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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.

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

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-58805-435

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

March 31, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED - 50

65-58805-935

Reference is made to my letter dated March 13, 1950, outlining the facts concerning the refusal of the British authorities to permit an interview of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs by the FBI, and expressing my desire that you request the Secretary of State to arrange for an early interview.

The representative of the FBI in London, England, has advised that Sir Percy Sillitoe, British Security Service, recommended to the British Home Office on March 24, 1950, that the FBI be granted permission to interview Fuchs. However, on March 30, 1950, our representative advised that Sir Percy Sillitoe had informed that he had had a lengthy discussion with Sir Frank Aubrey Newsam, permanent Under-Secretary of State for Home Affairs, but had been unsuccessful in obtaining consent for FBI interrogation of Fuchs. Sir Frank Aubrey Newsam is said to have stated that it would be unprecedented to grant such a request. Sir Percy Sillitoe indicated that this question should now be presented through the State Department to the British Foreign Office.

I am furnishing this additional information to you in the belief that you may desire to bring it to the attention of the Secretary of State. There is attached for your approval a letter addressed to the Secretary of State containing this information.

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-15-87 BY 3042 put-D/C

EJVL:hc
65-58805

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

53 APR 25 1950

MAILED 3 15 50
APR 30 1950
COMM - FBI

65 APR 16 1950

called the D.G.'s office
7:40 am 4-1-50

Handwritten signatures and initials

Handwritten initials

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-58805-936

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

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- For your information: _____
- The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-58205-937

Solicitor General
Assistant to the
Executive Assist
Assistant Attorn
Assistant Attorn
Assistant Attorn
Allen Enemy Co
Assistant Attorn
Assistant Attorn
Assistant Solicit
Director, FBI
Director of Priso
Director, Office
Commissioner, Im
Administrative A
Division of Acc
Division of Con
Division of Sup
Pardon Attorney
Parole Board
Board of Immigra
Librarian
Director of Publ
Mr. Kilguss
Miss Fanebust
Mr. Hyatt
Mr. Coblenz
Miss Healy
Miss Heany
Miss Adams
Miss Doyle
Mrs. Willey
Mrs. Burke
Mrs. Kelly
Miss McCreary

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ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON



March 30, 1950

In reply refer to
BNA 761.5211 Fuchs,
K.E.J./3-1650 A/20

My dear Mr. Attorney General:

I have received your letter of March 16, 1950 requesting that the Department of State enter into negotiations with the British to arrange an interview for the Federal Bureau of Investigation at the earliest possible date with Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs.

The Embassy in London has been apprised of the facts set forth in your letter and has been asked to inform the Department of the most expeditious and appropriate manner of obtaining an interview with Fuchs. As soon as a reply is received the Department will advise you of the progress made.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

Llewellyn E. Thompson
Llewellyn E. Thompson
Acting Assistant Secretary
for European Affairs

The Honorable
J. Howard McGrath,
Attorney General.

~~45-41-15-95~~
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAY 21 1950
DIVISION OF RECORDS

L.J.B.

58 APR 13 1950

RS

841

E. L. A.

[Handwritten initials]

TYPE IN FILE PHILIP

4450 275.

*cable to London
4-10-50
evh*

RECORDED - 19

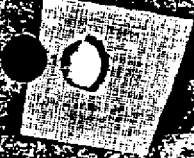
EX-78

APR 7 1950

87

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten signature]



London
March 21, 1950

Dear Mr. White

Here's the sequel to the newspaper clipping I forwarded to you yesterday via the daily Confidential - Air Pouch

L. Lewis

SECRET

CLASSIFIED BY 3042 *put/dk*

2/22/87

Focus

Classified by 2355 WAB/WAH
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 & 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

10/16/75
HANDLED BY
STOP/MS

INDEXED - 25

RECORDED - 25

APR 5 1950
31

EX-33

56 APR 11 1950

SECRET

58805-99

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
 65-58805-939 encl.

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MAY 4 1950

MRL

65-58805-940
CHANGED TO
100-346228-56

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD
FROM : A. H. BELMONT
SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R.

DATE: March 20, 1950

SECRET
DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 JUT-010
ON 2/27/87
41
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 ✓

At 3:15 pm, March 20, 1950, [redacted] called b7D personally relative to our inquiry concerning the press story that two U.S. atomic scientists had disappeared from England. **S U**

[redacted] advised that he had ascertained that neither Scotland Yard, nor the Atomic Energy Directorate had any information concerning the basis for this story. He advised that the story appeared in a tabloid paper in England, "The Telegraph." He stated that he was returning to England at the end of this week for a one-week stay for briefing and in the event any additional information was learned as to the source of this story, he would see that we were advised. He stated that in his opinion the story was false. **S U**

~~X~~ Disappearance of Atomic Scientists **S U**

AHB:tlc

SECRET

Classified by 3042 JUT-010
Declassify on OADR
1/15/87

RECORDED - 31
APR 5 1950

Classified by 2355
Exempt from GDS, Category 243
Date of Declassification Indefinite

16V
30 APR 13 1950

WAB/WWH
10/16/75

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: March 29, 1950

gm
 TO : MR. BELMONT
 FROM : MR. V. P. KEAY
 SUBJECT: DR. EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS
 ESPIONAGE - R

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

Admiral Espe, Deputy Chief of Naval Intelligence, contacted Mr. DeLoach on March 24, 1950 and advised that General Leslie Groves, formerly of the MED, had made the statement over at the Pentagon on March 23, 1950 that: "The British knew that Fuchs was a Communist before he came to the United States." Admiral Espe desired to ascertain if the FBI could confirm this matter.

After checking with Supervisor Van Loon, Admiral Espe was advised that the FBI had no such information. He was advised that testimony brought out in the trial of Fuchs reflected Communistic activities of this subject, however, such activities had not been made known to the FBI before his entry into the United States.

ACTION:

It is suggested this memorandum be forwarded to the Espionage Section for the attention of Supervisor Van Loon.

CDD:mk

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 1-15-87 BY 3042

INDEXED - 25
 RECORDED - 25

APR 5 1950

EX-35

165-58805-942
 5-31
 209

30
 11 1950
 167

FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

23

SECURITY: UNCLASSIFIED

PRIORITY: AIR POUCH

For Dept. use only.

Received from the State Department through Liaison channels

TO: Department of State

Date 3/24/50 61.5211 Fuchs, K.E.J./ 3-1050

MAR 16

FROM: Oslo 362 March 10, 1950.

REF: Embassy's despatch 258, March 2, 1950

SUBJECT: TRIAL OF DR. KLAUS FUCHS, THE ATOM SPY.

RECORD SECTION

SI

DCR EUR OLI IE U/A

Jm

J-1
Van der Lubbe

Communist Friheten wrote on March 8 that the FBI's persecution of Klaus Fuchs indicates that "the whole show has been staged because the American atomic politicians -- the successors of FORRESTAL -- want to keep England out of further cooperation as regards the atomic bomb.

"The arrest of Fuchs is also part of the cold war going on between England and the US concerning their policies in Germany -- a question which today is of the greatest interest as the US atomic politicians want to rear a large number of German divisions.

"It was also opportune for the British Labor Government to bring out the Fuchs case during the election campaign. Millions of workers have criticized its foreign policy which entails enormous armament burdens. It was therefore necessary for the Government to find a pretext to intensify the hysterical war mongering and thereby make the workers accept the Government's traitorous policy. Consequently Fuchs was 'detected'.

"The purpose of publicizing the case just now is also quite obvious. Now, when the atom lunatics in the US start production of the hydrogen bomb in order to 'secure peace' it is necessary to make people believe that the Soviet Union cannot produce such bombs without getting information from spies in the Western world.

"While the reactionary press has produced kilometers of articles about the espionage cases in the Folk Democratic countries, not much has been written about Fuchs' 'confession'. The court hearings and the 'confession' leave the impression that the whole affair is a staged play which has little to do with reality. No propaganda can disguise this fact. It stinks of 'van der Lubbe-ism'."

COMMENT: van der Lubbe was the person accused of starting the Reichstag Fire of early Hitler days.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/15/82 BY 3042 *int-djc*
per release
APR 11 1950

Henry S. Villard
Henry S. Villard
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim

BWiencke:WPhelps:111 THIS IS NOT A PERMANENT RECORD COPY.
Retain in office files or destroy in accordance with security regulations. Reproduction of this message is not authorized.
Copy to London

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. C. E. HENNRICH *Chen*

FROM : MR. K. W. DISSLY *D*

SUBJECT: FOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: March 27, 1950

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

INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/20/87 BY 3042 *put-DXC*

PURPOSE

To advise of information received from Mr. Rolander, of the AEC, concerning Henry ~~Shull~~ *Arms*.

DETAILS

Mr. C. A. Rolander, Security Division, Atomic Energy Commission, telephonically advised on March 24, 1950 that he had information concerning an American citizen who is presently employed at Harwell, England. He advised that Henry ~~Shull~~ *Arms* was born June 24, 1912, Tekoa, Washington. He studied as a Rhodes scholar at Oxford, England from 1936 to 1939. From 1939 to 1940 he was employed at Oxford University. From 1940 to 1945 he was employed on Atomic Energy Research at Harwell. From June, 1945 until November, 1946 he was employed on Atomic Energy work at the Chalk River Project, Montreal, Canada. Since 1946 he has been employed at Harwell. Mr. Rolander advised that he was furnishing the above information in view of the recent newspaper publicity concerning missing American scientists from Harwell.

ACTION

It is suggested that this information be routed to the Supervisor handling the Focase.

ab

INDEXED BY DESE

INDEXED - 25

RECORDED - 25

EX-33

165-58805-944

APR 5 1950

31

5
ER

KWD/de

56 APR 11 1950 *162*



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W. 1
February 28, 1950

Classified by ~~3042/mt-DTC~~
Declassify on: ~~ORR~~
~~20/87~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - AIR COURIER POUCH

Director, FBI
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: ~~SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED~~
RE: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

~~SECRET~~

Bradigan

Reference is made to my letters of February 20 and 24, 1950, [transmitting photostatic copies of certain documentary material found in the Subject's quarters at the time of his arrest.] S U

[REDACTED]

There is attached, as of possible interest to the Bureau and for the completion of the Bureau's files in this matter, one photostatic copy of each of the following items: S U

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 65-58805-945 S U

[REDACTED]

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

EX-136 31

Very truly yours,

Lish Whitson
Lish Whitson
Attache

LW:CFJ
65-721
Enclosures

Classified by ~~2357~~
Exempt from GDS, Category ~~2/3~~
Date of Declassification Indefinite

57 APR 10 1950

SECRET
ATTACHED
79
1026
1026

hand translations
to Dept Boston 3/14/50
LR
16

WAB
10/9/75
1061
57

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XXXXXX
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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65-58805-745 1061

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. BELMONT
FROM : MR. WHITSON
SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: March 8, 1950

~~SECRET~~

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

PURPOSE

To obtain translations of certain German language material.

FACTS

By letter dated February 28, 1950, Special Agent Lish Whitson forwarded from London photostatic copies of the following German language items:

[REDACTED] S b1

[REDACTED] S b1

[REDACTED] S b1

ACTION

It is requested that the Translation Section immediately translate the above-mentioned material which is attached hereto, and furnish six copies of each translation in order that the same may be disseminated to the field.

It also is requested that the translations be returned to the Espionage Section.

Encl. *handled separately*
EJVL:hc
65-58805

RECORDED - 19

MEMO
65-58805-946
APR 14 1950
APR 13 1950
WAB/WB/11/10/9/75
10/27

~~SECRET~~

Classified by 2355
Exempt from GDS, Category 2A3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

16/
~~5 2 APR 6 1950~~

16/
5 7 APR 10 1950

42

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Post Office Box 1277
Cincinnati 1, Ohio

3942 sub-DJC

February 27, 1950

Classified by 3942 sub-DJC
Declassify on: OADR
1/20/87

Director, FBI

Re: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

~~TOP SECRET~~

Dear Sir:

Retel New York City to Chicago and other offices dated February 26, 1950. Retel from Cincinnati to Bureau, New York City and Boston February 27, 1950 re JOHN HENRY DAVIS, was John H. Davis, Jim Gans; INTERNAL SECURITY - C. Bufile 100-18632.

There is being enclosed to the Bureau one negative of the photograph of JOHN HENRY DAVIS. It is requested that six prints of this negative be made, one be retained at the Bureau and one be forwarded to each the New York and Boston offices, the remaining prints and the negative to be returned to the Cincinnati Office.

For the information of the Boston and New York offices, the following is a description of the subject as compiled from information received from confidential informants, Bureau Identification Record on JOHN HENRY DAVIS and the records of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Columbus, Ohio:

Let to Boston
cc NY
3-7-50
EJVL

Name	JOHN HENRY DAVIS
Aliases	John H. Davis, Jim Gans
Sex	Male
Race	White
Date of Birth	September 25, 1907
Place of Birth	Columbus, Ohio
Height	5' 10" to 5' 11"
Weight	170 lbs.
Build	RECORDED - 68
Eyes	Brown INDEXED - 68
Hair	Brown, receding forehead, sparse on top
Complexion	Ruddy
Peculiarities	Prominent, long, straight nose; wears glasses; is somewhat stoop shouldered.

65-58805-947
APR 10 1950

RHR:VHP
65-1704

COPIES DESTROYED

Enclosure R 207 NOV 16 1950
AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

~~TOP SECRET~~

Classified by 355
Exempt from GDS, Category 2+3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

CC - BOSTON (AMSD)
NEW YORK (AMSD)

56 APR 11 1950

Cin. 65-1704
Letter to the Director, FBI
February 27, 1950

Military Service
Marital Status
Wife
Marriage Consummated
Children

Education

Occupation

U. S. Army April 17, 1942 to May 26, 1943
Married
BEATRICE LUNN DAVIS
January 1, 1941
Daughter born 1943
Son born 1948
BS degree in Education at Ohio State
University June, 1930, Columbus, Ohio;
studied one term University of Southern
California possibly 1933 or 1934, studying
Sociology, course not completed.
Laborer, insurance salesman, junk salesman,
and welfare worker

It will be noted from the above that suspect DAVIS does not completely meet the suggested description and data in retel dated February 26, 1950; however, suspect DAVIS' Communist Party name, JIM GANS, presents what may be a coincidence in that his Party name could be assumed to be the German name GANS [REDACTED] TS b1

The Boston Office on receipt of the photograph of JOHN HENRY DAVIS from the Bureau will display same to FUCHS' sister and husband at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Very truly yours,

A. E. Ostholthoff
A. E. OSTHOLTHOFF

SAC

TOP SECRET

Classified by 3042 fut-DTC
Declassify on: OADR April 5, 1950
1/20/87

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 fut-DTC
2/27/87

SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. BELMONT
MR. NICHOLS

25721

Classified by SA [unclear]
Declassify on: OADR 10-12-83

Today, at the request of Mr. Jeffrey Patterson, the Washington representative of MI-5, I saw him and he desired to convey to me the great personal concern of Sir Percy Sillitoe, head of MI-5, at his failure in having been unable to effect arrangements for an FBI representative to interview Dr. Fuchs. He inquired of me as to whether I had any questions concerning the message received recently from Sir Percy in this matter and I told him I did not have any questions. (S) u

He stated that he wanted to assure me, at the specific direction of Sir Percy, that Sir Percy was doing everything in his power to have the representative in the Home Office, Sir Frank Aubrey Newsom, who has ruled against allowing a representative of the FBI to interview Fuchs, overruled, as he, Sir Percy, was strongly in favor of granting the FBI's request; that he would back up this request and any requests which our Agent might make to the British Government. Mr. Patterson also stated that the British Ambassador to Washington was likewise in sympathy with the request. I told Mr. Patterson that I had no question in my mind as to the attitude or interest of Sir Percy, but that I must be frank in stating that it could be anticipated that there would be a very bad public reaction in this country against the British Government when it became known that the FBI, which had worked upon the Fuchs Case and was instrumental in developing the early leads in the same, had been denied access to Fuchs after he had been convicted, sentenced, and the period for appeal had expired. I told Mr. Patterson that I would be compelled, no doubt within a short period of time to advise the Joint Committee of Congress on Atomic Energy of the developments, and that I believed rather unfavorable publicity would ensue to the detriment of the British Government. (S) u

Mr. Patterson stated that he appreciated this situation and that he and his organization were thoroughly in sympathy with the FBI's position in this matter. (S) u **SECRET**

I told Mr. Patterson that he might advise Sir Percy of my complete confidence in Sir Percy's efforts and sincerity, but that it was certain and beyond any reasonable understanding as to why officials of the British Government had seen fit to put an obstacle in the way of the FBI's

RECEIVED
DATE 4-6-50
BY [unclear]

- 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
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

RECORDED - 19
APR 11 1950

65-58805-947

Classified by 21355 [unclear]
Exempt from GDS Category 1, 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

25725
~~SECRET~~

interviewing Dr. Fuchs after the various legal measures had been taken against the subject, I told Mr. Patterson that now, if the British Government finally decides to grant the FBI access to Dr. Fuchs, little could be expected in view of the extended delay that had taken place. (S) u

I told Mr. Patterson that the sole purpose the FBI had in wanting to have early access to Fuchs was to interrogate him concerning angles and leads in this matter in the United States and that it would have been to the interest of both the British Government and the American Government to have had this information, because any developments which might arise in this country might inevitably tie in with the developments in the British Isles and in which the British Government would obviously be interested. (S) u

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

~~SECRET~~

~~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 Gandy _____

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

DATE: March 8, 1950

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: FOOCASE

ESPIONAGE - R

PURPOSE

To recommend authority be given the field to interview Henry Paul Kalmus, who is reported to have been a contact of subject Fuchs when Fuchs was in this country.

BACKGROUND

The Washington Field Office advised that on February 6, 1950, an anonymous telephone call was received alleging that Henry P. Kalmus, physicist, National Bureau of Standards, was a Communist and a contact of Fuchs when Fuchs was in the United States.

Attached is a summary memorandum reflecting the information in the Bureau files regarding Kalmus. He has been the subject of two Bureau investigations. In late 1942 and early 1943 he was investigated under the character "Alien Employment - Aircraft and Munitions Production, Special Inquiry - War Department." In 1949 he was investigated under the Loyalty Program. Generally the investigations showed Kalmus to be considered loyal; however the loyalty investigation developed that Kalmus was a close associate and held certain patent rights jointly with George Otto Striker. Striker has been reported to be a Communist and until the fall of 1948 to have been the Executive Secretary of the Hungarian American Council for Democracy in Chicago. This organization has been cited by the Attorney General. In the fall of 1948 Striker is said to have left the United States and as of the summer of 1949 he was reported as holding the position in Hungary of passport official visas of persons entering Hungary from the United States. It is noted that the associates of Kalmus said Kalmus did not subscribe to Striker's views but rather opposed them and considered Striker a "crackpot."

STATUS

Pending.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the attached letter be sent to the Washington Field Office requesting that Henry Paul Kalmus be interviewed for all information in his possession regarding Fuchs' contacts, activities, and background while Fuchs was in the United States.

Attachment

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DATE 1/20/87 BY 3042 put in file

DECLASSIFIED
11/9/75
WHL

Classified by 2555 WHP/WHL
Exempt from GDS, Category 4
Date of Declassification Indefinite

10/9/75

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

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Classified by
Declassify on:

3042 *Just d/c*
OADR 2/29/87

March 7, 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 1/20/87 BY 3042 *Just d/c*

HENRY PAUL KALMS, aka
Heinrich Paul Kalms

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Kalms has been the subject of two Bureau investigations. The first investigation was conducted under the character of "Alien Employment - Aircraft and Munitions Production, Special Inquiry, (War Department)." The second investigation was conducted under the character of "Loyalty of Government Employees."

The Special Inquiry, War Department investigation was originally initiated on November 27, 1941, based upon G-2's request that Kalms' loyalty and fitness to be employed upon a war contract be determined. At that time Kalms was an employee of the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation, New York, New York. On November 29, 1941, Kalms terminated his employment with Emerson to accept a "better position with the Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, Illinois." The Bureau's investigation was then discontinued. Subsequently, G-2 requested the investigation be completed and in accordance with this request the investigation was reopened on October 16, 1942, and closed in March, 1943. The investigation developed no derogatory or disloyal data. (95-1082)

A full field loyalty investigation concerning Kalms was initiated on March 18, 1949, and a completed report transmitted to the Civil Service Commission on May 26, 1949. At that time Kalms was employed as a physicist (general), National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. This investigation was based on Kalms' reported close friendship and association with George Otto Striker, Chicago, Illinois, who was said to be the Executive Secretary of the Hungarian American Council for Democracy in Chicago and who was said to have directed the activities of the Hungarian International Workers Order. Striker had been reported as possibly being a Communist and associating with individuals having the reputation of Communists.

The Hungarian American Council for Democracy and the International Workers Order have been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of the President's loyalty order.

The loyalty investigation of Kalms substantiated the reported association between him and Striker and developed that Striker on June 1, 1948, was issued a passport for travel to England, Sweden and Hungary for visiting and business purposes. It was reported that Striker was in Hungary and did not intend to return to the United States.

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It is to be noted that in August, 1949, Frank Kovach, Director of the Hungarian Radio Station, Chicago, Illinois, advised that in the summer of 1949, he made a trip to Hungary. While in Budapest, Kovach was advised by a friend of his that apparently Kovach had done something to turn the Communists against him, Kovach, and that George Striker, who held the position in Hungary of passing on all visas of persons entering Hungary from the United States, had decreed that Kovach was illegally in Hungary and should be immediately deported. Kovach was served with notice that he had to leave Hungary by June 20, 1949, and made every effort to reach the border before that date. Still he was arrested and had to bribe his way out of the country. (96-1878-17)

To date, the Bureau has received no advice from the Loyalty Review Board as to what the ultimate disposition was of the loyalty case of Kalms. (121-11071)

PERSONAL HISTORY

Henry Paul Kalms was born January 9, 1906, in Vienna, Austria, reportedly the son of a well-to-do Hungarian family which was said to be definitely conservative politically. His parents were Ignatz and Grete Kalms. He is a graduate of Akademisches Gymnasium High School and Technische Hochschule University, both of Vienna, Austria. (121-11071-15, 27; 116-146893-1)

During 1942, Kalms was interviewed in connection with the special inquiry investigation conducted concerning him, at which time he stated that in 1930 he left Vienna and went to Budapest, Hungary, where he became employed as a Research Engineer at the Hungarian Tungsten Lampworks, John Kremenetsky, Ltd., which company he said was owned by Tanager. He continued that in 1938, the Austrian Government requested he return to Austria which he refused to do with the result that he lost his Austrian citizenship. (121-11071-15, 27)

According to Dr. Gaber Veski, 115-1, Fonthill Road, London, England, a long time acquaintance of Kalms, in 1930 - 1931 Kalms was living in Vienna, Austria and working for the radio engineering firm, Kremenetsky. Dr. Veski said that Kalms went to Budapest, Hungary about 1932 when the Nazi influence in Vienna became strong. At that time, according to Veski, the Kremenetsky firm at which Kalms was working transferred him to its subsidiary firm "Orion" in Budapest where Kalms became Chief Engineer of the Radio Division. (121-11071-27)

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During the 1942 interview, Kalms advised that he left Budapest in August, 1938 and went to London, England where he worked in the Tungsten Company Laboratory until the latter part of November, 1938, when he came to the United States, entering at New York City on December 9, 1938. Enquiry by the State Department in London, England during 1949 in connection with the loyalty investigation of Kalms reflected that Kalms was not employed by the Tungsten Company while in London, but did have a connection with the company through friendship, and that while Kalms was in London during this period, he was waiting for a visa to the United States.

In this connection, Dr. Eugene Pittman, 59 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, a long time acquaintance of Kalms, in 1949 advised that after the Nazis had taken over Austria, the President of the Tungsten Corporation in Hungary had arranged to have Kalms sent to their London, England plant on an official business trip with the understanding that he was to continue on to the United States. (121-11071-15, 27)

The Immigration and Naturalization Service records at Washington, D. C. reflect that Kalms arrived in the United States at New York City on December 9, 1938, aboard the SS "Aquitania." His last permanent address before entering the United States was shown as Budapest, Hungary and information is contained in the records that on July 13, 1938, he filed his application for immigration visa (quota) with the American Consulate, Budapest, Hungary. (121-11071-18, 32)

The United States District Court records, Chicago, Illinois, reflect that certificate of arrival #2-625563 was filed on March 23, 1939, reflecting Kalms entered New York, New York on December 9, 1938. On April 21, 1939, he filed declaration of intention #131759. The court records further reflect that Kalms filed petition for naturalization #298847 and was admitted to citizenship on April 19, 1941. Prior to his naturalization, Kalms possessed alien registration number 2513643. On a form completed by Kalms on April 22, 1942, in connection with his employment with the Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, Illinois, Kalms stated he came to the United States because "he" believed that America was a better place to work and I had lost my citizenship at home." (121-11071-15; 96-1082-4)

During the 1942 interview of Kalms, he stated that both his parents were deceased and that he had a sister Bess Lourie (Mrs. Arthur Lourie), then residing at 5755 Angus Drive, Vancouver, Canada. In 1949

Kalms listed his sister on a personnel security questionnaire he completed with the Atomic Energy Commission as Dr. Risa Laurie, 1620 Burnaby, Vancouver, B. C., Canada. He reflected she was born in Austria and was then a Canadian citizen. (96-1082-6; 116-14689-1)

According to the loyalty form completed by Kalms on March 29, 1948, in connection with his employment at the Bureau of Standards, he was single. (121-11071-1)

Since his arrival in the United States, Kalms has been employed as follows:

January 1939 to December 1941,
Emerson Radio Corporation,
111 Eighth Avenue, New York City.
(Employed as Chief Division Engineer).

December 1941 to March 1948,
Zenith Radio Corporation
6001 West Dickens Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.
(Employed as Research Physicist.)

March 1948 to (Bureau files do not reflect he
has terminated this employment),
National Bureau of Standards,
Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C.
(Employed as Physicist).

Kalms, since his arrival in the United States reportedly has resided at the following addresses:

1938 - 1939
161 Madison Avenue
New York City
(New York unable to verify)

1939 to 1941
64 West 97th Street, New York City
(New York unable to verify)

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December 1941 to January 1942
4114 West Washington Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois.
(Chicago unable to verify).

January 1942 to October 1942
211 North Oak Park Avenue
Oak Park, Illinois.
(Verified).

December 1942 to March 1943
325 North Austin Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois.
(Verified).

March 1943 to
2600 Upton Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
(Verified).

On his loyalty form dated March 29, 1948, Kalans listed the Institute of Radio Engineers as the only organization with which he was affiliated.

Kalans attended the Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Illinois from February 3, 1942 to June 11, 1942, taking a course in "ultra high frequencies," which course was sponsored by the United States Office of Education, under the Engineering, Science, and Management War Training Program. (121-11071-15)

It is noted that Thomas White, 2600 Upton Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., in 1949 advised that Kalans has told him that he owns property in Vienna, Austria and has expressed a desire to have a house that he owns in the Russian Zone of Vienna out of the control of the Russians. (121-11071-18)

Kalans is described on his personnel security questionnaire filed with the Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C. on June 29, 1949 as follows:

Birth
Race
Height

September 1, 1906, Vienna, Austria
White
5' 9"

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Weight	152 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Gray
Marital status	Single
Social Security No.	[REDACTED]
Selective Service	Registration Board #29 140 West 102nd Street, New York, New York.

It is noted that Kalms' PSQ reflects his duties with the Atomic Energy Commission to be to serve as consultant to Sandia Laboratory on ordnance problems and that he would have access to restricted data and access to an exclusion area.

[REDACTED]

Kalms' PSQ dated June 29, 1949, contains a statement by Kalms that since he came to the United States, he has only visited Canada on vacation trips; that before 1938 he lived in Austria, Hungary, Germany, and made occasional trips to England, Scandinavia, Switzerland, France and Italy.

BUREAU'S SPECIAL INQUIRY - WAR DEPARTMENT
INVESTIGATION OF KALMS IN 1942

As indicated before, this investigation was predicated on G-2's request to clear Kalms for defense work. During this investigation, Kalms was interviewed, at which time he stated he was willing to bear arms in defense of the United States.

Fellow employees of Kalms interviewed during this investigation knew of no Un-American tendencies on his part and considered him accomplished in the field of electronics, frequency modulation and ultra short waves. Acquaintances and neighbors of Kalms knew of no disloyal activities on his part and a search of his fingerprints through the Identification Division of the Bureau developed no criminal record. The Bureau received advice from G-2 that Kalms on December 8, 1942, had been approved for employment on aeronautical and classified War Department contracts. (96-1082)

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BUREAU'S LOYALTY INVESTIGATION OF KALMS IN 1949

[REDACTED]

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(121-11071-15, p. 3, 16)

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B. F. McDonald, President, Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, Illinois, stated that while Kalmus was employed at Zenith, he had held him in the utmost confidence but that subsequently he questioned Kalmus' loyalty because he was a very close friend and associate of George Otto Striker, who during the fall of 1948 took leave of absence from the Zenith Radio Corporation to return to Hungary. Mr. McDonald stated he had no personal knowledge of the degree of association between Kalmus and Striker away from their employment, but understood from general conversation that Striker and Kalmus were friends and associates in the course of their employment at the Zenith Radio Corporation. (121-11071-15, p. 3.)

Dr. Frits Lenberg, President of Photovolt Corporation, New York City, whom Kalmus gave as a reference when applying for employment with Zenith Radio Corporation, advised he had known Kalmus for ten years and believed him to be a loyal American citizen. He stated, however, he could not give Kalmus an unqualified recommendation as to loyalty because of his association with Striker, whom he had heard was a Communist or Communist sympathizer, and who was then traveling in Europe in order to obtain financial backing for an invention owned by Kalmus and Striker. He also said he heard that Striker was then in Hungary and planned to reside permanently in Budapest. (121-11071-17, p. 6.)

Dr. Alexander Ellett, Director of Research, Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, Illinois, said that he knew nothing nor had anything come to his attention during the period Kalmus was under his supervision which would indicate that Kalmus was anything but loyal to the United States, however, he believed that Kalmus and Striker were friends and associates during the course of their employment at Zenith, but he was unable to state whether this acquaintanceship continued away from their employment. (Ibid. 15, p. 4.)

Dr. Max Gratzinger, 25 East Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois, stated he believed Kalmus to be loyal to the United States and is "definitely not a Communist." He said that Kalmus "leans to the left" in that he was "for the under-dog." He related that he believed Kalmus and Striker held some type of patent with respect to a photographic light meter but he did not know whether or not Striker and Kalmus were friends and associates outside of their official business dealings. (Ibid. 15, p. 4.)

Frank Pollaczek, Export Sales Manager, Ther Corporation, Chicago, Illinois, said he had been a very close friend of Kalmus for the past five years. He said there was no question but what Kalmus was loyal to the

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United States Government. He related that Kalmus and Striker held certain patents with respect to a photographic light meter and that they had worked together at the Zenith Radio Corporation in Chicago, but he did not believe Kalmus and Striker to be socially acquainted. He stated that Kalmus had discussed with him on several occasions Striker's attitude and that Kalmus was very critical of Striker's attitude and in no way subscribed to any of Striker's Communist beliefs. (Ibid. 15, p. 5).

Dr. Julius G. Baron, 6 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, advised he had known Kalmus since about 1933 or 1934 and has had frequent social contact with him. He believed Kalmus to be loyal to the United States Government and anything but Communist. He said that he knew Kalmus and Striker, whom he also knew, had been employed together, and that he had heard Striker speak on one occasion and believed his comments were somewhat sympathetic to the Communist Party. Dr. Baron did not believe Kalmus was socially acquainted with Striker and said that he and Kalmus had discussed Striker's viewpoints on several occasions and Kalmus believed Striker was a "fool." (Ibid. 15, p. 6)

Solomon Benin, Glen Ellyn, Illinois, said he knew Kalmus quite well both in a business and social way. He believed him to be loyal. He said Kalmus was acquainted with Striker, whom he knew was the Executive Secretary of the Hungarian-American Council for Democracy. He stated he knew this because Striker on several occasions had attempted to sell him tickets to various functions sponsored by this organization. Benin said that Kalmus and Striker were close friends and associates at their place of employment because they worked in the same group in the laboratory, however, he did not know as to whether they were socially acquainted away from work. He stated he thought they may have been so acquainted from the general conversation which he had heard at the Zenith Radio Corporation. He related, however, that he believed Kalmus had a separate circle of friends from Striker. (Ibid. 15, p. 7)

Dr. Robert Adler, Research Division, Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, Illinois, said that he first met Kalmus in 1941, however, he had heard of him in Vienna, Austria where Kalmus had had several technical articles published. He related that during the period that he, Kalmus, and Striker were awaiting clearance from the United States Government to work on Government contracts during War World II, they had their offices in a separate building and hence became quite well acquainted. He said that he and Kalmus had attended birthday parties and a few other social gatherings at Striker's home. He said he believed Kalmus to be loyal to the United States. He related that he, Adler, knew Striker in Europe and Striker was instrumental in having him come to the United States to secure a position

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with Zenith. Dr. Adler stated that Striker was the Secretary of the Hungarian-American Council for Democracy in the Chicago Area but had returned to Hungary in the fall of 1948. Dr. Adler related that he had received considerable literature from this organization and on one occasion, after persuasion by Striker, had attended a meeting of it. He said he did not know if Kalmus ever attended any meetings of this organization but related that Kalmus had told him that Striker was a "complete idiot." Adler did not believe Kalmus subscribed to any of the views of Striker. (Ibid. 15, p. 8).

Mr. S. E. Gustafson, Vice President, Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, Illinois, in 1949 advised he had never had any reason to suspect anything disloyal on the part of Kalmus. He said he had had no social contact with Kalmus and, therefore, knew nothing concerning him away from the Zenith Radio Corporation. He remarked he believed Kalmus to be a friend or associate of George Striker, in that he had observed Striker and Kalmus frequently together during their free time at work and had also observed that they lunched together almost daily. (Ibid. 15, p. 9).

[REDACTED]

(Ibid. 15, p. 11).

Miss Nellie Glatzer, 3154 West Ainslie, Chicago, Illinois, stated that she was a social acquaintance of Kalmus from approximately the middle of 1946 until March, 1948, when Kalmus left Chicago to go to Washington, D. C. She said she had no information indicating Kalmus to be a member of the Communist Party or any Communist sponsored group, and she did not believe him to be sympathetic toward Communism. She remarked that Kalmus was very glad to be in the United States and very devoted to his work and interested in working for the United States Government. She remarked that she knew George Striker, in fact she had known Striker's wife in Hungary. She believed the Strikers to be Communists, otherwise, she did not believe they would have returned to Hungary within the last year. She said she knew Kalmus and Striker were acquainted, but did not believe Kalmus had

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associated socially with the Striker family to any great extent away from the Zenith Radio Corporation. (Ibid. 15, p. 11).

Mrs. Ruth Nell Soffer, Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., Chicago, Illinois, advised that she had been a social acquaintance of Kalmus from December 1942 until Kalmus left Chicago in the early part of 1948. She did not question his loyalty and believed him to be a "fanatical patriot." She remarked that some time during 1943, she met Mr. and Mrs. George Striker and that she and Kalmus during her first three years of acquaintance with Kalmus had attended a few birthday and other holiday parties at the Striker residence. She recalled that she and Kalmus had attended a few musicals and a lecture by Clifton Utley, a news commentator, which were sponsored by an Hungarian organization and which George Striker was interested in. She remarked that during her last two years acquaintance with Kalmus she and Kalmus had seen very little of the Strikers and she pointed out that Kalmus definitely did not subscribe to any of the beliefs of Striker, whom Kalmus believed to be a "crackpot." (Ibid. 15, p. 12)

Dr. Eugene Kittleman, 549 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, a Consulting Engineer and Physicist, advised that he felt he knew Kalmus very well and there is no question but what he is loyal to the United States. He stated that he believed Kalmus and George Striker had worked together on some patent which had to do with the use of a photography light meter. He said that personally he had never heard of any social relationship between Kalmus and Striker and he did not believe them to be associated in anything other than a business venture. (Ibid. 15, p. 13)

M. W. Welch, President, M. W. Welch Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Illinois, in 1949 stated that his concern was licensed under a patent to use the Striker - Kalmus Magno Photo System, which he described as a method of recording light. He knew of no reason to question Kalmus' loyalty to the United States.

Mr. Richard Welch, Vice President of the Welch Manufacturing Company, was familiar with the Striker - Kalmus Magno Photo System and said that Kalmus holds the original patent, however, he understands that there are several patents held jointly by Kalmus and Striker presently pending which are more or less improvements over the original patent. He stated that the Welch Company payments for the use of this patent were made to Kalmus and Striker jointly, however, Striker's payments were sent to his brother, a New York City patent attorney. Welch continued that during the latter part of 1948, Striker told him he was returning to Budapest,

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Hungary for a visit and to promote further use of the patent. Mr. Welch noted that Kalmus and Striker have reserved the right to license this patent in England and Sweden. Mr. Welch said that he had no social contact with either Kalmus or Striker and as far as he knew, there was no reason to question Kalmus' loyalty to the United States. (Ibid. 15, pp. 24, 25)

Chalton Wesley Carnahan, Division Leader, Physics Department, Atomic Energy Commission, Sandia Base, said he had known Kalmus since November, 1940. He remarked that he and Kalmus were close friends and were corresponding regularly. He said that George Striker and Dr. Robert Adler, Zenith Corporation employees, were closely associated with Kalmus. He related that Dr. Adler and Kalmus immigrated to the United States from Austria and Striker immigrated from Hungary; that all three were refugees and having a common background in this respect were very close friends and associates. Concerning Striker, Carnahan remarked that in his opinion Striker was definitely a Communist and he knew Striker to be very active in the Hungarian-American Council for Democracy at Chicago.

Relative to Kalmus, Carnahan said that Kalmus had no Communist sympathies or connections of any nature and Kalmus repudiated all Communist doctrines of Striker and continuously took issue with him concerning alleged benefits of Communism as advocated by Striker. He remarked that Kalmus tried to get Striker to repudiate Communism and attempted to persuade Striker not to return to Hungary in 1948. He remarked that Kalmus considered himself fortunate to live under the American form of Government and that Kalmus was very bitter against the Communists in general in that the Communist Government in one of the occupied countries had confiscated a home from Kalmus. Mr. Carnahan knew of no disloyal tendencies on the part of Dr. Robert Adler, the other close associate of Kalmus, but noted that Adler had not spoken out in protest against Communism as Kalmus had on many occasions. (Ibid. 16)

Dr. Hala A. Silard, Vice President of Photovolt Corporation, New York City in 1949 said that he had known Kalmus for about thirteen years and was thoroughly convinced Kalmus was a loyal American citizen. He said Kalmus had told him of the work he had started with George Striker and Silard believed this association between Kalmus and Striker was for a period of three years and ended when Striker left to return to Europe. He remarked that from incidents he had heard from Kalmus and Michael Striker, George Striker's brother, he came to the conclusion that George Striker was either a Communist or a Communist sympathizer. He said he was thoroughly convinced that the association between Kalmus and George Striker did not include any association in a political sense and that Kalmus firmly believes that George Striker is "crazy" in his beliefs and attitudes. (Ibid. 17)

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Mr. Max L. Libman, Patent Adviser, Ordnance Division, Department of the Army, Washington, D. C., in 1949 said he had known Kalmus since March, 1945. Because of Kalmus' outstanding work at the Bureau of Standards,

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Lilman felt he was a loyal American. He said that Lilman had spoken of George Striker, with whom he had patent rights, and Lilman was worried about Striker's being pro-Communist and had mentioned that Striker had recently gone to Hungary and apparently did not intend to return to the United States. Lilman thought this action very foolish on Striker's part. He, Lilman said that since George Striker had left the United States, Lilman had been in touch with Michael Striker, a New York City attorney and the brother of George Striker, on what Lilman believed to be of a strictly business nature. (Exid. 28)

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

In 1949, Mr. James S. Cervelli, manager of the apartment building located at 325 North Austin Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois where Kalmus resided from December 1942 to March 1948, said that he believed Kalmus to be loyal to the United States, and that he had had several political discussions with Kalmus and was quite certain that Kalmus was "death on Communism." (121-11071-15, p. 9).

In 1949, Dr. Kurt Slesinger, 1828 South Second Street, Maywood, Illinois, said that he had known Kalmus since about 1942 or 1943, and believed him to be loyal to the United States Government. He remarked that 80% of Kalmus' free time was spent reading matters pertaining to radio, news, developments in Europe and world affairs, and Slesinger did not believe that Kalmus had any definite leaning toward any form of government. (Ibid. 15, p. 14)

Valentin Sobotka, 1216 East Hyde Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, in 1949 advised that he had known Kalmus in a social way for approximately five years. He said that he believed Kalmus to be perfectly loyal to the United States Government. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (Ibid. 15, pp. 5, 17).

Mr. Jacob Rabiner, Chief, Ordnance Mechanics Section, Ordnance Development Division, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., in 1949 said that he was responsible for Kalmus being employed with that agency and that he could vouch for Kalmus' loyalty. He said that Kalmus was not in sympathy with Communism but was fully in accord with the democratic form of the United States Government. (Ibid. 1, p. 18).

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Mr. Milton Sanders, Physicist, National Bureau of Standards, in 1949 said he had worked with Kalmus for the past year and considered him to be loyal. He noted that Kalmus' association outside of work had been principally with Mr. and Mrs. Franz Bader of the Whyte Bookshop and Gallery, Incorporated, 1518 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

[REDACTED]

(Ibid. 18)

Mr. Thomas Whyte, 26 Union Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., in 1949 advised he had known Kalmus for about a year and considered him loyal. He remarked that Kalmus associated with Franz Bader, an employee of the Whyte Bookshop and Gallery, Inc., Washington, D. C., however, that this association was brought about by Kalmus' and Bader's love for the game of chess. Mr. Whyte pointed out that Kalmus would in no way be affected by any ideas Bader may possess. (Ibid. 18)

MISCELLANEOUS BUREAU REFERENCES TO KALMUS

[REDACTED]

(96-1787-9, p. 27)

Henry P. Kalmus, an employee of the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation, New York, New York, on January 2, 1942 was disapproved by the War Department for employment on classified (secret, confidential or restricted) War Department contracts. (100-42328-200, p. 47)

Personnel records of the Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, Illinois, reflects that as of January 27, 1943, the War Department approved Henry Kalmus for work on Army contracts and on February 1, 1943, Kalmus was granted permission to work on both Navy and Army contracts. It is noted that George Striker on January 27, 1943, was approved for work on Army contracts at the Zenith Radio Corporation. (96-1787-9, p. 8)

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It is noted that in September, 1942, Henry Kalmus then residing at 211 North Oak Park Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois, was interviewed as an acquaintance of Phillip Michael Reisser, whom the Bureau was investigating in view of the Army's request that his loyalty be determined because he was an alien employee of the Automatic Binding Company, Incorporated, East Newark, New Jersey. Kalmus had not met Reisser, but he had recommended him because of a mutual acquaintance. Reisser was cleared for employment on classified War Department contracts by the War Department on October 3, 1942. (96-3863-5)

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Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Henry Kalma

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

Searchers
Initial _____
Date 2-13-50

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

~~LS 121-11071~~
~~LS 96-1787-9p8;~~
~~LS 47-608-7~~
LS 96-3863-5
Heinrich Paul
~~LS 121-11071~~
~~LS 117-608-7~~
H. P.
~~LS 65-0-6307~~
~~LS 117-608-6~~
H.
N 700-72924-498, 195
N 4-21067-138, 3400;

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT
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Supervisor Brown Room 4247

Subj: Henry Paul Kalma

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SERIALS

LS 96-1082
LS 121-11071
LS 116-146893
SI 117-608-7
SI 96-1055-1 96-1082-1
LS 96-1787-9p21, 8, 9
LS 100-42228-300p47
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/87 BY 3042 fwt/dtc
SI 48-49176
~~LS 121-11071~~
SI 117-608-6, 4
LS 96-1787-9p9
LS 96-1053-1

Initialed

gm

March 20, 1950

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

SECRET SECURITY,
 Jurgon Kuczynski
 ESPIONAGE - R

Classified by 3042 Aut-DC
 Declassify on: OADR
 2/20/87

~~SECRET~~

According to information received from a reliable confidential foreign source, Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, who was recently convicted in London, England, for furnishing the Soviets with atomic energy information, has stated that around [redacted]

[redacted]

According to information received in the past from the above foreign source, [redacted]

[redacted]

US (100-344753-200, 220, 379)

It is to be noted that Jurgon Kuczynski was carried as a joint subject with Dr. Hans Giffroy of the University of Chicago in a Bureau investigation conducted between 1941 and 1944 under the character Alien Enemy Control - C, Foreign Fuchs. New York file 100-12471, and Chicago file 100-304 (100-28776)

From a review of the Bureau files it appears that Jurgon Kuczynski is at present teaching in the Economic Division of the University of Berlin in the Soviet Section, Berlin, Germany. The files do, however, contain information indicating he has been in the United States on several occasions. It is, therefore, desired that an investigation be immediately initiated for the purpose of developing all information concerning his activities while in the United States. The information to be developed should include, but not

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

Washington Field
Boston
St. Louis
Chicago

65-58805-V

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Classified by 2355 WAB/2/2/75
Exempt from GDS, Category 2+3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
10/9/75

56 APR 13 1950

FOO CASE
for file on Jurgon Kuczynski

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-344753-200

necessarily be limited to, the determining of the dates of his arrival and departure from the United States; the purpose of his visits; the individuals he was in contact with and his acquaintances in the United States; his places of residency and any employment he may have had, as well as background information concerning him and his relations.

[REDACTED] it must be kept in mind during this investigation that individuals found to be contacts and acquaintances of Kuczynski in the United States might possibly themselves be involved in Soviet espionage work. b7D

The New York Office is being designated office of origin in this matter and the information developed during this investigation should be closely correlated with the investigation being conducted in the Moscow. The Bureau must be kept promptly advised of all pertinent developments.

[REDACTED] this information should not be disseminated to any other government agencies without prior Bureau clearance. b7D

The Bureau files do not contain a description or photograph of Kuczynski. [REDACTED] stake

Jorgen Kuczynski's father is said to be Hans Robert Kuczynski, who was born August 12, 1876, in Berlin. He is reported to be a Professor of Statistics of European renown. He is said to have worked in the Census Office, Washington, D. C., from 1900 to 1911. He then returned to Germany where he remained until Hitler came to power when he went to London. This information was obtained as a result of translation of documents found in January 1944 in the possession of Bernard Ziffer, then the Chief of the German Division of the Polish Ministry of Information in New York City. New York file 100-58219. (40-10521-7 & 12 p. 38)

[REDACTED] b7C b7D
(100-72924-498 encl. p. 13)

b1

5 [redacted] 100-210002-17X6)

It is noted that in November 1943 Dr. Hans Gaffron of the University of Chicago in interview said that Jurgen Kuczynski had a sister named Barbohen who was married to a Royal Air Force officer then believed to be on duty in Egypt. Gaffron at this time advised that Jurgen Kuczynski had fled from Germany to England about 1933 and that he was a writer of books on statistics and labor conditions all over the world.

[redacted] stick

(100-16776-2 & 30)

Further background information concerning Jurgen Kuczynski as well as the approximate dates he is believed to have been in the United States is set forth hereinafter under the leads suggested for the various offices. The following set forth leads are suggested in order to assist in the conducting of this investigation; however, it is not desired that the investigation be limited to these specific leads but should include other pertinent leads known to your offices or developed during the investigation.

All Offices:

Each office should check its indices regarding Jurgen Kuczynski and his relatives and determine if these individuals are known to confidential informants of your office.

New York Office:

New York is referred to report of Special Agent G. L. Bennett (A) dated December 2, 1941, at New York entitled "Dr. Hans Gaffron; Dr. Jurgen Kuczynski, Internal Security - C. Foreign Funds." It is noted that this report reflects that several South American stocks were credited to the account of Hans Gaffron by order of Jurgen Kuczynski's wife; however, the report does not show the dates of these transactions nor does it identify the stocks or the value involved. New York should, therefore, reexamine the brokerage account for full details regarding any stocks credited to it by Mrs. Marguerite Kuczynski.

(100-16776-7)

If the New York indices do not contain information indicating otherwise, New York should interview Mr. and Mrs. Denis Arthur Thomas Courtney, 144-69 Barclay Avenue, Flushing, New York. The Bureau files reflect Denis Courtney was the subject of a loyalty investigation in 1948 at which time he was employed with the Office of the Military Government for Germany in Berlin, Germany. New York file 121-3377. In August, 1949 the Loyalty Review Board advised the Bureau that Courtney had been cleared on security under Public Law 808.

[Redacted] Army

It is noted that during the loyalty investigation of Courtney, Mrs. Alice Hanson Cook, Station Road, Cheyney, Pennsylvania, furnished a signed statement in which she said that in May, 1947 while in Berlin working as an Adult Education Consultant to the Military Government, she met Mr. and Mrs. Denis Courtney. She said that Mrs. Courtney talked with her at some length and with great admiration about the Jurgen Kucynski family, which had returned to Germany from England, renouncing their English citizenship to repatriate themselves as German citizens. Mrs. Cook also said that she had heard from other staff members that Denis Courtney was the party sponsor for the Kucynskis, which Mrs. Cook took to mean that Courtney had helped the Kucynskis with food and other necessities.

Also during the loyalty investigation David Saposs, Special Assistant to the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., furnished a signed statement in which he said that Courtney was very sympathetic to Russia and had supported and recommended for employment with the Office of Military Government for Germany German Nationals who were either Communist or sympathetic to the Communist cause. He recalled that Courtney associated with and assisted Jorge Kusnki (apparently identical with Jurgen Kucynski) to obtain employment with the Military Government for Germany. Saposs said Kucynski was a known German Communist. (121-9733-8, 14)

[Redacted] Army

The Bureau files reflect that Denis Courtney

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

was born June 14, 1914, at Simla, India, and entered the United States from Great Britain on July 21, 1934. He was naturalized at Anniston, Alabama, on April 24, 1943. (121-9733-20)

New York is referred to page 35 of the report of Special Agent Stephen A. Mohr dated December 1, 1940, entitled "Alfred E. Stern, et al, Espionage - R" (New York file 100-65400) wherein it is set forth that:



The following information is noted for the assistance of the New York as well as the other offices receiving copies of this letter:

In April 1941 Harold Gumbel, concerning whom the New York indices will reflect information, an alien travelling from Marseilles, France, en route to New York was detained by Immigration authorities at Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, pending clarification from the State Department as to whether or not he was eligible to enter the United States. Gumbel desired to join his mother and stepfather in New York, his stepfather being Paul L. Gumbel, an instructor in mathematics at the New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th Street, New York City. At that time Gumbel had in his possession a large number of names and addresses, including the following:

Dr. Jurgen Buczynski, Am. Fed. Lab., Wash., D. C., 9th St. and Mass. Ave.; Jurgen Buczynski, The Brookings Institute, Wash., D. C.; Jurgen Buczynski, c/o Institute of Economics.

New York should note the information contained in the report of Special Agent Jerome W. Brower dated March 2, 1945, at New York entitled "Labor Research Association, Inc., Internal Security - C." This report reflects that Jurgen Buczynski and Robert W. Dunn, connected with Labor Research Association, were in correspondence during July and August, 1944, and indicates these individuals are well acquainted. It is noted that in a letter Buczynski wrote Dunn under date of July 4, 1944, Buczynski says "I am so glad that George is in good shape. One has lost so many friends in so many ways during the last 12 years and it is good to hear about him. Will you give him our best wishes and also to Betty and the children when you see him."

The report of Special Agent Jerome W. Brower dated May 3, 1946, at New York entitled Labor Research Association, Inc., reflects that a highly confidential informant reported that on [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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New York should attempt to identify this individual. (100-35102-59, 90)

In this connection New York is referred to its letter of November 2, 1937, entitled "Subversive Activities - General." New York file 61-507. This reflects that Robert W. Dunn and George Wallace wrote a pamphlet entitled "Life and Labor in the Soviet Union" published by International Publishers Company, Inc., New York City. (61-7557-1984)

New York should note that the reports of Special Agent Stephen A. McGarr dated September 23, 1948, and April 6, 1949, entitled "Alfred Kaufman Stern, et al, Espionage - R" reflect that under dates of July 7, 1948, and October 19, 1948, J. Kuczynski, Teerassenstrasse II, Schlachtensee, Berlin, Germany, addressed mail to Alfred K. Stern, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

[REDACTED]

b7D

(100-57452-295 - 172, serial 313, 405)

Washington Field Office:

[REDACTED]

Army

(121-9733-20)

Washington Field is referred to the report of Special Agent Joseph E. Keller dated August 11, 1948, at Washington, D. C., regarding the loyalty investigation of Denis Courtney wherein David Sapos, Special Assistant to the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., said that Jurgen Kuczynski is a known German Communist. The Washington Field Office should interview David Sapos for all details he knows regarding the Kuczynskis. (121-9733-14)

On July 4, 1944, Jurgen Kuczynski in writing Robert Dunn said it had been 15 years since he had been in the States.

[REDACTED] b1
The Bureau files contain a copy of a pamphlet entitled "Wages and Labor's Share" written by Jurgen Kuczynski and Marguarite Steinfeld and published by the AF of L, Washington, D. C., in 1927. In the introduction to this pamphlet which is dated September, 1927, Jurgen Kuczynski and Marguarite Steinfeld state they wish to thank Margaret Scattergood, who was good enough to correct mistakes due to the authors' restricted knowledge of the English language and Florence C. Thora for her advice and interest in preparing material for the pamphlet. The Washington Field Office is, therefore, requested to make appropriate inquiry at the AF of L, Washington, D. C., to determine if Jurgen Kuczynski and Marguarite Steinfeld have been connected with this organization and, if so, the facts of the employment, the position held, and other background information concerning them. (100-3-23-1028; 65-7565-145)

The Washington Field Office should check the records of Immigration and Naturalization Service and the State Department regarding Jurgen Kuczynski and members of his family. In addition to the information set forth heretofore indicating the presence of the Kuczynskis in the United States, it is noted that on April 12, 1945, Dr. Viktor Hartburger, 7070 Washington Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri, the brother-in-law of Ursula Haurton said that in 1937 Ursula's brother whose name was Kuczynski, visited the United States. Washington Field should attempt to determine the dates Jurgen Kuczynski and his wife were in the United States and it is also suggested that an appropriate stop be placed with the Immigration authorities so that the Bureau will be notified in the event Jurgen Kuczynski or his wife again re-enter the United States. (65-30136-65)

The Washington Field Office should make appropriate inquiry at the Brookings Institute, to determine what, if any, connection Jurgen Kuczynski had with this institution.

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[REDACTED] 100-96104-17) S

Washington Field will check CIA for information concerning Kuczynski.

[REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] b7C
(63-64427-1109A)

The Washington Field Office should check the Civil Service Commission in an effort to identify the George Wallace mentioned heretofore who apparently visited Kuczynski in England.

The Washington Field Office should also check the Census Bureau in an effort to identify the reported employment there of Jurgen Kuczynski's father, Hans Robert Kuczynski. If a record of him is located, background information should be obtained. (40-10321-12 p. 38)

Boston Office:

The "Daily Worker" of September 15, 1943, on page 8 encouraged its readers to read the booklet "British Workers in the War" written by Jurgen Kuczynski, described as a world-known authority on labor conditions and Marget Heinsmann, identified as the editor of "Labour Research," the official organ of the Labor Research Department of London. In view of the similarity of the surnames of Marget Heinsmann and Robert and Kristel Heinsman, the Boston Office should conduct a discreet inquiry to determine if Marget Heinsmann is related to Robert and Kristel Heinsman. As you know, Kristel Heinsman is the sister of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs.

St. Louis Office:

The St. Louis Office is referred to the report of Special Agent Elmer F. Enrich dated May 19, 1945, at St. Louis, entitled "Dr. Viktor Hamburger; Rudolph Albert Hamburger; Max Hamburger; Espionage - R," wherein

it is set forth that Viktor Hamburger in interview on April 12, 1945, said that Ursula Hamburger's brother, whose name was Kuczynski and who was apparently working as a statistician for the English Government in 1937, visited the United States in 1937. It is also noted that Viktor Hamburger in this interview said that either in the spring or fall of 1937 Rudolph Hamburger visited him in St. Louis. The possibility, therefore, exists that Jurgen Kuczynski and Rudolph Hamburger, both of whom have been engaged in Soviet espionage, were travelling together in 1937. It is noted that the St. Louis Office has been periodically interviewing Viktor Hamburger to determine Rudolph Hamburger's present whereabouts. It is, therefore, suggested that St. Louis, using as a pretext for the interview the desire to obtain information concerning Rudolph Hamburger's whereabouts, interview Viktor Hamburger to determine all information he possesses regarding the visit of Jurgen Kuczynski to the United States in 1937.

(65-30136-65)

It is noted that Viktor Hamburger has been the subject of a recent loyalty investigation, St. Louis file 121-5111, inasmuch as he received an appointment to the position of Special Consultant with the Public Health Service on August 23, 1949. The loyalty reports covering Viktor Hamburger were transmitted to the Civil Service Commission on January 23, 1950, and to date the Bureau has received no advice as to the ultimate disposition made of this case. The St. Louis Office, therefore, in transmitting the results of the interview with Viktor Hamburger should point out to the Bureau that he has been the subject of a loyalty investigation and suggest the Bureau give consideration as to whether or not the information he furnishes in his interview should properly be transmitted to the Civil Service Commission.

(121-20976)

Chicago Office:

The Chicago Office is referred to its file 100-3046 regarding Jurgen Kuczynski and Hans Gaffron and also to its file reflecting the investigation conducted by Chicago regarding Viktor Hamburger.

The information available indicates that Gaffron and Kuczynski were closely associated in Germany and according to Gaffron's statement in November 1943 the German Gestapo in 1935 or 1936 questioned him because while absent from his Berlin home a short period his address had apparently been used by suspected espionage agents. He did not identify these agents or the government for which they were working; however, in 1943 in connection with the investigation of Gaffron, Max Delbruck,

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an instructor in the Physics Department, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, said that Gaffron prior to leaving Germany was a friend of Kuczynski's and Gaffron was questioned and his house searched by the Gestapo because of his friendship with Kuczynski. As reflected heretofore, when Gaffron came to the United States in 1937 he gave power of attorney to Jurgen Kuczynski's wife to handle certain financial transactions for him.

[REDACTED]

State

It is noted that according to Censorship, Hans Gaffron on March 15, 1943, addressed a letter to Mr. and Mrs. Jurgen Kuczynski, 10 South Square, London W. 8, 11, England, referring to the Kuczynskis as "Dear Jurgen and Marguerite." In this letter Gaffron advised that he had bought a log cabin in Tennessee and said "You have no excuse not to come and be our guests if you should turn up in the United States before we go to visit you in England." Also, according to Censorship, Gaffron wrote the Kuczynskis on June 27, 1943, in which Gaffron referred to questions he had submitted to "Ursula" through the Kuczynskis and mentioned a visit to Louis where he saw Viktor Hamburger. According to information reported in the loyalty investigation of Viktor Hamburger, Chicago file 121-2871, it was determined that Dr. Hans Gaffron was in correspondence with both Viktor Hamburger and his father, Max Hamburger, in St. Louis, Missouri. (100-16776; 121-20978-

In view of the apparent close friendship between Hans Gaffron and the Kuczynskis and also in view of his acquaintance with Viktor Hamburger, it is desired that Chicago conduct a discreet inquiry to determine the present activities and associates of Hans Gaffron. Any inquiry in this connection conducted at the University of Chicago should be limited to established informants and sources. After Chicago has completed this investigation and other investigation regarding Gaffron being requested by Bureau letter of this date in the future, the Chicago Office should report the information to the Bureau and request advice as to whether or not Gaffron should be interviewed.

It is desired that this matter be assigned immediately to experienced personnel and initial reports be submitted to reach the Bureau no later than April 18, 1950.

~~SECRET~~

D. E. LEO

J. W. BELMONT

FOODS
ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED

TOP SECRET
SIDE P.R.
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION

March 29, 1950

TOP SECRET

Classified by 225/5
Exempt from GDS 293
Date of Declassification Indefinite

WV 13 / WV 14
10/19/50

In view of the results of the search of the Bureau files relative to Jurgen Kuczynski and to recommend a case be opened concerning him and certain investigation be conducted regarding Dr. Hans Giffon of the University of Chicago. R. (U)

BACKGROUND

Classified 3042
Declassify on DATE
2/20/87

[REDACTED]

Attached hereto is a summary memo reflecting the information available in the Bureau's files concerning Kuczynski. Briefly, the information reflects that Kuczynski as well as his wife, the former Marguerite Steinfeld, have been reported to have been members of the German Communist Party of long standing.

[REDACTED]

DECLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP-2 TAD/SCM/BO
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 1/25/90

ENCL. B

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

Jurgen Kuczynski is a statistician and a writer and has written many booklets on labor matters. He is reported to have been born in 1904 in Kibersfeld, Germany. It appears he was in the United States in the late 1930's working for the American Federation of Labor. He is said to have been in England, around

HLN:cm

TOP SECRET

cc for file on Jurgen Kuczynski

165-58805-
NOT RECORDED
47 APR 7 1950

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the middle 30's due to the rise of Hitler. He is believed to have visited the United States in 1937 and in 1941 an alien entering the United States had Kuczynski's address in his possession, showing it as the AP of 2, 9th and Massachusetts Avenue, and the Brookings Institute, both in Washington, D. C. Some time between 1945 and early 1947 Kuczynski left England and returned to Germany and worked for a short time with the Office of Military Government, United States, in Berlin. At present, it appears that Kuczynski is located in the Soviet Section of Berlin and teaching at the University of Berlin.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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(U)

It is noted that the Bureau files indicate Kuczynski is known to Alfred E. and Martha Doid Stern, of the Moscow. The International Publishers Company, New York, has published some of Kuczynski's writings and Kuczynski is known to Alexander Trachtenberg of that company as well as being acquainted with Robert W. Dunn of the Labor Research Association, Inc., New York City. (U)

From April 1941 to August 1944 Kuczynski was carried as a joint subject with Dr. Hans Gaffron of the University of Chicago in a Bureau investigation.

[REDACTED]

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The investigation shows that Gaffron, although born in Paris, at an early age went to Germany and spent his early life there, Paris, which he and Kuczynski were close friends. It developed that the German Gestapo in 1935 or 1936 questioned Gaffron and searched his home, apparently because of his friendship with Kuczynski and because Gaffron's address during his absence had been used by suspected espionage agents. In an interview in November, 1943, Gaffron said that when he came to the United States in 1937, having left Germany because of his opposition to Hitler, he gave power of attorney to Marguerite Kuczynski, Jurgon's wife, to handle certain stocks he had left in a bank in Amsterdam. A brokerage account of Gaffron's located in New York City reflected that stocks were credited to the account by Marguerite Kuczynski and information received during the investigation from Censorship showed Gaffron and Kuczynski to be close friends at that time. (U)

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STATUS:

Pending.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. It is recommended that Dr. Hans Gaffron of the University of Chicago be considered as a suspect for the unknown subject and a letter to Chicago is attached requesting that Gaffron's photograph be obtained and forwarded to Boston and the Bureau for exhibiting to Robert and Bristol Weinman and subject Fuchs. Chicago is also being requested to obtain the dates Gaffron may have been absent from his employment at the University of Chicago from the period August, 1944, through the year 1945 in order to see if such dates might tie in with pertinent dates in the Poczase. It is noted that Gaffron was born May 17, 1902, and in 1925 received a Ph. D. Degree in chemistry from the University of Berlin. ~~(S)~~ (u)

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(75)

2. Although according to the latest available information Jurgen Kuczynski is at present in Berlin, Germany, nonetheless, because he has been in the United States on several occasions and because he as well as other members of his family have been connected with Soviet espionage, it is recommended that a case be opened concerning him. The investigation will have for its objective the determining of Kuczynski's complete activities, contacts and acquaintances in the United States, as well as to determine his reasons for being in this country. If you approve, there is attached a letter to the field requesting this investigation be initiated. The attached letter instructs the Chicago Office to conduct a discreet inquiry concerning Dr. Hans Gaffron of the University of Chicago in order to determine his present activities and associates. The letter cautions Chicago to limit its contact at the University to established informants and sources. Washington Field is being requested to conduct an inquiry at the national headquarters of the American Federation of Labor to verify the reported employment of Jurgen Kuczynski and his wife with that organization in the late 1920's as well as to obtain background information concerning them. Washington Field is also being instructed to contact the Brookings Institute to determine what, if any, connection Kuczynski had with that institution. All offices are being instructed that they are not to divulge to any persons interviewed or disseminate to any other government agency the fact that

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[Redacted line]

~~(S)~~ (u)

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March 29, 1950

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Classified by *3/22 fut-d/c*
Declassify on: *OADB*
2/20/82

JURGEN KUCZYNSKI

SEE REVERSE
SIDE 7-8
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION

This memorandum, in order to facilitate its reading, is broken down into four main sections; namely, 1. General Comments, 2. Personal History, 3. Entry into and Departure From the United States and 4. Activities. The Activities Section is broken down into three sub-sections entitled General, Acquaintances and Writings. (U)

GENERAL COMMENTS

[REDACTED]

65-58805

From April, 1941 to August, 1944, Jurgen Kuczynski was carried as a joint subject with Dr. Hans Gaffron, of the University of Chicago, in a Bureau investigation under the character "Alien Enemy Control - (A) Foreign Funds."

[REDACTED] The result of this investigation is discussed in the section of this memorandum showing Gaffron's acquaintance with Kuczynski. (U)

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- Ladd _____
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- Gandy _____

WLWalsh/mp/ehw/eal/se

File in 65-58805

SECRET

ENCLOSURE
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY: *SP2 jag/lyk/ly*
REASON FOR EXTENSION: *2, 3*
REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION: *2/25/90*
2/25/86

PERSONAL HISTORY

Secret

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (S) 64-200-241-194

On November 12, 1943, Dr. Hans Gaffron, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, an acquaintance of Kuczynski, said that Kuczynski was a Jewish scientist who fled from Germany to England and Gaffron believed Kuczynski to be a naturalized citizen of England. He said Kuczynski writes books on statistics and labor conditions all over the world and he believed he had recently been employed as a statistician by the English Government. He said that Kuczynski originally went to England about 1933. He also said that Kuczynski had a sister, Barbchen, who was married to a Royal Air Force officer then on duty, he believed, in Egypt. (U) (100-16776-30)

[REDACTED] (S)

Dr. Robert Kuczynski, the father of Jurgen, was born August 12, 1876 in Berlin. He was said to be a professor of statistics of European renown and to have come from a family of bankers. He studied in the University at Fryburg, Munich and Berlin. From 1898 to 1900 he worked at Statistisches Amt der Berlin. From 1900 to 1911 he worked in the Census Office in Washington, D. C. In 1911 he became Director of Statistics at Elberfeld. From 1916 to 1921 he worked as Director of the German Statistical Office in Schöneberg, near Berlin. He was Honorable Professor of the Commercial Academy in Berlin. He was said to be a man of great fortune and in 1922, withdrew from public work and devoted himself to an independent. (U)

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undertaking of teaching, announcing in Germany, England and America, the whole series of works from statistical spheres and presented in these countries examples based on this theme. He was Vice President of a reportedly leftist organization called the "German League for the People's Rights." In 1933, with the advent of Hitler, he removed himself to London where he lectured in the London School of Economics. In Germany it is said, he was not a member of the Communist Party but that his son, Jurgen and daughter, Brigitta, were, even prior to 1933, active members of the German Communist Party. It has been reported that Robert Kuczynski's children influenced him in the direction of Communism and a suggestion has been made that he was chosen to lead the Free Germany Committee in London because of his Communist leanings and because of his outstanding reputation as a teacher and scholar. The above information was obtained as a result of translation of documents in the Polish language which in January, 1944, were in the possession of Bernard Ziffer, then the Chief of the German Division of the Polish Ministry of Information in New York City. (U) (100-10321-7, 12 page 38)

(U) (100-72924-498)

The Bureau files do not reflect the date or length of this employment but it is noted that Jurgen Kuczynski, in writing to Robert Dunn, Labor Research Association, Incorporated, New York City, on July 4, 1944, wrote that it had been 13 years since he and his wife had left the States. The Bureau files contain a copy of a pamphlet entitled "Wages and Labor's Share" by Jurgen Kuczynski and Marguerite Steinfeld, published by the A.F. of L. in Washington, D. C. in 1927. (U) (100-3-23-1028; 100-35102-39; 61-7562-2-145)

In April, 1941, Harald Gumbel, an alien, was held by the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, pending State Department clearance for him to proceed to the United States. (U)

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Duibel, at that time, had in his possession a long list of names and addresses including the following, Dr. Jurgen Kuczynski, Am. Fed. Lab., Wash. D. C., 9th Str. and Mass. Avenue; Jurgen Kuczynski, The Brookings Inst., Wash. D. C.; Jurgen Kuczynski, c/a Institute of Economics. (u) (100-9399-6)

On April 12, 1945, Dr. Viktor Hamburger, 7070 Washington Boulevard, University City, St. Louis, Missouri, said that the brother of Ursula Hamburger whose name was Kuczynski, was in 1937, apparently working as a statistician for the English Government and had, in 1937, visited the United States. (u) (65-30136-65)

Information available at the J. W. Seligman and Company, 65 Broadway, New York, New York, under the brokerage account of Dr. Hans Gaffron reflects that Mrs. Marguerite Kuczynski some time prior to July, 1941, was residing at 6 Lawn Road Flats, Lawn Road, London, N.W. 3, England. (u) (100-16776-7)

According to information obtained from the Censorship Bureau, Mr. and Mrs. Jurgen Kuczynski in March, June and October, 1949, were residing at 10 South Square, London, N.W. 11, England. (u) (100-16776-14, 21 and 100-72924-211) (S)(u)

In December, 1949, Max Delbruck, an instructor in the Physics Department, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, said that he believed Jurgen Kuczynski was then located in London, England, and associated with the Economic Board Headquarters of William Beveridge. (u) (100-16776-31)

[REDACTED]

(S) (100-96104-17)

[REDACTED]

(S) (62-64427-1109X)

~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~

In November, 1945, Jorgen Kuczynski in writing an article for the "Freies Deutschland", a German publication in Mexico, wrote that he spent the greater part of the year (1945) in Germany. (U) (100-72924-750)



(121-10619-25)

On August 5, 1948, Mrs. Alice Hanson, Cheyney, Pennsylvania, in connection with a Loyalty Investigation of Denis Arthur Thomas Courtney, then an employee of the Office of Military Government for Germany, said that during May of 1947, Mrs. Denis Courtney told her that the Jorgen Kuczynski family had returned to Germany, renouncing their English citizenship to repatriate themselves as German citizens. Mrs. Hanson said that the impression she obtained from Courtney was that Jorgen Kuczynski was employed in some capacity by the German Communist Party. (U) (121-9733-8 and 20)

According to an article written by Jorgen Kuczynski which appeared in the May 7, 1947 issue of the "German-American" published in New York, Kuczynski was then teaching at the University of Berlin. (U) (100-279704-89)



~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~

According to a letter written by an acquaintance of Kuczynski on September 20, (1947), Kuczynski was then residing at Klopstocks Street 31, Berlin, Germany, Berlin-Zehlendorf, West. (U) (100-181734-91)

[REDACTED]

(S-1)(S)

[REDACTED]

(U)

[REDACTED] (100-37453-205) (S)(U) b7D

[REDACTED] (100-37453-313) (S)(U) b7D

[REDACTED] (U) (100-37453-205) b7D b7C

ENTRY INTO AND DEPARTURE FROM THE UNITED STATES

The Bureau files do not reflect any definite information concerning Jurgen Kuczynski's presence in the United States. However, the files do contain the following which indicates that Kuczynski has on several occasions been in the United States. (U)

On July 4, 1944, Jurgen Kuczynski wrote a letter to Robert Dunn of the Labor Research Association, Incorporated, New York City, in which Kuczynski states: "I hope you are celebrating today your national holiday and the capture of Minsk, while Marguerite and myself indulge in memories, having left the States exactly fifteen years ago." This indicates that Kuczynski left the United States in 1929. (U)

~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~

The files do not show when he arrived in the United States. However, the files do contain a copy of a pamphlet entitled "Wages and Labor's Share" written by Jurgen Kuczynski and Marguerite Steinfeld and published by the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C. in 1927. The introduction is dated September, 1927 and in the introduction Kuczynski and Steinfeld state they wish to thank Margaret Scattergood who was good enough to correct mistakes (in the pamphlet) due to the authors restricted knowledge of the English language. (U) (100-35102-39; 61-7562-2-1465)

On April 12, 1945, Dr. Viktor Hamburger, 7070 Washington Boulevard, University City, St. Louis, Missouri, when interviewed, said that in 1937, the brother of Ursula Hamburger whose name was Kuczynski, visited the United States. No information as to Kuczynski's activities during the visit was furnished. (U) (65-30136-65)

In April, 1941, Harald Gumbel, an alien from Marseille, France, en route to New York, was held by the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the Virgin Islands pending State Department clearance for Gumbel's entry into the United States. At that time, Gumbel had in his possession a long list of names and addresses. Included were Dr. Jurgen Kuczynski, Am. Fed. Lab., Wash. D. C., 9th Str. & Mass. Avenue; Jurgen Kuczynski, The Brookings Inst., Wash. D. C.; Jurgen Kuczynski, c/o Institute of Economics. (U) (100-9399-6)

[REDACTED] (100-57453-405) CIA

ACTIVITIES

General

[REDACTED] b7D (U) (100-72924-4)

[REDACTED] (100-16776-2) (S-1) (c) State

~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~

The January, 1943 issue of the monthly magazine "Free Germany," published in Mexico City, on page 34, contains an anonymous article reflecting that the German communists accomplished a United Front of anti-Nazis in London. The article reflects that among those participating in the United Front movement was Dr. Juergen Kuczynski. (U) (64-2700-D-911)

[REDACTED] b7D
(S) (100-128832-1)

[REDACTED] b7D
(S) (64-200-241-494)

[REDACTED] b7D
(S) (100-334195-14)

~~Secret~~

~~SECRET~~

In February, 1944, the New York Office furnished information concerning the organization Freier Deutscher Kulturbund (Free German League of Culture). New York noted that this was a German culture organization in Great Britain. The organization was said to publish a monthly newspaper named "Freie Deutsche Kultur". The aims of the organization were said to be to manage expositions, theatrical performances and amusements. One of the administrators of the organization was said to be Jorgen Kuczynski. (U) (40-10921-12)

Dr. J. Kuczynski, according to an article which appeared in the February, 1944, issue of the magazine "Freies Deutschland" was to be a speaker at the Free German Culture Conference scheduled to be held in London, England, on January 15, and 16, (1944). The purpose of the conference was reported as being to work out a positive guide for a liberal German cultural policy. (U) (100-72924-242)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7D
(U) (65-7402-51)

[REDACTED] (100-72924-498 page 52) (U) (U)

~~SECRET~~

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According to an article which appeared in the September 1, 1943, issue of the "Demokratische Post," described on its masthead as "Organ of the Anti-Nazi Germans of Mexico and Central America," Dr. Juergen Kuczynski was one of a number greeting the creation of the Free German National Committee in Moscow. (100-72924-1)

Page 33 of the August, 1943 issue of "Freies Deutschland" contained an article concerning the exposition, "Allies Invade Germany." The article noted that the exposition had been displayed throughout England between the Summer of 1942 and the Spring of 1943 and that the Allies Invade Germany Council had sponsored a lecture at which Dr. Juergen Kuczynski spoke. President Benes of Czechoslovakia was a guest at the lecture. [REDACTED]

(100-72924-120 and 100-96104-18)

The February 23, 1945 issue of the German language newspaper "Aufbau" contained an article reflecting that individuals connected with the Association of Free Germans in England, including Jurgen Kuczynski, had requested the allies to make use of their services in the allied advance into Germany, using them as propagandists. (U) (100-286568-25)

According to a State Department dispatch prepared in Berlin on March 31, 1948, Dr. Juergen Kuczynski had recently been elected as a member of the Volkerrat of People's Congress Movement. The State Department bulletin dated November 21, 1949, regarding the establishment of a Soviet sponsored East German Republic noted that the Volkerrat was the Soviet sponsored People's Council, a part of the Soviet sponsored People's Congress in the Soviet Zone of Germany which announced the creation of the German Democratic Republic in the Eastern Zone of Germany on October 7, 1949. (S) (109-12-232-238)

According to an article which appeared in the May 15, 1948 issue of the German language periodical "Demokratische Post," published at Mexico City, Juergen Kuczynski was one of a group of German writers and creators of culture who had recently arrived in Moscow. The group had been invited to the Soviet Union by the Soviet Association of Writers and included, in addition to Kuczynski, Bernhard Kellermann, Anna Seghers, Wolfgang Langhoff and others. The article reflects the group had been welcomed by the Secretary of the Soviet Association of Writers, Konstantin Simonov. (U) (100-72924-835)

~~Secret~~

Secret

ACQUAINTANCES

As a result of the file review on Jurgen Kucynski, information was obtained indicating he is acquainted with the following individuals. No independent file review on these acquaintances has been made and the identifying information set forth concerning them was obtained as a result of the file review on Kucynski. (u)

Dennis Arthur Thomas Courtney
144-69 Barclay Avenue
Flushing, New York

On August 5, 1948, Mrs. Alice Hanson Cook, Station Road, Chexney, Pennsylvania, advised that during May and June, 1947, she was working around Berlin, Germany as an adult education consultant to the military government. In connection with her work she met Dennis Courtney in the first week of May, 1947 and later in the same week attended with Courtney and his wife a theatrical performance. She said during the dinner following the performance Mrs. Courtney talked with her at some length and with great admiration about the Jurgen Kucynski family, who were German refugees and had returned to Germany from England, renouncing their English citizenship to repatriate themselves as German citizens. Mrs. Hanson said that in later conversations with other staff members of the military government, she was told that Dennis Courtney was the Party sponsor for the Kucynskis, which Mrs. Hanson took to mean that Courtney helped the Kucynskis with food and other necessities. (u)

[REDACTED]

He was born June 14, 1914 at Simla, India and arrived in the United States on July 21, 1939 from Great Britain and became a naturalized citizen on April 24, 1943 at Anniston, Alabama. His wife's name is Winifred Fisk Courtney, a United States citizen by birth. On August 19, 1949, the Bureau was advised by the Loyalty Review Board that Dennis Courtney had been cleared on security under Public Law 808.

[REDACTED]

Secret

[REDACTED]

Robert W. Dunn
Labor Research Association Incorporated
799 Broadway, New York City

[REDACTED]

(S)(100-33495-11)

In connection with the investigation by the New York Office of the Labor Research Association, Incorporated under the character "Internal Security - C," it was determined that on July 4, 1944, Jurgen Kucynski, 10 South Square, London, N.W. 11, wrote Robert Dunn addressing him as "Dear Bob." The letter deals with writings in which the two are interested. In the letter Kucynski mentions acquaintances and says, "I am so glad that George is in good shape," and requests that Dunn give George and Betty and the children the Kucynskis' best wishes when Dunn sees them. Kucynski requests that Dunn send as many of his (Dunn's) friends as are in London to him, remarking he is always happy to see them and it is a pleasure to have a number of Americans call him who know his books and who come to discuss the world and related problems. (U)

On July 8, 1944, Dunn wrote Kucynski complimenting Kucynski upon his pamphlet "Germany Under Fascism." (U)

On August 2, 1944, Dunn wrote Kucynski, acknowledging Kucynski's letter of July 4, 1944. This letter deals with various pamphlets in which Dunn and Kucynski are interested. Dunn says that he was writing and giving Kucynski's address to Bernhard J. Stern, the editor of "Science and Society," and requesting Stern to write Kucynski. Dunn suggested Kucynski write Stern informing him of the sort of contribution Kucynski might make to the magazine (U) (100-35102-39, pp. 31-33)

Secret

Secret

[REDACTED]

b7D

(100-35102-46)

[REDACTED]

b1

(S) (C)

Trachtenberg was Secretary-Treasurer of International Publishers, Incorporated, a member of the Board of Trustees of Jefferson School of Social Science and President of the Labor Research Association, Incorporated, and has had much association with Communists, and attended the Special National Convention of the Communist Party held July 26 - 29, 1945 in New York City as a visitor but was elected a member of the National Review Commission. On November 18, 1946, Trachtenberg left New York City with William Z. Foster for Cuba where they attended the convention of the Peoples Socialist Party, the Communist Party of Cuba. (U) (100-35102-50; 61-2115-316)

R. P. Dutt

[REDACTED]

state

(100-16776-2)

Dr. Hans Gaffron
5401 Greenwood Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

(S) [REDACTED]

b1

state

(S-1) (C)

Secret

~~Secret~~



The Bureau conducted an investigation in this matter between May, 1941 and August, 1944. The investigation developed that Gaffron had maintained a brokerage account at J. W. Seligman and Company, 65 Broadway, New York, New York. This account was originally opened (date not furnished) in the name of Robert Emerson, 547 Amhorst Street, Palo Alto, California. Emerson was a Professor at Stanford University. In February, 1938, this account was changed to show the owner as Hans Gaffron, and on July 11, 1941, the account was closed. The records reflect that several South American stocks were credited to Hans Gaffron's account by order of Mrs. Marguerite Kuczynski, #6 Lawn Roads Flats, Lawn Roads, N. W. 3 England. These transactions were transmitted through the National City Bank of New York City. (S)(u)

On November 12, 1943, Hans Gaffron was interviewed and he stated that Jurgen Kuczynski was a Jewish scientist who fled from Germany to England about 1933. Gaffron said Kuczynski writes books on statistics and labor conditions all over the world. In regards to the money transactions he had with Kuczynski, Gaffron said these represented securities which had been left to Gaffron by his father and that when he, Gaffron, came to the United States, the securities were on deposit in a bank in Amsterdam. At that time Gaffron gave Marguerite Kuczynski, Kuczynski's wife the power of attorney so that she could act for him in regards to these securities. He said that Marguerite Kuczynski acted on his behalf, had these securities sent from Amsterdam through London to Lima, Peru where Gaffron was born and where his in-laws reside. (S)(u)

Gaffron said that in 1912, he with his parents went to live in Berlin, Germany and he became a German citizen as a result of his father's naturalization around 1913 or 1914. He obtained a Ph. D. Degree in Chemistry from Berlin University in January 1925. In December 1930, he came to the United States upon the invitation of Professor Robert Emerson of the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California. He did research work at the Institute until January, 1932, when due to his father's death, he returned to Germany. On December 22, 1937, he again came to the United States, saying he left Germany because he was much opposed to the Nazis doctrines. (u)

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Gaffron further stated that in approximately 1935 or 1936, he was questioned by the German Gestapo because while absent from Berlin for a short period, his address had apparently been used by suspected espionage agents (their identity and government for which they were working not furnished) and because he had corresponded with foreign countries, especially South America and the United States, suspicion pointed to him. He related that after thorough questioning by the Gestapo, he never heard any more about the matter. It is noted that Mr. Max Delbrueck, 223 Lauderdale Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee, in December 1943, advised that Hans Gaffron, prior to his departure from Germany, was a friend of Jurgen Kuczynski, an authority on labor questions. Delbrueck said that Gaffron because of his association with Kuczynski was questioned and his house searched by the German Gestapo. According to Delbrueck, this action on the part of the Gestapo was instituted because of some accusations made against the Gaffrons by an unknown individual. Delbrueck knew none of the particulars of the accusation and did not furnish the time of the Gestapo's action, but said he believed Kuczynski had left Germany at the time this happened. (u)

Information furnished by censorship reflects that Hans Gaffron wrote the Kuczynskis on March 15 and June 27, 1943. In his March 15th letter, Gaffron told of a log cabin he had bought in Tennessee and says, "You have no excuse not to come and be our guest if you should turn up in the United States before we go to visit you in England." In his June 27, 1943 letter, Gaffron referred to questions he had submitted to "Ursula" through Jurgen and he mentions a visit to Louis where he saw a Victor Hamburger. It is noted that "Ursula" is probably Jurgen's sister, the former Mrs. Rudolph Hamburger. Victor Hamburger is probably Rudolph's brother and information has been received that both Ursula and Rudolph Hamburger were Soviet espionage agents. (u)

According to censorship, Hans Gaffron's wife, Clara, on February 15, 1943 wrote to her mother at Lima, Peru, and among other things said "Bartchen M., whose husband is fighting in Egypt wrote in thanks for the English packages which arrived in time for Christmas." (u)

[REDACTED]

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In August, 1943, Dr. Otto Beech, 969 Miller Street, Berkeley, California, an acquaintance of Hans Gaffron, said Gaffron was quite brilliant in the field of science but he had some radical tendencies in that he liked to mix and mingle with Communists. Beech believed Gaffron's association with radicals was for the purpose of broadening his own knowledge. (U)

In November, 1943, Dr. Kurt Uehli, Princeton University, an acquaintance of Gaffron, said that one of Gaffron's best friends was a Communist. He did not name this individual but this association was at the time Gaffron was connected with the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, (1933-1937). (U)

Hans Gaffron is described as follows:

Born	May 17, 1902, Lima, Peru
Address, 1949	5401 Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
Height	5' 11"
Weight	150 - 160 pounds
Hair	Blond
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Fair
Education	Ph. D. Degree in Chemistry in the University of Berlin, 1925
Marital status	Married;
Employment	One child adopted in 1941 Research Instructor, Chemistry Department University of Chicago
Identifying characteristics	Uses precise English with slight German accent; occasionally wears eyeglasses No. 11566 Local Board 9, Chicago
Alien Registration	
Selective Service Registration	
U. S. Naturalization	Chicago, Illinois, January 2, 1945
Parents	Edward Gaffron, deceased and Hedwig von Gensket. (100-16776) (U)

Harry Grundfest

As noted before in connection with the discussion of Grundfest's acquaintance with Robert J. [redacted] (U)

Harold Gumbel
New York City

The Bureau files do not actually indicate Gumbel is acquainted with Kuczynski, however, in April, 1941, Gumbel was traveling from Marseilles, France going to New York and was held by Immigration at Charlotte Harbor, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, pending clarification from the State Department as to whether or not Gumbel was eligible to enter the United States. At this time Gumbel had in his possession, among others the following addresses: "Dr. Jurgen Kuczynski, Am. Fed. Lab., Wash., D. C., 9th Str. and Mass. Avenue; Jurgen Kuczynski, The Brookings Inst., Washington, D. C.; Jurgen Kuczynski, c/s Institute of Economics."

According to Immigration, Harold Gumbel was a political refugee seeking to join his mother and step-father in New York. His step-father was Emil I. Gumbel, an instructor in Mathematics at the New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th Street, New York City.

Mr. Robert Alexander of the State Department appeared before the Board of Immigration Appeals and strenuously objected to Harold Gumbel's admission on the grounds that there was strong suspicion he was a German agent and a Communist. Gumbel was authorized to proceed to New York where he was to have arrived on June 2, 1941. He was born April 14, 1921 at Bamberg, Germany, a French citizen by naturalization. (u) (100-9399-6)

Margot Heinsmann
London, England

New York reported in March, 1945, that Jurgen Kuczynski and Margot Heinsmann of London, England, collaborated in writing material published by the Labor Research Association, Incorporated, New York City. The "Daily Worker" of September 15, 1943, contained an article reflecting that Jurgen Kuczynski and Margot Heinsmann, Editor of "Labour Research" official organ of Labour Research Department of London, an organization serving labor unions and cooperatives, wrote the booklet entitled, "British Workers in the War." (u) (100-35120-29, 39)

Walter Jenks
Mexico, D. F.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (s)

b)

The files contain no indication that

[REDACTED]

(S)(65-15377-37)

Paul Herker
Mexico, D. F.

According to Censorship, Paul Herker, Mexico, D. F. communicated with Juergen Kussinaki, 10 South Square, London W. W. 11 on October 1, 1943. Herker as Secretary of the Latin America Committee of Free Germans in Mexico commented on the recently-formed Committee in London bearing the same name and said that he was very pleased with this development and hoped that the London Committee would keep in closest touch with the Latin American Committee of Free Germans. In August, 1945, Juergen Kussynski was reported as being one of the foreign correspondents of the Latin American Free German Committee (10-72924-211,686)

SECRET

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Paul Herker has been the subject of a Bureau investigation and his background is said to include 20 years membership in the German Communist Party. He is said to have been a leader of the underground against Hitler and to have fled Germany to France where he again had to go underground. At the outbreak of the Second World War he was interned in a concentration camp from which he escaped and fled to Mexico. He arrived in Mexico on June 14, 1942 and his address in 1945 was Calle Tamaulipas, 129-6 Mexico, D. F. He was born February 1, 1891 at Oberlesnitz, Saxony, Germany (S)(100-49516-74, 76)

[REDACTED]

(S) u

[REDACTED]

b7D

(S)(100-151736-91)

[REDACTED]

(S)

[REDACTED]

(S)(100-9610-18)

Margaret Scattergood

In an introduction to a pamphlet written by Jurgen Kuczynski and Margaret Steinfeld, published by the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C. in 1927, Kuczynski and Steinfeld stated that Margaret Scattergood was good enough to correct mistakes (in the pamphlet) due to the authors restricted knowledge of the English language (S)(61-7562-3-1165)

~~Secret~~

Section

Thomas Esar Stauffer

In 1949, Thomas Esar Stauffer was connected with the Foreign Service Office, Department of State, Cairo, Egypt and a loyalty investigation was conducted of him, based upon his name having appeared in the membership records of the Student Union at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois in 1936 and 1937. A Washington Field Office report dated October 6, 1949 regarding Stauffer contains information that in 1945 Stauffer had been connected with the Office of Military Government of the United States and had been in charge of recruiting consultants for the Office of Military Government among German refugees in England. In this position Stauffer recruited for employment Jurgen Kuczynski. Stauffer entered on duty with the State Department as a Foreign Service Officer on July 25, 1946. To date, the Bureau has received no disposition as to the ultimate decision made in his loyalty case (4)(121-10619-25)

Celeste Strack
California

[REDACTED]

(100-3-23-1028)
C

Alfred Kaufman Stern
New York City

Alfred Kaufman Stern, the subject in the "Hooass" on July 7, 1948, addressed a letter to Jurgen Kuczynski, Berlin Terrassenstrasse, Berlin, Germany. Alfred Stern again on October 19, 1948, addressed a letter to J. Kuczynski, Terrassenstrasse IX, Schlachtersweg, Berlin, Germany.

[REDACTED]

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(100-57453-295, 313, 405)

Florence C. Thorn

Jurgen Kuczynski and Margaret Steinfeld were authors of the pamphlet "Wages and Labor's Share," published by the American Federation of Labor in 1927. In the introduction to the pamphlet, Kuczynski and Steinfeld stated they wished to thank Florence C. Thorn for advice and encouraging interest in preparing the material for the pamphlet. (u)
(61-7562-2-1165)

WRITINGS

The Bureau's files reflect that Kuczynski has been very active in writing regarding economic conditions. The following reflects information in Bureau files regarding the writings of Kuczynski. (u)

A Short History of Labor Conditions Under Capitalism

Kuczynski is said to have written a short history of labor conditions under capitalism consisting of Volume I, Great Britain and the Empire, 1750 to the Present Day; Volume II, The United States of America, 1789 to the Present Day; Volume III, Part I, Germany 1800 to the Present Day and Part II, Germany Under Fascism, 1933 to the Present Day. (u) (100-3-23-1028)

A Short History of Labor Conditions in the United States of America, 1789 to the Present Day

In October, 1947, this booklet by Kuczynski was on prominent display and for sale in the book store, 1400 Market Street, San Francisco. It was discussed at a State Staff Meeting of the Communist Party of California held at Party Headquarters, San Francisco on October 15, 1947. (u) (100-3-23-1028)

A Short History of Labor Conditions in Germany Under Fascism

According to information contained in Volume I, No. 1, 1946, issue of "Der Weg" published by the Editorial Progreso in Mexico, Kuczynski wrote the above book which consists of 239 pages and was published in London in 1944. (u) (66-59-5157)

A Short History of Labor Conditions in Germany,
1800 to the Present Day

According to Volume I, No. 1, 1946 issue of "Der Weg" published by the Editorial Progresso in Mexico, Kuczynski wrote the above book which consists of 268 pages and was published in London in 1945. (U) (66-59-5157)

Are The Workers Better Off?

The Bureau files contain a copy of the above pamphlet which is 22 pages long and dated August, 1944. It is described as "A Marx house discussion booklet," published by Lawrence and Wishart, Ltd. for the Marx Memorial Library and Workers School. The foreword in the booklet states that the Marx Memorial Library and the Workers School published this booklet because it supplies "a long-felt need" for dealing with the question of "the absolute deterioration of the standard of the working class." (U) (61-7559-2-569)

It is noted that at a meeting of the John Reed Society of Harvard University, held March 24, 1947, in the new Lecture Hall at Harvard, this book was available on a table in the hall. (U) (100-346046-7)

British Workers in the War

The Bureau files contain a copy of this pamphlet which was written by J. Kuczynski and M. Heinemann. It was published and copyrighted in 1943 by the International Publishers Company, Inc., 381-
Fourth Avenue, New York, New York. It is 64 pages in length. It contains an introduction by Robert W. Dunn which states that Jurgen Kuczynski was a noted economist and world-known authority on labor conditions and that Marget Heinemann was the editor of "Labor Research" the official organ of the Labor Research Department of London. (U) (61-7562-2-1653)

It is noted that the "Daily Worker" issue of September 15, 1943, announced the publication of this booklet of Kuczynski and Heinemann. It is further noted that informant [redacted] the subject of an "Internal Security - C" investigation on October 19, 1943. (U)

[redacted] including this pamphlet written by Kuczynski and Heinemann. This pamphlet was also distributed by the Communist Party in Cincinnati, according to information contained in Cincinnati's report of December 20, 1943 regarding the Communist Party. (U)

Chicago in reporting concerning the Modern Book Store which disseminates Communist Party propaganda in Chicago, Illinois, reported that this pamphlet was on the shelves of the Modern Book Store in Chicago on January 19, 1941 (A) 100-35102-29; 100-36021-41, p. 28; 10-3-11-370)

Conditions of the Workers in Great Britain, Germany and the Soviet Union 1932-1938

According to an advertisement appearing in Kuczynski's book "Are the Workers Better Off?" Kuczynski wrote the above-captioned book. (64-7759-2-3694) (u)

Demokratische Post

The Demokratische Post was published in Mexico, D. F. and was said to be the organ of the German Democrats of Mexico and Central America. Kuczynski has contributed articles to the Demokratische Post (100-72924-746, 789, 845) (u)

Free Germans Then and Now

According to information contained in the publication "Der Weg" Volume 1, No. 1, 1946, Kuczynski wrote the above-captioned booklet which consists of 52 pages and was published in London, England, in 1944 (66-59-5157) (u)

Freies Deutschland

The Freies Deutschland was a monthly magazine issued in connection with the Free German Movement in Mexico. Kuczynski has contributed articles and is said to be a contact of the Freies Deutschland. His article "Return from Germany" appeared in a November-December, 1945 issue and this article congratulated the Freies Deutschland on its 4th Anniversary and Kuczynski says he had been receiving the periodical for four years and says that it is such that the Progressive forces in Germany state "Yes, it is our periodical, too." (100-72924-107, 432, 498, 453, 657, 662, 750, 64-21067-138 pg 2325, 100-72924-498 pg 96)

Freie Tribüne

Kuczynski was a contributor to this publication. The Freie Tribüne, according to an article appearing in the September, 1943, issue of Freies Deutschland, was a new anti-Nazi monthly publication being published in London, by the writers, Heinrich Frankel, Juergen Kuczynski, Keins Schmidt and Warner Fischer. (100-72924-144, 376, 498) (u)

Hunger and Work

The Bureau Library contains a copy of this booklet written by Kuczynski which is 132 pages in length. It was first published in 1938 by Lawrence and Wishart Limited, 2 Parton Street, Red Lion Square, WC 1. It was later published by the International Publishers Company, Incorporated, New York City. In the preface Kuczynski says the booklet deals exclusively for the workers, to tell them in which specific industries workers are worse off, to give them a birds eye view of the whole situation. (u)

So

to put into their hands computations based on Government material which will help them in their fight for higher wages, to Trade Unionists in negotiations for better living conditions. (U) Bureau Library B-1565; 100-13877-72 pg 21; 100-159859-136)

Labour Conditions in Western Europe 1820-1937

According to an ad appearing in Kuczynski's booklet "Are the Workers Better Off?" Kuczynski wrote the above booklet. (U) 61-7559-2-5694)

The German American

The German American, a German language publication in New York City, was the official organ of the German-American Emergency Conference. The first issue appeared in May, 1942, and its aims were said to be "The destruction of Nazism and fascism throughout the world and complete liberation of the German people from the Nazi yoke. The publication was said to be opposed to any discrimination against "loyal German-Americans and it calls for the unity of all anti-Nazi regardless of political opinion or religious beliefs. (U) 64-21067-138 pg 7 & 24)

Juergen Kuczynski contributed articles to the German American. One of his articles appeared in the May 7, 1947, issue and in this article Kuczynski writes "More than ever, we are strengthened on May 1, the day of international solidarity of all fighters for a better world, by the conviction that we are part of a big movement and that our friends in the United States are following our work with interest. (U) 100-76869-36; 100-279704-89; 107,146)

Germany, Economics and Labor Conditions under Fascism

The June, 1945, issue of the Freies Deutschland published in Mexico City sets forth that Juergen Kuczynski's studies on the situation of the German working class under Hitler has now been published in the United States by the International Publishers in New York. The title of this book was "Germany, Economics and Labor Conditions under Fascism." Seattle Informant 274 on January 1, 1945, advised that the Frontier Bookstore in Seattle had this book of Kuczynski's available. The Frontier Bookstore, Seattle, serves as the official Communist Party literature outlet.

(U) 100-72924-646; 97-1028-86; 100-15974-38; 97-386701)

Labor Conditions in Great Britain 1750 to the Present

This booklet of Kuczynski's was copyrighted in 1946 and published by the International Publishers Company, Incorporated in New York City (100-35564)

The Latin American Free German Committee

The Latin American Free German Committee was founded in January, 1943, and was a German Communist Party front organization throughout Latin America. According to postal censorship information, Kuczynski, 10 South Square London N. W. 1, England, was a foreign correspondent of the Latin American Free German Committee (100-72924-686 pg 10)

Neues Deutschland

The Neues Deutschland in April, 1948, was said to be the central organ of the Socialist Unity Party in Germany (SED), Russian licensed Berlin published newspaper. In its issue of April 15, 1948, it is said that an article appeared reflecting that the German writers in Moscow, Juergen Kuczynski and Anna Seghers report about their impressions (110-6-212-120)

New Fashions in Wage Theory

In January, 1938, the New York Office advised that Juergen Kuczynski wrote the above booklet which was dated in June, 1937. New York described the booklet as a small volume dealing with various theories of wages existing in different parts of the world and notes that the book was largely statistical (62-7559-2265)

Ten Years of Cultural Work in the Third Reich -- Ten Years of Free German Culture in Exile

The August, 1943, issue of Freies Deutschland contained information that Freie Deutscher Kulturbund, London, published a book called "Zehn Jahre Kulturarbeit im Dritten Reich -- Zehn Jahre Freie Deutsche Kultur in Exile (10 years of Cultural Work in the Third Reich -- 10 years of Free German Culture in Exile). The article reflects that contributions to this book were made by Juergen Kuczynski (100-72924-120)

The Economics of Barbarism

The Bureau files contain a copy of this booklet written by Kuczynski and M. Witt. It is 64 pages in length and was copyrighted in 1942 and published by International Publishers, Incorporated, 381 4th Avenue, New York City. This booklet has been favorably received and discussed by the Communist Party in the United States (100-72924-386, 85; 62-7559-2-3930; 100-3-60-170 pg 137; 100-1204-59; 100-3-4-3155; 65-56402-621 pg 327; 100-3-71-219; 100-3-30-90)

The Modern Quarterly

The Boston Office in January, 1943, reported that, according to an advertisement appearing in Science and Society, the contributors to the Modern Quarterly, 2 Parten Street, London, England, included a Jurgan Kuczynski. Science and Society was published at 30 East 20th Street, New York City, and was the subject of an Internal Security - R investigation by the Bureau (100-26841-9)

300 Million Slaves and Serfs

The Bureau files contain a copy of this booklet by Kuczynski which is 48 pages in length. It was originally published in London, for the inside Nazi Germany publications and it was copyrighted and published in 1943 by the International Publishers Company, New York. The March 14, 1943, issue of the Sunday Worker printed portions of this booklet. A summary prepared regarding Abraham Brothman a Soviet Agent dated December 17, 1945, included the information that Brothman interested himself in the reading of this booklet of Kuczynski's. (61-7562-2-1638; 100-3-39-120; 65-56402-621 pg 327; 100-16776-A Sunday Worker 3/14/43)

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(64-21067-149)
C

Wages and Labors Share

The Bureau files contain a copy of this pamphlet which was written by Jurgan Kuczynski and Marguerite Steinfeld. It is 62 pages in length and was published in 1927 by the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C. It contained a foreword by William Green, President, AF of L, in which Green says the studies in the pamphlet represent the application of the Federation's modern wage policy to wages of various groups of workers, showing how wages for these various groups have varied with relation to prices and productivity. The introduction to this pamphlet which is signed by Marguerite Steinfeld and Jurgan Kuczynski is dated September, 1927. (61-7562-2-1465)

Eurek Zu Marx

~~Secret~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

On March 18, 1937, Shigeto Tsura, the subject of an Internal Security
and R investigation wrote an acquaintance inquiring as to "how good a book
is Kussynski's Eurek Zu Marx. (NY 100-159483-29 pg 110)
SECRET

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TO: SAC:

- Albany
- Albuquerque
- Alexandria
- Anchorage
- Atlanta
- Baltimore
- Birmingham
- Boston
- Buffalo
- Butte
- Charlotte
- Chicago
- Cincinnati
- Cleveland
- Columbia
- Dallas
- Denver
- Detroit
- El Paso
- Honolulu

- Houston
- Indianapolis
- Jackson
- Jacksonville
- Kansas City
- Knoxville
- Las Vegas
- Little Rock
- Los Angeles
- Louisville
- Memphis
- Miami
- Milwaukee
- Minneapolis
- Mobile
- Newark
- New Haven
- New Orleans
- New York City
- Norfolk

- Oklahoma City
- Omaha
- Philadelphia
- Phoenix
- Pittsburgh
- Portland
- Richmond
- Sacramento
- St. Louis
- Salt Lake City
- San Antonio
- San Diego
- San Francisco
- San Juan
- Savannah
- Seattle
- Springfield
- Tampa
- Washington Field
- Quantico

TO LEGAL:

- Bern
- Bonn
- Brasilia
- Buenos Aires
- Caracas
- Hong Kong
- London
- Madrid
- Manila
- Mexico City
- Ottawa
- Paris
- Rome
- Tel Aviv
- Tokyo

RE: _____

Date _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/20/87 BY 3042 put drc

- For information Retention optional For appropriate action Surep, by _____
- The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, conceal all sources, paraphrase contents.
- Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks:

WHY GIVE OUT
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SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor Jompson

Room 4708

Subj: Jurgen KUCZYNSKI

- Exact Spelling
- All References
- Subversive Ref.
- Mail File

Searchers
Initial mlw
Date 3-8

Restricted to Locality of _____

FILE NUMBER INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2/12/87 BY 3042

QAW
Spec 191
Dr. Conshere

- ✓ 100-57453 - 295 p. 172
- ✓ 100-36021 - 41 p. 28
- ✓ 100-57453 - 333 p. 189
- ✓ 100-13 - 929 p. 4
- ✓ 100-267791 - 29 p. 9
- ✓ 100-179159 - 136 p. 7
- ✓ 100-3-60 - 170 p. 137
- ✓ 100-3-4 - 964
- ✓ 104-21067 - 138 p. 2410
- ✓ 100-3-30 - 90
- ✓ 100-59 - 515 - pupl
- ✓ 100-3-86 - 36 p. 8

100-42329 - 210

Cont. copies file
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SERVICE UNIT
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Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Juergen Kuczyński

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All References _____
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Searchers
Initial MS
Date 3/8/50

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

100-72924-4, 746, 845 ^I ^{IV} ^I ^{IV}
787, 107, 120, 85, 136, 148 ST ^I ^I ^{IV} ^{IV}
64-2700 sub-D-311
100-128832-1
110-6-232-120 ^{used sub.}
64-21067-149
66-59-5157, 5165 ST
100-76869-36
100-49516-42
100-286568-25
100-279704-89
100-72924-302, 376, 386 ^I ^{IV} ^{IV}
453, 132, 516, 498, 554, 646, 657 ST ^I ^{IV} ^{IV} ^{IV}
662, 75881

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SEARCH SLIP

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Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Juergen Kuczyński

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Searchers
Initial MS
Date 3/8

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

100-49516-76, 74 ^I ^{IV}
64-200-232-284 ^{sub p 3}
64-21067-138 ^{dupl p 1} ²³⁸¹
100-181734-91
100-135568-27
64-21067-138 p 597 ^{dupl p 1}
100-3-86-3688

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SERVICE UNIT
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Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Jurgen Kuczynski

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SERIALS

- 100-16776
- 21-20978-11
- 100-16776-30
- 100-135569-39
- 100-346046-7^{IF} 2^{SI}
- 100-3-23-1028
- 21-9733-8
- 100-72924-789
- ~~100-57405-400-335~~
- 100-3-39-315-253
- 100-35702-50
- 100-351136-42
- 100-267791-11

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SERVICE UNIT
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Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Jurgen Kuczynski

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- 100-210002-41
- 40-10321-12
- 100-13837-71
- 65-28939-194
- 100-15542-35
- 100-9399-6812
- 65-28939-155
- 100-263362-1
- 100-208097-8
- 100-26841-9817
- 100-267791-29
- 100-3 out 4 - 164
- 65-15377-137

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SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor [Signature] Room 708

Subj: Jurgen Kuczynski

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SERIALS

165-15377-37
100-3-4-1591
66-7777 out 50-23
61-7562-2-1465
100-769-1119
100-16776-2, 21
61-7559-2265
61-3849-19
100-3 out 39-80
100-3 out 14-180
100-35102-29

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SERVICE UNIT
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Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Jurgen Kuczynski

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SERIALS

SI 100-3-17-2285
100-3 out 39-120 p16
100-210002-17 X6
100-3 out 41-114
100-96104-17 78
100-334195-14
65-30136-42
100-35162-39
61-7559 out 2-5694
100-235472-14
100-15974-38
64-31150-18
97-386-41

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Supervisor Tompson Room 4708

Subj: J. Kuczynski

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Date 3/8/50

FILE NUMBER SERIALS

- SV 100-3 sub 11-370
- SV 100-3 sub 4-3155
- V 100-1204-53
- SV 100-3 sub 60-314
- V 100-72924-242
- SV 100-3 sub 14-2285
- SV 100-336325-1
- V 100-72924-498
- SV 100-287028-8
- SV 65-56402-621
- Jerzy Czeslaw
- VR 40-16505
- NY 16-22054
- V 64-21067-138 & 2373

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Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: J. Kuczynski

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Date 3-8

FILE NUMBER SERIALS

- SV 100-3-3 -25
- SV 100-3-4 -1146
- V 61-7539-2 -3930
- SV 100-3-4 -1055
- SV 100-3-11 -189
- SV 100-3-12 -693
- SV 100-3-20 -2321 & 198
- V 61-7562-2 -1603
- V 100-267791-71 P4
- SV 100-3 sub 14-1585
- SV 100-3 sub 60-283
- V 100-3-71-219
- V 100-3 sub 70-1801

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Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Jurgen Kuczynski

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100-35102-46 #
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61-2115-316
64-21067-138 ^{dupes p 1} ₂₃₂₅
61-3849-21
64-21069-138 ^{dupes p 1} ₈₅₇₈
100-210002-47 p. 5
100-16976-27 p. 6
97-1028-86
96-0-10828
100-7660-923

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Supervisor Lanpher Room 4708

Subj: Jurgen KUCZINSKI

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SERIALS

J. Kuczynski
100-159485-29 p. 110
Jurgen
121-9733-20
64-2708-A-178
109-12-232-288 p. 4
100-72924-835 211
64-21069-138 p. 7 ^{dupes p 1}
100-279704-107 p. 18
62-64427-1109
100-49516-5 ^{wrong file number}
64-21069-138 ^{dupes p 1}
100-72924-410

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SEARCH SLIP

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Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Jurgien Kuczynski

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Searchers
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Date 3-8

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SERIALS

121-10619 - 25

100-72924 - 686

Jurgien Kuczynski

100-57453 - 313

100-9399 - 6 p. 12. *initial for file*

One Kuczynski

100-344753 - 1280

J. Kuczynski

61-7341-11-183 p. 171

Jurgien Kuczynski

100-72924 - 165 ^{NR} 151

64-20005 - 2

61-9402 - 51

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SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

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Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Jurgien Kuczynski

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Searchers
Initial mlh
Date 3-8

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

100-299704 - 146 p. 114

64-20005 - 9

100-57453 - 405 p. 35

Writter

(B)

Initialed

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

OVER

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARTNER

SUBJECT: FUCHS CASE
ESPIONAGE (R)

TOP SECRET



PURPOSE

advise you of a possible suspect in the captioned case.

Classified by 3042
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification
DATE 11/22/87

Glavin
Nichols
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Room
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BACKGROUND

Supervisor E. J. Van Loon gave a summary of information concerning Fuchs at a conference of the Internal Security Section on March 3, 1950. At that time all supervisors were requested to furnish possible suspects concerning the person who acted as intermediary between Fuchs and the Russians.

DETAILS

According to Van Loon, Fuchs was in New York City from December, 1943, to August, 1944, and in Los Alamos, New Mexico, from August, 1944, to June, 1946. During February, 1945, Fuchs made a trip to Cambridge and from there to Boston where he was contacted by the unknown intermediary, according to Fuchs own story. Fuchs' brother-in-law and sister, Robert and Kristel Heineman, advised that an unknown chemist, whose name began with "Rob," visited the Heineman home in Cambridge several times and inquired about Fuchs. According to Fuchs' story, he met the unknown intermediary two times in Boston during February, 1945; two times in Santa Fe, New Mexico, during June, 1945, and the fall of 1945; and four times in New York beginning about February or March, 1944.

Fuchs has described the unknown intermediary as follows: age, 40; height, 5 feet, 10 inches; build, broad; face, round.

Robert and Kristel Heineman furnished the following description of the unknown chemist who called at the Heineman home: age, 30 to 40; height, 5 feet, 8 inches; weight, 170 to 180; build, stocky; complexion, dark; hair, dark.

Bureau file 116-93709 reflects the following information concerning Rubby Sherr: Sherr was born September 14, 1913, at Long Branch, New Jersey, according to university records and his P.S.Q. submitted in connection with work at Los Alamos, New Mexico. Investigation at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Trenton, New Jersey, failed to reflect a birth record for Rubby Sherr on September 14, 1913. He was awarded an A.B. degree in 1934 at New York University and a Ph.D degree in 1937 at Princeton. From June, 1939 to September, 1939 he was an assistant in physics at Harvard University and during the scholastic years 1940 and 1941 was an instructor in physics at Harvard. From June 8, 1942 to July 22, 1944, he was a staff member at the Radiation Laboratory, M.I.T., Cambridge, in the Research and Development of Radar. From July 20, 1944, to August 23, 1946, he was employed as a scientist at Los Alamos, New Mexico. He was employed in September, 1946, as assistant professor in physics at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, and was so employed on July 26, 1948.

SHERR WAS EMPLOYED AT LOS ALAMOS AT TIME WHEN

158 JUL 3 1950

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116-95709-13

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TOP SECRET

In this connection it should be noted that Sherr and Fuchs arrived in Los Alamos at about the same time and Fuchs left Los Alamos only two months before Dr. Sherr. While Fuchs was allegedly in New York from December, 1943, to August, 1944, Dr. Sherr was employed by M.I.T. at Cambridge during this period of time.

The description of Sherr as reflected in his P.S.Q. is as follows:

Age:	37
Born:	September 14, 1913
Height:	5 feet, 9 inches
Weight:	160 pounds
Eyes:	Blue
Hair:	Brown

His father, Max Sherr and his mother, Anna Sherr, were both born in Lithuania.

His P.S.Q. reflects that he was a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy and the American Association of Scientific Writers during 1940 and 1941.

The following notation appeared in the diary of Israel Halperin: "Rubby, Patsy Scheir or Scherr, 19 Wendell St., Cambridge."

Anonymous letters dated November 11, 1947, and February 23, 1950, at New York, New York, advised that Rubby Sherr "is either a member of the Communist Party or a loyal fellow traveler." The letters further stated that Sherr's wife was formerly Rita Ornitz and is a niece of Samuel Ornitz, one of the ten screen writers charged with contempt by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that consideration be given to obtaining a photograph of Dr. Rubby Sherr. The photograph might be displayed among others to Robert and Kristel Heineman to establish whether Sherr was the unknown chemist who visited the Heineman home in Cambridge.

In the event Newark is not asked to perform any investigation in connection with this case, it is recommended that the attached anonymous letter be returned to the Internal Security Section in order that an internal security investigation may be initiated.

*416-93709-1
reflects Newark
has all
letter dated
7/2/48. Anonymous
contains attachment
allegations as
in annex of
previous info
is not
security*

*11/11/47
2/23/50
Newark
conducting
C.D. 6/22/50
invest, if
to open*

948X

TOP SECRET

File No: 65-58205
Section 23

Re: Klaus Fuchs

Date: 10/86
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
950	2.9.50	BS Rept HQ + EBF	62/13	58/4	EBF contains duplicate of report b7C b7D b1 b2
950	2.9.50	BS let HQ	2	2	b1
951	3.22.50	Belmont memo to Ladd	2	2	b1
951	3.22.50	HQ let CIA	7	2	b1
951	3.22.50	HQ let AAG	7	2	b1
951	3.22.50	HQ let Army	7	2	b1
951	3.22.50	HQ let Special Consultant to the Pres	7	2	b1
NR	3.23.50	Hennrich memo to Belmont	1	0	^{1 page} Referred to State
952	3.8.50	Ladd memo to Hoover	2	2	b1
953	4.7.50	Laughlin memo to Belmont	2	2	
954	3.27.50	CIA memo HQ + incl	-	-	Disposition handled by CIA (3)
955	4.5.50	NH let HQ	1	1	

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no rel deny ref presumed

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TOP SECRET

This case Originated at: BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

BS File No. 65-3304

Report Made at: BOSTON, MASS.	Date Made: 2/9/50	Period: 1/12, 19, 20; 2/2-9/50	Report Made by: BRENTON S. GORDON
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Title: CHANGED

Character of Case:
ESPIONAGE (R)

ELMA ANNA DOROTHE IDA CHRISTEL HEINEMAN, nee Fuchs, with aliases KRISTEL KLAUS HEINEMAN, KRISTEL FUCHS HEINEMAN, KRISTEL KLAUS, KRISTBL KLAUS, Mrs. BOB KLAUS;

ROBERT BLOCH HEINEMAN ne ROBERT BLOCK HEINEMANN aka BOB HEINEMAN, with alias ROBERT HILL



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S

Classified by 3042 put etc
Declassify on: OADR
2/13/87

Synopsis of Facts: Kristel Heineman determined to be a German alien, resident at the Westboro State Mental Hospital, Westboro, since April, 1949. Robert Heineman interviewed on February 2, 3, 4, 1950 and reluctantly admitted continued association with the Communist Party since 1935-1938 at Swathmore College and later at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He provided fragmentary data concerning KLAUS FUCHS' activities at Cambridge, Massachusetts, confirming visits of FUCHS to Cambridge in February, 1945, June, 1946 and summer of 1947. He states that MARTIN DEUTSCH, former Los Alamos co-worker of FUCHS and current nuclear physicist at MIT, saw FUCHS on each occasion and likely visited Mrs. Heineman in the summer of 1944. Kristel Heineman interviewed on 2/2/50, at which time she appeared lucid and again on 2/6/50, at which time she was confused. Mrs. Heineman has stated that Fuchs visited Cambridge in addition to periods above

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP2/ajl/10/18
REASON - FCIM 11.1-2.2.3
DATE OF REVIEW 2/25/90
4 ENCL 2/25/80

Classified by 2355/ab/10/18
Exempt from GDS, Category 2.3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
Report classified TS
following classified paragraphs

- 4. Para. 3 thru 6
- 5. Para. 5
- 17. para. 1 thru 5
- 46. para. 1 thru 5
- 59. para. 1 thru 5
- 59. para. 17
- 5. New York (1 65-15137, 1 65-15138)
- 3. Washington
- 2. San Francisco
- 6. Boston (1 65-3319, 1 65-3320)

APR 13 1950

ENCLOSURE

65-58805-950
NOT RECORDED
132 MAR 14 1950

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

DATE 6/26/87

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-346228-49

~~TOP SECRET~~

during Christmas season, 1943 and on week-ends during 1945. Details as known concerning a trip by Fuchs and KRISTEL HEINEMAN to Schenectady, New York, set forth. Additional background data concerning HEINEMANS set forth. Handwriting specimens of both HEINEMANS, KLAUS FUCHS, EIL FUCHS and typewriting specimens of last two named forwarded herewith.

-P-

REFERENCE:

Bureau file 100-346228

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DETAILS:

This report reflects the joint investigative efforts of Special Agents RICHARD W. DOW, JOHN J. O'LEARY, THOMAS F. MC LAUGHLIN, JR., CHARLES E. PELLETIER and the writer.

The title in the instant case has been changed to show the name of KRISTEL HEINEMAN as reflected upon Immigration and Naturalization Service records and her German passport.

She is commonly known, however, as KRISTEL FUCHS HEINEMAN and she is so referred to herein.

The title has been changed with reference to ROBERT HEINEMAN to show the additional alias of his Party name; i.e., ROBERT HILL, to which he admits herein.

~~TOP SECRET~~

George Wald
Pendleton Herring
Results of Toll Calls
Mail Cover Checks re The Heinemans
Gerhard Wollan
Enclosures
Leads
Informants

53
54
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58-59
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INTRODUCTION

The instant investigation was predicated upon the known fact that EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, commonly known to his family and friends as KLAUS FUCHS, was engaged on a Soviet espionage mission during the period of his association with a British atomic energy research group in the United States between 1943 and 1946.

KLAUS FUCHS is a brother to ELNA ANNA DOROTHE IDA KRISTEL HEINEMAN, nee FUCHS, who is commonly known to her friends and relatives as KRISTEL FUCHS HEINEMAN or KRISTEL HEINEMAN. KRISTEL HEINEMAN is the wife of ROBERT BLOCK or BLOCH HEINEMAN, a native born citizen of the United States.

~~TOP SECRET~~

It is known that during the course of his espionage activity [REDACTED]

TS

[REDACTED]

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~~TOP SECRET~~

Closely associated with FUCHS in his espionage work was a presently unknown subject whose code name [REDACTED]

TS

[REDACTED]

TS b1

~~TOP SECRET~~

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[REDACTED]

TS b1

~~TOP SECRET~~

TS

[REDACTED]

TS b1

In view of the foregoing, the following is of particular interest. It has been established that FUCHS arrived in the United States, at New York, late in December, 1943; that he visited the HEINEMAN home in Cambridge on a week-end in December, 1943 (KRISTEL FUCHS says it was Christmastime) and on another week-end in August, 1944. It is further known that FUCHS went to Los Alamos in August, 1944 and was continually

at this place, with the exceptions to be noted hereafter, until June 15, 1946.

Records at Los Alamos reflect that FUCHS left there on February 11, 1945 for the purpose of visiting his sister in Cambridge and that he returned on February 25, 1945. He again left Los Alamos on October 20, 1945 destined on British Government business to Montreal and then to a vacation in Mexico. It has been established that he was at Mexico City, Mexico, sometime during November, 1945 and that he returned to Los Alamos on December 8, 1945.

It is possible that FUCHS may have passed through Cambridge, Massachusetts, en route to Montreal but it is not known that he did so. It is further known that FUCHS upon his departure from Los Alamos came to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was at his sister's home on June 21, 1946. He spent between one and two weeks vacationing with his sister and then allegedly departed for England.

The HEINEMANS stated that FUCHS again returned to the United States at sometime during the summer of 1947 to consult with authorities at Washington, D. C., on behalf of his principals in England. Following his business consultations at Washington, he again visited with the HEINEMANS in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and thereafter proceeded in furtherance of British Government business to Montreal, Canada. From this point he departed for London, they say.

The purpose of the instant investigation is to determine, if possible, the identity of [REDACTED] TS b1

PERSONAL HISTORY - ROBERT B. HEINEMAN AND KRISTEL HEINEMAN

ROBERT BLOCH HEINEMAN

As indicated herein, ROBERT BLOCH HEINEMAN furnished the Boston Division with United States Passport #403649, which reflects that his middle name is spelled with the last letter "K." He admits that both spellings of BLOCH have been used with reference to him. In addition, he advised that his last name as given him at birth ended in two N's but he has dropped the second "n" as a matter of personal preference, for many years.

His passport reflected the descriptive data set forth in earlier reports and contained the following visas, with dates as noted:

Germany - July 14, 1937; transit visa, Great Britain, May 27, 1937 (on route U.S.R.); France - May 27, 1937; Stockholm - June 11, 1937; USSR - date not decipherable, then a return from Russia through Poland, Germany and France.

KRISTEL HEINEMAN

ROBERT HEINEMAN made available a German passport issued to his wife under the name KRISTEL FUCHS dated May 18, 1936, reflecting a transit visa through the British Isles, July 11, 1936 and entrance into the United States as a non-quota immigrant on August 31, 1936. She was subsequently admitted as a quota immigrant from Cuba on May 18, 1938. ROBERT HEINEMAN advised that his wife is not a citizen of the United States and remains a German alien.

He provided her Alien Registration card #3875899 and the booklet issued with it on February 25, 1942.

There is no Petition for Naturalization pending with reference to KRISTEL HEINEMAN, according to ROBERT HEINEMAN.

No personal history additional to that already set forth was obtained during the course of these interviews and a review of the above documents.

PERSONAL HISTORY - KRISTEL HEINEMAN AND ROBERT HEINEMAN - RECORDS
OF WESTBORO STATE HOSPITAL, WESTBORO, MASSACHUSETTS

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents John J.
O'Lalor and the writer on January 12, 1960.

The records of the Westboro State Hospital for the Mentally Ill at
Westboro, Massachusetts, were reviewed with reference to the HEINEMANS
with the cooperation of Dr. ROLLINS K. HADLEY, Director of the hospital.
The records revealed:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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