of the Air Force at Andrews Field, Maryland and resided at 322 A Street, SE. Davis was born in the United States about 1900. His parents, David and Esther Warshafsky, were born in Russia. David Warshafsky was naturalized in 1893 at Rochester, New York. Samuel Davis' sister, Sarah (Mrs. David Cupp) had two daughters: Muriel, now Mrs.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Samuel Pias, in Katvia, New York, and Ruth, who is the wife of Dr. Robert E. Marshak. A preliminary loyalty inquiry was made concerning Samuel Davis, based on the allegation of a neighbor that Davis had Communist sympathies, admired Henry Wallace and Paul Robeson, and that he had criticized the American and praised the Russian form of government. Investigation failed to confirm this allegation or to indicate association between Davis and Marshak. Marshak went to Rochester about 1939 and Davis left Rochester about 1940 and has returned for only occasional visits. Davis has another nephew, Myron Davis, employed by the Atomic Energy Commission at Hanford.

(121-20851;
116-17769)

Marshak is described as follows:

Height
Weight
Eyes
Hair
Date of birth

6' 2"
165 lbs.
Brown
Black
October 11, 1916 at
Bronx, New York,
as: Reuben E. Marshak.

Relatives: Mother - Rose, born Russia, residing at 922 Klamers Place, New York City.
Father - Harry Marshak, born Russia, residing at 922 Klamers Place, New York City.
Sister - Ruth Marshak, born United States. Residence: 922 Klamers Place, New York City.
Sister - Beatrice, married name unknown. Residence: 13 Georgian Terrace, Troy, New York. Born in the United States.
Wife - Ruth, nee Cupp, born in the United States of Russian-born parents.

There is no photograph of Marshak available.

(116-9669-1)

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

APPENDIX

It is not known whether or not the following information relates to Robert E. Marshak or whether or not the persons mentioned are related to Dr. Robert E. Marshak;

[REDACTED] (100-45768-16) b1

[REDACTED] (S) b1

[REDACTED] (S) b1

[REDACTED] (S) b1

[REDACTED] (S) (100-190623-616) b1

The Area Intelligence Officer of the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California, where the ISM Project was under way, advised that Dr. Al Marshak, as of December 7, 1943, was engaged in work on the ISM Project but that his office is located in close proximity to Radiation Laboratory personnel and that Marshak was cognizant of the task and objective of the ISM Project. (100-190623-616)

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (C) (100-7886-97)

[REDACTED] (100-34452-45, p.37)

On December 23, 1946 A. J. Dempster, of the University of Chicago, a classifier reviewer for the DSM Project, related that J. Henke, a scientist at Oak Ridge had submitted a paper on the cost of fissionable matter which Henke wanted approved for publication. Henke in his paper said that he received help from Szilard and Professor Marshak, of the Economics Department at the University of Chicago. Dempster said that the paper was an unscrupulous attempt to disclose a lot of information which hadn't been declassified. This paper was disapproved by the DSM Project. (62-59520-24)

In October, 1946 Dr. Alfred Marshak, of the Rockefeller Institute of New York, appeared on the membership list of the American Soviet Science Society, Inc. (100-344907-25)

He appeared on another membership list of the same society July 8, 1947 and was listed as Dr. Alfred Marshak, Rockefeller Institute, 66th Street and York Avenue, New York 21, New York. (121-2673-4, Pages 166, 167, 190)

~~TOP SECRET~~

SERVICE UNIT

F-19a

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor VAN LOON

Room 4708

Subj: Robert Marshak

Exact Spelling
 All References
 Subversive Ref.
 Main File

Searchers
Initial TU
Date 2-8-50

Restricted to Locality of
 buildings, breakdowns.

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

~~116-9669~~
~~40-4866-185~~
~~100-344452-202 98~~
~~100-205953-66 119~~
~~100-355681-83~~
~~100-338890-96 49~~
~~100-350109-52~~
~~100-203703-50~~

b2b7c

~~100-344452-190 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 108.~~
~~100-344452-83 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 108.~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/7/80 BY 30022ur/4

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT

F-19a

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Vanloon

Room 4708

Subj: Marshak Robert

Exact Spelling
 All References
 Subversive Ref.
 Main File

Searchers
Initial TU
Date 2/8/50

Restricted to Locality of

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

~~100-190625-2967~~
~~100-346733-59~~
~~100-203763-41~~
~~116-30597-10~~
~~100-330190-591~~
~~101-346733-44~~
~~100-350109-52~~
~~100-190625-2967~~

Marshak Robert C

~~116-9669~~
~~100-205953-118 67~~
~~100-190625-2967~~
~~100-255681-31~~
~~100-205953-79 51~~

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

F-19a

Supervisor Van Zoon Room _____

Subj: Marshall Robert E

Exact Spelling Searchers
 All References Initial SW
 Subversive Ref. Date 2/8/50
 Main File
 Restricted to Locality of _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

~~100-344452-220~~ ^{SE no. 205763-71}
~~100-359496-1~~
~~121-5750-1~~
~~100-345840-25~~ ^{SI no. 20 3763-41}
~~100-344452-164~~ ^{SI 200, 100}
~~100-344903-25~~
~~100-28735-90~~
~~62-82221-154~~
~~100-235190-416~~
~~100-344452-83, 107, 51, 27, 21, 58~~
~~59, 145, 164~~
~~100-22735-84~~
~~116-10419-2~~
~~100-203763-44~~

(3)

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

F-19a

Supervisor Van Zoon Room _____

Subj: Marshall Robert E

Exact Spelling Searchers
 All References Initial TW
 Subversive Ref. Date 2/8/50
 Main File
 Restricted to Locality of _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

~~100-345079-87~~
~~100-350064-19~~ ^{SE}
~~40-38122-4~~
~~100-35306A-NH 1/3/49~~
~~117-83-99~~ ^{SE no 116-9669}
~~100-344452-A-NH June 9/2/49~~
~~64-2099-A-Work Time 7/16/49~~
~~116-4670-70~~
~~100-196625-2963~~
~~116-10419-8~~
~~121-2673-4~~ ^{encl 190}
~~116-22541-85~~
~~121-20851-3~~
~~121-20851-3~~

(4)

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

F-19a

Supervisor Van Loan Room 4708

Subj: Robert Marshak

Exact Spelling
 All References
 Subversive Ref.
 Main File

Searchers
Initial mm
Date 2-8-50

Restricted to Locality of

ups & downs

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

one | Marshak

b7c b2

~~61-7565-99 69~~

~~100-7061-1378~~

~~97-21340-7~~

~~65-56402-1-2846~~

~~46-122889-12~~

~~64-2705-180~~

~~62-59520-24~~

~~100-344452-199~~

~~100-190625-676~~

~~100-356732-87~~

~~100-344452-45 p. 37~~

~~100-7888-59~~

(1)

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

F-19a

Supervisor Van Loan Room 4708

Subj: Robert Marshak

Exact Spelling
 All References
 Subversive Ref.
 Main File

Searchers
Initial mm
Date 2-8-50

Restricted to Locality of

ups & downs

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

~~65-30892-2374~~

~~100-45968-16~~

~~65-44184-31~~

~~100-267360-407 p. 26~~

~~100-344452-6 x 2~~

(2)

Initialed

SAS, Buffalo

March 9, 1950

Director, FBI

PHIL JULIAN ELAINE FUCHS, was
ESPIONAGE - R

NO
RECORDED - 80

5-58805-617

Dr. Robert E. Marshak has been employed in the Physics Department at the University of Rochester since 1939 except for periods when he was either loaned or given leave to work on the atomic program in Canada, Los Alamos and Brookhaven. Marshak was one of the leaders in the Theoretical Physics Division at Los Alamos while Fuchs was there. Your office maintains a file on Marshak which contains most of the information about him known to the Bureau.

You are requested to immediately interview Dr. Marshak for any information in his possession regarding Fuchs' background, associates and contacts. The Marshak file in your office should be reviewed prior to the interview. It is further requested that the results of this interview be furnished in report form, special delivery.

ST-115

G.R.A.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/9/89 BY SP2/ANT/jlp

REB: jpa

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

MAILED
MAR 10 1950
COMM. FBI

RECEIVED
MAR 10 5 35 AM '50

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

16/3

no

The Fuchs case to follow" and that they are generally known
First Soviet reference to the Fuchs case is a denial issued by TASS
shortly after midnight, that the Soviet Government had received atomic
secrets from the British scientist. It is "a crude lie" since Fuchs
was unknown to the Soviet Government and no agents of the Soviet
Government had ever dealt with Fuchs. There has been no mention of
the McMahon proposals.

o Fuchs case

65-58805+
NOT RECORDED
31 MAR 21 1950

5
ER

Vang Brown

14
MAR 21 1950

Central Intelligence Agency
Foreign Radio Broadcast
255R & FE. En. no. Section
Page 2 Date 3/8/50

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : John Ladd

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: March 8, 1950

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

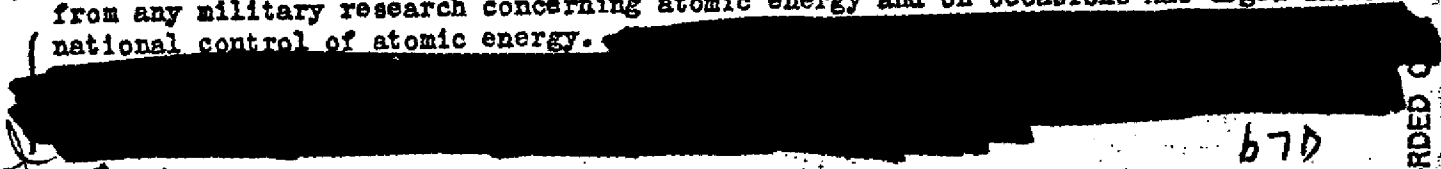
PURPOSE

To obtain authority to instruct the field to interview Dr. Victor Frederick Weisskopf, who was acquainted with Fuchs during Fuchs' stay in the United States.

BACKGROUND

You will recall that Fuchs was stationed at Los Alamos, New Mexico, from August 14, 1944, to June 16, 1946. During this same period Dr. Victor F. Weisskopf was stationed at Los Alamos as one of the leaders in the Theoretical Physics Division. According to the Security Office files at Los Alamos, Weisskopf was considered one of the foremost physicists in the United States and one of the individuals directly responsible for the development of the atomic bomb. On February 4, 1950, Robert Heineman, Fuchs' brother-in-law, told Agents of the Boston Office that when Kristel Heineman, Fuchs' sister, saw Dr. Weisskopf's picture in the paper a year or two ago she remarked that Weisskopf was a good friend of her brother and she had met him through her brother. Robert Heineman also said that in the summer of 1946 Fuchs and Kristel Heineman drove to Schenectady, New York, to meet Dr. Hans Bethe, a prominent atomic scientist, on which occasion they borrowed Victor Weisskopf's car to make the trip.

Attached is a summary memorandum setting forth the information available in the Bureau files concerning Dr. Weisskopf, who was the subject of a Bureau investigation under the character "Atomic Energy Act - Employee; Internal Security - R," from September, 1947, to April, 1948. Generally, the memorandum reflects that Weisskopf, since the successful explosion of the first atomic bomb, has withdrawn from any military research concerning atomic energy and on occasions has urged international control of atomic energy.



weisskopf had connections with a number of organizations, including the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists and the Cambridge Association of Scientists Branch of the Federation of American Scientists. He has had association with several individuals reported to be Communists, including Isadore Isaacson and Nendely Curry, the brother-in-law of Israel Halperin, who was involved in the Canadian espionage case. Weisskopf expressed opposition to the House Committee on Un-American Activities and

ENC 62

670

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/9/87 BY 3022/MS/SL

INDEXED - 62

165-58865-618
MAR 14 1950
34
EVD
whw

670

UNRECORDED & FILED IN 116-22541-37

A considerable number of close acquaintances of Weisskopf have termed him as loyal and it is said that he withdrew from scheduled participation in the Cultural and Scientific Conference for Peace held in March, 1949, in New York when he learned that Henry Wallace was to be a speaker on the same panel with him. Weisskopf is said to have withdrawn on the grounds that Wallace could not help but involve the Progressive Party and he feared the resulting damage to his, Weisskopf's reputation.

STATUS

Pending.

b7D

RECOMMENDATION

In view of information received alleging Weisskopf to have been a good friend of subject, Fuchs, while he was in this country, it is recommended that the attached letter be sent the Boston Office instructing that Weisskopf be interviewed by two experienced agents for all information he possesses regarding Fuchs' background, activities and contacts while in the United States.

Attachment

✓ JB JH

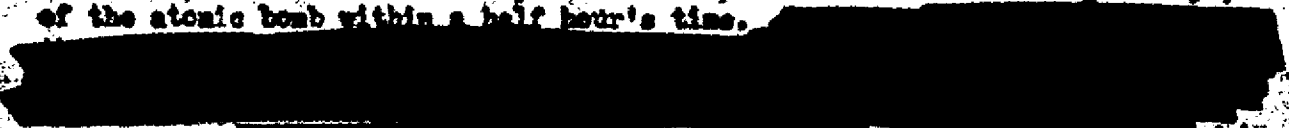
SECRET

March 1, 1950

Re: **DR. VICTOR FREDERICK WEISSKOPF**,
also known as "The Oracle"

The aka "The Oracle" is being attributed to Weisskopf inasmuch as Dr. Ferrolld E. Zacharias of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology advised that Weisskopf received this nickname among his fellow employees at Los Alamos, New Mexico, because of his, Weisskopf's profound knowledge of physics. (116-22541-13, p.2)

Dr. Weisskopf was the subject of a Bureau investigation under the character "Atomic Energy Act - Employee; Internal Security - R," from September of 1947 to April of 1948, at which time the investigation was closed by the Boston Office in view of it having failed to develop any evidence of Weisskopf's having violated any provision of the Atomic Energy Act. The investigation disclosed that Dr. Weisskopf was one of the leading theoretical physicists in the world and possessed top secret information. He is reported to have done the theoretical work when the first atom bomb was set off, which work included the placing of the shields for the protection of the scientists in the vicinity of the explosion. Dr. Weisskopf is also reported to be able to figure any part of the atomic bomb within a half hour's time.



(116-22541-11, 25, 33).

*Refer to
DOE*

It is noted that during August of 1948, Mr. Peyton Ford, the Assistant to the Attorney General, advised the Bureau that he would like to review the Bureau's reports of certain individuals whose personnel security files had been inspected by a specific authorized staff member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. One of the individuals involved was Victor Weisskopf. The Bureau replied to Mr. Ford that the reports covering Weisskopf were forwarded to the Division of Records on May 26, 1948. (62-83626-15).

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

PERSONAL HISTORY

The "American Man of Science," published in 1944 at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, reflects that Victor Frederick Weisskopf was born at Vienna, Austria, September 19, 1908. He received a Ph. D. Degree from Göttingen University in 1931. He was a research associate in Berlin, Germany, at the Berlin University in 1931 and 1932. He occupied a similar position under

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

COPIES DESTROYED

R 35 NOV 17 1960

SECRET

Classified by 3042 PWT/MLP
Declassify on: OADR
11/2/87

W. J. Luby
65-58805-608

WLN:jo :eev
cc 116-22541

~~SECRET~~

a grant furnished by the Rockefeller Foundation at the University of Copenhagen at Cambridge, England, in 1932-33; he assumed a similar position at the Zurich Institute of Technology between 1933 and 1936, and returned to Copenhagen in 1936-37. He associated himself as an Associate Professor with the University of Rochester, Rochester, New York, in the Department of Physics in 1937.

His biography reflects that Weisskopf is a specialist in the following: Theoretical Physics; the Theory of Elementary Particles; Nuclear Physics, Radiation Theory; and the Theory of Spectral Lines. (116-22541-13, p.10)

Dr. Weisskopf is said to have arrived in the United States on the SS Gripsholm, entering at New York City on September 28, 1937. (116-22541-13, p.1)

Professor I. E. Rabi, Department of Physics, Columbia University, advised in 1947 that Weisskopf had been born to a well-to-do family in Austria. However, after the Nazis rose to power, Weisskopf had moved to Denmark, where he married a Danish wife. Professor Rabi related that Weisskopf had been an assistant in physics to Professor Bohr at the University of Copenhagen, and prior to that time, assistant in physics to Professor Pauli in Zurich, Switzerland. He advised that Weisskopf came to the United States at the invitation of the University of Rochester to accept a post at that institution, and that Weisskopf's reason for coming to this country was to better his financial position. (116-22541-12).

In an Atomic Energy Commission Personnel Security Questionnaire dated June, 1947, Weisskopf listed his birth date as September 19, 1908, at Vienna, Austria. His father was given as Emil Weisskopf, deceased, and his mother, Martha Weisskopf, then residing at 604 W. 115th Street, New York City. Both parents were born in Austria and the mother was then (1947) an Austrian citizen. Victor Weisskopf listed his wife as Ellen Margaret Weisskopf, who was born in Denmark, and as of June, 1947, was an Austrian citizen residing with him at 64 Grey Street, Arlington, Massachusetts. The Weisskopf's had two children, namely, Thomas Emil and Karen Louise, both of whom were born in the United States and both then residing with their parents. Weisskopf's PSQ reflected he had a brother, Walter Weisskopf, who was then residing at 3555 Blackstone Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. This form also reflected Weisskopf's sister, Edith Weisskopf, was living in Gary, Indiana. Both his brother and sister were born in Austria and were Austrian citizens.

On his PSQ Victor Weisskopf stated he became a naturalized American citizen at Rochester, New York, on May 25, 1943, under Certificate Number 5603826. This was verified during the Bureau's investigation of Weisskopf, and it was determined that INS records in addition reflected that

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Weisskopf entered the United States on September 28, 1937, and on October 4, 1942, filed Petition No. 38228. On his PSQ, Weisskopf listed his education as the University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria, from 1926-28, and the University of Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany, from 1928 to 1931, where he received a Ph. D. Degree.

The prior employment of Weisskopf as of June, 1947, was shown as follows:

1935-37: Research Associate, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark.

1937-43: Assistant Professor, University of Rochester, Rochester, New York.

1943-46: Physicist, University of California, Los Alamos, New Mexico.

February, 1946 to date (June, 1947): Professor of Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

(116-22541-3)

The University of California records checked during the Bureau's investigation of Weisskopf, in addition to reflecting his employment from 1943 to 1946, show that from May 15, 1946, to June 30, 1947, Weisskopf was employed in the capacity of consultant, and that on July 1, 1947, he executed a second consultant's contract, which was to run to June 30, 1948. (116-22541-7).

Weisskopf on his PSQ filed in June, 1947, showed he had resided at the following addresses in the United States:

1937-38: 50 Summit Drive, Rochester, New York.
(Investigation at Rochester disclosed no such address but did determine Weisskopf resided at 66 Summit Drive from November, 1937, to September, 1938.)

1938-39: 250 Crossman Terrace, Rochester, New York.

-3- ~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

1939-41: 150 Highland Parkway, Rochester, New York.
(Investigation at Rochester reflected this to be 120 Highland Parkway, Rochester, New York).

1941-42: 2071 Westfall Road, Rochester, New York.


1943-45: P. O. Box 1663, Los Alamos, New Mexico.

1945- to date (1947): 64 Gray Street, Arlington, Massachusetts.

In April, 1948, when the Bureau's investigation of Weisskopf was closed, he was still residing at 64 Gray Street, Arlington, Massachusetts, and was employed as Professor of Physics, MIT, Cambridge, Massachusetts. It is noted that in late 1947, Dr. Weisskopf was reportedly on the Advisory Committee for Science in the Laboratory, as well as in charge of the Theoretical Group on Research at MIT. A Bureau reference in March, 1949, reflects that Weisskopf was then still associated with MIT. (116-22541-13, p.1) (100-190624-2941, p.16).

When completing his PSQ in 1947, Weisskopf stated he had visited no foreign countries since entering the United States in 1937. It is noted that during 1947, Dr. Joseph Platt, Assistant Professor of Physics, University of Rochester, advised that on one occasion during the early 1930's, Dr. Weisskopf had visited Russia and was offered a position there but refused it because he did not like Stalin's regime. (116-22541-13;6)

During the Bureau's investigation of Weisskopf, information was received that in May, 1947, Niels Bohr of the Institute Niels Bohr in Denmark, addressed a letter to Weisskopf informing him that a conference was to take place at Copenhagen and requesting representatives from the United States to participate in the conference. Bohr particularly requested his friend and former pupil, Dr. Weisskopf, to attend. Bohr was described by Malcolm N. Hubbard of MIT as the father of atomic and nuclear theory, and although in his eighties, still active. Through a contract MIT had with the Office of Naval Research, it was arranged for Weisskopf to travel, on the strength of this invitation of Bohr, to London, Paris, and Copenhagen, which travel was between the dates of September 1 and September 27, 1947. (116-22541-13, pp.3,20).



~~SECRET~~

b7D b2

~~SECRET~~

(116-22541-36)

INTERVIEWS WITH CLOSE ACQUAINTANCES OF WEISSKOPF

During the Bureau's investigation of Weiskopf, the following individuals, among others, upon interview, advised that they were acquainted with him and recommended him highly as to his loyalty and ability:

Professor Kenneth T. Bainbridge, Physics Department, Harvard University.

Dr. Sidney Barnes, Professor of Physics, University of Rochester.

Dr. Bernard T. Feld, Physics Department, MIT

Malcolm M. Hubbard, Assistant Director of the Laboratory for Nuclear Science and Engineering, MIT.

Dr. Joseph Platt, Assistant Professor of Physics, University of Rochester.

Dr. John C. Slater, Professor in Charge of Physics Department, MIT.

Dr. Jerrold R. Zacharias, MIT.

It is noted that Malcolm M. Hubbard, referred to above, during the interview, commented that he admired Weiskopf's intellect in practical

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

matters but believed he is somewhat naive in that he is very trusting. He remarked that he did not intend this in any way to reflect upon the character of Dr. Weisskopf.

Dr. Morris E. Bradburry, Director, University of California Laboratory, advised in 1947 that he believed Dr. Weisskopf and his wife to be persons of good moral character and that they enjoyed excellent reputations among their acquaintances. He stated that although he had heard of Dr. Weisskopf as a prominent scientist, he did not know him intimately until he, Dr. Weisskopf, came to Los Alamos in 1943. He described Dr. Weisskopf as "a man who assumes a grave personal responsibility in regard to the use of atomic weapons and power, as reflected in his great amount of personal activity in various groups formed to study atomic power and its influence on world events." (116-22541-7)

Marshall G. Halloway, Associate Division Leader, M-Division, Los Alamos, advised he first met Dr. Weisskopf at the University of Rochester. He stated that Weisskopf had one of the leading parts in the development of the atomic program at Los Alamos during the War and during that time, had access to the most confidential information of the entire program. He stated he would not hesitate trusting Weisskopf with any type of information. He advised that when Weisskopf left Los Alamos, he was "bitter" towards the entire program at Los Alamos, which attitude Halloway attributed to his fiscal difficulties, as well as his, Weisskopf's, belief that the project at Los Alamos would be dissolved. Halloway stated that he considered Weisskopf to be as good or better a United States citizen than most native born citizens. (116-22541-7)

Herbert Y. Miller, Alternate Division Leader, M-Division, Los Alamos, in 1947 advised that he had known Weisskopf since 1944 but had heard of him as a prominent physicist prior to that time. He stated that various officials at Los Alamos had endeavored to persuade Weisskopf to return to Los Angeles to take an active part in the program, but Miller understood Weisskopf would not have any part in a program as long as the development of atomic weapons was the principal goal of the entire program. Miller stated it was his opinion that Weisskopf did his part during the War, but immediately after the first bombs were dropped, he withdrew from the entire program. Miller believed Weisskopf "was deeply conscious about the seriousness of the atomic program," and that it is his, Weisskopf's, intention "not to have anything more to do with the development of atomic power for war weapons." Miller related that he would "trust Weisskopf implicitly with any type of confidential information," and regarded Weisskopf as an expert on the declassification of atomic information. (116-22541-7)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Professor Hans Bethe, Professor of Physics, Cornell University, who was listed by Weisskopf as a reference, advised in 1947 that he first met Weisskopf in 1934 in Copenhagen, Denmark. At that time, Bethe and Weisskopf had come to Copenhagen to consult with the Danish physicist, Professor Bohr. Bethe next met Weisskopf in 1937 at the University of Rochester. Bethe described Weisskopf as one of the most prominent contemporary theoretical physicist in the world. Bethe related that during the War, he, Bethe, was assigned to Los Alamos from 1942 to 1945, and that he was responsible for having Weisskopf come to Los Alamos to serve as Assistant Director for the Division of which Bethe was Director. Bethe said he is certain Weisskopf is strongly pro-Democratic, moderate in his political beliefs, anti-Fascist, anti-Communist, and definitely loyal to the United States. (116-22541-8).

Dr. Lee DuBridge, President of the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, advised in 1947 that in 1937, he, Dr. DuBridge, was at the University of Rochester and heard of Dr. Weisskopf, who was then in Copenhagen. Dr. DuBridge employed Weisskopf and he became a member of the faculty at the University of Rochester, commencing in the Fall of 1937. Dr. DuBridge said that Weisskopf's family had experienced a great deal of trouble in Austria because of their strong anti-Nazi sympathies and because they were Semitic. Dr. DuBridge considered Weisskopf a very fine physicist and a person of good reputation and character, and recommend him very highly for any position of trust and confidence. (116-22541-9).

Professor I. I. Rabi, Department of Physics, Columbia University, advised in 1947 that he and Weisskopf had been acquainted, both in social and business ways. He considered Weisskopf to be of fine character, loyal and patriotic, and considered Weisskopf's associates as above reproach. He stated, however, he believes Weisskopf has a tender feeling for the land of his birth, Austria, as it was before World War I, and believes Weisskopf to be strongly anti-Nazi and anti-Fascist. Professor Rabi related that while Weisskopf was in Europe, he had visited Russia, from where he had returned so disgusted with conditions as he had seen them that he had ever since been anti-Communist and anti-Soviet in his views. Rabi described Weisskopf as a political liberal who believes in protecting the rights of labor within the framework of the Constitution of the United States but far removed from Socialism or Communism. He believed Weisskopf to be entirely loyal to the United States and qualified to maintain a position of trust and confidence. (116-22541-12).

Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, formerly Director of the Manhattan Project at Los Alamos, advised in 1947 that he associated with Dr. Weisskopf at Los Alamos during the War. He said Weisskopf occupied a very responsible position, and

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

due to Weiskopf's background, Oppenheimer was quite concerned about him at first. Later, however, after having observed Weiskopf, he gave him a clean bill of health as to his loyalty. Dr. Oppenheimer said that although Weiskopf had a Russian background, he felt he was not in sympathy with the Communist movement, and stated that like many other scientists, Weiskopf had a liberal viewpoint but in no sense of the word was he a Communist. Dr. Oppenheimer felt that Weiskopf was of good moral character and would be loyal to the United States. (116-22541-2).

ORGANIZATIONAL AND SPECIAL EVENTS AFFILIATIONS

The Bureau files reflect that Dr. Weiskopf has had the designated connections with the following organizations and special events:

American Physical Society - scientific, New York, New York, 1937---(member according to Weiskopf's P5Q filed in 1947). (116-22541-3).

Association of Los Alamos Scientists (was on the Executive Committee, end of 1945). (116-22541-14).

Association of Scientists for Atomic Education, Washington, D. C. (letterhead of this organization states it was supported by funds of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, and lists the trustees of the ECA, which include V. F. Weiskopf). (121-2673-4, encl. p. 240).

Bi-Centennial Conference on the State of Nuclear Science, held at Princeton University, September 23 through 25, 1946. (Weiskopf was Discussion Leader on the subject "Proton Scattering") (100-344452-47).

Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, Chicago, Illinois. (Sponsor, 1949-50)(100-350064-31; 100-361102-9)

Comision Impulsora Y Coordinadora De La Investigacion Cientifica Puente De Alvarado 71, Mexico, D.F. (Commission to Inlivate and Coordinate Scientific Investigation). (Late in 1947 Weiskopf received mail from this organisation.) (116-22541-25, p.4).

Committee for Foreign Correspondence (member in 1947). (116-22541-13, p.11)

-2- ~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Committee of One Hundred (an affiliate of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People). Weiskopf in late 1947 received mail from this organization. (116-22541-20, p. 6 and p. 7).

Committee on Science and Its Social Regulations, London, England. (Weiskopf in September, 1947, attended this conference.) (116-22541-19, p. 16)

Cultural and Scientific Conference for Peace, scheduled for March 25-27, 1949, at Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City. (Weiskopf was originally scheduled to serve on the science panel of this conference but withdrew when Henry Wallace was scheduled for appearance on the same panel.) (100-356137-31, 87)

Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists (Weiskopf was on the Executive Group and Board of Sponsors of this organization). (116-22541-1X; 121-2673-4, encl. p. 240).

Federation of American Scientists - Cambridge Association of Scientists Branch. (Weiskopf was the leader of the Cambridge Association of Scientists Branch.) (116-22541-13, p. 11).

Mrs. Joliet-Curie Dinner, held Boston, Massachusetts, March 29, 1948. (Indications are Weiskopf intended to attend this dinner but reportedly did not as he was out of town on this date.) (116-22541-34, p. 17).

National Science Foundation. (Weiskopf was active in obtaining support to urge passage of legislation to establish this foundation.) (100-341825-42, pp. 13 and 14).

Open letter to end House Committee on Un-American Activities dated in January, 1949. (Weiskopf was one of the 313 signers of this letter.) (100-353406-4, Daily Worker of January 3, 1949).

Red Cross, Washington, D. C. (member). (116-22541-1).

Scandinavian Phys. Soc. - scientific - Copenhagen, Denmark. (Weiskopf was a member from 1935 to 1937. (116-22541-1).

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Sigma XI - scientific, New York, New York. (Member)
(116-22541-1).

Swiss Phys. Soc. - scientific, Zurich, Switzerland,
(Member, 1933-35) (116-22541-1).

Town Meeting for Freedom - scheduled at Boston,
Massachusetts, on October 25 and 26, 1947. (Weiskopf
was suggested for work on the panel devoted to the
freedom of science and scientific workers from the
restraining influences of Government investigations.)
(100-338892-213).

Union for Democratic Action. (Weiskopf was on the mailing
list in 1944.) (116-1486-2).

The Bureau files reflect the following information concerning
Dr. Weiskopf's connections with the Association of Los Alamos Scientists:

[REDACTED]

(100-190625-1849).

[REDACTED]

(116-22541-14).

Victor Weiskopf of the Associated Scientists of Los Alamos,
was reported as being present on October 2, 1945, at a meeting of the Atomic
Scientists of Chicago, held in Rosenwald Hall, University of Chicago.

Reported to DOE

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Approximately 100 individuals attended this meeting [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (116-22541-16; 100-190625-2537, p. 14). b7D

[REDACTED] (116-22541-14),

Referred to DOE

[REDACTED] (116-22541-13, p. 13),

b2 b7D

The Bureau files reflect the following connections of Weiskopf with the Bi-Centennial Conference on the Future of Nuclear Science held at Princeton University, September 23-25, 1946. This conference reportedly was attended by 100 of the world's leading nuclear physicists from both this country and abroad, and included in attendance were 11 Nobel prize winners. According to Colonel Arthur E. Fox, Secretary of the Bi-Centennial Executive Committee, V. F. Weiskopf was a discussion leader on the subject of "Proton Scattering." The speaker on this subject was E. R. Wilson, and the subject was one of the sub-topics under the general topic of nuclear physics which was under the chairmanship of E. Ladenburg. (100-34452-47).

The Bureau files reflect the following connections of Dr. Weiskopf with the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists: Washington Informant [REDACTED] advised that in March, 1948, a dinner was being planned in New York City to raise \$20,000 for the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, and it was expected that about 2,000 people would be invited. According to [REDACTED] Dr. Leo Bailard of the University of Chicago had suggested that this dinner be sort of a testimonial dinner for Dr. Edward U. Condon who was at the time having difficulty with the HCUA. Among those agreeing to sponsor this dinner was Victor Weiskopf, (62-588504-209). b7D

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Page 1 of Volume 5, No. 1, January, 1949 issue of the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, sets forth the Board of Sponsors which includes the name V. F. Weisskopf, (100-950064-31).

V. F. Weisskopf is also listed as a sponsor of the Bulletin in the Volume 5, No. 4, April 1949 issue which states on page 97, "Published monthly by the Educational Foundation for Nuclear Science, Inc., Chicago, Illinois." (100-361102-2).

A fund appeal letter circulated in January, 1950, by the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, 956 E. 58th Street, Chicago, Illinois, reflected V. F. Weisskopf of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as one of the individuals on the Board of Sponsors. (100-361102-9).

Regarding Dr. Weisskopf's connections with the Committee for Foreign Correspondence, the Bureau's files reflect that this organization was reportedly sponsored by the Federation of American Scientists and was attempting the following twofold program:

- a. To stimulate the establishment of direct contact by mail between scientists of this country and those in other parts of the world.
- b. To strive to convince foreign scientists of our strength, desire to work toward world peace and cooperation, and of our determination to avoid an atomic armament race.

The Committee, in an effort to accomplish its purpose, mailed postcard questionnaires to American scientists requesting the names and addresses of scientists in foreign countries with whom the American scientists were acquainted. At a press conference on June 17, 1946, Mr. A. S. Bishop, Chairman of the CFFC, stated that the Committee had sent letters to four or five thousand scientists in this country and it was decided that the purpose of the CFFC was to promote and exchange non-technical information between scientists in this country and scientists in foreign countries, and the solicitation from foreign scientists of their opinions as to methods of control of atomic energy, methods of establishing a durable peace and return to the pre-war free exchange of information in the field of pure science. (100-346921-1).

San Francisco by letter dated September 30, 1946, advised that Weisskopf was participating in the program of this Committee and that he had advised the Committee that he had mailed letters to Peter Kapitsa, Professor L. Lantén, both of the Institute of Physical Problems, Moscow, USSR, and also

-12- ~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

to Professor A. I. Leipunski, Director of the Physics-Technical Institute, Kharkov, USSR. Information indicates that the letters were mailed August 1, 1946. (116-22541-IX, 19, p.11).

Regarding the Committee on Science and Social Relations held in London, England, in September, 1947, the Bureau's files reflect that Bert Jan Bok, an associate director of the Harvard Observatory at Cambridge, Massachusetts, was interested in this conference. [REDACTED] reported that **BOK**, who is alleged by Boston informants to have been both Communist in his attitude and pro-Russian in his views, had discussed difficulties entertained by him when he attempted to obtain a passport from the United States Department of State to attend this conference. Bok reported that the Committee on Science and Social Relations was to hold a meeting in London, England, the purpose of which was to discuss the implications of security regulations and the atomic energy regulations of the United States, and Bok indicated that even though he could not make the London Conference, Victor Weisskopf had managed to make it and took with him a copy of the report Bok was going to make at the conference. Bok felt the fact that he wished to make this report may have had something to do with the refusal to issue him a passport. The investigation at Boston reflected that Victor Weisskopf made his trip to Europe on this occasion with the knowledge and approval of both MIT and the Office of Naval Research of Washington, D. C., and that the report which Weisskopf gave at the London Conference had been cleared through the Atomic Energy Commission. (100-190625-2885, page 3).

[REDACTED]

(116-22541-41).

According to [REDACTED] Bok during late November, 1947, explained that the Committee on Science and Social Relations was a sub-committee of the International Council of Science Unions, which latter

referred to DOE

*b2
b7D*

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

organization was set up by the League of Nations and has continued beyond the life of the League of Nations. Bok continued that the ICSU was then working under the United Nations. It is noted that the New York Times of September 27, 1947, reported that the CSSR and ICSU were originally developed by the League of Nations. (116-22541-20, p.3, and 14,p.13.)

Regarding the Cultural and Scientific Conference for Peace scheduled for March 25-27, 1949, at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City, Boston advised by letter of March 1, 1949, that the Science Panel for this event would be led by Chairman Phillip Morrison. Three speakers were to be on this panel, one of whom was Victor Weisskopf. By letter of March 11, 1949, the Boston Office reported that C. B. Baldwin, had "finagled" an invitation for Henry Wallace to be a speaker on this Science Panel on the topic of agriculture. As a result of this, Victor F. Weisskopf held a lengthy conference with Harlow Shapley, who was very active in arranging for the conference, which resulted in Weisskopf's withdrawal from the Science Panel on the grounds that Wallace could not help but involve the Progressive Party in the Conference and Weisskopf feared the resulting damage to his, Weisskopf's reputation. (100-356137-31 and 37).

Regarding Dr. Weisskopf's connection with the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, the New York Times on August 13, 1946, reflected that Weisskopf was listed as one of the trustees at the time the incorporation papers of this organization were filed on August 12, 1946. The report reflected that Professor Albert Einstein, internationally known scientist of Princeton, and seven leaders of the study of atomic energy formally incorporated on August 12, 1946, as the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, and that the incorporation papers stated the principal objective of the organization was to be the study of atomic energy that would produce results "beneficial to mankind." (100-190625-4, New York Times of 8/13/46).

In June, 1946, Victor Weisskopf was reported as a member of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, and the New York Times of November 18, 1946, carried an article reflecting Weisskopf as a member of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, which group was active in attempting to raise funds for the purpose of educating the public on atomic energy and advocating international control of the atomic bomb. (116-22541-13,p.13; 14,p.2).

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The Bureau files reflect that Dr. Weiskopf has been very active in the Cambridge Association of Scientists, branch of the Federation of American Scientists. In 1947 the Boston Office reported that Dr. Weiskopf was a member of the Executive Committee of the Cambridge Association of Scientists.

[REDACTED]
(100-22511-13, page 11)

It is noted that Dr. Jerrald E. Zacharias of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology advised in 1947 that he was a member of the Cambridge Association of Scientists and stated that if Weiskopf was a member of any organization which had Communists in it he would enter the organization with the specific purpose of fighting the Communists. Malcolm M. Hubbard of MIT in 1947 said Weiskopf was a member of the Association of Cambridge Scientists which Hubbard classified as revival meetings and which organization in Cambridge was rather a sterile body not carrying any weight with the scientists. Ralph A. Kraus, formerly of MIT in 1947, classified the Cambridge Association of Scientists as an unstable group. He stated he believed Weiskopf was a member of this organization and believed Weiskopf to have taken a somewhat belligerent attitude toward some of the younger scientists associated with this group. (100-22511-13, pages 2, 4, and 5)

[REDACTED]
(100-203763-14, page 4) b2 b7D

According to an article which appeared in the Boston "Evening Globe" for April 27, 1946, an all day conference was held on that date which was

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

sponsored by the Cambridge Association of Scientists of Religious and Scientific leaders on the moral principals involved in the development and use of the atomic bomb. Victor Weisskopf was listed as one of the principal speakers of this conference. The other principal speakers were H. Clark Jones, President of the Polaroid Corporation; Wendell Ferry; the Reverend Stephen Fitchman; Professor Henry Wilman; Professor Herman Fessenden of the University of Chicago; and Samuel N. Shaffer of Harvard University. As noted heretofore Ferry and Wilman were reported to be members of the Communist Political Association in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1945. The Boston "Traveler" in a series of published articles referred to Fitchman as a Communist and a reliable informant has identified Fitchman, although not conclusively, as a 1945 member of the Communist Political Association.

[REDACTED]

(116-22541-33, page 26)

b2 b7D

[REDACTED]

(116-22541-33, pages 23 and 24)

b7D

According to the Boston "Evening Globe" newspaper on September 27, 1945, Victor Weisskopf was one of the speakers of a conference sponsored by the Cambridge Association of Scientists, the purpose of which was to establish in Boston the Greater Boston Committee on Atomic Information.

(100-344457-45, page 26)

The October issue of the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists on page 25 carried an article summarizing the council sessions of the Federation of American Scientists held on September 22 and 23, 1945. This article reported that Weisskopf was a member of the Discussion Group which included Professor

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Blackett, President of the British Association of Scientific Workers, Dr. F. Joliot-Curie, and L. Howarick of the French Delegation to the UNIA Commission, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, Dr. Seillard, and Gray of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists and Captain Raymond Blackburn, member of Parliament actively interested in the problems of atomic energy in Britain. (116-22541-24, page 8)

[REDACTED]

(116-22541-19, pages 22 and 23)

b2b7D

(116-22541-15, page 3)

[REDACTED]

(116-22541-19, page 22)

b2b7D

[REDACTED]

b2b7D

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]
(116-22541-13, page 22)

b2 b7D

The Boston "Pilot" newspaper in Boston, Massachusetts, under date of March 23, 1947, reflected that a public meeting was to be held on March 26, 1947, at the new lecture hall, Harvard University, on the subject, "The Control of Atomic Energy." Among the speakers expected was Professor Weisskopf of Los Alamos and MIT. According to the article the meeting was sponsored by the Cambridge Association of Scientists, the Cambridge League of Women Voters, and the Boston - Cambridge Branch of the American Association of Scientific Workers. (116-22541-13, page 22)

[REDACTED]
(116-22541-13 - 23)

b2
b7D

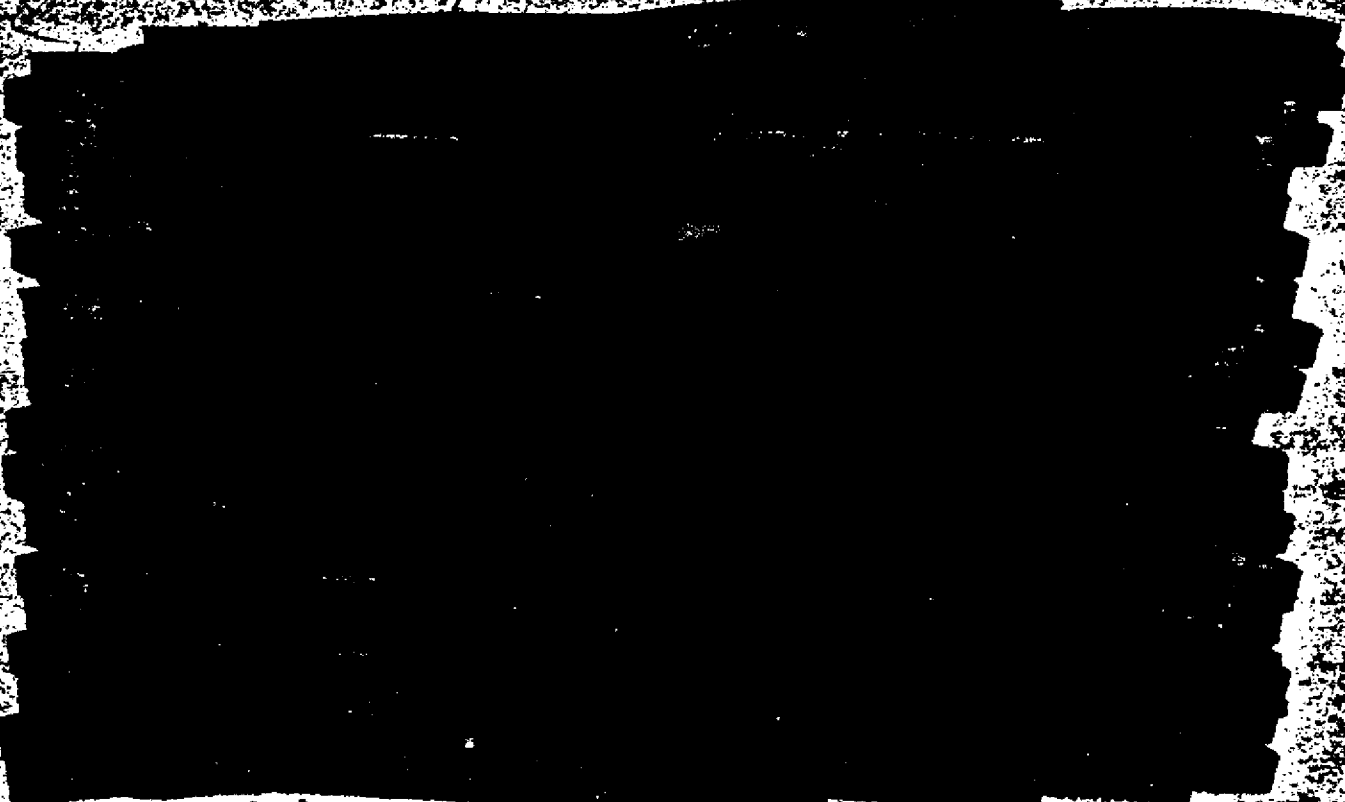
[REDACTED]
(116-22541-14, pages 17 - 19)
100-203763-59, page 26)

b2
b7D

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The "Harvard Crimson" of March 26, 1948, carried the following article referring to Victor Frederick Weisskopf, "The Thomas Committee's smear of scientists is just an episode, Professor Victor Frederick Weisskopf of MIT told the Students Association of the Natural and Social Sciences last night in the Winthrop House. If he really wanted to campaign against scientists, even Thomas wouldn't have started with a man as guiltless as Bureau of Standards Head, Edward Condon, Professor Weisskopf said."



(100-34452-173)

On October 18, 1948, the Washington "Post" newspaper carried an article entitled, "Drive to Combat Defamation Launched by Scientist Group." The article reflected that the Federation of American Scientists had set up

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

a committee on loyalty problems to seek "fair and full hearings" from Government agencies and Congressional Committees for scientists criticized by these Government agencies and Congressional Committees. According to the article, Victor Weisskopf, Massachusetts Institute of Technology was one of the sponsors of the Committee set up. (100-344432-A, Washington Post, 10/18/48)

[REDACTED]

(100-356137-546, page 9)

It is to be noted that the Boston Office in its report of October 31, 1947, regarding Dr. Weisskopf further stated that a check of the indices of the Boston Office reflects a small minority of Communist members in the Cambridge Association of Scientists. (116-22541-19, page 11)

The Bureau files contain the following relative to Dr. Weisskopf's activities in connection with a dinner planned for Madam Joliot-Curie at Boston, Massachusetts, on March 29, 1948.

[REDACTED]

(116-22541-34, pages 15 and 17)

b1

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] reported that on February 27, 1946, Sheila Steiner,
an employee of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, advised Erik Strunk,
a professor at MIT who had been reported to have been a member of the Communist
Political Association in 1945, of the names of individuals to serve on the
National Reception Committee for Madam Curie. Victor Weiskopf was included
in the names listed.

[redacted]
100-207763-34, pages 14 and 15)

[redacted]
(100-207763-34, pages 16 and 17)

It is to be noted that Barlow Shapley was a leader in the Progressive
Citizens of America and on November 15, 1946, he testified before the House
Committee on Un-American Activities which testimony ended with the Committee
agreeing to cite Shapley for contempt. (100-207763-34, pages 13 and 14)

The Bureau files reflect the following regarding Dr. Weiskopf's
connection with the National Science Foundation:

[redacted] reported that on December 29, 1946, Barlow Shapley
sent telegrams to a number of individuals requesting them to attend a meeting
of a Committee to be formed to establish a National Science Foundation. The
meeting was to be held in the coffee shop of the Hotel Bradford in Boston,
Massachusetts, on December 29 at 9:30 A.M. One of the telegrams so sent was
directed to Dr. Victor Weiskopf of MIT. (100-207763-21X, page 45)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

(100-209763-21X, page 47)

Regarding Dr. Weisskopf's connection with the open letter to the HCUA, it is noted that the "Daily Worker" of January 3, 1949, carried an article stating that 313 educators, writers, scientists, artists, and clergymen signed an open letter to members of the 81st Congress urging the abolition of the HCUA. Included in those listed as signers of the letter was Professor Victor F. Weisskopf, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (100-353406-4, "Daily Worker", 1/3/49) b2 b7D

[REDACTED]

(100-353406-4)

b7D

ACQUAINTANCES OF DR. VICTOR WEISSKOPF

Concerning the acquaintances of Dr. Weisskopf, it is noted that during the Bureau's investigation of Weisskopf in late 1947 and early 1948, the individuals who were best acquainted with Weisskopf said that his close associates were fellow scientists with whom he had worked. These included Drs. Serrold Zacharias, John Slater, Bernard Feld of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as well as Professor Julian Schwinger and Professor Kenneth Bainbridge of Harvard University. The Bureau files on the other hand do reflect that Dr. Weisskopf has known the following individuals concerning whom information has been received which might reflect adversely on their loyalty:

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Professor Eduardo Amaldi,
University of Rome

Referred to Amaldi



It is noted that during the Bureau's inquiry relative to Amaldi, the Bureau suggested to the Boston Office that if it considered it advisable, Dr. Victor Weisskopf should be interviewed. Boston declined to conduct this interview on the grounds that Weisskopf had associated with several individuals reported to be Communist Party members and because established Boston informants had declined to vouch for Weisskopf's loyalty, as did Dr. Bernard Joseph O'Keefe, Assistant Director of the top AEC Research Project at MIT. (117-57-3,9,11)

Theodore Amundson



~~SECRET~~

62870

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

(115-22541-13, pages 28 and 29)

b7D

Valentine Bargmann

In late 1947 Dr. Weisskopf received mail from V. Bargmann, Palmer Physics Laboratory, Princeton University, New Jersey. Boston reported it believed this individual to be identical with

[REDACTED]

(115-22541-20, pages 4 and 5)

b7D

Hart Jan Bok

In 1947 Boston reported that Bok was a professor of astronomy at Harvard University and Associate Director of the Observatory. He was said to be one of the most active members of the American Association of Scientific Workers and over a two year period the Chairman of its International Committee on International Relations. Boston noted that the AASOW locally was dominated in its leadership by Communist Party members and that Bok on more than one occasion, according to informants, indicated sympathy for any Communist Party "line" on international events.

(115-22541-18, page 21)

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

b2
b7D

[REDACTED]

(116-22541-19, pages 23 and 25)

b7D

[REDACTED] reported that on October 17, 1947, Bart Jan Bok was requested to speak at a forum on atomic energy. Bok's calendar, however, was completely filled and he suggested Victor Y. Weisskopf of MIT as the speaker saying that Weisskopf's office more or less ran a Speakers Bureau on Atomic Energy and related matters. (116-22541-19, page 19)

b2 b7D

As noted heretofore in a section of this memorandum dealing with Dr. Weisskopf's attendance at the Committee on Science and its social regulations in London, England, in September, 1947, Dr. Weisskopf and Bart Jan Bok apparently were in close contact concerning this conference and the Boston Office in its report of January 24, 1948, stated that the known association between Weisskopf and Bok appears to be with respect to the Committee on Science and its social regulations. (116-22541-20, page 6)

Wayne Alexander Bowers

In late 1947 Weisskopf received mail from W. Bowers, Physics Department, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Boston reported that W. Bowers is identical with Wayne Alexander Bowers who was formerly attached to the theoretical group in the laboratory for nuclear science and engineering at MIT of which group Dr. Weisskopf was in charge.

[REDACTED]

(116-22541-30, page 6; 100-318794-20)

b7D

It is noted that as of June, 1947, Bowers reportedly was employed at MIT under Dr. Weisskopf. (100-318794-41)

G. Friedlander

In late 1947 Weisskopf received mail from G. Friedlander, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, and Boston identifies this individual as Gerhart Friedlander, a reserve chemist at General Electric Company.

[REDACTED]

(116-22541-34, pages 7 and 8)

Referred
to DOE

~~SECRET~~

Wendell Furry

A highly reliable informant identified Furry in 1948 as a member of the Henry Thoreau Branch of the Communist Political Association at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Furry in 1947 was reported to have been one of the founders of the Cambridge Association of Scientists and to be active also in the American Association of Scientific Workers. As noted heretofore, in May, 1947, Furry was one of the nine individuals elected to the Executive Committee of the Cambridge Association of Scientists and Victor Weisskopf was also elected to this position at this time. (116-22541-18, pages 18 and 21)

[REDACTED]

(116-22541-18, page 21)

[REDACTED] reported that Elizabeth Furry, the wife of Wendell Furry, invited Weisskopf to Furry's home on December 18, 1947. The informant was unable to say whether or not Weisskopf accepted this invitation. (116-22541-20, page 2)

[REDACTED]

(116-22541-25, page 25)

~~SECRET~~

b7D
b2

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

(116-22541-13, page 25)

b2 b7D

The Boston "Evening Globe" on April 27, 1946, carried an article relative to a conference held that day sponsored by the Cambridge Association of Scientists. It is noted that the leading speakers of this conference included Wendell Furry, Dr. Weiskopf, and others. (116-22541-13, page 26)

[REDACTED]

(100-192079-31)

b2 b7D

[REDACTED]

(116-22541-13, page 14)

b1

[REDACTED]

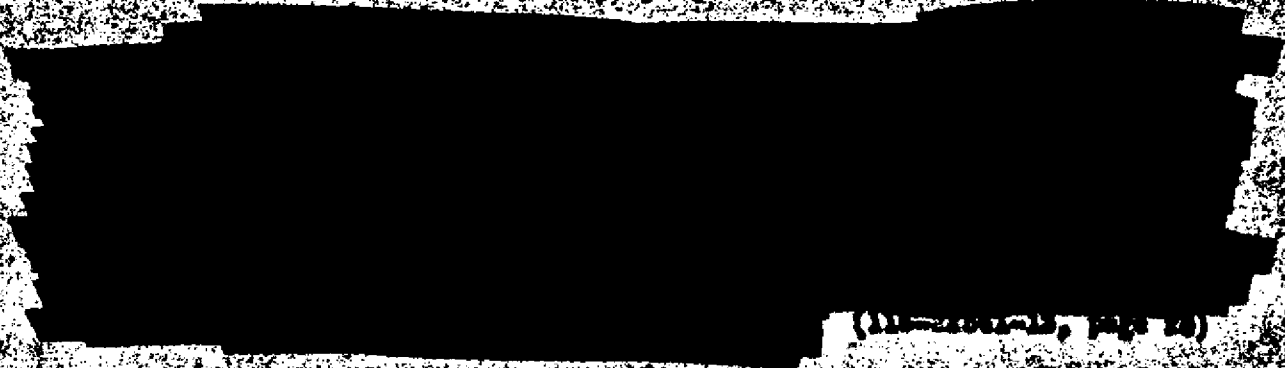
(116-22541-20, page 2)

b1

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Harry Goldstein



(11-20-11, p. 10)

62 670

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

DAVID HAWKINS

In late 1947, Dr. Weisskopf received mail from B. H., Department of Physics, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado. The Boston Office reported that B. H. is probably identical with David Hawkins, who was associated with Weisskopf at Los Alamos, New Mexico, and that investigation of Hawkins under the Atomic Energy Act revealed that according to close associates he holds pro-Communist views.

[REDACTED] (116-22541-14, pp. 1, 2, 3)

b7D

MARTIN KAHN

[REDACTED] (116-22541-14)

Referred to Army

R. LADENBURG

R. Ladenburg, Palmer Physical Laboratory, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, has been reported as being a correspondent of Weisskopf. This individual is probably identical with Rudolf Walther Ladenburg, who was investigated as an applicant under the Atomic Energy Act. In October, 1944, Ladenburg visited Dr. Wladimir Kosma Zworykin, Director of the Electronics Research Laboratory, RCA Laboratory Division, Princeton, New Jersey. An Internal Security - R investigation of Zworykin in 1944 developed no specific information indicating he had been acting as an espionage agent for the Russian Government, but did show that he had had several contacts with Soviet diplomatic officials and with persons believed to be pro-Communist. Zworykin was denied clearance to participate in the Atomic Energy Program by the AEC. (116-22541-5)

JORDAN CARSON MARK

Mark on one occasion listed Dr. Weisskopf as a reference. In December, 1948, the Boston Office reported that Mark had been employed as a scientist in the Theoretical Division of the University of California since

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

May, 1945, and was then the Division leader of the Theoretical Division and has had access to highly restricted data ever since his employment. Mark was investigated by the Bureau as an employee under the Atomic Energy Act, and investigation showed him to be a close associate of Robert Raymond Davis, who admitted former membership in the Communist Party. Mark was also identified as having assisted in the formation and serving on the Executive Committee of the Canadian Association of Scientific Workers between approximately August, 1944, and May, 1945.

[redacted] Mark was also found to have been a close associate of Alan Wynn Ray and Dr. Raymond Boyer, who were subjects in the Canadian Russian Espionage case. (100-190625-2919). b1

WILLIAM TED MARTIN

[redacted] The Boston Office has reported that William Ted Martin had been a Communist Party member. (116-22541-33, p.23; 117-87-3,9, and 11). b7D b2

PHILLIP MORRISON

In late 1947 Weisskopf received mail from Morrison, 514 Wyckoff Road, Ithaca, New York. The Boston Office has reported this individual is Phillip Morrison, who has been the subject of an extensive Internal Security - C investigation and the subject of an investigation as an employee under the Atomic Energy Act. Morrison was identified as a nuclear physicist at Cornell University and investigation reflected him to be sympathetic toward the Communist Party line. His scientific work brought him into a good deal of contact with Communist Party members and sympathizers. He was reported at one time to be a member of the Communist Party; however, the investigation of Morrison since he had been at Cornell had failed to show he is in any contact with Communists or associated with Communist groups. (116-22541-34, p.3 and p.6).

HAROLD L. CRAN

In late 1947, Weisskopf received mail from Harold L. Cran, Inc., 8 West 40th Street, New York, New York. [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

(116-22541-34, pp. 5 and 10). b7D

W. PAULI

In late 1947, Dr. Weiskopf received mail from Professor W. Pauli, Zurich 7, Switzerland. The informant reported that on [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

It is not known whether or not this Wolfgang Pauli is identical with the W. Pauli who corresponded with Weiskopf. (116-22541-25, 34) b1

LEONARD I. SCHIFF

In late 1947, Weiskopf received mail from L. I. Schiff, Department of Physics, Stanford University, California. Boston reported that this individual is apparently identical with Leonard I. Schiff who was formerly located at Los Alamos and who had been reported to be a Communist suspect.

HARLOW SHAPLEY

In 1947, the Boston Office reported that Harlow Shapley was the Director of the Harvard Observatory, President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, one of the leading Directors of the Progressive Citizens of America, one of the four principal officers of the Committee for Foreign Correspondence, a Director of the American-Russian Institute, and a sponsor of several Communist front organizations. He was said to have made

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

frequent public statements indicative of the Communist Party "line" and in late 1947 was involved in a contempt proceeding with the House Committee on Un-American Activities, (116-22541-19, p.21).

The informant reported that in the Spring of 1947, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(100-341825-110)

In late 1947, Weisskopf received mail from Shapley, and the Boston Office, in its report of January 24, 1948, concerning Weisskopf, stated that the relationship between Weisskopf and Shapley had not been established. (116-22541-20, pp. 4 and 6).

As noted hereinafter [REDACTED]

(116-22541-34, pp. 15 and 16).

(S) b1

HENRY WALLMAN

In May, 1947, nine men were elected to the Executive Committee of the Cambridge Association of Scientists. Dr. Weisskopf was so elected as was Professor Henry Wallman, a mathematician at MIT. Wallman was identified by a reliable informant in 1945 as a member of the Communist Political Association at Cambridge, Massachusetts, (116-22541-13, p.11).

According to an article which appeared in the Boston Evening Globe, April 17, 1946, a conference was sponsored that day by the Cambridge Association of Scientists. Dr. Weisskopf was listed as one of the principal speakers of the conference, as was Henry Wallman and others.

[REDACTED]

(116-22541-13, p. 23, 26).

b7d b2

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

WILLIAM WOODWARD

William Woodward and his wife were reported to have been members of the Princeton Branch of the Communist Party in Mercer County, New Jersey, in 1942 and 1943, and later, after moving to Cambridge, Massachusetts, Mrs. Woodward was reported to have been in contact with Communist Party Headquarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts. In October, 1947, the Boston Office reported that there was no current information reflecting that the Woodwards were then members of or affiliated with the Communist Party. (116-22541-13, p.23).

[REDACTED]

(116-22541-13, p.23)

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING WEISSKOPF

[REDACTED]

(116-22541-13, p.9)

The Bureau's files contain an ONI reference to Weisskopf indicating the Navy gave its consent to employ Weisskopf on June 4, 1942. (96-0-1134).

In August, 1947, a highly reliable informant advised that Ignacy Klotowski had a typewritten list bearing the names of approximately forty scientists. Many of the names on the list had been publicly reported to have worked on the atomic bomb. Included on the list in the possession of Klotowski was the name Victor F. Weisskopf - University of Rochester, Rochester, New York. Klotowski has been the subject of an extensive espionage investigation by this Bureau. (40-46866-138, p.43). (S) (u)

In November, 1948, Bart Jan Bok, heretofore identified, conferred with Robert Marshak, former President of the Federation of American Scientists, concerning an international exchange of graduate scholars to be sponsored by Unesco. These men agreed that Bok and Victor Weisskopf of MIT would select the scholars from Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Italy, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. It was believed that scholarships would be available for these scholars in various parts of the United States in the subject of Physics, Chemistry, Ecology, Botany, Agriculture, and Astronomy. (100-350104-66).

59

~~SECRET~~

b2/
b7D

Referred
to
Army

~~SECRET~~

In early 1949, the Boston-Cambridge Branch of the American Association of Scientific Workers established a "study group."

[REDACTED]

(100-20765-56)

In June, 1949, the Los Angeles Office advised that a notice had been posted on the bulletin board of the Electronics Laboratory at Hughes Aircraft Company which contained the heading, "May 26, 1949, Telegram from Prof. V. F. Weisskopf at MIT to Prof. Christy at Caltech." The notice read "Situation in Washington worse than appears. All-out attacks on Atomic Energy Commission under way in which fellowship business only first public move. General management thesis of Hickenlooper rather widespread. Future of Atomic Energy Laboratories jeopardized. Commission needs support. Also general fellowship issue should be fought. Recommend telegrams to McNamara, O'Mahoney, Hickenlooper Vandenberg, and our Senators. Also, we have been told that American Institute of Physics will take public stand if requested by enough scientists. Executive Committee meeting in New York May 25. Wire them." (62-82221-812)

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP
Supervisor **LOOK**

F-19a
Room 4708

Subj: **Victor Weiskopf**

Exact Spelling _____
All References _____
Subversive Ref. _____
Main File _____
Restricted to Locality of _____
buildups, breakdowns _____

Searchers
Initial *MM*
Date *2-8-50*

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
<i>V</i> 116-22541	
<i>SS</i> 100-359496-2	
<i>V</i> 100-344452-	
<i>V</i> 117-73-27	
<i>SS</i> 100-354231	
<i>SS</i> 100-318794-8	
<i>V</i> 100-190625-2537 p.15	
<i>V</i> 100-356197-546 p.9	
<i>SS</i> 100-350104-46	
<i>SS</i> 100-344452-83 p.28, 32, 35	
<i>V</i> 100-51166	
<i>V</i> 25-58805-13	Kept in New York
<i>V</i> 2-83626-14	
<i>V</i> 100-341824	40 p. 32, 39

618
K. M. Smith
Initialed

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/27/87 BY 2000/MLL

Supervisor W. L. Low Room 4708

Subj: Victor Weisskopf

Exact Spelling
 All References
 Subversive Ref.
 Main File
 Restricted to Locality of
up + down

Searchers
 Initial mm
 Date 2-8-50

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

- SF/100 - 346921 - 1
- V/100 - 203763 - 66 p. 11
- SF/100 - 350104 - A - 11-1-49 ^{New York Times}
- NP/62 - 83626 - 13
- SF/100 - 350104 - 35
- SF/100 - 190625 - 1836 ^{as serial 1849}
- SF/100 - 344452 - 45
- V/100 - 192079 - 31
- SF/100 - 350064 - 17
- V/117 - 496 - 6
- SF/100 - 190625 - 2957, 2803 ^{NP}
- SF/117 - 9325 - 117-73-26 ^{SI}
- SF/100 - 355926 - 2
- SF/100 - 346921 - 24

Initialed

Supervisor W. L. Low Room 4708

Subj: Victor Weisskopf

Exact Spelling
 All References
 Subversive Ref.
 Main File
 Restricted to Locality of
up - down

Searchers
 Initial mm
 Date 2-8-50

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

- SF/100 - 346921 - 30
- V/100 - 203763 - 21X ^{cont locate}
- SF/100 - 342972 - 1369 ^{p 43, 44, 45, 47}
- SF/100 - 356137 - 31
- NP/62 - 59520 - 22 p. 185
- SF/100 - 318294 - 6X
- SF/100 - 344452 - 66
- SF/100 - 344726 - 25 p. 8 ^{as main file}
- V/100 - 341825 - 200 p. 13
- SF/100 - 344452 - 64
- V/100 - 341825 - 42
- SF/100 - 354261 - 3
- SF/100 - 350104 - 49

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT

F-19a

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Ani Laont Room 4708

Subj: Victor Weisskopf

Exact Spelling
 All References
 Subversive Ref.
 Main File
 Restricted to Locality of
up & down

Searchers
 Initial mm
 Date 2-8-50

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

SY/100-346921-35
V/117-87-F, F, F, F, F
V/100-203763-14 p. 4
V/100-350104-66
V/100-344452-A-10-18-49 ^{Wash. Post}
V/100-192079-38
SY/116-8793-7
V/100-344452-242 p. 6
V/100-190625-1849 ^F ^{SL} ^{2018X}
LT/62-58854-209
V/100-355827-56
V/100-348087-1
V/100-344452-66

4 Initialed

SERVICE UNIT

F-19a

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Ani Laont Room 4708

Subj: Victor E Weisskopf

Exact Spelling
 All References
 Subversive Ref.
 Main File
 Restricted to Locality of
up & down

Searchers
 Initial mm
 Date 2-8-50

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

CSV
V/100-344452-242 p. 18, 16
Victor F. Weisskopf
LT/116-22541
SY/100-190625-2904
V/100-353406-A-1-3-49 ^{J.W.}
LT/116-1486-2 p. 6
SY/100-359496-1
SY/62-58854-239 ^{with main file}
V/100-203763-59 p. 26
V/100-345104-13
SY/100-350104-35
V/40-46866-138 p. 45
SY/100-345104-7
V/100-344981-2

5 Initialed

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Law Room 4708

Subj: Victor F. Weisskopf

Exact Spelling
 All References
 Subversive Ref.
 Main File
 Restricted to Locality of
ups + downs

Searchers
 Initial mm
 Date 2-8-58

FILE NUMBER SERIALS

^{SI}
100-344981-2
100-341825-114 p.15
110-344921-13
100-190625-2941
^{SI}
100-190625-2634
101-344452-47 p. 4,5
^{SI}
100-345104-5
100-356137-87
^{SI on main file}
100-348063-57
110-338992-213
100-344452-242 p.2
^{SI}
100-190625-2641, 2885,
2919
^{SI}
100-350104-34

6 _____
Initialed

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Law Room 4708

Subj: Victor F. Weisskopf

Exact Spelling
 All References
 Subversive Ref.
 Main File
 Restricted to Locality of
ups + downs

Searchers
 Initial mm
 Date 2-8-58

FILE NUMBER SERIALS

^{SI}
100-350104-34
Victor Frederick Weisskopf
^{SI}
116-22541
^{SI}
100-330664-16
^{SI on main file}
^{SI}
102-58854-54
100-344452-45 p.12
^{SI} ^I ^{SI} ^{SI} ^{SI} ^{SI} ^{SI} ^{SI}
15, 17, 19, 21, 30, 31, 35, 36,
^{NP} ^I
62-58854-24, 209
^I ^{SI} ^{SI}
100-344921-24, 47, 21
Victor Friedrich -
96-0-1134
^{SI}
116-1486-2 p.12,6
Victor Frederick -
^{SI}
116-22541
^{SI}
100-330664-21
Victor d. -
5465-56402-1-2859
 Initialled

SERVICE UNIT

F-19a

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor W. Loon Room 4708

Subj:

Victor Weisskopf

Exact Spelling

All References

Subversive Ref.

Main File

Restricted to Locality of

up + down

Searchers

Initial mm

Date 2-8-50

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

SERVICE UNIT

F-19a

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor W. Loon Room 4708

Subj:

Victor Weisskopf

Exact Spelling

All References

Subversive Ref.

Main File

Restricted to Locality of

up + down

Searchers

Initial mm

Date 2-8-50

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

V. Weisskopf
 100-190625-508
 SF 100-344452-21, 83
 SF 100-359496-5
V. F. Weisskopf
 100-190625-2409XP21
 100-361102-9, 15
 100-345079-87
 100-350064-19
 SF 100-344452-83 p. 90
 SF 100-351006-3 End p. 405
 SF 100-345104-8
 100-350064-31
 62-82221-812

9 Initialed

V. F. Weisskopf
 100-344452-47 p. 5
 Wash. Star
 100-345104-A-8-13-46
 121-2673-4 End p. 240
 SF 100-345104-9, 11
 SF 100-344452-45
 100-190625-2476
 SF 100-345104-4
 100-190625-A-8-13-46 N.Y.T.
 SF 62-59520-24
V. W. Weisskopf
 SF 100-344452-11 p. 27
 SF SF SF SF SF
 83 p. 28, 32, 35, 51, 166
 Wicky
 100-344452-64 Initialed

SERVICE UNIT F-19a
SEARCH SLIP
Supervisor W. L. Deon Room 4708

Subj: Wieskopf

Exact Spelling _____
All References _____
Subversive Ref. _____
Main File _____
Restricted to Locality of up + down

Searchers Initial mm
Date 2-8-50

FILE NUMBER SERIALS

65-45397-410
one Wieskopf NR
65-45397-699 1095
700-70496-1
65-56402-1-1969
2044 1572 1561 1887
10-356476-19 p. 18
65-45397-151 134 NR
10-41433-44
61-3264-1 p. 3
65-45397-12 17 102
64-990-263-895
65-45397-1133 8 1139 45
63 58 72 76 61 47 27 518

70 Initialed

SERVICE UNIT F-19a
SEARCH SLIP
Supervisor W. L. Deon Room 4708

Subj: one Wieskopf

Exact Spelling _____
All References _____
Subversive Ref. _____
Main File _____
Restricted to Locality of up + down

Searchers Initial mm
Date 2-8-50

FILE NUMBER SERIALS

10-341825-42 p. 14
65-56402-1-1550
100-17829-142
65-5805-1-71
100-70496-1
65-56402-1-1897 185
65-45397-92 107 146 462
100-161920-176
65-45397-154 159 177 182
215 243 273 275 228
285 290 291 296 307
308XL 351 352 335 377
100-334430-123
65-45397-397 402 410

Initialed

Supervisor Anderson Room 4708

Subj: one Weiskopf

Exact Spelling
All References
Subversive Ref.
Main File
Restricted to Locality of
up + down

Searchers
Initial mm
Date 2-8-50

FILE NUMBER SERIALS
NK 65-45397-410 NR 437 447
NR NR NR NR NR NR
730 490 492 497 503 501
733 512 500 506 555 553
NR NR NR NR NR NR
147 556 558 563 564 575
NR NR NR NR NR NR
170X 598 596 610 613 611
NR NR NR NR NR NR
163X 641 658 664 662 671
NR NR NR NR NR NR
3878 667 681 693 698 727
NR NR NR NR NR NR
3886 711 705 701 732 735 734
NK 64-200-123 p. 206
NR 65-45397-1003 76X2 NR
NR 81X1 NR 81X NR 243X1
NR 923 NR 131X NR 38X4
NR 190625-2523
NR 62-58854-286

14 Initialed

Supervisor Anderson Room 4708

Subj: one Weiskopf

Exact Spelling
All References
Subversive Ref.
Main File
Restricted to Locality of
up + down

Searchers
Initial mm
Date 2-8-50

FILE NUMBER SERIALS
NK 100-337962-1
NR 100-292350-9
NK 65-38136-819 p. 40

3 Initialed

SAC, Boston

March 8, 1950

Director, FBI

FOODCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED 25-58805-618

Reference is made to the information furnished by Robert Heineman on the evening of February 4, 1950, when he said that a year or two ago his wife, Kristel Heineman, sister of Fuchs, upon seeing the picture of Dr. Victor Weisskopf in a newspaper, remarked that Weisskopf was a good friend of her brother and that she had met Weisskopf through her brother. Robert Heineman also said that in the summer of 1946 when Kristel Heineman and subject Fuchs drove to Schenectady, New York, to visit Dr. Hans Bethe, they borrowed Victor Weisskopf's car. Further reference is made to the fact that subject Fuchs was stationed at Los Alamos, New Mexico, from August 14, 1944, to June 16, 1946, and it has been reported that Dr. Victor Weisskopf was also stationed at Los Alamos during this period and was one of the leaders in the Theoretical Physics Division.

It is noted that your office conducted considerable investigation concerning Dr. Weisskopf between the period of September, 1947, and April, 1948, under the character "Atomic Energy Act - Employee; Internal Security - R." In April, 1948, when the Bureau's investigation of Weisskopf was closed on the grounds that it had failed to develop any evidence of Weisskopf having violated any provision of the Atomic Energy Act, Weisskopf was then residing at 64 Grey Street, Arlington, Massachusetts, and was employed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

In view of Weisskopf's past acquaintance with subject Fuchs, it is desired that he be immediately interviewed by two experienced agents for all information he possesses regarding Fuchs' contacts, activities and background while in the United States. The results of your interview should be submitted AMSD to the Bureau and New York.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/12/87 BY 3042/ewh

cc - New York

cc - 116-22541

WLN:jps

RECEIVED - B I
MAR 8 11 23 AM '50
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

MAILED 17
ROOM 7
MAR 9 1950
COMM - FBI

RECEIVED REL
MAR 8 7 11 AM '50

RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 8 5 13 PM '50

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: March 8, 1950

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: CLEARANCES BY ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
FOR FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Foocase

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

Reference is made to your memorandum dated March 3, 1950, addressed to Mr. Tolson and Mr. Ladd, in which you suggested that the Bureau should 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. In this connection you noted that you anticipated that there would be further hearings in Congress and that no doubt you would be questioned as to whether any steps have been taken to correct the present lax procedure.

It will be recalled, as observed by you in your memorandum, that foreign representatives are cleared by their own Government for security purposes and these clearances have been accepted by the Atomic Energy Commission. In this regard, you stated that it was your understanding that this procedure was adopted at the Quebec Conference.

Immediately upon receipt of your memorandum, and in order to comply with your suggestion, it was believed desirable that we should have the exact wording of the Quebec Conference and the basis for the Atomic Energy Commission's policy with regard to the clearance of foreign representatives, so that this phraseology could be used in our letter to the Attorney General. Contact was made with Mr. Lewis L. Strauss, member of the Atomic Energy Commission, and he was requested to furnish the Bureau with the wording of the agreement at the Quebec Conference which related to the security clearances for foreign representatives. Mr. Strauss has reported that his review of the Atomic Energy Commission's file on the Quebec Conference has failed to disclose that this question was taken up at this conference. At the same time, Mr. Francis R. Hammack, Acting Director of the Security Division, Atomic Energy Commission, was requested to furnish information along these lines. He, too, has now advised that the research conducted by him has resulted negatively. However, Mr. Hammack has informed that he will continue his efforts to arrive at the exact basis for the Atomic Energy Commission's policy with regard to clearing foreign representatives and will keep the Bureau advised.

Since it is believed that in order to fully comply with your suggestion, it will be necessary to have the exact basis for the Atomic Energy Commission's present policy, it is recommended that we withhold our suggestion to the Attorney General until we can get these necessary facts from the Atomic Energy Commission. This matter will be closely and expeditiously followed.

RECORDED - 35

65-58805-619

*Mem. pg
WAB
3/10/50*

*I see no reason for delaying
the statement made to me by*

WAB:jo

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/12/89 BY 30222/efb

Feb. 5, 1951

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-82221-979

71673

March 10, 1950

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~ WAB/PER
Delect/rel 10/1/50

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

RECORDED - 111

65-58805-619

The case involving Dr. Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, the British scientist who has confessed to atomic espionage for the Soviets, certainly demonstrates the present necessity for examining the policies and practices of our Government in accepting on face value the clearances which are made for foreign representatives to have access to top secret information in this country.

During the course of our investigation in the Fuchs matter, we inquired of the Atomic Energy Commission concerning their policy in clearing foreign representatives for access to restricted data. At that time we were advised that it has been the policy of the Commission to accept British and Canadian investigations and clearances of their own personnel just as those governments accept the clearances given to our personnel. (Page 15 - Director's Brief on Dr. Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs)

It would seem that now is the time to give serious consideration to the tightening of the security phases of our procedures of accepting clearances for foreign personnel. In this connection it is suggested 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. Also, it is suggested and it would appear to be essential, that any person so cleared should be required to fill out a questionnaire furnishing information concerning himself and his background, which questionnaire would be made available to this Government and in turn to this Bureau. I make these suggestions because I believe that you will be interested in this situation and will want to take this matter up with the State Department and the Atomic Energy Commission.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Dir.

WAB:EWB

MAILED
MAR 13 1950
COMM - FBI

APR 19 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/2/82 BY 2062/1/12

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED - TOLSON
MAR 10 6 06 AM '50

65-58805-619

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

25

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:
65-58805-620 through 627

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR
 FROM : D. M. Ladd
 SUBJECT: FOOCASE

SECRET
SECRET

DATE: March 19, 1950

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

I called Admiral Strauss on the morning of March 11 and referred to the articles appearing in the morning papers indicating that the Joint Committee of Congress on Atomic Energy had seen the confession of Fuchs and were studying it.

I called attention of Admiral Strauss to the fact that [the British] had still classified this as TOP SECRET and pointed out that the Committee should not release it to the press in the light of this classification.

Admiral Strauss stated that the Committee members did not have copies of the statement; that a copy had been made available to the Chairman and even this had had certain portions deleted. He stated he would see that it was not released to the press.

DML:dad

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 parr/ps
 ON 2/26/87

99618

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 parr/ps
 ON 1/12/87

RECORDED - 35 165-58805-628

MAR 15 1950

SECRET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Classified by 3255 wro/DM
 Exempt from GDS Category 1, 3
 Date of declassification indefinite

SECRET

51 MAR 30 1950

Office Memorandum

TOP SECRET

GOVERNMENT

DATE: March 13, 1950

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

SECRET

- 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

Attached is the original memorandum prepared by [redacted]

[redacted] The essential data contained herein were previously transmitted to the Bureau by cable at the conclusion of the interview.

Attachment

LW:EFF

SECRET

99616

Classified by 235 on 11/12/87
 Exempt from GDS Category 1, 2
 Date of 11/12/87

RECORDED - 35

INDEXED - 35

65-58805-629

MAR 25 1950

ENC 35
 2 Photostatic copies of enclos. to NY & Boston 4-6-50 GVR

57 APR 22 1950

TOP SECRET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

R. C. A. [initials]

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 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:
65-58805-629 enclosure

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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

5698

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: POOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: March 13, 1950

~~SECRET~~

- Mr. Tolson ✓
- 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

Attached is a memorandum furnished to Special Agent Whitson on



It is known that the biographical data concerning the subject is not complete since the Bureau has received additional information regarding [redacted] which has been forwarded by Special Agent Whitson.

Attachment
LW:EFF

~~SECRET~~

Classified by 3092 RWT/lrb
Declassify on: OADR

Classified by 0355 WJO/lrb 1/12/89
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 3
Date 1/12/89

*Photostatic
copies of enclosures
to my Box
4-9-50. EDR*

165-58805-630

RECORDED - 35
INDEXED - 35

MAR 15 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
RECEIVED - FBI

57 APR 22 1950

Handwritten initials: RW

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 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:
65-58805-630 enclosure

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **65-4986**

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 3/8/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/8/50	REPORT MADE BY GILMER G. ROBINSON JLD
TITLE EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Dr. ROBERT V. LANGMUIR, Radiation Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, had no recollection of the visit of subject at Schenectady, New York on November 18 and 19, 1947. No knowledge of FUCHS ever having been at the General Electric Research Laboratory.

- RUC -

DETAILS: At Pasadena, California: **99612**

Dr. ROBERT V. LANGMUIR, Radiation Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, was interviewed on March 8, 1950 by Special Agents PHILIP J. REILLY and the writer, for knowledge concerning the visit of the subject at Schenectady, New York, on November 18 and 19, 1947.

Dr. LANGMUIR advised that he had no recollection of the visit of Dr. KLAUS FUCHS to the General Electric Research Laboratory in November of 1947. He further stated that prior to the recent newspaper publicity of the arrest of FUCHS in England, he had no knowledge of him. He said that he had been employed by General Electric in Schenectady from 1942 until June, 1948, and that he had no recollection of FUCHS ever having been at the General Electric Laboratory in Schenectady, New York.

Dr. LANGMUIR stated that during 1947 there were numerous foreign scientists visiting the Research Laboratory to view and discuss the 70 MEV Synchrotron, which was considered the "show piece" at General Electric. He advised that this equipment was considered unclassified.

With reference to the security measures enforced at General Electric, Dr. LANGMUIR stated that it was the rule at General Electric that

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>R. D. Wood</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED	RECORDED 35
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau 3 - New York (65-15136) 2 - Albany (65-1627) (Info.) 2 - Boston (65-3319) (Info.) 2 - Los Angeles	65-58805-631 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/12/89 BY 3040 emt/lt

1 MAR 21 1950

LA 65-4986

before any representative of a foreign nation could visit the Laboratory, clearance had to be given by the ICE (International General Electric).

Dr. LANGMUIR stated that Dr. HERBERT C. POLLOCK, his associate on the Synchrotron project, might possibly recall the visit of Dr. FUCHS to the Laboratory. He continued that a "synchrotron notebook" was maintained in the laboratory, and that occasionally entries were made in the notebook when some outstanding scientist visited the Laboratory. He stated that this notebook might possibly reflect information concerning Dr. FUCHS' visit, but that he had no recollection of having made any such entries.

Dr. LANGMUIR suggested that possibly someone connected with the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory might have escorted FUCHS through the X-Ray Laboratory. He then added that this could have been done, and that he would have had no recollection of such a visit.

Dr. LANGMUIR was questioned for information concerning a lecture given by FUCHS for information having to do with the luncheon which FUCHS attended with other scientists at General Electric and for possible knowledge concerning lodging and any other pertinent information concerning FUCHS' visit, and he stated that he had no information to offer concerning these matters, inasmuch as he could not recall FUCHS ever having visited there.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

99613

LA 65-4986

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Copies of this report have been designated for the Boston and Albany Offices, in view of pending investigation being conducted by those Offices in this case.

REFERENCE: Bufile 65-58805.
Report of Special Agent WILLIAM F. GUILFOILE dated March 3, 1950 at Albany, New York.

99614

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: March 13, 1950

Rebulet dated March 10, 1950 instructing that Philadelphia interview DOUGLAS V. STEERE, Professor at Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania.

DOUGLAS V. STEERE, 639 College Avenue, Haverford, Pennsylvania, was interviewed at Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania, on March 13, 1950. STEERE claims to know EMIL FUCHS intimately since 1934 and regards him as one of the most trusted of all German Quakers and a definite pacifist. EMIL FUCHS has been a long time member of the religious wing of the Social Democratic Party in Germany which, for a number of years, had been led by PAUL HILLICH, who is now teaching at the Union Theological Seminary in New York.

According to STEERE, EMIL FUCHS, while he was in the United States in the fall of 1948 to the summer of 1949, made his headquarters at Pendle Hill, Wallingford, Pennsylvania. He traveled around to various Friends groups throughout the country and some of the places that he visited, according to STEERE's recollection, are Chicago, Iowa and Rushmore, Indiana. At the latter place he lectured at Earlham College. STEERE stated EMIL FUCHS became a full-fledged member of the Quaker movement in 1933 and it was considered at that time to be common knowledge, according to STEERE, that both of EMIL FUCHS' sons were members of the Communist Party and it was because of this that both the sons left Germany. STEERE has never met KLAUS FUCHS nor his brother. With respect to the latter, STEERE does not know the subject's brother's name, present location or occupation, but surmised that the brother might now possibly be in Switzerland.

STEERE claimed that while EMIL FUCHS was in America he lectured on present day conditions that exist in Germany and also spoke on many occasions along religious lines, giving the Quaker viewpoint on peace.

EMIL FUCHS, according to STEERE, was very impressed with democratic freedom in America and felt that his visit to America gave him new strength to continue his work in Germany. STEERE feels that EMIL FUCHS, while in America, decided to accept the offer to teach at the University of Leipsig, figuring that by teaching there he could carry on his Christian work.

STEERE stated he did not know of any contacts that EMIL FUCHS had made while in the United States and felt that if FUCHS did make any

bjc/mrs
65-4296 (Spec Del)
cc New York (Special Delivered)
Boston (AMSD)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/12/87 BY SP5/PWS/STP MAR 15 1950

COPIES DESTROYED

52 APR 5 1950

R 35 NOV 17 1960

65-58805-632

MAR 15 1950

34

Director, FBI

March 13, 1950

contacts they would be of a religious nature. Recently STEERE has received information from Germany wherein it was pointed out that when KLAUS FUCHS was arrested by the British authorities his father, EMIL FUCHS, was attending a silent retreat in a town south of Leipzig. The information received by STEERE from abroad indicated that the subject's father was crushed by the news of his son's arrest and the enormity of the crime with which he was charged. STEERE felt sure that the subject's father had no knowledge whatsoever of his son's activity relative to giving information to the Russians.

STEERE felt that the person in the United States who might be in a position to advise of the places visited by EMIL FUCHS while in America would be ANNA BRINTON, former Executive Director of Pendle Hill at Wallingford, Pennsylvania. ANNA BRINTON is presently connected with the American Friends Service Committee at 20 South 12th Street in Philadelphia. She is still also connected with Pendle Hill Academy, where her husband, HOWARD BRINTON, is Director of Studies. It is requested that permission be granted the Philadelphia Office to interview ANNA BRINTON.

For the information of the Bureau, reference is made to Philadelphia teletype to the Bureau dated February 20, 1950, where it was indicated that a full story on ANNA and HOWARD BRINTON appeared in Time magazine of June 21, 1948.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI
FROM: SAC, Baltimore
SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile #65-58805)

DATE: March 8, 1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassified 6/21/75

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

Re New York letter to Bureau dated March 2, 1950, containing a list of toll calls charged to the business and residence telephone of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN in New York City. One of the numbers listed is Plaza 8300, Baltimore, Maryland (SAM NEVINS).

Inquiry by this office disclosed that the subscriber to Plaza 8300 is the Mathieson Chemical Company, Mathieson Building, Baltimore, Maryland. This company moved its executive and other offices to Baltimore from New York City in the Fall of 1949.

Discreet inquiry further revealed that the SAM NEVINS mentioned in referenced letter is probably SAMUEL L. NEVINS, Vice President and Director, Agriculture Chemical Sales, Mathieson Chemical Company. It was ascertained that Mr. NEVINS is about forty-five years of age and that he resides at the Blackstone Apartments, Charles and Thirty-third Streets, Baltimore. He has been with instant company since 1948 and moved to Baltimore when the company moved its offices.

The indices of the Baltimore Office are negative in regard to NEVINS.

Inasmuch as the Baltimore Office does not have the complete facts of instant case, no further inquiry is being made concerning NEVINS unless additional investigation is requested by the Bureau or New York.

JCT:MGB
65-1708

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/12/87 BY 3040 PWT/100

RECORDED - 35 65-58805-633
INDEXED - 35 34
MAR 15 1950
S/P

51 MAR 30 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 7, 1950

FROM : SAC, Cincinnati

SUBJECT: COOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

99609

Re New York teletype dated February 27, 1950.

On March 2, 1950, R. H. McELROY, President, International Engineering Inc., Dayton, Ohio, advised that the necessary plans had been completed for ARTHUR P. WEBER to replace E. SAUMENICHT in New York City and that he will take over his new duties shortly after March 15, 1950.

On March 3, 1950, WEBER contacted Special Agent WADE H. ALLEY at Dayton, Ohio and furnished the following information which is in addition to that previously furnished by him when interviewed in New York City:

SERGE JARVIS

In 1942 or 1943, JARVIS, an attorney in New York City, was representing a group of persons who were at that time interested in buying a brewery in New Jersey with a view to using the premises to manufacture lactic acid through the fermenting of corn. JARVIS, an acquaintance of BROTHMAN, contacted BROTHMAN and WEBER and requested them to look the brewery over and they did so and recommended against the suitability of the premises for the desired use. WEBER stated that this was his first meeting with JARVIS but apparently BROTHMAN had been acquainted with him for some period of time.

LEO MITTLEMAN (ph)

The above person, according to WEBER, is an attorney in New York City and he met him through BROTHMAN while at Chemurgy. MITTLEMAN was contacted by BROTHMAN for legal advice on an engineering contract which never materialized.

GUS WOLLAN

WOLLAN, according to WEBER, was working at Chemurgy in late 1943. BROTHMAN also brought WOLLAN to Regal Chemical Engineering Corporation to do some work there. WEBER stated that WOLLAN did not appear to be a close associate of BROTHMAN, and he left the employ in 1944 and WEBER has no knowledge of him since that time.

WHA: jcl
65-1704
AMSD

cc: New York (AMSD) 108-888
65-1703

RECORDED - 35

MAR 15 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/13/82 BY 3042ent/llw

COPIES DESTROYED

R 35 NOV 17 1960

52 APR 7 1950

65-58805-634

3-7-50

Cincinnati 69-170

FOOCASE

ESPIONAGE - R

ALEX BRAND

BRAND is a New York City attorney and was retained by BROTHMAN in 1943 to handle a contract regarding work with the Bridgeport Brass Company, however, the contract did not materialize. WEBER stated that he only saw BRAND on one or two occasions.

ARTHUR MARKMAN (ph)

99610

MARKMAN, according to WEBER, was an old friend of BROTHMAN and his family and WEBER first met him at the Hendrick Manufacturing Company in 1941 and saw him infrequently thereafter when he came to visit BROTHMAN. WEBER stated that MARKMAN was an officer in a bank which was located in the vicinity of 14th Street in Manhattan, and that BROTHMAN'S wife had apparently worked as secretary for MARKMAN at one time. WEBER described MARKMAN as being about 40 years of age in 1941, 5 feet 5 inches, stocky build, partially bald, single, and a very good dresser.

FRANK KEPPLER (ph)

WEBER first met this person in late 1943 when he came to visit BROTHMAN at Chemurgy. KEPPLER was a personal friend of BROTHMAN, and there was no business connection between the two, although WEBER believes that he was in a similar business to that of BROTHMAN. WEBER stated that he last saw him in early 1944 and described him as being in his middle to late thirties, 5 feet 5 inches, medium build, and dark complexion. WEBER assumes he was from New York but is without information concerning his address or any other identifying information.

JACK MILLS

WEBER advised that MILLS was another acquaintance of BROTHMAN, and was a junior executive with the Bridgeport Brass Company, and he, WEBER, first met him while at Chemurgy. WEBER advised that contact was had with MILLS in an effort to get a contract for consulting and design work with Bridgeport Brass.

C. M. RASH

WEBER related that he had done some work in the synthetic rubber field, and Dean NEWMAN of CCNY, his former college, was aware of this fact and contacted WEBER and asked him to meet with JOHN CARROLL, a junior executive in the Goldman Sachs Investment Company of New York City, who was associated with others who were interested in the building of a synthetic rubber factory. As a result, he and BROTHMAN met RASH, former

3-7-50

Cincinnati 65-1706

FOOCASE

ESPIONAGE - R

E. M. RASH (continued)

99611

comptroller of Goldman Sachs. Thereafter, RASH contacted BROTHMAN and WEBER on several occasions at which time he was acting as an agent for buyers and sellers of chemical plants. WEBER stated that RASH contacted him in August of 1949 and at that time he was associated with the American Weighing Corporation in New York. At that time WEBER made an examination of several hundred tons of plaster for RASH. WEBER described RASH as about 60 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches, slight build, bald, and wears glasses. He has had no contact with him since last August.

SHINDLER (ph)

WEBER advised that this person used to visit BROTHMAN at Chemurgy and that he operated a small paint factory in Brooklyn, and was also interested in a substance to be used in the covering and preserving of metal, and, to further his work in this field, used the small laboratory at Chemurgy for testing purposes. WEBER possessed no further information concerning SHINDLER other than to describe him as being about 45 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches, heavy build, mustache, and bald.

BROTHMAN'S family

WEBER stated that he previously furnished New York agents with information concerning an individual who, he stated, was BROTHMAN'S cousin, however, since thinking the matter over, he now states this person was a brother-in-law of BROTHMAN. He stated that this person was always accompanied by BROTHMAN'S sister when they visited the offices at Chemurgy.

WEBER advised Special Agent ALLEY that he was going to work in New York City as Sales Representative and Consulting Engineer for International, and that he expects to leave Dayton shortly after March 15, 1950.

R. H. McELROY will advise this office upon the departure of WEBER for New York to assume his new duties, and the New York Office will be advised promptly as soon as this information is received.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 7, 1950

Lowell
FROM : SAC, Albany

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassified with MR 1-11-75

SUBJECT: *C* FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 65-58805)

99608

Re letter from Los Angeles, dated February 27, 1950 to Bureau stating that it was the recollection of RICHARD P. FEYNMAN that he had last met the subject early in 1946, probably at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York in the office of Dr. HANS A. BETHE, and that to the best of his recollection, those present were Dr. FRIEDRICH, Dr. BETHE, the subject and himself.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent PETER F. MAXSON, dated February 17, 1950 at Albany, New York, in which Dr. BETHE advised that after leaving Los Alamos in January, 1946, he next saw the subject when the latter visited him at the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York in June, 1946 on his way back to England after having completed his work at Los Alamos. BETHE advised that since that time, he has seen the subject on two occasions; once in England in the summer of 1948, when he spent a day and a half at Harwell, and again in the spring of 1948 or 1949, when the subject visited BETHE at the latter's invitation at Ithaca on the occasion of a business trip by the subject from England to Washington, D. C. to attend Declassification Meetings. The subject stayed at Ithaca for one day on this occasion. It is, in all probability, this latter meeting to which FEYNMAN referred.

No additional contact with Dr. HANS A. BETHE will be made on this matter unless requested by the New York Office.

65-1627
WFG:hmm
AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY
cc: New York
Boston
Los Angeles

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/13/82 BY SP4 BJA/ML
RECORDED - 35
INDEXED - 35

65-58805-635

MAR 15 1950

34

42

141
MAR 30 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: March 13, 1950

FROM : D. M. Ladd

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 Gandy

Attached is Cram's Street Map of the Boston Area, which was forwarded to Whitson in London by the Bureau by letter of March 2, 1950. It was displayed to Fuchs on the date of its receipt in London, March 10, 1950, whereupon Fuchs marked the place of his second Boston meeting on the map insert of the Boston Business and Hotel District. Fuchs signed his name to the map, as did W. J. Skardon, the interrogator.

You will recall that Fuchs has now changed his story to the effect that the first meeting in the Boston area was held at his sister's home in Cambridge.

Attachment

LW:EFF

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

EVIDENCE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/23/89 BY 3042 PWT/pfw

RECORDED - 35

165-58805-636

MAR 15 1950

RECEIVED - BUREAU

COPIES DESTROYED

R 35 NOV 17 1960

MAR 23 1950

Handwritten initials and marks at bottom right.

PRICE 50¢

CRAM'S

NEW-INDEXED STREET MAP

of the

BOSTON AREA

INCLUDING

ARLINGTON	BELMONT
BOSTON	BROOKLINE
CAMBRIDGE	CHELSEA
EVERETT	MALDEN
MEDFORD	MELROSE
REVERE	SOMERVILLE
WATERTOWN	
WINCHESTER	
WINTHROP	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/13/87 BY 3042 RUT/ld

Printed and Published by
THE GEO. F. CRAM CO.
Incorporated
INDIANAPOLIS 7
COPYRIGHT

CONTENTS

	Page	Page	
Boston Streets	3	Medford Streets	31
Arlington Streets	13	Melrose Streets	33
Belmont Streets	14	Beverly Streets	33
Brookline Streets	15	Somerville Streets	25
Cambridge Streets	16	Watertown Streets	26
Chelsea Streets	19	Winchester Streets	27
Everett Streets	18	Winthrop Streets	28
Malden Streets	19		

Historical Places, Memorials, Museums, Parks, Beaches,
Recreation and Athletic Grounds, Public Buildings
and Steam Railroad Stations, frequently inquired
for, giving location and brief directions for reach-
ing them

Pages 29-30-31-32

See Metropolitan Boston

BOSTON proper is ninth in population among the cities of the United States with more than three-quarters of a million inhabitants; but as the "Hub" of the close-lying Metropolitan District it includes over two million inhabitants organized under separate town and city governments having a bond of common interest in the maintenance of park, water and sewerage systems.

Historically, Boston is rich in interest. Called "Shawmut" by the Indians it was established under Governor Winthrop as a town in 1630 and named Boston after Boston in Lincolnshire, England. It was the first town in Massachusetts to become a city, receiving its charter as such in 1822. Originally a neck of land comprising some 800 acres joined to the mainland by a narrow causeway, the marsh areas surrounding it were gradually reclaimed until now it has within its limits over 30,000 acres, the greater part of which is made land.

The visitor must not expect to find here a city laid out with streets in regular geometric design. The principal downtown thoroughfares follow the lines of travel as the convenience of the early settlers located them and in their irregularity and unexpectedness will be found an interest and unique charm which only age can impart.

In addition to the appeal which Boston has for those who seek it for its literary and historical interest, its commercial and industrial activities entitle it to a place in the first rank of the American cities. Its per capita property value is the highest, it stands first as a shoe and leather center, first as a wool market, first of the Eastern cities in the amount of fresh fish marketed, second as a textile center and fourth in total assessed valuations and in bank clearings. As the next to the largest seaport in the Western Hemisphere it offers its beautiful harbor for the shipping of the world—six miles of docks accommodating a minimum draught of 20 feet and the largest dry docking facilities on the Atlantic side.

The development of the port of Boston is being made the subject of careful, methodical study so that its present facilities are only a small part of what will eventually be added to the natural advantage it has of being the most convenient passenger port for sailings to Europe, nearer than New York by 200 miles, equivalent to 12 hours in the time of passage.

To the resident or visitor, Boston offers an inexhaustible variety, whatever his inclination may be. If it be historical, here he may find the scenes of the events which shaped the early development of our country; if literary and educational, its churches, libraries, schools and colleges; if artistic, in its galleries, museums and concert halls where the world's best of art and music may be seen and heard. Its shops, large and small, are not to be surpassed. Its hotels afford a comfort which travelers seek from afar, while for amusements there are its theatres, skating rinks, baseball parks, boating and canoeing, trolley rides, automobile rides, and nearby all the delights of the seashore, salt water bathing and excursion trips. And that man-made pleasures may not seem all, Boston has that which draws the lover of nature, hills and rivers and the ocean in ever changing variety, unspoiled but accessible through miles of parkways. For recreation, study or business, Boston leads all in the diversity and breadth of the program it gives.

BOSTON STREET INDEX

GREATER BOSTON STREET INDEX

ABBREVIATIONS

B-Boston; Br-Brighton; O-Charlestown; D-Dorchester; EB-East Boston;
HP-Hyde Park; E-Norbury; SB-South Boston; WA-West Roxbury;
E-East; N-North; S-South; W-West.

DATE OF ANNEXTION TO BOSTON

RoxburyJan. 18, 1868 BrightonJan. 5, 1874
DorchesterJan. 8, 1870 West RoxburyJan. 5, 1874
CharlestownJan. 8, 1874 Hyde ParkJan. 1, 1913

Copyright, The George F. Cram Co., Inc., Indianapolis 7, Indiana

BOSTON

Table listing streets in Boston with their corresponding street index numbers. Includes streets like Allandale W.R., Alford St., Alford Ter., etc.

BOSTON STREET INDEX

Table listing streets in Boston with their corresponding street index numbers. Includes streets like Slake Ter. S.B., Slabbers, W.R., Stakeville D., etc.

BOSTON STREET INDEX

Table listing Boston street names and their corresponding page numbers, organized in columns.

BOSTON STREET INDEX

Table listing Boston street names and their corresponding page numbers, continuing from the previous page.

Table listing street names and their corresponding numbers in the left column of the Boston Street Index.

Table listing street names and their corresponding numbers in the right column of the Boston Street Index.

BOSTON STREET INDEX

Table listing streets and their corresponding page numbers, starting with Kirkwood Rd. on page 7-8 and ending with Ledyard on page 1-2.

BOSTON STREET INDEX

Table listing streets and their corresponding page numbers, starting with Mt. Pleasant H.P. on page 1-2 and ending with Mt. Ida Rd. on page 1-2.

Table listing Boston street names and their corresponding street index numbers, organized in multiple columns.

Table listing Boston street names and their corresponding street index numbers, organized in multiple columns.

BOSTON STREET INDEX

Table listing Boston street names and their corresponding page numbers. Includes streets like Train St, Trapelo St, Trask St, Traverser St, Travis St, Tremont St, etc.

SUBURBAN STREET INDEX

Table listing suburban street names and their corresponding page numbers. Includes streets like W. First St, W. Second St, W. Third St, W. Fourth St, W. Fifth St, etc.

ARLINGTON

Table listing Arlington street names and their corresponding page numbers. Includes streets like Abol Rd, Aberdeen St, Academy St, Acton St, Adams St, etc.

SUBURBAN STREET INDEX

Table listing street names and their corresponding grid coordinates (e.g., H-3, F-4) for the Belmont area. Streets include Myrtle Lake, Newton, Hillcrest, and many others.

BELMONT

SUBURBAN STREET INDEX

Table listing street names and their corresponding grid coordinates (e.g., F-7, H-3) for the Brookline area. Streets include Falmouth, Falmouth, Falmouth, and many others.

BROOKLINE

Table listing street names and their corresponding numbers or codes. Includes entries like 'Homer', 'Horse James Cr.', 'Hwy 92', 'Hwy 93', etc.

CAMBRIDGE

Table listing street names and their corresponding numbers or codes. Includes entries like 'Burr Ct.', 'Burr St.', 'Burr St. Pl.', etc.

SUBURBAN STREET INDEX

Table listing street names and their corresponding grid coordinates (e.g., A-1, B-2) for the left page of the index.

CHELSEA

EVERETT

SUBURBAN STREET INDEX

Table listing street names and their corresponding grid coordinates (e.g., A-1, B-2) for the right page of the index.

MALDEN

SUBURBAN STREET INDEX

Table listing street names and their corresponding page numbers for the left page of the index. Includes streets like Elmwood, Oakwood, and various numbered streets.

SUBURBAN STREET INDEX

Table listing street names and their corresponding page numbers for the right page of the index. Includes streets like Elmwood, Oakwood, and various numbered streets, continuing from the left page.