

LEADS:

THE KNOXVILLE OFFICE:

At Knoxville, Tennessee, will develop desired information concerning the persons listed in this report who had access to information concerning the diffusion projects.

Will obtain additional lists of Navy and Army commissioned personnel attached to the S-50 project.

Will attempt to obtain photographs of the personnel listed in this report as having been associated with the diffusion project.

Copies of this report are being sent to the Cleveland Office for information purposes due to the fact that the Kellogg Corporation is now located in Cleveland and many of the persons listed in this report are attached to that organization.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

New York

FILE NO. 65-466

REPORT MADE AT KNOXVILLE	DATE WHEN MADE 2/21/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/14, 15, 16, 17, 20/50	REPORT MADE BY CHARLTON C. McSWAIN at
TITLE 0 FOO CASE			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ADMINISTRATIVE

Administrative personnel file of the Fercleve Corp., as maintained in AEC Retired Records, lists those commissioned Naval officers assigned to work on the S-50 project. AEC Retired Records do not contain personnel files for civilian employees of Fercleve Corp. Photos of commissioned Army officers assigned to S-50 project by MED obtained and forwarded to interested offices. Library of Technical Information Division, Oak Ridge, Tenn., checked for reports of pertinence with no results.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Bufile 65-58805
Report of SA CHARLTON C. McSWAIN, Knoxville, 2/15/50
Report of SA ANTHONY S. FERNANDEZ, Cleveland, 2/17/50

DETAILS:

WILLIAM OLIVER, Chief Clerk, AEC Retired Records Section, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, made available the administrative personnel file of the Fercleve Corporation. A memorandum in this file reflects that a group of commissioned Naval personnel were transferred from work on the Y-12 project to the S-50 project as of December 13, 1944. The Naval personnel listed are as follows:

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R 35 NOV 16 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/7/87 BY 3042 PWT/Helm

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>J. R. Richey</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES		
COPIES OF THIS REPORT ⑤ - Bureau 3 - New York (65-15136) 2 - Washington Field 2 - Philadelphia (Info.) 1 - Cleveland (Info.) (65-2694) 2 - Knoxville	65-58805-395	RECORDED - 62	
	FEB 23 1950 12	INDEXED - 62	

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52 MAR 6 1950

Lt. A. ~~X~~HOERSCH, JR.
Lt. (J.g.) C. H. ~~X~~GEROW, JR.
Lt. (J.g.) F. C. ~~X~~KING
Ensign J. ~~X~~BREYER, JR.
Ensign R. R. ~~X~~BROWN
Ensign R. W. ~~X~~HOBART
Ensign W. H. ~~X~~HOELING
Ensign M. J. ~~X~~REILLY

Ensign E. N. ~~X~~STIREWALT
Ensign J. B. ~~X~~DAVIDSON
Ensign J. H. ~~X~~ALLEN
Ensign J. R. ~~X~~CALLDWELL
Ensign A. I. ~~X~~REPP
Ensign F. D. ~~X~~MASON
Ensign L. O. ~~X~~PERRAULT
Ensign C. K. ~~X~~BRESETT

No identifying data or personnel files for these individuals were contained in the AEC Retired Records. Check of these files and of the AEC Security Files did not reveal photographs of these individuals to be presently available.

Inquiry was made of the Air Force Special Weapons Project Office at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, where an album of all commissioned personnel attached to MED is still maintained, and no photographs for the above listed Naval officers could be located. Advice was received at this office that the photographs could be obtained for the above Naval commissioned personnel from the Navy Photo Center, U. S. Naval Base, Anacostia, Maryland.

Mr. A. L. RYDZEWSKI, Document Security Division, USAEC, stated that he had received inquiries from his Washington Office concerning the present existence of a scientific report entitled "Problems of Practical Application under Production Conditions of the Process of Thermal Diffusion of Gases". He stated that he had been advised by AEC at Washington that the FBI was desirous of determining the author of instant report and the nature of the material contained therein.

Mr. ALDEN G. GREENE, Indexing Section, Technical Information Division, USAEC, assisted investigating Agent in making a thorough search of the files of the library of the Technical Information Division for instant report. No report bearing this title could be located. In addition thereto, the indices of this library were checked by authors for O. E. ~~X~~DWYER, BARNETT F. ~~X~~DODGE, W. H. ~~X~~JONES, C. A. ~~X~~TODARO, M. D. ~~X~~GORDON, FORREST ~~X~~WESTERN, JOHN A. ~~X~~WETHINGTON, NELSON B. ~~X~~GARDEN, Dr. MALCOLM ~~X~~BOLE, Dr. JOHN J. ~~X~~MITCHELL, and M. G. ~~X~~MASTIN. This indices check by authors revealed only one report which might be similar to that known by above stated title. This was a report written by O. E. DWYER entitled "Application of Theory to the S-50 Plant Practice" dated September 5, 1945. This report has been mentioned in referenced report of the Cleveland Office dated February 17, 1950.

Mr. R. O. OWENS, Production and Engineering Division, USAEC, made available to investigating Agent the termination history report for the S-50 project. This report is quite voluminous and is a chronological accounting of the planning, construction and operation, and discontinuation of the thermal diffusion process. Mr. OWENS pointed out that the S-50 project was the thermal diffusion of a liquid rather than the thermal diffusion of gases. He further stated that most of the research work with regard to this project had been done by a Naval group at the Philadelphia Naval Base under the direction of the Naval Research Laboratory. He stated that Dr. PHILLIP ABELSON would be the person most familiar with the entire development of the thermal diffusion processes, particularly of the liquid type. It was OWENS' belief that ABELSON might be able to furnish information concerning those persons who did research work on the thermal diffusion of gases,

Copies of photographs of commissioned Army personnel assigned to the S-50 project by the Manhattan Engineering District were obtained from the office of Air Force Special Weapons Project, Oak Ridge, Tennessee. These photographs have been forwarded to the New York and Boston Offices, as well as to the Bureau.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

LEADS:

A copy of this report is being furnished to the Cleveland Office for its information in that it is conducting investigation in this matter.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

At Washington, D. C., will attempt to obtain photographs of Naval personnel listed in this report at the Navy Photo Center, Anacostia, Maryland.

The Washington Field Office should also check the Naval Bureau of Personnel concerning the officers listed to obtain personal history data. It is not known whether these officers are now on active duty or not.

Copies of this report are being furnished the Philadelphia Office for their information inasmuch as they may be requested to make investigation at the Philadelphia Naval Base, where research work was done under the auspices of the Naval Research Bureau. No leads are being set forth by this office as this office is not sufficiently advised concerning the investigation and such leads are being left to the office of origin.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

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

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

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-58805-396

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

SAC, NEW YORK

February 23, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

65-58805-396

40950

FOURTH
REPTON - R

~~SECRET~~

7/8 RECORDED

You will recall that the address book of Israel Halperin contained a notation describing subject Fuchs as assistant to H. Dorn. (u)

A highly confidential source has advised that [REDACTED]

This source has no adverse record concerning [REDACTED] It was stated that details of his career are available in any standard reference book. (S) u

OO: Boston
Washington Field

65-58805

Classified by 3/2
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification indefinite

EJVL:tho

~~SECRET~~

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FEB 23 1950
DECLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED]
FEB 14 1987

MAILED 17
FEB 24 1950
COMM - FBI

117187
Classified by 302 PWT/clai
Declassify on: OADR

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

Handwritten signature and initials

D-42
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BOSTON**

FILE NO. **65-4149**

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO	DATE WHEN MADE 2/15/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/13/50	REPORT MADE BY ALLAN GILLIES - td
TITLE DR. EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ADMINISTRATIVE

THEODORE ERNST VELTFORT, Jr., interviewed at Palo Alto, California, residence. Uncooperative. Declined to furnish information. Stated last saw KRISTEL HEINEMAN 1945, Cambridge, and last saw ROBERT HEINEMAN "early in war", possibly 1942 or 1943. Asserted knew nothing re nature research work DR. EMIL FUCHS until recent press disclosures following FUCHS arrest. Declined to identify friends or associates of HEINEMANS but asserted they did not include anyone in chemical, engineering or other work related to scientific field. Denied acquaintance with DR. FUCHS.

**HANDLED BY
STAMP UNIT**

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bufiles 65-58805, 100-346228
Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 2/9/50.
San Francisco teletype to Bureau dated 2/13/50.

DETAILS: AT PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA:

This report reflects the joint investigation of SA RICHARD G. FLETCHER and the writer for interview of THEODORE ERNST VELTFORT, Jr.; to develop, if possible, all information in his possession re Communist and/or espionage activity of ROBERT and KRISTEL HEINEMAN, and specifically any information re DR. EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS. Also, to determine the identity of the HEINEMAN associates in 1944-1946 as a possible means of identifying the contact or contacts of DR. EMIL FUCHS.

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R35 NOV 16 1960

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DATE 11/18/87 BY SAULT/Fletcher

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED:

Henry M. Kumbell

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COPIES OF THIS REPORT		65-58805-397	
① Bureau (AIR MAIL)	4 San Francisco	FEB 28 1950	RECORDED - 62
5 Boston (2: 65-3304)	(2: 65-4149)	12	INDEXED - 62
3 New York City	(1: 65-4146)	STAT SECT.	
3 WFO	(1: 100-29068)		
1 Philadelphia (Info)			

PROPERTY OF FBI - This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by SA [Name] and [Name] not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

5 3 APR 8 1950

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-346228-1

ADMINISTRATIVESection I

THEODORE ERNST VELTFORT, Jr., advised that he is personally acquainted with KRISTEL FUCHS HEINEMAN and with her now estranged husband, ROBERT HEINEMAN. He stated that during his past visits to the HEINEMAN residence in Cambridge, Massachusetts, KRISTEL, on two or three occasions, mentioned having a brother, DR. EMIL FUCHS, described by her merely as a highly intelligent physicist. He asserted that at no time did she or ROBERT mention the type of work in which FUCHS was engaged and that he first learned DR. FUCHS had been employed in atomic energy research from the press releases following the arrest.

VELTFORT stated that he associated with ROBERT HEINEMAN most closely during their concurrent attendance at Swarthmore; that he last saw ROBERT HEINEMAN in Cambridge "early in the war," indicating possibly 1942 or 1943. He said he does not recall whether KRISTEL and ROBERT were living together at that time as their separation "has been an on and off affair". He asserted that since Swarthmore student days he has seen ROBERT HEINEMAN only three or four times in all, and that he never attended Harvard University with ROBERT.

VELTFORT advised that he last saw KRISTEL sometime during 1945 on a visit to her residence in Cambridge, at which time ROBERT HEINEMAN was teaching in some school in New Hampshire, name not recalled.

VELTFORT stated that on the above contacts he met various friends of the HEINEMANS. He said that none were in the scientific field; none were chemists, engineers or engaged in related work or professions considered scientific. He stated this was true of the friends of both KRISTEL and of ROBERT HEINEMAN. He said that at no time was the name of DR. FUCHS mentioned by any of these acquaintances.

VELTFORT advised that at no time did he ever meet anyone who knew or claimed to know DR. FUCHS; that at no time did KRISTEL or ROBERT mention the name of anyone supposedly a friend of or acquainted with DR. FUCHS. He denied having heard of anyone having visited KRISTEL and/or ROBERT HEINEMAN who knew DR. FUCHS, and that at no time did he ever hear comment from either KRISTEL or ROBERT HEINEMAN concerning friends or visits from friends of DR. FUCHS.

VELTFORT repeatedly asserted that he possesses no information which could conceivably be of any assistance to this or any related or similar investigation.

ADMINISTRATIVESection II

THEODORE ERNST VELTFORT, Jr., residing 827 Middlefield Road, Palo Alto, California, was contacted at his home at 12:15 P.M., February 13, 1950, by SA RICHARD G. FLETCHER and the writer. Upon agents identifying themselves by name and official position and stating they desired to speak to him concerning a matter of mutual concern, VELTFORT stated he was too busy to talk. He asked whether agents had read a recent article by BERNARDO DE AVOTO reflecting upon investigative procedure of the FBI and other agencies. He said this article fully reflected his views; that he was in complete accord with its contents; and that on that basis he declined to be interviewed or to answer any questions, whatever their nature. He stated that agents might forward to him in writing any specific questions and that he would try to give these appropriate attention.

The attitude of VELTFORT was not belligerent. He evidenced nervousness and trembled visibly.

VELTFORT was advised that he was obviously aware that he had the right not to answer any questions. He was advised that this Bureau conducts fair, impartial and objective investigations; that to that end he was being informed of his right to counsel and that anything he might say might be used against him in a court of law.

He was asked whether this attitude expressed by him included refusal to furnish information of possible value in protecting the security of this nation in its external affairs. He answered that he possessed no information which in his mind could conceivably be of any assistance to this or to any related or similar investigation. He said that, were circumstances in this country different, he would not hesitate to discuss any matter in which information possessed by him might be of value. He denied that this position inferred he possessed or could conceivably possess information of value concerning the investigation of DR. EMIL FUCHS or any other case affecting the security of the United States. He said that he knew of instances where information given had been used to "smear" individuals. When pressed for particulars, he continually referred, without further clarification, to the Immigration and Naturalization proceedings against HARRY RENTON BRIDGES.

He said this was the first instance of contact with agents of the FBI. He asserted that he did not approve of Bureau use of wiretapping in any investigation as current press comments indicated its use. He said that he did not consider that the FBI was primarily at fault; that he considered that the Bureau did its work as best it could, but that it was a mere instrumentality of, and misdirected by, higher government officials. He said

ADMINISTRATIVE

that attention should be given to more nefarious influences such as fascists, "a far more dangerous influence," though he declined to furnish any specific complaint of such a threat.

He advised that he felt assured that this "misdirection" would be corrected and perhaps in the near future; that he had dedicated his activities to a correction of the ills of this government in its policies towards "liberal forces".

VELTFORT was repeatedly informed that the purpose of instant interview concerned information he might be able to furnish concerning the case of DR. FUCHS, and that there were certain specific questions thereon it was requested that he consider. He replied that the case was of great interest to him because he considered that the FUCHS' actions were unfortunate because such cases dealt "body blows to liberal forces". Specific questions were asked him concerning his knowledge of DR. FUCHS, KRISTEL and ROBERT HEINEMAN, and the results are reflected in Section I hereof.

VELTFORT, however, said he specifically declined to identify friends or associates of the HEINEMANS because the information might be used as possible embarrassment "to the followers of Mr. HENRY WALLACE, for example," or that other innocent persons might suffer. He said he was familiar with the policy that certain information obtained by this Bureau be furnished other agencies of the government; that he had heard of instances where innocent persons had lost their employment in the loyalty investigations "because it had been reported that they subscribed to the National Guardian or some other publication". He said the number of persons cleared by investigation did not matter because "murder cannot be justified by arguing how many were not killed". He said he had served in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain; that on return he encountered difficulty in the U. S. Army as a result of that service; and that he had to request an interview with Army Intelligence in order to clear his name.

VELTFORT said he had read the press accounts of DR. FUCHS and considers that the latter has relented, however, he declined to state whether he would offer any information within his knowledge to insure that similar individuals might not still be in operation, asserting that he considers that "in no conceivable way can information possessed by (him) be of any assistance". VELTFORT asserted, incidentally, that he conducts his scientific work without bias and without preconceived judgment as to processes or results, however, he stated that he did not consider his refusal to entertain questions of possible assistance to be an example of preconceived judgment.

VELTFORT advised that he felt free to discuss this visit with "interested persons" and stated that, "in their discussions should the FBI be a topic (he) would be glad to invite a representative of this Bureau so that its side of the picture might be heard".

SF 65-4149

ADMINISTRATIVE

During the above discussion from 12:15 P.M. to 1:00 P.M., VELTFORT was asked to specify details or facts to substantiate his statements. The jurisdiction and responsibilities of the Bureau were pointed out to him. However, he repeated that the difficulty lay in higher and unidentified federal government policy makers and that his attitude was governed by conditions existing in this country.

One copy of this report is forwarded to Philadelphia re report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON, Boston, Massachusetts, 2/9/50, in case captioned, "ELMA ANNA DOROTHE IDA CHRISTEL HEINEMAN, nee FUCHS, was., etal, ESPIONAGE - R," wherein Boston noted Philadelphia had been requested to furnish available information re ERNST VELTFORT, Jr.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

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

John A. Cimmerman
2/23/50

700

(C) b1
 [REDACTED]

CABLE NUMBER 384 FROM SIS NUMBER 825
 DATED FEBRUARY 23, 1950 AT LONDON, ENGLAND. RECEIVED VIA
 THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Whitson

URGENT

FOOCASE. ATTENTION JOHN MOHR. UNABLE TO REACH YOU BY
 TELEPHONE. EMBASSY LONDON RECEIVED TELEGRAM FROM STATE
 DEPARTMENT, NUMBER 813, DATED FEBRUARY 21, APPOINTING
WHITSON ATTACHE EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY. PLEASE ADVISE
 IMMEDIATELY WHETHER OATH SHOULD BE TAKEN. ALSO ADVISE
 WHETHER BUREAU CONSENTS TO MY APPEARANCE AT TRIAL AS
 OFFICIAL U.S. OBSERVER. (u)

WHITSON

RECEIVED: 2-23-50 11:14 AM MET

*not unless so
 designated by
 State Dept*

*memo for
 Mr. Tolson
 2/23/50
 JRM*

*5-
 EV*
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 EX. 8

165-58805-398
 FEB 28 1950
 12
 PERSONAL FILES
 cc: Mr. [Signature]

[REDACTED] **(C) b1**

60 MAR 13 1950

Classified by 3042 [Signature]
 Declassify on: OADR
 11787

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, INDIANAPOLIS
SUBJECT: ^{O*}FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

AIR MAIL DATE: 2-26-50
SPECIAL DELIVERY

~~TOP SECRET~~

Re New York Tel 2-26-50

A review of the Security Index Cards and files of this office fail to reveal the names of any individuals whose descriptions closely resemble that set forth in New York teletype. However, there is being set forth information concerning certain individuals who might possibly be considered as suspects and where available photographs are being enclosed.

1. JAMES J. ~~ROBBIN~~, wa Jerry ~~Robbins~~

DO-340699-31
Ser 66
Ser. 83

Attention of the New York Office is invited to Indianapolis letter of March 31, 1949, to the report of SA ROBERT L. TAGG, Chicago, Illinois dated 6-7-49 and report of SA FLOYD W. BROWN, Los Angeles dated 7-15-49 in the case entitled PETER MICHAELANGELO MAGRINI, was, ESPIONAGE (R), Bureau File 100-340669 and New York file 100-78582. A description of JAMES J. ~~ROBBINS~~ is set forth in Agent Tagg's report. The Indianapolis file fails to reveal definitely the whereabouts of ~~ROBBINS~~ during the pertinent period.

2. SAMUEL ~~SWADESH~~

Attention of the New York Office and the Chicago Office is invited to report of SA HOWARD A. KING, dated 5-26-45 at Indianapolis, Indiana in the case entitled "COMINTERN APPARATUS, INTERNAL SECURITY - R", Bureau File 100-203581.

Milwaukee attention is invited to the report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN dated 7-6-42 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in the case entitled SAMUEL SWADESH, INTERNAL SECURITY - C. SWADESH, it will be observed took a graduate course in chemistry at the University of Wisconsin and he was employed by Inland Steel Corporation, East Chicago, Indiana as a chemist from August 27, 1941 to January 12, 1944. His present whereabouts are unknown. A detailed description of SWADESH is not available although the files of the Inland Steel Corporation show that he was born February 26, 1914, was six feet in height and is believed to weight over 200 lbs. There is enclosed for the New York Office a copy of a photograph and a negative which was taken from the files of the Inland Steel Corporation, E. Chicago, Indiana

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65-2060

hak:wlc

2-26-50 Page 2

~~TOP SECRET~~

3. ~~VANGEL BISTROW~~, was ~~Vangel Bistrow~~, ~~Vangel Dimitri Kosman Bistrow~~, ~~Vanjel Kuzmanovic~~, ~~Vanjel Kausmanovich~~, ~~Vancoel Kuzmanovich~~ (Bureau File 100-50168)

The description of this person is somewhat similar to the "UTSUB" wa [redacted] and in 1941 he was described as age 28 years, 5'10" height and his weight was 175, hair black, eyes dark brown, complexion dark, build medium, and wears glasses. He was described as speaking with a slight foreign accent. He was born in Yugoslavia of Macedonian decent. He attended Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana for four years and Indiana University and now operates a real estate agency in Gary, Indiana. He is very active in Slavic organizations and believed to be a member of the Communist Party, probably belonging to the professional branch at Gary, Indiana. One photograph and negative is enclosed for the New York Office. b1

This office has no means of readily duplicating the enclosed photographs for New York and according the New York Office is requested to prepare any copies of photographs being pertinent and disseminate.

Additional reviews are being made and in the event any logical suspects are developed the Bureau and interested offices will be advised.

Encls *to NY*
2 photos of James J. Robbin
Negative and photo of SAMUEL SWADESH
Negative and photo of VANGEL BISTROW

CC: Indpls files
65-2031 100-8829
100-6263 100-4397
100-1362 65-2060

New York
Chicago
Madison

~~TOP SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This Case Originated At **NEW YORK** CV File No. **65-2694**

Report Made At	: Date When Made	: Period For Which Made	: Report Made By
CLEVELAND, OHIO	: 2-17-50	: 2-9,10,14-50	: ANTHONY S. FERNANDEZ EM

Title	: Character of Case
EMIL JULIUS CLAUS FUCHS	: ESPIONAGE - R

Synopsis of Facts:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE

Records of H. K. Ferguson Company pertaining to Project S-50 at Oak Ridge, Tennessee reviewed. Names of possible authors of report concerning Thermal Diffusion set out. Available personnel records reviewed for information concerning possible authors. No physical descriptions of value available.

- RUC -

Reference:

Teletypes from New York dated February 6, 1950; 5:53 p.m. and 9:01 p.m., February 7, 1950; February 8, 1950; and February 13, 1950

Knoxville teletype to Bureau dated February 10, 1950

Cleveland teletype to Bureau dated February 10, 1950

Details:

At Cleveland, Ohio

Mr. ERIC MILLER, Personnel Manager, H. K. Ferguson Company, 1783 East 11th Street, reviewed the files of the Ferguson Company pertaining to Project S-50. Mr. MILLER explained that the Ferguson Company,

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R35 NOV 16

Approved & Forwarded:	SAC :	ENCLOSURE
<i>Albaticchio</i>		65-58805-490
Copies of this Report	:	
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3 - New York	:	
2 - Washington Field (Info)	:	
1 - Boston (Info)	:	
1 - Buffalo (Info)	:	
1 - Houston (Info)	:	
1 - Knoxville (Info)	:	
2 - Cleveland	:	

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DATE 11/7/87 BY 3042 PWT/elm

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FEB 28 1950
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CV. F. O.
65-2694

through its wholly owned subsidiary, the Fercleve Corporation, constructed and operated the Thermal Diffusion facilities at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. He stated that the ~~Fercleve Corporation~~ provided both the construction and operating personnel for the project which was known as Project S-50. Personnel of the Manhattan Engineer District were assigned to the project in an administrative and advisory capacity.

Mr. MILLER further explained that the Fercleve facility at Oak Ridge was the only Thermal Diffusion production facility in existence. At the time that the ~~Fercleve Plant~~ was built, a Thermal Diffusion ~~"Pilot Plant"~~ was in existence at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. This plant, however, was not a production facility.

Inasmuch as Project S-50 was the only one of its kind in production, it would appear that the thesis "Problems of the Practical Application Under Production Conditions of the Processes of the Thermal Diffusion of Gases" was most likely written by someone closely associated with Project S-50.

The information set out below was obtained from an examination of the correspondence files of the Fercleve Corporation.

The files in question contained an inventory of technical documents which were forwarded to MED by Fercleve at the conclusion of Project S-50. It was not possible to determine if the inventory was all inclusive or included only those documents which Fercleve had in its possession at the conclusion of the project. The majority of the documents listed were shown as "Assay Reports," each covering a period of approximately one week.

Under a sub-heading of "Secret Reports" the following report appeared to be of interest and the information concerning it is being set out exactly as it appears on the inventory:

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Copies Made</u>
M-2360USED Series	Application of Theory to S-50 Plant Practice	O. E. DWYER	9-5-45	3"

Also included in ~~the~~ correspondence was a letter in which O. E. DWYER transmitted to R. Y. ~~BLACKWELL~~ receipts for technical material which either was or had been in his possession. The letter in question is dated November 5, 1945 and is written on the stationery of the University of Rochester, Rochester, New York. The following is a description of the

CV. F. O.
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reports for which receipts were sent to BLACKWELL by DWYER: "Technical Division Final Report, Volume 1 and 2 from O. E. DWYER to H. T. WENSEL, Copies 1, 2, 3, and 4 of 8 copies, Series A.

"Report, 'Application of Theory to S-50 Plant Practice' by O. E. DWYER. September 5, 1945. From O. E. DWYER to H. T. WENSEL. Mailed October 1, 1945. Copies 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of 10 copies, Series A."

Mr. MILLER did not know whether or not the phrase "O. E. DWYER to H. E. WENSEL" meant that DWYER had forwarded the reports to WENSEL or whether they had been prepared for WENSEL. WENSEL, according to other material in the files, was on the research staff of the Manhattan Engineer District. DWYER is shown in the correspondence files as Theoretical Research Supervisor for Project S-50. BLACKWELL is an official of the H. K. Ferguson Company. He is not, according to Mr. MILLER, a scientist.

There was also located in the correspondence files a diagram containing the names and positions of the top Fercleve personnel on Project S-50. These names are as follows:

C. W. ROBERTS - General Manager of Operations
Dr. PHILLIP H. ABELSON - Chief Consultant
Dr. J. J. COE - Assistant to Dr. ABELSON
N. B. GORDON - Technical Adviser
Dr. F. WESTERN - Director of Laboratory No. 1
Dr. W. H. JONES - Director of Laboratory No. 2
Dr. MALCOLM DOLE - Director of Process Development
C. A. TODARO - Process Development Supervisor

In addition to the above names, a review of the files also disclosed the names of O. E. DWYER and Dr. BARNETT E. DODGE as scientific personnel employed on the project. Mr. MILLER advised that the correspondence indicated to him that the final reports for the project were written under the supervision of DWYER or DODGE.

The correspondence also contained the names of some of the MED personnel connected with the project. These names and the titles, where

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shown in the files, are as follows:

H. T. WENSEL - MED Research Staff
Captain G. L. ~~MAGNOR~~ - Unit Chief, S-50 Area
Major THOMAS J. ~~EVANS, JR.~~ - Unit Chief, S-50 Area
Major WALTER ~~STAGG~~
Colonel K. D. ~~NICHOLS~~
Colonel MARK ~~FOX~~
Colonel R. W. ~~COOK~~

Mr. MILLER stated that he believed that Colonel NICHOLS was the Superior MED Officer on the project. He added that he is under the impression that Colonel COOK is at the present time the ranking AEC officer at Oak Ridge.

Records of the Fercleve Corporation indicated that Project S-50 terminated in September 1945. These records also show that of the Fercleve personnel, DODGE, TODARO, JONES, and DWYER were the last to leave the project.

Of the Fercleve personnel mentioned hereinbefore, all were scientific personnel capable of writing the report in question, with the exception of C. W. ROBERTS. The latter is now head of the Houston, Texas office of the H. K. Ferguson Company.

Mr. MILLER advised that of the MED personnel whose names appear hereinbefore, he was of the opinion that H. T. WENSEL was the only scientist.

Mr. MILLER concluded that the Fercleve Security Officer for Project S-50 was Mr. BEN CHERRY who is now the Ferguson Security Officer at the AEC facility at Brookhaven. The correspondence reviewed indicated that Mr. CHERRY was the person who forwarded the technical material concerning S-50 to the MED. It is possible that Mr. CHERRY may have some information concerning the report in question.

On February 14, 1949, Mr. MILLER made available to Special Agent JOHN B. O'DONOGHUE and the writer the existing records of the Fercleve

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Corporation concerning the individuals listed below. Mr. MILLER explained that the actual personnel records containing application forms and personal data concerning all Fercleve employees had been destroyed. The only records maintained by the Ferguson Company at the present time are accounting records which included the travel vouchers of all employees and the personal earnings records of all employees. These records contain only meager background data on employees. No photographs are available in the Fercleve records.

Set out below under the name of the individual concerned is all the information obtained from the existing records of the Fercleve Corporation.

DR. BARNETT F. DODGE

Badge No.: 95
Social Security No.: 414-40-2977
Born: November 29, 1895 at Akron, Ohio
Married on June 5, 1918 to Mrs. B. F. DODGE, 108 Middle Road, Hamden, Connecticut; one child born August 5, 1927
Effective date of appointment: November 9, 1944
Classification: Technical Director of Laboratories
Salary: \$1000 per month
Supervisor: C. W. ROBERTS
Local Address: 112 Cahill Lane, Oak Ridge, Tennessee
Permanent Address: 108 Middle Road, Hamden, Connecticut
Prior Employment: 1925 - 1943 - Yale University - Professor
1943 - 1944 - New York University - Consultant

The records also contain a certification signed by Dr. DODGE to the effect that he is a citizen of the United States and that he is not a member of any political party or organization which advocates the overthrow of the constitutional form of government in the United States.

The following are travel expense accounts contained in the files indicating travel made by Dr. DODGE for which he was reimbursed:

Travel Expense Account dated December 9, 1944:

<u>Departure From</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>	<u>Arrival At</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>
New Haven, Ct.	11-3-44	11:00 a.m.	New York	11-3-44	1:00 p.m.
New York	11-3-44	11:59 p.m.	Knoxville	11-4-44	4:00 a.m.

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Knoxville	11-4-44	4:00 a.m.	Oak Ridge	11-4-44	5:30 a.m.
Oak Ridge	11-4-44	6:00 p.m.	Knoxville	11-4-44	7:30 p.m.
Knoxville	11-4-44	9:00 p.m.	New York	11-5-44	2:00 a.m.
New York	11-5-44	2:45 a.m.	New Haven	11-5-44	4:45 a.m.

Mode of Travel: Private car, plane, and government car.
Purpose of Trip: For interview concerning employment.

Travel Expense Account dated December 9, 1944:

<u>Departure From</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>	<u>Arrival At</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>
New Haven	11-9-44	1:30 p.m.	Knoxville	11-12-44	2:30 p.m.
Knoxville	11-12-44	2:30 p.m.	Oak Ridge	11-12-44	4:00 p.m.

Mode of Travel: Personal automobile.
Purpose of Trip: Reporting for work.

Travel Expense Account dated March 12, 1945:

<u>Departure From</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>	<u>Arrival At</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>
Oak Ridge	3-6-45	1:30 p.m.	Knoxville	3-6-45	2:30 p.m.
Knoxville	3-6-45	3:30 p.m.	Philadelphia	3-7-45	10:30 a.m.
Philadelphia	3-10-45	9:00 p.m.	Knoxville	3-11-45	2:30 p.m.
Knoxville	3-11-45	2:35 p.m.	Oak Ridge	3-11-45	3:40 p.m.

Mode of Travel: Railroad
Purpose of Trip: To visit Dr. ABELSON'S laboratory. Doing work
for Fercleve Corporation

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Travel Expense Account dated May 23, 1945:

<u>Departure From</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>	<u>Arrival At</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>
Oak Ridge	5-8-45	1:30 p.m.	Knoxville	5-8-45	2:35 p.m.
Knoxville	5-8-45	2:55 p.m.	Philadelphia	5-9-45	9:50 a.m.
Philadelphia	5-11-45	10:00 a.m.	New York	5-11-45	11:30 a.m.
New York	5-11-45	5:00 p.m.	New Haven	5-11-45	6:30 p.m.
New Haven	5-13-45	9:00 a.m.	New York	5-13-45	10:35 a.m.
New York	5-13-45	11:45 a.m.	Knoxville	5-13-45	6:30 p.m.
Knoxville	5-14-45	8:00 a.m.	Oak Ridge	5-14-45	9:00 a.m.

Mode of Travel: Railroad and Bus.
Purpose of Trip: To visit Naval Research Laboratory in Philadelphia and to visit Eastern Engineering Company in New Haven.

Travel Expense Account dated June 18, 1945:

<u>Departure From</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>	<u>Arrival At</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>
Oak Ridge	6-11-45	1:00 p.m.	Knoxville	6-11-45	2:15 p.m.
Knoxville	6-11-45	2:55 p.m.	Philadelphia	6-12-45	9:50 a.m.
Philadelphia	6-12-45	6:38 p.m.	New Haven	6-12-45	10:40 p.m.
New Haven	6-14-45	11:00 a.m.	Philadelphia	6-14-45	3:00 p.m.
Philadelphia	6-15-45	1:42 p.m.	Knoxville	6-16-45	6:30 a.m.
Knoxville	6-16-45	7:00 a.m.	Oak Ridge	6-16-45	9:00 a.m.

Mode of Travel: Railroad
Purpose of Trip: To visit Naval Research Laboratory in Philadelphia and to visit Eastern Engineering Company in New Haven, Connecticut.

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Travel Expense Account dated June 27, 1945:

<u>Departure From</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>	<u>Arrival At</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>
Oak Ridge	6-21-45	7:00 a.m.	Birmingham, Ala.	6-21-45	11:00 p.m.
Birmingham	6-22-45	2:00 p.m.	Oak Ridge	6-22-45	7:00 p.m.

Mode of Travel: Government car with Mr. ROBERTS
Purpose of Trip: Continental Gin Company for purpose of conferring with that company on manufacture of equipment for S-50.

Travel Expense Account dated September 19, 1945:
(includes travel of DODGE, Mrs. DODGE, and one child,
PHYLLIS P. DODGE, age 18)

<u>Departure From</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>	<u>Arrival At</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>
Oak Ridge	9-3-45	1:30 p.m.	New Haven	9-6-45	1:00 p.m.

Mode of Travel: Private car.
Purpose of Trip: Return home - reduction in force.

DR. MALCOLM DOLE

Badge No.: 124
Social Security No.: 414-40-0498
Born: March 4, 1903, Melrose, Massachusetts
Position: Technical Adviser on November 20, 1944
Shift Superintendent on April 11, 1945
Married: To FRANCES DOLE, age 43 as of April 2, 1945
Child: PRISCILLA DOLE, age 14 as of April 2, 1945
MALCOLM DOLE, JR., age 9 as of April 2, 1945
Local Address: 104 Wayne Road
Home Address: Oak Ridge, Tennessee
Permanent Address: 2402 Isabella Street, Evanston, Illinois
Department of Chemistry, Northwestern
University, Evanston, Illinois
Previous Employment: September 1930 - September 1943 - North-
western University - Assistant Professor
of Chemistry

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March 1943 - September 1943 (sic)
California Institute of Technology -
Director of Research
September 1943 - May 1944 - North-
western University - Director of NDRC
May 1944 - November 1944 - University
of California - Research Physicist

Travel Expense Account undated:

<u>Departure From</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>	<u>Arrival At</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>
Oak Ridge	1-17-45	4:00 p.m.	Knoxville	1-17-45	6:00 p.m.
Knoxville	1-17-45	6:15 p.m.	Washington	1-17-45	10:15 p.m.
Washington	1-17-45	11:00 p.m.	Philadelphia	1-18-45	1:00 a.m.
Philadelphia	1-18-45	6:30 p.m.	Washington	1-18-45	8:30 p.m.
Washington	1-20-45	8:05 a.m.	Knoxville	1-20-45	8:30 p.m.
Knoxville	1-20-45	9:00 p.m.	Oak Ridge	1-20-45	10:00 p.m.

Mode of Travel: Plane and railroad.
Purpose of Trip: "Official Business Investigation"

Travel Expense Account dated March 10, 1945:

<u>Departure From</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>	<u>Arrival At</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>
Oak Ridge	3-6-45	1:30 p.m.	Knoxville	3-6-45	2:45 p.m.
Knoxville	3-6-45	3:30 p.m.	Philadelphia	3-7-45	10:30 a.m.
Philadelphia	3-8-45	11:10 a.m.	Washington	3-8-45	2:45 p.m.
Washington	3-9-45	8:05 a.m.	Knoxville	3-9-45	9:00 p.m.
Knoxville	3-9-45	9:30 p.m.	Oak Ridge	3-9-45	10:30 p.m.

Mode of Travel: Railroad
Purpose of Trip: To visit Dr. ABELSON'S laboratory. Doing
research work for Fercleve Corporation.

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Travel Expense Account dated April 25, 1945:
(DOLE'S position is shown on this account as
technical adviser)

<u>Departure From</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>	<u>Arrival At</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>
Oak Ridge	4-11-45	7:30 p.m.	Knoxville	4-11-45	9:30 p.m.
Knoxville	4-11-45	10:10 p.m.	Chicago	4-12-45	2:45 p.m.
Chicago	4-12-45	8:15 p.m.	Berkeley, Calif.	4-15-45	8:10 a.m.

Mode of travel: Railroad
Purpose of Trip: Completion of duties.

According to this voucher, Dr. DOLE was accompanied by Mrs. DOLE and their two children. This voucher also shows his home address to be 231 Marlow Drive, Sheffield Village, Oakland 3, California.

DR. ORRINGTON E. DWYER

Badge No.: 189
Social Security No.: 023-07-8111
Born: Newfoundland, May 22, 1912 (mother born in Newfoundland,
father born in England)
Married: on January 24, 1942; one child born February 20, 1943
Last Residence prior to Residence in Oak Ridge: 2817 13th Street,
N.E., Washington, D. C.
Permanent Residence: 2062 Dorchester Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts
Local Address: 109 Jonathan Lane, Oak Ridge, Tennessee
Position: Technical Adviser when first employed, later changed
to Senior Chemical Engineer
Supervisor: Dr. JONES
Previous Employment: 1937 - 1939 - Yale University obtaining
Ph.D. in Chemistry
1935 - 1936 - Massachusetts Institute of
Technology studying Chemical Engineering
1929 - 1934 - Northeastern University,
Bachelor of Science in Chemistry
September 1939 - July 1943 - Teacher,
University of Rochester
July 1943 - December 1944 - U. S. Gov't -
Rubber Synthetic

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Travel Expense Account dated January 15, 1945:

<u>Departure From</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>	<u>Arrival At</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>
Washington	12-4-44	8:45 a.m.	Knoxville	12-4-44	11:30 a.m.
Knoxville	12-5-44	7:23 p.m.	Washington	12-5-44	10:57 p.m.

Mode of Travel: Plane but is claiming train fare.
Purpose of Trip: To Knoxville for interview with Mr. M. S. CRESSY relative to employment

A letter in the file dated December 9, 1944 written by DWYER to CRESSY is on the stationery of the Rubber Reserve Company, Washington, D. C.

Travel Expense Account undated:

<u>Departure From</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>	<u>Arrival At</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>
Washington	1-11-45	4:30 p.m.	Knoxville	1-12-45	7:30 a.m.
Knoxville	1-12-45	8:30 a.m.	Oak Ridge	1-12-45	9:30 a.m.

Mode of Travel: Railroad
Purpose of Trip: To location for work (processed and entered on payroll at 8:00 a.m., January 12, 1945)

Travel Expense Account undated:

<u>Departure From</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>	<u>Arrival At</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>
Oak Ridge	1-29-45	4:00 p.m.	Washington	1-30-45	12:45 p.m.
Washington	1-31-45	4:00 p.m.	Oak Ridge	2-2-45	1:00 p.m.

Mode of Travel: Railroad and private automobile
Purpose of Trip: To move family to job site and establish residence.

This travel voucher also included Mrs. DWYER and one child.

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Travel Expense Account dated May 18, 1945:

<u>Departure From</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>	<u>Arrival At</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>
Oak Ridge	5-14-45	3:45 a.m.	Knoxville	5-14-45	5:00 a.m.
Knoxville	5-14-45	5:15 a.m.	Durham, N.C.	5-14-45	9:30 p.m.
Durham, N.C.	5-15-45	9:00 a.m.	Chapel Hill, N. C.	5-15-45	9:20 a.m.
Chapel Hill	5-15-45	5:00 p.m.	Durham	5-15-45	5:20 p.m.
Durham	5-16-45	9:00 a.m.	Chapel Hill	5-16-45	9:20 a.m.
Chapel Hill	5-16-45	5:00 p.m.	Durham	5-16-45	5:20 p.m.
Durham	5-17-45	8:15 a.m.	Knoxville	5-17-45	10:20 p.m.
Knoxville	5-17-45	10:30 p.m.	Oak Ridge	5-17-45	12 Midnight

Mode of Travel: Railroad and bus (commuted between Durham and Chapel Hill)

Purpose of Trip: To confer with Dr. ROSEN at University of North Carolina concerning the theoretical aspects of S-50 process.

Travel Expense Account dated October 25, 1945:

<u>Departure From</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>	<u>Arrival At</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>
Oak Ridge	10-5-45	1:00 p.m.	Washington	10-7-45	5:00 p.m.

Mode of Travel: Private automobile

Purpose of Trip: Returned home with family - reduction in force.

DR. WILLIAM HENRY JONES, JR.

Badge No.: 1407

Born: March 3, 1904, Waycross, Georgia

Married: Wife, age 40 in 1944; one child, age 1 in 1944.

Permanent Address: 2161 Chelsea Circle, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia

Home Phone: CR 2712

Business Phone: Dearborn 1621, Ext. 66

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Height: 5'11"
Weight: 145 pounds
Education: 1920 - 1924 - Emory University, Atlanta; Chemistry
Major, B.S. degree 1924
1924 - 1927 - Princeton University, major in Chemistry,
Ph.D. 1929
Employments: From 1927 - Emory University, Associate Professor of
Physical Chemistry
September 1941 - June 1942 - California Institute of
Technology, Research Fellow - X-ray and molecular
structure
Position: Chemist

Travel Expense Account dated September 16, 1944:

<u>Departure From</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>	<u>Arrival At</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>
Atlanta	9-8-44	1:30 p.m.	New York	9-8-44	8:30 p.m.
New York	9-10-44	12:01 p.m.	Baltimore	9-10-44	2:00 p.m.
Baltimore	9-10-44	8:40 p.m.	New York	9-10-44	10:40 p.m.
New York	9-12-44	4:30 p.m.	Atlanta	9-13-44	10:00 a.m.

Mode of Travel: Plane
Purpose of Trip: To New York and Baltimore for interview.

Travel Expense Account dated October 4, 1944:

<u>Departure From</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>	<u>Arrival At</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>
Atlanta	10-2-44	8:40 a.m.	Knoxville	10-2-44	1:30 p.m.
Knoxville	10-2-44	2:30 p.m.	Oak Ridge	10-2-44	4:00 p.m.

Mode of Travel: Railroad
Purpose of Trip: To Job for Work.

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Travel Expense Account dated May 4, 1945:

<u>Departure From</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>	<u>Arrival At</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>
Atlanta	10-31-44	1:00 p.m.	Knoxville	11-1-44	1:30 a.m.
Knoxville	11-1-44	1:30 a.m.	Oak Ridge	11-1-44	3:00 a.m.

Mode of Travel: Private automobile
Purpose of Trip: This voucher was for Mrs. JONES and one child in order to join her husband and establish residence.

Travel Expense Account dated October 19, 1945:
(This voucher was for Mr. and Mrs. JONES and family.
His position is listed as Laboratory Director on this voucher.)

<u>Departure From</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>	<u>Arrival At</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>
Oak Ridge	9-30-45	4:40 p.m.	Atlanta	10-1-45	9:00 a.m.

Mode of travel: Private automobile
Purpose of Trip: Return home with family - reduction in force.

MRION GORDON M STIN

Badge No.: 1
Social Security No.: 538-05-5738
Born: August 12, 1891, Humboldt, Iowa
(Father born in New York, Mother born in Canada)
In Case of Emergency Notify: Mrs. M STIN, 529 Sapphire Street,
Redwood City, California
Permanent Address: None
Local Address: 107 Vienna Road, Oak Ridge, Tennessee
Previous Employment: 1925 West Vaca Prod. Corp. - Development
Engineer
February 1943 - Michigan Chemical Corpora-
tion - Assistant Manager
Terminated employment "to take care of
personal business" May 13, 1945

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Travel Expense Account dated January 9, 1945:

<u>Departure From</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>	<u>Arrival At</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>
St. Louis, Mich.	8-13-44	10:30 a.m.	Saginaw, Mich.	8-13-44	12:00 N.
Saginaw	8-13-44	1:40 p.m.	New York	8-14-44	8:30 a.m.
New York	8-15-44	8:00 p.m.	Saginaw	8-16-44	9:00 a.m.
Saginaw	8-16-44	9:30 a.m.	St. Louis, Mich.	8-16-44	11:00 a.m.

Mode of travel: Railroad
Purpose of Trip: To New York Office for interview in regard to
employment.

Travel Expense Account undated:

<u>Departure From</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>	<u>Arrival At</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>
St. Louis, Mich.	8-20-44	7:30 a.m.	Cleveland, O.	8-21-44	9:00 p.m.
Cleveland	8-21-44	11:55 p.m.	Knoxville	8-22-44	4:00 p.m.
Knoxville	8-23-44	8:00 a.m.	Oak Ridge	8-23-44	9:30 a.m.

Mode of travel: Railroad and boat
Purpose of Trip: To job location with stop-over at Cleveland,
Ohio for instruction and assignment.

Travel Expense Account dated November 1, 1945:

<u>Departure From</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>	<u>Arrival At</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>
Oak Ridge	10-1-45	7:00 p.m.	Las Vegas, Nev.	10-4-45	3:00 p.m.

Mode of travel: Bus and train
Purpose of Trip: Return home - reduction in force.

It will be noted that MASTIN did not list a permanent address.
It is further noted that when he commenced his employment at
Fercleve he traveled to Oak Ridge from St. Louis, Michigan and

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upon termination of his employment, he traveled to Las Vegas,
Nevada.

JOHN JACOB MITCHELL

Badge No.: 83
Social Security No.: 059-18-3305
Born: ~~March 14, 1917~~, Schenectady, New York
(Father born in Scotland, Mother born in Missouri)
Married: July 7, 1940
In Case of Emergency Notify: Mrs. JOHN MITCHELL (mother),
234 East Park Avenue, Highland Park, Illinois
Local Address: 204 East Tennessee Avenue, Oak Ridge, Tennessee
Permanent Address: 40 North Street, Beacon, New York
Original Title: Assistant Chemist
Final Title: Assistant Electronics Engineer
Release: September 4, 1945 due to reduction in force
Previous Employment: 1934 to 1941 - John Hopkins University
1941 - 1944 - The Texas Corporation -
Research Work

Travel Expense Account undated:

<u>Departure From</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>	<u>Arrival At</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>
Beacon, N.Y.	9-27-44	1:48 p.m.	New York	9-27-44	3:15 p.m.
(interview with Mr. HUDON to obtain letter of introduction)					
New York	9-27-44	6:55 p.m.	Knoxville	9-28-44	1:15 p.m.
(to report for work at Oak Ridge on September 28, 1944 at 4:00 p.m.)					

Mode of travel: Railroad
Purpose of Trip: To job for work.

Travel Expense Account dated December 8, 1944:

<u>Departure From</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>	<u>Arrival At</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>
Oak Ridge	11-16-44	9:30 p.m.	Knoxville	11-16-44	10:30 p.m.
Knoxville	11-16-44	10:50 p.m.	New York	11-17-44	6:15 p.m.
New York	12-2-44	11:50 a.m.	Knoxville	12-3-44	6:20 a.m.

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Knoxville 12-3-45 10:00 a.m. Oak Ridge 12-3-45 11:30 a.m.

Mode of travel: Railroad and private car
Purpose of Trip: Training in MS operation and maintenance

Travel Expense Account dated November 15, 1944:

<u>Departure From</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>	<u>Arrival At</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>
Oak Ridge	10-3-44	12:30 p.m.	Knoxville	10-3-44	2:00 p.m.
Knoxville	10-3-44	2:55 p.m.	New York	10-4-44	11:30 a.m.
New York	11-11-44	4:30 p.m.	Oak Ridge	11-14-44 (sic)	11:30 a.m.

Mode of travel: Railroad
Purpose of Trip: Laboratory man for training in MS operation

Travel Expense Account dated October 18, 1945:
(for Mr. and Mrs. MITCHELL)

<u>Departure From</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>	<u>Arrival At</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>
Oak Ridge	9-5-45	11:20 a.m.	Beacon, N.Y.	9-7-45	11:00 p.m.

Mode of travel: Private automobile
Purpose of trip: Return home with family -- reduction in force

A household moving request in the file dated August 24, 1945 shows that the employee could be reached at the Beacon Laboratory, The Texas Company, Beacon, New York.

CASPER ALBERT TODARO

Badge No.: 14
Social Security No.: 384-09-1705
Born: June 19, 1916, New York City
(Mother and Father born in Italy)
Notify in Case of Emergency: Mrs. CASPER TODARO, St. Louis,
Michigan
Local Address: 109 Viola Road, Oak Ridge, Tennessee

CV. F. O.
65-2694

Permanent Address: 522 East Saginaw Street, St. Louis, Michigan
Married: On May 9, 1940; one child born in 1942
Final Position: Senior Chemical Engineer. Ceased duty due to
completion of job on September 25, 1945
Previous Employment: 1939 - 1944 - Michigan Chemical Corporation

A personal history statement in the files shows TODARO'S birth
place and date to be June 19, 1916 at Niagara Falls, New York.
It should be noted that the earnings records show his birth
place to be New York City. This personal history statement con-
tains the following address data:

Residence: 205 North Pine Street, St. Louis, Michigan
Wife: JOSEPH TODARO
Mother: MARY TODARO, 205 Newcomb Street, Rochester, New York
Selective Board No. 1, Alma, Michigan

Travel Expense Account dated August 24, 1944:

<u>Departure From</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>	<u>Arrival At</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>
St. Louis, Mich.	8-13-44	10:30 a.m.	New York	8-14-44	8:30 a.m.
New York	8-14-44	12:00 Noon	Philadelphia	8-14-44	2:00 p.m.
Philadelphia	8-14-44	4:00 p.m.	New York	8-14-44	6:00 p.m.
New York	8-15-44	8:00 p.m.	St. Louis, Mich.	8-16-44	11:00 a.m.

Mode of travel: Railroad

Purpose of Trip: To New York Office in regard to interview.

Travel Expense Account undated:

<u>Departure From</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>	<u>Arrival At</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>
St. Louis, Mich.	8-20-44	7:30 a.m.	Saginaw, Mich.	8-20-44	9:00 a.m.
Saginaw	8-20-44	1:40 p.m.	Detroit, Mich.	8-20-44	4:45 p.m.
Detroit	8-20-44	11:30 p.m.	Cleveland, O.	8-21-44	7:00 a.m.

CV. F. O.
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Cleveland 8-21-44 7:10 a.m. Philadelphia 8-22-44 7:30 a.m.

Mode of travel: Boat and car
Purpose of Trip: To Philadelphia for training with stop-over at
Cleveland for instruction.

Travel Expense Account undated:

<u>Departure From</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>	<u>Arrival At</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>
Philadelphia	9-11-44	4:00 p.m.	New York	9-11-44	5:45 (?)
New York	9-12-44	6:25 p.m.	Oak Ridge	9-13-44	6:15 (?)

Mode of travel: Railroad
Purpose of Trip: To location for work

Travel Expense Account dated September 12, 1945 (sic)
(travel for Mr. and Mrs. TODARO and one child)

<u>Departure From</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>	<u>Arrival At</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>
Oak Ridge	9-16-44	11:00 a.m.	Knoxville	9-16-44	12:30 p.m.
Knoxville	9-16-44	12:50 p.m.	Alma, Mich.	9-17-44	1:18 p.m.
Alma, Mich.	9-18-44	8:00 a.m.	Oak Ridge	9-19-44	5:00 p.m.

Mode of travel: Railroad, bus, and private automobile
Purpose of Trip: Moving family and establishing residence.

Travel Expense Account dated August 16, 1945:

<u>Departure From</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>	<u>Arrival At</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>
Oak Ridge	7-28-45	8:30 p.m.	Knoxville	7-28-45	10:00 p.m.
Knoxville	7-28-45	10:50 p.m.	Philadelphia	7-29-45	5:20 p.m.
Philadelphia	8-1-45	2:50 p.m.	Knoxville	8-2-45	7:30 a.m.
Knoxville	8-2-45	9:00 a.m.	Oak Ridge	8-2-45	10:30 a.m.

CV. F. O.
65-2694

Mode of travel: Railroad
Purpose of Trip: To visit Naval Research Laboratory,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Travel Expense Account undated:

<u>Departure From</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>	<u>Arrival At</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>
Oak Ridge	9-25-45	12:00 N.	St. Louis, Mich.	9-27-45	6:00 a.m.

Mode of travel: Private automobile
Purpose of Trip: Reduction in force (this trip also included
Mrs. TODARO and child)

DR. FORREST WESTERN

Badge No.: 39
Social Security No.: 409-38-0024
Born: August 25, 1902, Purdin, Missouri
Local Residence: 604 Pennsylvania Avenue, Oak Ridge, Tennessee
In Case of Emergency Notify: Mrs. FORREST WESTERN, 604 Pennsylv-
ania Avenue, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.
Married: On January 3, 1930; one child born June 1, 1941
Previous Employment: 1935 - 1942 - LMU - Instructor
1942 - 1944 - University of Minnesota -
Instructor
March 15, 1944 to September 4, 1944 -
T.E.C. Senior Physicist.
Employed by Ferclove September 4, 1944,
released due to reduction in force Sep-
tember 1, 1945

Travel Expense Account dated September 7, 1944:

<u>Departure From</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>	<u>Arrival At</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>
Knoxville	8-25-44	2:55 p.m.	New York	8-26-44	11:40 a.m.
New York	8-26-44	4:30 p.m.	Philadelphia	8-26-44	6:30 p.m.
Philadelphia	8-26-44	9:30 p.m.	Baltimore	8-26-44	11:40

CV. F. O.
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Baltimore 8-27-44 3:30 p.m. Washington 8-27-44 4:20 p.m.
Washington 8-27-44 11:50 p.m. Knoxville 8-28-44 1:15 p.m.

Mode of travel: Railroad

Purpose of Trip: For interview with the following personnel:
Mr. SNEDDEN, Dr. ABELSON, Dr. FOWLER, and
Dr. RUARK.

JOHN ARNER WETHINGTON, JR.

Badge No.: 126

Social Security No.: 411-40-9619

Born: April 18, 1921, Tallahassee, Florida
(Mother and Father born in Florida)

Married: August 28, 1943

Permanent Address: Box 872, Tallahassee, Florida

Local Address: 119 Hoyt Lane, Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Commenced Employment: November 23, 1944

Released: Due to reduction in force, September 14, 1945

Previous employment: April 1943 to November 1944 - Princeton
University - Research Work
1935 - 1943 - Attending School

Travel Expense Account dated November 25, 1944:

<u>Departure From</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>	<u>Arrival At</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exact Time</u>
Princeton, N.J.	11-13-44	11:07 a.m.	Washington	11-13-44	6:25 p.m.
Washington	11-14-44	9:45 a.m.	Natural Bridge, Va.	11-14-44	7:30 p.m.
Natural Bridge, Va.	11-15-44	8:00 a.m.	Knoxville	11-15-44	6:45 p.m.
Knoxville	11-23-44	9:09 a.m.	Oak Ridge	11-23-44	10:21 a.m.

Mode of travel: Private automobile

Purpose of Trip: To location for work. (This also included travel
for Mrs. WETHINGTON).

No records were located concerning N. B. GORDON or NELSON B. GAB.

CV. F. O.
65-2694

N. B. GORDON was reported by referenced Cleveland teletype dated February 10, 1950 as being Technical Adviser on Project S-50, according to the Fercleve correspondence files. Referenced Knoxville teletype to the Bureau dated February 10, 1950 shows NELSON B. GARDEN as one of the top scientific and research personnel assigned to Project S-50. It is possible that GORDON and GARDEN may be identical.

Although the correspondence files reviewed showed GORDON'S name as reported above, Mr. MILLER advised that inasmuch as there are no earnings records or travel vouchers in the Fercleve files concerning him, it is almost a certainty that GORDON was not on the Fercleve payroll. In this connection, Mr. MILLER pointed out that the Fercleve correspondence files listed Dr. PHILLIP ABELSON as Chief Consultant on Project S-50. He explained that ABELSON was not on the Fercleve payroll but was either being paid for his services by MED or by the Navy which operated the Thermal Diffusion "Pilot Plant" in Philadelphia. Mr. MILLER stated that this same situation may have applied to GORDON.

The Cleveland indices were checked concerning the names contained in this report and the following information of interest was noted:

Dr. HENRY THEODORE WENSEL - The files reflect that Washington Field is origin in the case entitled "Dr. RALPH EUGENE LAPP, Et al, Atomic Energy Act - Theft of Government Property" in which Dr. WENSEL is a subject.

Dr. MALCOLM DOLE - Confidential Informant T-1, of unknown reliability, advised that Dr. DOLE was reportedly a member of the Science Division of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions and as such on April 23, 1946, along with other members of the same group, urged that representatives of the U. N. be invited to be present at the then forthcoming atom bomb tests.

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised that according to a report of the Organizing Committee of the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions (Chicago, January 17-18, 1948), MALCOLM DOLE was elected a member-at-large of the ASP Council at the meeting of the Organizing Committee.

Dr. FORREST WESTERN - Confidential Informant T-3, of unknown reliability, advised that at one time WESTERN had been reported to the MED as having un-American tendencies, however, the informant advised that specific information concerning these tendencies was not known.

CV. F. O.
65-2694

Inasmuch as the Cleveland Office has not been advised of the identity of the office of origin in this case, the New York Office has been assumed to be origin and is so shown on this report.

Copies of this report are being furnished for information purposes to the Washington Field, Buffalo, Houston, Knoxville, and Boston Offices, inasmuch as they are conducting or may be requested to conduct investigation in this case.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

CV. F. O.
65-2694

INFORMANT PAGE

Cleveland Confidential Informant T-1: Information contained in the report of Special Agent W. RULON PAXMAN dated October 15, 1946 at Chicago in the case entitled, "Communist Infiltration of the Radiation Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, California - Internal Security - R"
(no source shown)

T-2: [REDACTED] as reported in the report of Special Agent JOSEPH A. CULLEN dated January 18, 1949 at New York in the case entitled, "Progressive Party, Internal Security - C." b7E

T-3: Bureau letter to Knoxville dated April 16, 1948 in the case entitled "Dr. FORREST WESTERN, Atomic Energy Act - Employee."

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
900 Standard Building
Cleveland 13, Ohio

February 17, 1950

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

*M
Encl*

Director, FBI

Re: ⁰EMIL JULIUS CLAUS FUCHS
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Re report of Special Agent ANTHONY S. FERNANDEZ dated February 17, 1950 at Cleveland, Ohio.

Transmitted herewith are copies (number shown below) of referenced report.

Inasmuch as the Cleveland Office is not in possession of sufficient facts in this case to enable ~~to~~ to set out leads based on information contained in the report, the setting out of such leads as may be necessary is being left to the discretion of the New York Office.

Very truly yours,

R. J. Abbaticchio Jr.
R. J. ABBATICCHIO JR.
Special Agent in Charge

*5 in file
462 en*

65-2694
ASF:EM
Enclosures (5)

- cc: Boston (Encl 1)
- Buffalo (Encl 1)
- Houston (Encl 1)
- Knoxville (Encl 1)
- New York (Encl 3)
- Washington Field (Encl 2)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/7/87 BY 3042 *Butcher*



53 MAR 16 1950

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E.V.*
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EX - 8
65-58805-400
FEB 28 1950
12

SAC, New York

February 20, 1950

Director, FBI

40949

POOCASE

The Atomic Energy Commission has received information from their Chicago Operations Office indicating the extent of Fuchs' visit to the Argonne National Laboratory, Chicago, in 1947. They advised that Fuchs' visit to the Palis Park Laboratory of the Argonne National Laboratory occurred on November 28, 1947.

AEC records indicate that he entered the installation at 2:50 p.m. and left at 4:00 p.m. on that date. He was escorted by a member of the Laboratory staff at all times, and his visitor's pills was countersigned by the Laboratory Director.

The AEC advises that Fuchs' visit was carried out in accordance with instructions contained in a teletype from the Washington Office of the AEC, which teletype in part stated "H. H. Skinner and L. Fuchs are cleared to discuss unclassified and declassified aspects of neutron spectroscopy. No access to restricted data is to be afforded." The Laboratory Director has advised that necessary steps were taken to guarantee that the visit of Dr. Fuchs was concerned only with unclassified matters.

The AEC records also reflect that another teletype from the Washington Office of AEC relating to the same visit stated in part, "are cleared to inspect the crystal spectrometer and mechanical velocity selector." It is indicated by the Director of the Argonne National Laboratory that the inspection of these instruments required that the visitors be taken to an experimental area used in connection with heavy water reactors. However, it is indicated that the visits to this area did not reveal any classified information concerning the reactor or classified equipment or experiments.

RAC:cas *cas*

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FEB 21 1950
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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FEB 21 1950
COMM - FBI

165-58805-401
FEB 23 1950
49

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nc

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, INDIANAPOLIS

SUBJECT: *H.S. Porter*
FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 2/25/50

no

Remytel February 22, 1950.

Mr. WILLIAM LOWERY, Executive Secretary, Hammond, Indiana, Chamber of Commerce, advised that on February 23, 1950 a recent photograph of EDWARD N. GOSSELIN had been mailed to him from Joliet, Illinois.

On February 25, 1950 he advised the photograph had not arrived and that inquiry at the Post Office disclosed that weather conditions had delayed the mail from Joliet.

As soon as the photograph is received, it will be copied and copies forwarded as requested.

CWG/dhw
65-2060

~~_____~~ *fu*

cc: Boston (AMSD)
New York (AMSD)

AIR MAIL, SPECIAL DELIVERY

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65-58805-402
FEB 28 1950
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141
FEB 3 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Cincinnati

SUBJECT: ⁰FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: February 24, 1950

no
ReButel February 23, 1950.

R. H. McELROY, President, International Engineering, Inc., 1145 Bollander, Dayton, Ohio was re-contacted on this date and furnished the following information regarding ARTHUR PHINEAS WEBER:

During the past week WEBER informed Mr. McELROY that it will be necessary for him to move his family from the Long Beach Hotel in Long Island at the end of March, 1950 due to increased hotel rates and his wife has informed him she does not desire to move to Dayton, Ohio.

Further, Mr. E. SAUMENICHT, 15 Park Row, New York City sales representative for International Engineering is retiring in the immediate future and WEBER has requested McELROY to appoint him as SAUMENICHT's successor in New York City. In this regard McELROY stated that WEBER may possibly succeed SAUMENICHT in New York as sales representative and consultant provided it is agreeable with N. S. DICKINSON who is now associated with SAUMENICHT.

McELROY stated SAUMENICHT and DICKINSON are to advise him in this regard during the week of February 27, 1950 and as soon as a decision is reached regarding WEBER he will advise this office.

McELROY further stated that in the event WEBER does not succeed SAUMENICHT in the New York division he expects him to resign from the company and seek employment in New York City.

Mr. McELROY stated he had no advance information concerning any future trip on the part of WEBER to New York City and doubts that he will do so pending information concerning the new position there.

The New York Office will be kept advised as soon as information is received from McELROY concerning WEBER's future plans.

WHA:VHP
65-1704

CC - New York

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65-58805-403
FEB 28 1950

INDEXED - 62

12

61
MAR 3 1950

when a child, the last one would be
not. He was an Englishman & his
folks went through the reformation
these Jews have killed all the Russian
maybe that is why Hitler got first shot
take up America & make Alaska
strong, but they are going to give
a germ war first - you can't walk
in New York streets without - Kres
poisoning, where does it come from
sprayed from 6000 ft in the air
If Teddy Roosevelt was here things
would be different we have coward
in Washington they try to cover up
we must be strong & full of courage
& don't let a certain few change
our constitution, they came here
to build a freedom for man &
all Masons - the Blue Shirts is an
offshoot of the White Shirts who burned the
Jews to save the protestants during the reformation
modern you know them ever god
protected them to save us

of the act say the coal
dispute already has shown up its un-
fairness to unions. They say that the

CONVICTED IN 1946



Associated Press
Dr. Alan Nunn May, British scien-
tist in Canadian spy case.

was great. The likelihood is that
far greater emphasis will be put on
security in the United States than
ever before.

At any rate, on opening day of
the hydrogen age have surrounded
the problem of which the H-bomb is
the symbol, the problem of the rela-
tion between the U. S. and Soviet
Russia.

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Debate on Our Role

There are various estimates of just
how powerful the H-bomb would be.
But there is general agreement that
it would be fantastic. Twelve of the
country's leading physicists express it
this way:

New York, or any other of the
greatest cities of the world, could
be destroyed by a single hydrogen
bomb.

The difficulties of making a hydro-
gen bomb are large. A design of the
bomb itself has to be worked out to
the last detail. Quantities of bomb
material—one kind of hydrogen that
may be used does not exist in na-
ture—will have to be produced. A
test explosion will have to be tried
to see if the bomb works. Presum-

these men: The Russians understand and re-

CONFESSSED IN 1950



Associated Press
Dr. Klaus Fuchs, admitted spy for
Russia from 1942 to 1949.

John F. Kennedy
his own

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to stay alive; (c) "Until we have international control, we cannot afford not to have the hydrogen bomb." — Senator Millard E. Tydings, Jawaharlal Nehru, Prof. Hans A. Bethe?

2. Atomic Energy Commissioner Lewis L. Strauss and Chairman David E. Lilienthal are resigning. Can you name two of the other three present members of the commission?

3. In a major policy statement at Stuttgart, Germany last week United States High Commissioner John J. McCloy remarked: "There is no need to tilt at windmills. . . . No one demands . . . a scene at Canossa." What is the origin of the "windmill" and "Canossa" phrases?

4. More than three years ago another American diplomat delivered a major address on American policy toward Germany in Stuttgart. Who was that?

5. American diplomats in Southeast Asia will begin a conference tomorrow in Bangkok. Of what country is that the capital?

6. Georges Bidault last week formed the first French Cabinet since World War II with no Socialist members. Which of the following post-war Premiers of France are Socialists: André Marie, Léon Blum, Paul Ramadier, Robert Schuman, Henri Queuille?

7. It was reported last week that Iraqi Jews are emigrating to Israel en masse by way of the country on Iraq's eastern border. What country is that?

8. President Truman last week invoked the "na-

unions are they?

10. The Republican party last week adopted the slogan "Liberty Against Socialism" for the 1950 Congressional elections. In what campaigns did the Republicans use these other slogans: (a) "Back to normalcy"; (b) "Don't swap horses in the middle of the stream"; (c) "A chicken in every pot"?

11. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., along with other Republican legislators, had reservations about the Republican policy statement. Some years ago other "Lodge reservations" made history. What were they?

12. A special election will be held this Tuesday in the Sixth Congressional District of Massachusetts, the area which gave rise to the political term "gerrymander." What does the term mean and how did it originate?

13. The Government reported last week that unemployment rose to a post-war high of 4,480,000 in mid-January. How many persons were unemployed at the worst of the depression of the early Nineteen Thirties?

14. The Navy urged its officers and men last week to avoid the use of belittling slang expressions such as "trade school boys," "mustangs" and "sea-going bellhops." What do those expressions mean?

15. A 125-member society met last week to honor the memory of an American who was Vice President of the United States, was tried for treason and killed a former Cabinet officer. Who was he?

Answers will be found on Page 9.

4-5988-9-54
EJH

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

FEB 27 1950

TELETYPE

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

Handwritten: J. Edgar Hoover
742
Whittaker

WASH FROM NEW YORKS

27

2-52 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

FOOCASE, ESP-R. REBUTEL FEBRUARY TWENTY SEVENTH INST. ARTHUR
PHINEAS WEBER BEING INTERVIEWED THREE PM THIS DATE AT NYO.

COPIES DESTROYED

SCHEIDT

END R 35 NOV 16 1960

NYC R 8 WA

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FEB 28 1950

51 MAR 3 1950

EX - 8

40943

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

NEW YORK FILE NO. **65-4036**

RD

REPORT MADE AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	DATE WHEN MADE 2/16/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/9, 14, 15/50	REPORT MADE BY CARLTON C. LENZ
TITLE EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

Classified by **3042 POK/ki**
Declassify on: **OAD**

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ADMINISTRATIVE

Background of Dr. **KARL PALEY COHEN** obtained from employment records at **STANDARD OIL DEVELOPMENT CO.**, Linden, N. J. Movements of Dr. COHEN during August, September, October, November and December, 1944 and February and June, 1945 set forth.

- P -

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

REFERENCES:

Bureau File #**65-58805**

New York teletype to Newark dated **2/10/50**

Washington Field teletype to Newark dated **2/13/50**

DATE **6-14-98**

DETAILS:

Mr. **ROLAND PALMER**, Personnel Department, **STANDARD OIL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY**, Linden, New Jersey, furnished the following information which he took from the personnel file of Doctor **KARL PALEY COHEN**:

Employed	May 1, 1944
Resigned	May 14, 1948 (To accept position with H. K. FERGUSON COMPANY)
Address	501 West 121st Street, New York, New York
Telephone	University 4-2558
Father's Nationality	Austrian
Mother's Nationality	Russian
Wife	MARTHE HERMANNE COHEN
Children	Two (Born 1939 and 1943)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Classified by **283**
Exempt from GDS, Category **2, 3**
Date of Declassification Indefinite

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: **SIX: McNeer jg** SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

65-58805-405

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~~TOP SECRET~~

Education

A.B. Degree Columbia College
PhD Columbia University
University of Paris, France

Previous Employment

December, 1937 to June, 1942
Columbia Laboratories

June, 1942 to May, 1944
Theoretical Division
Columbia Laboratories

Mr. PALMER also stated that the personnel record reflected that COHEN was granted a civilian leave of absence from August 15, 1946 to November 14, 1946. PALMER said that during this period COHEN worked at Oak Ridge, Tennessee for the MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY. Mr. PALMER pointed out that during COHEN's employment with the STANDARD OIL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY he would have worked under or with the following individuals:

A. D. GREEN, Head or Director Development Division

C. W. TYSON, Associate Head or Director Development Division

Dr. F. L. MILLER, Director Research Division

STEWART C. FULTON, Associate Director Research Division

Dr. C. L. TONGHERG, Associate Director Research Division

P. H. HOLT, II, Associate Director Research Division

Mr. PALMER also stated that COHEN was known as a Physicist and Research Associate.

Mr. PALMER made available a ^{Kurt P. L.} photograph of Doctor COHEN taken when he was first employed by STANDARD OIL DEVELOPMENT. Two copies of this photograph are being furnished to each interested office.

Mr. EDWIN RICKER, Head of Personnel, STANDARD OIL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, volunteered the information that Dr. COHEN was considered a foremost scientist in his company. He pointed out that most of the other scientists would go to Dr. COHEN in order to have intricate formula problems worked out by COHEN.

As a matter of interest he pointed out that COHEN acted very queerly at times, and that on occasions he would stare off into space or stare at

~~TOP SECRET~~

HWK 65-4036

inanimate objects about him for a period as long as fifteen or twenty minutes in which he seemed to be entirely oblivious of anything that was going on around him.

Mr. RICKER said that COHEN was not very close to any of the other scientists although they all admired his intelligence.

The following is a compilation of COHEN's movements during August, September, October, November and December, 1944 and February and June, 1945 as reflected in his expense accounts and annual and sick leave records at STANDARD OIL DEVELOPMENT.

EXPENSE VOUCHER RECORDS

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Time Spent At Hotel</u>	<u>Cost</u>
New York	Washington Philadelphia and return	8/13-16/44	3 days	14.00
New York	Washington, DC and return	9/6-11/44	4½ days	18.00
New York	Washington, DC and return	10/15-16/44	1 day	5.00
New York	Knoxville and return	10/20-23/44	3 days	15.00
New York	Washington, DC and return	10/27-28/44	1 day	4.00
New York	Chicago and Pittsburgh and return	11/29-12/5/44	6 days	45.00
Newark	Washington, DC, Knoxville and New York	2/20-27/45	7 1/3 days	(not known)

No expense voucher was located for June, 1945. The expense vouchers also reflected that Dr. COHEN left New York on January 14, 1946 for Santa Fe, New Mexico and returned to New York on January 23, 1946. His expense voucher indicates he probably flew both ways and stopped over at Chicago. The voucher

NWK 65-4036

does not reflect when this stop occurred. The voucher also indicated that his hotel and meals for this period amounted to \$80 and in addition he spent \$10 for entertainment at Santa Fe and \$10 for entertainment in Chicago.

As a matter of interest, it is noted that there was an expense voucher for Dr. COHEN indicating that on January 8, 1946, which is just prior to his trip to Santa Fe, he left New York for Boston. His return was indicated as January 9, 1946. The expense voucher indicates that he had a hotel room for two days at a cost of \$32 and, in addition, his meals for two days amounted to \$10.

SICK LEAVE RECORD

1944	None
1945	None
1946	December 4 a Saturday through December 9 a Monday
1947	None
1948	None

ANNUAL LEAVE RECORD

1944	None
1945	August 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26 September 4 and 5
1946	July 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16
1947	July 24, 25, 28, 30, 31
1948	None

BWK 65-4036

40947

CIVILIAN LEAVE

1946 August 15 through November 14

Dr. COHEN was granted leave to work for the MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY at Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

No attempt was made to develop any information concerning Dr. COHEN's possible statements just prior to his termination of employment at STANDARD OIL DEVELOPMENT to the effect that he was interested in opening his own nuclear laboratory or accepting employment at KELLEX inasmuch as Special Agent Gerald McCarville of the New York Office advised Field Supervisor John W. Powell of Newark, that any inquiry made at STANDARD OIL DEVELOPMENT at this time should be very discreet and that no interrogation should be made of former fellow employees. (24)

It is also being set forth as a matter of interest the fact that Dr. COHEN was in Washington, D. C. from July 26 until July 30, 1944, which is during the pertinent period that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (S) b1

- P E N D I N G -

X

LEADS

NEWARK OFFICE

At Upper Montclair, New Jersey

Will, in accordance with leads set forth in referenced teletype from the Washington Field Office dated February 13, 1950, conduct discreet investigation of ANNIE and HERMAN KREBS with emphasis on their background activities and contacts in 1944.

~~TOP SECRET~~

2 enclosure(s) to Bureau
Newark File 65-4036
Date 2/16/50

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/7/87 BY 542 POF/clm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/7/87 BY SP4 RPT/cha

Dr. Karl Paly Cohen
Photo taken May 1944

45-3-8805-2105



F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HQ

FILE

SUBJECT KLAUS FUCHS

FILE NO. 65-58805

VOLUME NO. 8

SERIALS

406-475

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File No: 65-55803
Exhibit B

Re: Klaus Fuchs

Date: 10/16
(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	
406	2.24.50	BS TT HQ	2	2	
407	2.23.50	Mohr memo to Tolson + F/S	1/1	1/1	
408	2.18.50	BS let HQ	5	5	b7D
409	2.24.50	PH TT HQ	1	1	
410	2.25.50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
411	2.24.50	HQ let BS	1	1	
412	2.14.50	Bull let HQ	8	8	
412	2.16.50	HQ let to Bull	1	1	
413	2.8.50	3rd party let HQ + Encl	1/15	1/15	
413	2.17.50	HQ let to 3rd party	1	1	b1
414		missing	-	-	
415	2.17.50	Mexico telegram to HQ	1	0	b1

39 Rev 38 Rel 1 Deny 0 Ref 0 Presumed 0 Preproc PSB/DOJ

File No: 65-27705

Re: Harold Nichols

Date: _____
(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	
415	2.24.50	HQ let NY	1	1	b1
416	2.15.50	outgoing letter and encl	1/6	1/6	b1
417	2.27.50	Legat London TT HQ	1	0	b1
417	2.27.50	HQ TT Legat London	1	1	b1
NR	2.21.50	memo	1	1	
418	2.6.50	3rd party let HQ	2	2	
418	2.14.50	HQ let 3rd party	1	1	
419	3.1.50	HQ TT Legat London	1	0	b1
420	2.23.50	HQ let Legat London	1	1	
421	2.23.50	Lamphear memo to Whitson	1	1	b1
422	2.5.50	Ladd memo to Hoover	1/3	1/3	
423	2.23.50	NY TT HQ	2	2	b1, b7D

23 Rev 21 Rel 2 Deny 0 Ref 0 Presumed 0 Preprosec

File No: 65-58805

Re: Klaus Fuchs

Date: _____
(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	
424	3.1.50	Ladd memo to Hoover	1	1	
425	2.20.50	HQ let to State	2	2	b1
426	2.11.50	Ladd memo to Hoover + incl	17/1	14/1	b1, b7D
427	2.27.50	BS let HQ + incl	1/2	1/2	b1
428	2.28.50	NK Rept HQ	5	5	
429	2.26.50	PH TT HQ	1	1	
430	2.28.50	NY TT HQ	2	2	
431	2.24.50	IP let HQ	1	1	b1
432	2.21.50	State TT to London	1	0	1 refer to State
433	2.27.50	NY let HQ	1	1	
434	2.27.50	Legat London let HQ	1	1	
435	2.27.50	BS TT IP	1	1	b1

37 36
Rev Rel Deny Ref Presumed Preproffs/DOJ

File No: 65-58705

Re: Klaus Fuchs

Date: _____
(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	
436	2.27.50	PG TT HQ	1	1	b1
437	2.27.50	NH TT HQ	1	1	b1
438	2.27.50	BS TT HQ	2	2	
439	2.27.50	CV TT HQ	1	0	b1
440	2.24.50	NY TT HQ	1	1	b1
441	2.10.50	Kenny memo to Fletcher + 55 encl	1/3	1/3	b7C
442	2.8.50	BU ltr HQ + encl	1/2	1/2	b7C, b7D
443	2.13.50	AT ltr HQ	2	2	
444	2.11.50	AT TT HQ	1	1	
445	2.24.50	HQ ltr NY	1	1	
445	2.9.50	Legat London ltr HQ + encl	2/6	2/6	
446	2.23.50	BS ltr HQ	2	2	b1
446	2.22.50	BS rept	29	27	b1, b2, b7C, b7D

56 Rev 53 Rel 3 Deny 0 Ret 0 Presume 0 Preproc

File No: 65-58703

Re: Kenneth [unclear]

Date: _____
(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	
447	2.24.50	HQ Ltr LA	1	1	
447	2.20.50	LA TT HQ	1	1	
448	2.14.50	Legat London let HQ+encl	1/6	1/1	b1
449	2.14.50	Legat London let HQ+encl	1/3	1/0	b1
449	2.27.50	HQ Ltr NY	1	1	b1
450	2.23.50	CI TT HQ	1	1	
450	2.27.50	HQ TT NY	1	1	
451	2.17.50	HQ TT NY	1	1	b1
452	2.10.50	Legat London let HQ+encl	1/11	1/11	
452	2.20.50	HQ let Legat London	1/1	1/1	
453	2.11.50	Legat London let HQ+encl	1/14	1/14	
454	2.12.50	3rd party let HQ	3	3	

119 Rev 1/1 Deny Ret Presumed Preproc
FBI/DOJ

File No: 65-58805

Re: Klaus Fuchs

Date: _____
(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	
455	2.28.50	BU TT CV	1	1	b1
456	2.28.50	Belmont memo to Ladd	1	1	b1
456	3.1.50	HQ TT Legat London	1	1	b1
457	2.27.50	Legat London TT HQ	1	0	b1
458	3.1.50	BS let HQ + Encl	1/29	1/29	b1
459	2.24.50	NY let HQ	1	1	b1
460	3.1.50	Belmont memo to Hennrich	1	1	
461	3.1.50	AL let HQ	1	1	
462	3.1.50	MI TT HQ	1	1	b1
463	3.1.50	Belmont memo to Ladd	1	1	b1
464	2.24.50	Legat London TT HQ	1	0	b1
464	2.28.50	Belmont memo to Ladd	2	2	b1

40 Rev 38 Rel 2 Deny 0 Ref 10 Presumed 0 Preproc
FBI/DOJ

File No: 65-57805

Re: Kenneth F. - [unclear]

Date: _____
(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	
465	3.2.50	Label memo to Hoover	1	1	
466	3.1.50	HQ TT En	1	1	
467	2.12.50	3rd party + HQ + enc C	1/36	1/31	
467	2.24.50	HQ let 3rd party	1	1	
468	-	Newsp clipping + RE	1/1	1/1	
469	-	" " "	1/1	1/1	
470	-	" " "	1/1	1/1	
471	3.3.50	Legal Ottawa let HQ	2	0	b7D
472	2.17.50	Legal London let HQ + enc	1/2	1/0	b1
472	3.1.50	HQ let NY	1	1	b1
473	2.15.50	3rd party let HQ	1	1	
473	2.24.50	HQ let 3rd party	1	1	

54 Rev 50 Deny Ret Presumed Preproc
 (FBI/DOJ)

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

FEB 24 1950

TELETYPE

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12/18/86 BY 3042 *pat/ore*

WASHINGTON 2 NEW YORK 2 AND NEWARK 2 FROM BOSTON

2-24-50 1-44 PM EST

DIRECTOR AND SACS..... U R G E N T

FOOCASE. ESP- R. RE NYC TEL FEBRUARY TWENTY CONCERNING OCCU-

PANTS NINETEEN FORTYFOUR AT ONE TWO EIGHT WEST SEVENTY SEVENTH
ST., NYC. ~~MRS. HARRIS ROBERTS~~, ~~PHYLLIS GARDNER~~, ELEVEN

AND ONE HALF KILLERAN ST., HOULTON, ME. CONFIRMED HER RESIDENCE
DURING PERTINENT PERIOD AT APT. FIVE B, SAME ADDRESS. DID NOT
KNOW FUCHS AND DID NOT RECOGNIZE PHOTO OF HIM. MRS. ROBERTS

ADVISED SHE ROOMED WITH HER SISTER, NOW MRS. CARL OSBORNE OF
HOULTON, ME., AND WITH ~~MATTHEW PARADIS~~, NOW MRS. GUSTAV FETTER

FOURTEEN DASH NAUGHT SEVEN FLORAL AVE., FAIRHAVEN, N.J. MRS.
OSBORNE INTERVIEWED, DID NOT KNOW FUCHS OR RECOGNIZE HIS PHOTO.
NEWARK INTERVIEW MRS. FETTER ABOVE RE FUCHS. LEWIS R. KORN

MENTIONED IN RETEL IS LEWIS ROBERT KORN, ADVERTISING EXECUTIVE,
SIX EIGHT SEVEN BOYLLSTON ST., BOSTON HE IS ON VACATION, RE-

TURNS TO BOSTON MONDAY NEXT. APPOINTMENT HAS BEEN MADE TO
INTERVIEW HIM THEN. WILL SUTEL RESULTS. ROBERT HEINEMAN AND

KRISTEL HEINEMAN WILL HAVE BEEN INTERVIEWED BY NEXT MONDAY NIGHT,
END OF PAGE ONE COPIES DESTROYED

CORRECTION PLS R 35 NOV 16 1960

LINE SIX SECOND WRD SHD "FUCHS"

RECORDED - 62
INDEXED - 62

65-58805-41
FEB 28 1950 406

12

FEB 3 1950

PAGE TWO

AND ALL PHOTOS RECEIVED SINCE THOSE LISTED REPORT SA BRENTON S..
GORDON, BOSTON, FEBRUARY TWENTY TWO LAST WILL BE EXHIBITED FOR EL-
IMINATION PURPOSES. WILL SUTEL RESULTS.

SOUCY

END

ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA S BS R 2 WA

NY BS R2 NY

NK BS R 2 NK

DISC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744

723

1950

TO:

- Director
- ___ Mr. Ladd
- ___ Mr. Clegg
- ___ Mr. Glavin
- ___ Mr. Harbo
- ___ Mr. Nichols
- ___ Mr. Rosen
- ___ Mr. Tracy
- ___ Mr. Fletcher
- ___ Mr. Mohr
- ___ Mr. Carlson
- ___ Mr. Nease
- ___ Miss Gandy
- ___ Personnel Files Section
- ___ Records Section
- ___ Mrs. Skillman

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

See Me For Appropriate Action
 Send File Note and Return

12/18/50 3042 put B7C

Clyde Tolson

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 2/23/50

FROM : J. P. MOHR

~~SECRET~~

SUBJECT: ⁰FOOCASE

✓

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

Mr. Whitson called from London this morning and stated he had been advised by the Embassy in London of the receipt of a telegram from the State Department dated February 21 appointing him as an Attache effective immediately. Whitson wanted to know whether he should take the oath and I told him that he should.

~~SECRET~~

Whitson also wanted to know whether the Bureau would consent to his appearance at the trial as an official United States observer. I asked Whitson if it would be possible for him to attend the trial in other than an observer capacity and he stated he had talked with Sir Percy Sillitoe who stated he would personally take Whitson with him to the trial. However, Sir Percy stated there was a distinct possibility if Whitson attended the trial in that capacity the Judge might exclude him in view of the fact he was not an official observer.

~~SECRET~~

I told Whitson that the Director was making no request he or anybody else be designated as official observer at the trial but all the Director wanted was a representative of the FBI present at the trial. Mr. Whitson was informed that if the State Department or the Embassy desired to designate him as official United States observer, that was entirely up to them and if he were so designated the Bureau would interpose no objections.

~~SECRET~~

Whitson stated he would keep us advised of any developments in this matter.

3042 put - DJC
 12/23/86
 JPM:DW

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

5
EW

RECORDED - 62
 INDEXED - 62

165-58805-
 FEB 28 1950 407
 12
 P. J. [unclear]

6 MAR 6 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI, ATTENTION: Mr. H. B. FLETCHER DATE: 2-18-50

FROM: SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R
Bureau File 65-58068

SECRET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

TOP SECRET

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

Re: Press Relations

Reference is made to the telephone conversation of February 15, last between Mr. H. B. FLETCHER of the Bureau and ASAC W. J. West of Boston. Mr. FLETCHER stated that Mr. HOOVER was particularly anxious that HEINEMAN avoid other persons in this case, and particularly that he keep away from the press.

The above conversation was apparently predicated upon an earlier conversation between Mr. FLETCHER and Special Agent BRENTON S. GORDON of this Division concerning an item and photograph, which appeared in the Boston Sunday Post of February 12 last.

The following is believed to be of interest in this regard. ROBERT HEINEMAN, in the interview, which next followed the Boston Post item, advised that on the evening of February 11, 1950, reporters from the Boston Post came to his home, and were informed that he was not in. The same reporter then began to circulate through the neighborhood, making inquiries concerning the habits of the HEINEMAN family and any information that the neighbors might possess concerning KLAUS FUCHS. HEINEMAN learned this from his neighbors, who almost immediately began to telephonically contact him. Most of these neighbors informed HEINEMAN that they had made no comments concerning himself or his family. One neighbor, Mrs. HENRY SIGOURNEY, 102 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts, advised HEINEMAN that she had told the reporter that she knew nothing about the HEINEMANS; that if she did know anything about them, she would furnish the information to the FBI; that she presumed that the FBI were sufficiently capable to handle this matter as they had handled others. HEINEMAN believes that it is this statement of Mrs. SIGOURNEY which led the paper to make a general statement in its news story that the FBI had apparently conducted investigation in the neighborhood.

Thereafter, HEINEMAN related that a newspaper reporter from the same paper again came to his home, and that in view of telephone calls he had received from his neighbors, he decided to receive him. The newspaper reporter handed HEINEMAN a proposed news story, and asked him to review it and comment on it. The reporter stated that he made this request in an effort to be fair to the HEINEMANS. HEINEMAN stated that his first impulse was to accept this invitation. He recalled, however, that in discussing the matter of press

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Declassify on: OADR
12/28/86

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-58068-108

BSG/arm
65-3320
cc - 65-3319
65-3304

Classified by 2/55 LWA31
Exempt from GDS, Category 2/3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

RECORDED - 627

65-58805-408

FEB 28 1950

INDEXED - 62

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-6/BJ/6/6/6
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5/17/97

52 MAR 6 1950

SECRET

AMSD

C97393

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Director, FBI

-2-

2-18-50

relations with the Agents interviewing, it had been suggested to him "no comment" was apparently the best answer he could have to all questions. He used this technique, and handed the proposed news story back to the reporter without having read it.

On the afternoon of February 17, 1950, DONAL M. SULLIVAN, Boston Globe reporter, personally appeared at the offices of the Boston Division. It is noted that SULLIVAN is identical with DONAL MARK SULLIVAN, Bureau letter to Boston dated May 27, 1947, classification Security Matter - C. SULLIVAN, on the afternoon of February 17, advised Special Agent Frederick M. Connors, who interviewed him, that he had learned KRISTEL HEINEMAN had been committed to a mental hospital in Massachusetts; that he understood she was a schizophrenic or dementia praecox; that Mrs. HEINEMAN's mother and sister had probably committed suicide after being afflicted with the same illness. SULLIVAN stated that in view of the alleged mental instability in the Fuchs family, he was preparing a news story covering the following items:

1. Various members of the Fuchs family were or had been insane.
2. A review of certain alleged facts tending to demonstrate that many intellectuals are frustrated and that these frustrations create the public's idea of "the long haired intellectual," that the latter group, if they are scientists, constitute a security problem.
3. A review of the Chandler and Best treason cases with reference to the alleged insanity of those defendants, together with an alleged story that relatives of EUGENE PENNIS have also been mental patients.
4. General statements of the Army's experiences in psychopathic cases, which SULLIVAN claimed had come to his attention while stationed with the Army in Greenland.

SULLIVAN stated that he did not know to which hospital, KRISTEL HEINEMAN was confined, and that he was not particularly interested. He noted that he had done confidential investigative work on a part time basis for the Commissioner of Mental Health in Massachusetts, Dr. PERKINS. He stated that in view of the latter fact, he felt that he might well gain access to that Department's file on KRISTEL HEINEMAN to further develop the story.

SULLIVAN asserted that his story would contain no references to this Bureau, other than material which had already been printed in wire service dispatches

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~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~ SECRET
Director, FBI

-3-

2-18-50

emanating from Washington. He stated he regarded his instant visit to the Boston Division as "off the record." He added that he was a captain in the Reserve Artillery of the U. S. Army; that in his pre military days, he had left wing connections, which he had since disavowed. [REDACTED] b7D

SULLIVAN then came to the point of his interview. He wished to make certain that any story he printed might not embarrass the Bureau or interfere with a pending investigation. He stated that if the Bureau indicated in any way that it was desirous of not having the story as he had outlined it printed, he would take one of two courses of action. SULLIVAN asserted he would either advise his editor at the Globe that he was not writing the story because of an FBI request, or he would turn the story over to the Managing Editor, LAWRENCE WINSHIP, with the suggestion that Mr. WINSHIP handle further relations with the FBI.

Special Agent Connors advised Mr. SULLIVAN that this Bureau was in no position to either recommend publication or killing of the story. Mr. SULLIVAN requested that he be contacted on the following day by the SAC, if Mr. SOUCY might have any additional thoughts on the matter.

Within two hours after SULLIVAN's visit to the Boston Division, Special Agents Richard W. Dow and Brenton S. Gordon were, as previously planned, at the Westboro State Hospital interviewing its director, Dr. ROLLINS HADLEY. Dr. HADLEY advised that at 11 a.m. on that morning, he had been contacted by Dr. PERKINS, the Commissioner of Mental Health, and advised that a reporter from a Boston daily had presented in outline the story given by SULLIVAN to Agent Connors. The reporter had asked the Commissioner to identify the hospital wherein KRISTEL HEINEMAN was confined and further to approve the story. The Commissioner advised SULLIVAN that he was not in a position as a public official to comment on a story a newspaper might wish to print, in advance of publication; continuing, the Commissioner stated that he had read previous news items concerning the HEINEMAN-FUCHS case, and in that fashion it had come to his attention that investigation in the matter was handled by the FBI. The Commissioner stated that he had no contact with the FBI with reference to this matter; that indeed he did

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2-18-50

Director, FBI

-4-

not believe he knew an FBI employee. He suggested, however, that if he were in SULLIVAN's place, he would wish to contact the FBI before printing any such story. Immediately upon receiving this information, Dr. HADLEY departed from Westboro to Boston, leaving no itinerary in the possession of any hospital employee. He did advise his wife that he was going to his ophthalmologist for examination and treatment. Boston and Westboro are about 40 miles apart. Prior to his departure, Dr. HADLEY removed the file pertaining to KRISTEL HEINEMAN from the general hospital records to his own residence, where he locked it in his desk.

Following the first interview of KRISTEL HEINEMAN on February 2, 1950, Dr. HADLEY had placed her in a "pleasant ward" with other patients. (This is a ward reserved for those who are considered incurable, and whose treatment is best served by avoidance of all contact with outsiders, members of the family being excluded as well as friends, members of society, the press, etc. It is noted that Mrs. HEINEMAN is not the only person in this ward, and that the step was not an unusual one from the medical standpoint, in view of her medical history and current condition. Dr. HADLEY was quite specific on the latter point. Moreover, as indicated in Boston reports, Dr. HADLEY had placed a stop on all incoming and outgoing mail in so far as Mrs. HEINEMAN was concerned.

Dr. HADLEY stated that in view of his action as set forth above, it would be impossible for anyone, whether employed by the State or a rank outsider, to gain access to the HEINEMAN file without his knowledge. In addition, it will be impossible for anyone to interview her or in any way contact her. He stated that if he were contacted by the press, he would not deny her presence in the hospital, inasmuch as there exists a court record at Cambridge, Massachusetts, open to public inspection, which would reflect her commitment order. Dr. HADLEY further advised that if any request were made to interview her, he would assert that such was impossible of fulfillment in view of her mental condition, and that beyond that he would make no comment.

On the morning of February 18, 1950, SAC Soucy contacted DONAL M. SULLIVAN in accordance with SULLIVAN'S request. SULLIVAN at this time reiterated the information he had furnished Special Agent Connors. Mr. Soucy pointed out to Mr. SULLIVAN that the Bureau could not be placed in a position of censoring a news story. Mr. SULLIVAN then indicated that he had decided

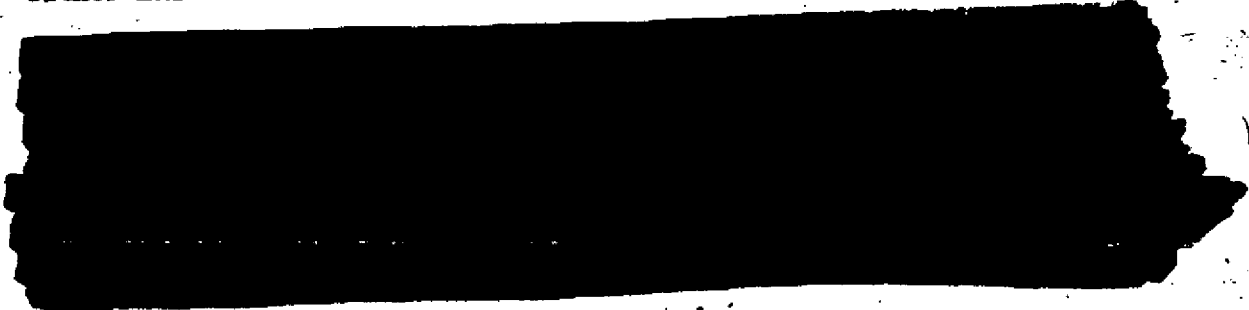
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Director, FBI

~~TOP SECRET~~
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in his own mind, for security reasons which appeared to him, not to identify the hospital where Mrs. HEINEMAN was confined. He further stated that because of the possibility of libel action, following publication of the story, that he had to submit it to the Globe's attorneys for review and opinion. He further indicated at this time he was going to emphasize the psychopathic angle in a number of cases, and that the HEINEMAN part of the story would principally serve as a topic of the day, which would readily introduce the reader to the subject matter. Mr. SULLIVAN voluntarily advised Mr. SOUCY that he did not intend to contact either KRISTEL HEINEMAN or ROBERT HEINEMAN in connection with this story.



The foregoing is furnished the Bureau as a matter of information. It is not known when, if ever, the story of SULLIVAN will appear in the Globe. It is felt that the Bureau would be interested in knowing the reactions of Dr. HADLEY and ROBERT HEINEMAN to the pressure of publicity. There does not appear at this time to be any further action which can now be taken by the Boston Division to protect the case against unwarranted or undesirable publicity.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 25 1950

TELETYPE

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

Handwritten notes:
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A. G.

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WASHINGTON 1 AND BOSTON 1 FROM NEW YORK 25 4-09PM
DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

FOOCASE, ESP-R. REREP SA BRENTON S. GORDON, BOSTON, FEBRUARY TWENTYSECOND LAST, PAGES TWENTYFOUR AND TWENTYFIVE. POSSIBLE THAT SCHENECTADY SCIENTIST IS GEORGE PLACZEK, NINE ONE EIGHT ST. DAVIDS LAND, SCHENECTADY, NOW AT GE. ALBANY REQUESTED TO OBTAIN PHOTO DEPICTING GOOD LIKENESS OF PLACZEK FROM GE OR CURRENT SURVEILLANCE PHOTO. ALSO NOTED THAT SINCE KRISTEL WETNEMAN SAW SCHENECTADY MAN IN FORTYSEVEN, SHE SHOULD BE ABLE TO DEFINITELY STATE WHETHER HE IS IDENTICAL MAN WHO CAME TO HER HOME LOOKING FOR FUCHS IN FORTYFIVE.

SCHEIDT

CORR. FIRST WORK IN LINE FOUR SHOULD BE LANDED
ALBANY ADVISED.

NY R 1 WA

BS R BS

51 MAR 3 1950

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SAC, Boston

February 24, 1950

Director, FBI

URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/16/86 BY 3042 Jut-SPC

The Newark Office has interviewed Toney Milton Hoyle Skyrms at Princeton University. A teletype from the Newark Office dated February 21, 1950, which was furnished to the Bureau, New York, and Albuquerque, contained the following information:

Re Boston tel Feb. 15 last. Skyrms interviewed at Princeton University. Met Fuchs at University of Birmingham, England in July 45. Both worked on atomic project under Professor Rudolph Peierls. Skyrms followed Fuchs to U. S. in February 46. Worked with Fuchs and Peierls at 57 Wall St. NYC until they all left about the same time for Los Alamos which was about August 46. Skyrms returned to England about February 46. Met Fuchs in England occasionally and spent a two weeks skiing holiday with Fuchs, Peierls and his wife and two children at Bassifee, Switzerland. Skyrms states he suspicious re Fuchs ever crossed. Never knew him to contact unknown individuals. Skyrms states Fuchs was friendly with one Evelyn Kline, Apt. 1, 634 E. Garcia Ave., Santa Fe. Skyrms advises Kline was a grade school teacher at Los Alamos and stayed at Los Alamos except for week ends when she lived at Santa Fe address with unknown relative. Skyrms states Fuchs took Kline to several dances and possibly a night club. Fuchs according to Skyrms was also friendly with Miss Jean Parker another grade school teacher at Los Alamos. Skyrms states Fuchs went to Mexico City in December 45 in company with wife of Prof. Edward Teller of Chicago, Prof. Peierls and wife for about two weeks. Prior to taking trip Skyrms recalls Fuchs talked of rendezvousing with a beautiful lady in Mexico. Albuquerque if not previously requested will attempt to locate Evelyn Kline and Jean Parker and interview re their knowledge of Fuchs activities and contacts while at Los Alamos. For info New York and Bureau Skyrms advised that Fuchs upon his return to New York in about February 46 sold his car to one Manning, who had been in the Theoretical Division at Los Alamos and in charge of calculating machines. Manning now a telephone company employee and residing Morristown, N. J. Newark will contact Manning.

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The above is for your information and the completion of your files.

cc - New York
RAC:OW:EWT

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Handwritten initials and signatures

1950

J. GLENN BEALL
9TH DISTRICT, MARYLAND

COMMITTEE:
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
PUBLIC WORKS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

February 14, 1950

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

Encl
+

Handwritten initials

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I thought you may be interested in the enclosed transcript of my radio address which will be broadcast over four radio stations in my District, namely, WFMD, Frederick, WARK and WJEJ in Hagerstown and WCUM in Cumberland.

~~DELETED INFORMATION~~

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Glenn Beall
J. Glenn Beall

B:w
Encl.

Klaus Fuchs

*1 ENCL
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EX - 8

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EX - 8

165-58805-42
FEB 28 1950

Radio Script for Congressman J. Glenn Beall

ANNCR: This is Cordelia Makarius, your Capitol Reporter from Washington D. C. bringing you, by transcription, from your Nation's Capitol another interesting discussion on National events by Congressman J. Glenn Beall, Representative from the 6th Congressional District of Maryland.

Congressman Beall, people all over the country are disturbed about the recent revelation that a Dr. Emil Fuchs, a German-born British scientist, has confessed to giving atom and hydrogen bomb secrets to Russia.

What about Communism in this country? Is the Hiss case a part of this picture? Are there other Communists still employed in our Government? What are we doing about routing Communists out of positions of power here?

BEALL: The case of Dr. Fuchs is only one in a long series of cases of poor loyalty and security risks in this country. We in Congress have been trying for years to uncover this conspiracy but we have been frustrated by the Executive Branch of the Government that has refused to give us access to information. Those who have dared to pursue these traitors have either been run out of office like Congressman Martin Dies of Texas, or have been smeared and derided for being patriotic Americans.

Right now Congressional files contain evidence reflecting on the loyalty of more than 2,200 Federal officials and employees. More than 500 of these people occupy key posts where they have access to confidential information. It is estimated that there are at least 50 Russian agents operating here in Washington, obtaining information from governmental informants. Even the revelations in the Alger Hiss and Judith Coplon cases have not

65-58805-412

Opened up these secret government files to Congress. And now there is a smear campaign on against J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI for uncovering some of these treasonable activities. The Communists and the left-wingers are trying to destroy the FBI, the one branch of government that has kept after these traitors without any fear.

ANNCR:

I agree with you that the FBI has done a magnificent job, Congressman Beall, and should have the whole-hearted support of every citizen. You spoke about this situation of traitorist conduct as being one of long standing. What did you mean by that?

BEALL:

Back in March 1934, Dr. William A. Wirt of Gary, Indiana, attended a dinner meeting here in Washington at which some of the plans were discussed by means of which the Communists were to take over this government. These Communist planners stated that they were going to use President Roosevelt and his New Deal and make him the Kerensky of this nation. Kerensky was the Russian who paved the way for Lenin. Dr. Wirt charged at a Congressional hearing that Communists were occupying positions of power in this Government at that time. His accusations were met with ridicule, his reputation blackened and he was hounded until it affected his health.

More than ten years ago, a Communist "patronage machine" was built up, where they placed hundreds of Red sympathizers in policy making jobs in the Government where they could select secret papers of value to the Russians. A majority of them remain on the payrolls today, the result of the suppression of the first naval intelligence warning received by President Roosevelt and later by President Truman. During the war, if

you will remember, an order was issued to all the military branches that they were to commission men whether or not they were Communists. This was done over the objections of the military itself. To these military intelligence reports on traitors in our midst were added the reports of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and other Congressional groups which furnished documentary proofs that thousands of Communists were still on the public payroll both during and after the war. This Administration has fought every one of these probes every inch of the way.

ANNCR: But that seems incredible, Congressman Beall. You would think that everyone would want to rout out avowed enemies of our country.

BEALL: So it would seem. But that is not the documented history. Take the Hiss case, for instance. Ten years ago, Whittaker Chambers went to the then Assistant State Secretary, A. A. Berle, who was acting as President Roosevelt's intelligence agent, and told his story. Was anything done about it? No. Alger Hiss stayed on and the evidence was suppressed. From 1936 to 1947, Hiss was right in there as advisor to President Roosevelt at Yalta; secretary of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference; secretary general of the San Francisco United Nations Conference; chief advisor to the American U. N. Delegation; and finally the president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. And if Whittaker Chambers had not concealed part of the evidence he had against Hiss and finally dug it out for a Congressional Investigating Committee, Hiss would be free today.

Then there was Julian Henry Wadleigh who admitted on the

witness stand in the Hiss trial, that he was a Communist fellow-traveler and gave secret documents to them. He was an associate and friend of Hiss. There was Noel Field, a state department official who was named by Walter Krivitsky, a former chief of Russian Intelligence, as giving confidential information. He was a friend of Hiss and has now disappeared behind the Iron Curtain.

There was Harry Dexter White, former assistant Treasury Secretary. He died, allegedly of an overdose of digitalis and Lawrence Duggan, Latin-American expert in the State Department. He fell to his death from a skyscraper in New York after being questioned by the FBI. The list goes on with Malcolm Cowley, a former writer and analyst in the government who admitted he was once a Communist. Among others that Chambers named as constituting a transmission belt for the Reds were Nathan Witt, former general counsel of the national labor relations board; John Abt, former chairman of the litigation division, AAA; Lee Pressman, former assistant general counsel of AAA and WPA and general counsel for the CIO which he left to manage Henry Wallace's presidential campaign; and a host of others.

ANNCR:

Someone has said, Congressman Beall, that many of the men and women who followed the Communist line were disillusioned by the depression and thought that Communism was the better way, What do you think about that?

BEALL:

That is just poppycock, in my estimation. Think of the millions of young men and women all over the country at that time who were having just as hard a time. But they didn't turn to Communism. And if that were true, then when Nazi

Germany made an alliance with Russia in August of 1939, these supposedly disillusioned people should have turned away from Communism. But did they? During that time there was no reduction in the ranks of the Communists in Washington. In fact, the number grew.

When Igor Gousenko, the Code Clerk in the Soviet office in Ottawa, Canada, gave information which convicted nine Canadians of espionage, President Truman was informed of Americans involved. This information was ignored by the President who was following his predecessor in keeping these nefarious doings from the American public. He scoffed at all this evidence and called it "red herring." I wonder how many "red herrings" we have to have smelling up the executive branch of the government before something is done about it?

Communists sympathizers still are in the Government. A sketchy loyalty check from 1947 to 1949 showed that 842 federal employees quit when they knew that the FBI was investigating their loyalty. 123 were fired because they were proven disloyal. There are still an estimated 7,500 in government service yet who are of doubtful caliber. The records of at least 2,200 of these people would furnish instant dismissal from any other government but the present one which seems bent on coddling those who would destroy our form of government here.

ANNCR: What can be done about these people, Congressman Beall? Are they still going to be allowed to be in positions where they can help to destroy us? Is there any way we can ferret out our internal enemies?

BEALL: Yes, there is. All of us can give every bit of help we

can to the FBI. Just remember that anyone who is an enemy of this great organization and its director, J. Edgar Hoover, is also an enemy to our way of life for they fear the exposing of those who would undermine our way of life.

Then every effort should be made to assist the Congressional committees to ferret out these people and to permit our lawmakers to have access to proof of these treasonable activities. The people of the country should and must get behind all of us who want to rid our government of these traitors.

Little by little, this Red plot that has been in existence ever since President Roosevelt recognized Russia in 1933, is coming to light. It is every good citizen's duty not only to be loyal to his country but to help get rid of those who are our enemies, especially in high places.

Dr. Fuchs, whose own father has stated is a Communist, and who has now admitted he gave our most precious secrets to the one nation which has openly stated is out to destroy us, did not work alone. He not only had full access to atomic and hydrogen bomb secrets but he traveled freely in this country and had many contacts here. Every effort should be made to find out who those contacts were and then, no matter how highly placed, they should be brought to justice with no concealment through any executive orders.

ANNCR:

I'm sure that every loyal American will agree with you, Congressman Beall, and will be behind the FBI and J. Edgar Hoover as well as the Congressional committees to bring all these Communists out in the open. What is being done now since these revelations have been made, Congressman Beall?

BEALL:

Representative Nixon, Republican of California, who revealed

to the House an FBI report dated November 25, 1945, that Hiss was working for Russia as late as May 1945, has done sterling service in exposing these spies. It was through his efforts that Chambers was recalled and revealed the now famous "pumpkin papers". We must back up men like Representative Nixon.

J. Edgar Hoover and his FBI men are following leads in this latest Dr. Fuchs atomic spying case and we are led to believe that this will result in arrests even more startling than those of the Canadian spy ring exposure in 1945.

Senator Connally, a Democrat from Texas, is working on a tightening up of atomic security measures both here at home and abroad. And there is to be a complete overhaul of security rules in the military establishment and the atomic energy commission.

But this is locking the door after the horse is gone. What is needed now and has been needed for the past 17 years is a complete housecleaning and exposure of all Russian agents whether foreign born or native born. And it is up to you, as citizens of this great country, to insist that this is done and all protection stripped from those who have betrayed their country, no matter how highly placed in government.

ANNCR:

Thank you, Congressman Beall. You have just heard, by transcription from Washington, D. C., an enlightening discussion on Communism in this country by Congressman J. Glenn Beall, Representative from the 6th Congressional District of Maryland. This is Cordelia Makarius, your Capitol Reporter, returning you now to your local station.

February 16, 1950

RECORDED

Honorable J. Glenn Beall
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

I have received your letter of February 14, 1950, and the enclosed transcript of your address which will be broadcast over the radio stations in your District.

It was indeed kind of you to transmit this copy to me, and I do want to express my sincere personal appreciation for your remarks relative to the accomplishments of the FBI.

It is indeed encouraging to know that the manner in which we discharge our responsibilities meets with your approval.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

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MAR 6 1950

RALPH ARTHUR REYNOLDS, M. D.
480 POST STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

February 8, 1950

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

(m)

Encl

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I am writing as an American citizen to congratulate you and your Bureau on the invaluable service you have rendered to our country in the matter of apprehending individuals such as Dr. Fuchs who are undoubtedly attempting to destroy us.

~~REDACTED~~

You will remember that we had a mutual friend, Florence Kahn. During the last year and a half of her life you were much on her mind. She often spoke of you with such intense pride that you could have been her son. She often repeated the story that had to do with her refusal to accept one of your budgetary estimates because it was too small. When it was considerably expanded, it passed her committee without dissenting vote. If she were alive today, I can hear her praising your work to the skies and I would almost feel sorry for the National Lawyers Guild or Alliance, which has been recently attacking you.

1/Clare O Fuchs

You may be assured of strong support from average citizens such as myself.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph A. Reynolds, M. D.

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FEB 28 1950

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

(EMA)
mr

P. S. I am enclosing a reprint of a study of England's National Health Act which I made last June. I hope it will be of interest to you.

my
att
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*with J. Edgar Hoover
from Ralph Reynolds*

**A Study
of
England's National Health Act**

By
RALPH ARTHUR REYNOLDS, M. D.
SAN FRANCISCO

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Reprinted from
THE BULLETIN OF THE SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY
October, November and December, 1949 Issues

65-58805-413 enclosure

A Study of England's National Health Act

By RALPH ARTHUR REYNOLDS

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Doctor Reynolds spent many weeks in England where he made an intensive and illuminating study of the health insurance system in that country. He went out on rounds with general practitioners in rural areas, visited hospitals and talked with many persons high and low. His unbiased account of the situation is one of the most comprehensive the Editorial Board has ever seen. We earnestly request our readers to take the necessary time to read our fellow member's own report.]

During the month of June of this year, I made a study in England of the National Health Program and of other related social security programs now in operation in that country. This study was conducted through the courtesy and the full cooperation of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of National Insurance and the Ministry of Labor.

I interviewed many men and women engaged in the administration of the various programs, including the heads of small bureaus, senior officers on sickness, maternity, dependency benefits, family allowances and pensions, industrial injuries insurance, unemployment insurance and other branches of the social security program. I visited hospitals, executive councils, medical appeal tribunals, local tribunals for labor disputes and regional hospital boards, and I talked with a number of general practitioners in rural areas. I interviewed also a number of leaders concerned primarily with over-all policy. These included Sir Wilson Jameson, Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health; Dr. Leslie Bankes, principal Administrative Medical Officer; and Prime Minister Clement Attlee.



RALPH A. REYNOLDS

EVERYONE CAN USE IT

From all these persons I received the utmost courtesy and cooperation. In no instance was there any attempt to withhold unfavorable data or to propagandize unduly for the program. In reporting my study, I hope to be equally objective and shall endeavor to report facts accurately and let these facts speak for themselves.

The National Health Service went into operation on July 5, 1948. In a leaflet distributed to all households during the preceding April, the citizenry was told: "The service will provide you with all medical, dental and nursing care. Everyone—rich or poor, man, woman or child—can use it or any part of it. There are no charges except for a few special items. There are no insurance qualifications. But it is not a 'charity.' You are all paying for it, mainly as tax payers, and it will relieve your money worries in time of illness."

In addition to the National Health Service Act, four other social security acts came into operation on July 5, 1948. They were: the National Assistance Act, the Children Act, the National Insurance Act, and the National Industrial Injuries Act. Another related measure, the Family Allowance Act, had been in operation since August, 1946. England's National Health Service must be regarded, therefore, only as one integral part of a comprehensive social security program.

MEDICAL NEEDS ARE COVERED

Because of the close working relationship between National Insurance and National Health Service, a somewhat detailed explanation of the former should precede discussion of the Health Act. The National Insurance Act was written in 1946 and came into force on July 5, 1948, along with the other acts already enumerated.

About twenty-five million of England's forty-eight million population are covered on a government-controlled compulsory basis. Those covered are the employed and self-employed groups. The aged, children, wives, and others not employed—the remaining twenty-three million of the population—are not included. From the standpoint of cash benefits these latter twenty-three millions are covered by the Family Allowance Act, Children Act and National Assistance Act. From the standpoint of medical needs, both groups, making up the total forty-eight million population, are covered by the National Health Act.

BASED ON OLD PLAN

The National Insurance Act is financed by compulsory payments. Everyone from Dukes to coal miners must pay into the fund. The main feature of National Insurance is its near-universality in payment requirements. Only those earning less than £104 (approximately \$416) annually, can escape weekly contributions.

Employee, employer, and State, all contribute in the following proportions per week: Employee, 4s. 11d. (approximately 91 cents); employer, 4s. 2d. (approximately 82 cents); State, 2s. 1d. (approximately 41 cents). The total then is 11s. 2d. (approximately \$2.22 before devaluation) paid weekly into the fund for each insured individual. The employer pays less than the employee because part of the employee's contribution goes for death benefit. All moneys go into the National Insurance and National Industrial Injuries Fund. Immediately the amount of 10d. (approximately 10 cents) weekly per person is transferred to the

National Health Service Act Fund. This, however, is only about one-tenth of the real cost of the Health Service. The remainder of the cost comes out of taxation.

The present insurance scheme is based on the old pension plan (now called retirement), unemployment insurance and the old health insurance plan. It begins at sixteen years, and ends at sixty-five for men and sixty for women.

EMPLOYER IS RESPONSIBLE

The employed include wage earners and civil servants. The self-employed include independent workers, such as shop keepers, barristers, writers, farmers and doctors. The non-employed include housewives, students, etc. Of special interest is the classification of doctors in the scheme of National Insurance. The general practitioners who have panels of patients work under the Executive Councils and are classified as self-employed. Doctors employed full time are classified as employees.

Wives or children employed in their own homes are not in the classification of employees. Farm workers in the beginning were not included in the scheme, but were later brought in. The original plan called for wage earners first, then the salaried group, and lastly the farmers. People engaged in a number of odd jobs are placed in the non-employed group if they do not earn more than one pound weekly. For instance, a person doing clerical work during evening hours is thus classified.

The employer is held responsible by law for both his and the employee's contributions, and for stamping the employee's cards. The employer can be fined and prosecuted for failure to make such deduction. Many employers become too "hard-up" or careless and fail to make the necessary deductions. Cards are issued to men, women, children and pensionable people and run normally for one year.

THE METHOD OF CERTIFICATION

Of special interest is the method of claiming sickness benefit. The insured person claims sick benefit and is certified by his physician, usually a general practitioner. In addition to being medically certified, his card must show that he has paid a certain number of contributions. (If, for some reason, the record of his contributions has been lost, there is a great deal of delay before he begins to receive benefits.)

The procedure is for the patient to go to his practitioner, who is supplied with certain forms by the insurance office. The first form is a "Medical Certificate of Incapacity for Work." The patient fills in his name and other necessary data. The doctor's name is stamped in. In the case of a dependent, the insured must fill out another form stipulating the type of dependent, since this governs the weekly cash benefit he will receive.

The insured person must notify his local insurance office in writing within three days after becoming ill, and at the same time he must send in his certificate. Within one week the practitioner must send in an "Intermediate Medical Certificate," after presumably making a more thorough examination of the insured. He may also send in a "Supplementary Certificate" giving the length of illness and further or corrected diagnosis, if any.

PRACTITIONER SUBJECT TO PUNISHMENT

The "Final Certificate" is made out when the practitioner decides on the date when the insured is fit to resume work. It must never be issued more than three days ahead of that date. When a patient is unwilling to return to work on the stipulated date, the National Insurance Act stipulates that he must have "sick visitors," i.e., authorized agents of inquiry.

The patient must answer any pertinent questions put to him. He cannot be known to be performing any work if his claim is to hold good. If there is much prolongation of his illness, the Regional Medical Officer visits the patient and submits his report to the insurance office. He may bring the patient's physician and the patient together for consultation. He may even summon a third medical consultant. After this the Insurance Officer has full authority to make a decision. In certain special cases the patient may carry his case to a Medical Appeal Tribunal.

If the Regional Medical Officer feels that the local practitioner has been too lax in his examination (he is often necessarily lax because of having too many people on his panel), the practitioner is subject to punishment. The most frequent instance of punishment is for issuing certificates without seeing the patient. The commonest method of punishment is withholding of funds.

THE DIFFERENCE TODAY

The same method of certification for sickness benefits by doctors has been in force since 1911. The difference under the present act is in the large number of patients each doctor must now certify, as compared with the number prior to July 5, 1948. Also, prior to this date the Minister of Health administered his own sickness benefits without collaboration with any other department, whereas now there is close collaboration between the Minister of Health and the Minister of National Insurance.

A patient may be deemed incapable of work if he is run-down, if he is a germ carrier or if he has any infectious disease. The latter condition must be determined by the local health officer. No certificates are needed for the above categories. The commonest conditions certified by the practitioner are colds, influenza, pneumonia and gastro-intestinal disorders.

Payment of benefits is made every seven days. If, without good reason, the patient fails to give notice about his sickness in time, he is penalized. He must make claim for benefit within ten days after notice of illness, unless there is good cause for delay. In brief, the normal procedure is: (1) notice; (2) evidence and claim; (3) claim.

PAYMENTS AND COST

Rules of conduct for the person receiving sick benefits are worth recording. First, he must not work. He must follow instructions. For instance, failure to submit to an operation deemed necessary by the proper medical authorities would be detrimental to his claim. He must not leave home for any reason. Drunkenness is considered to be improper conduct.

The whole question of incapacity is partly legal and partly medical. Generally speaking, a person unable to do

ordinary work is considered incapacitated. If he recovers from the certified illness but cannot go back to the original work, he must attempt to find other work. Sickness benefits continue just as long as he is deemed incapacitated.

The average weekly payment for sickness is 26s., or about \$5.20. If the insured patient is married, the weekly allowance is 42s., or \$8.40. The benefits increase according to the number of children under sixteen years of age in the family.

About two-thirds of the expense of the National Insurance Act is borne by the contributors and the rest by the state out of taxation funds. It is costing about 208 million pounds, or close to one billion dollars, annually to run the National Insurance System. The cost of administration is estimated to be fourteen or fifteen million pounds, or sixty million dollars annually (roughly seven per cent). Approximately 38,000 people were employed in National Insurance as of June, 1949, as compared to 3,500 in 1946.

WHAT LIES BEHIND IT?

In order to understand the full significance of social insurance, of state-controlled health service, and of the other related social developments in England, we need to inquire into the conditions and national characteristics which in some measure account for them. All these developments are, of course, inherent in the socialist philosophy. What, we well may ask, accounts for the swing to socialism on the part of people so traditionally moderate and conservative as the English?

Without attempting a full explanation for which there is no space here, we may suggest that one factor may well be the inherent English sense of fair play having been for generations in conflict with the equally inherent stubbornness and resistance to change from the traditional. Strong reformist movements in the interest of decent social welfare for the masses have met with such strong resistance to change on the part of the "upper classes" that government control has seemed the only means of bringing about such welfare measures as seem necessary in the public interest.

A NATURAL DEVELOPMENT

The concept of group security is by no means new in England. Voluntary organizations for collective insurance against unemployment, sickness and old age date well back

into the last century. In the time of Wesley, church groups banded together to give their members a certain degree of health insurance. As early as 1911-12, measures, then definitely radical, were undertaken by the government, in the form of acts of Parliament establishing a degree of unemployment and health insurance, and old age pensions.

The more recent acts extending government benefits have come then as a natural development of the socialist trend. In talking with Dr. Leslie Bankes, Administrative Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, I asked him what actual conditions constituted the background of the National Health Act. He replied that, during the Boer War, examination of recruits revealed such a high percentage of physical defects and low health conditions that the public was aroused and alarmed. As a result, the government established an interdepartment committee on physical deterioration. Out of this committee's efforts, school service examinations were established, and, infant and maternity welfare work was begun. Measures to control tuberculosis and venereal disease followed. All this work was a part of the government program. Great impetus was given to it by the First and Second World Wars.

LIVING EXPENSES AND TAXATION

The fact that advances in medical science had meanwhile been making standard health service more and more expensive to the individual was a concurrent factor.

The first steps in 1911-12, making the government responsible for a certain amount of this expense, came as a result of the knowledge that the low income groups were unable at that time to afford anything like adequate medical care. By the time of the Second World War, another large segment of the population had become unable to afford private medical care, due largely to the difficulty in meeting living expenses in the face of high taxation. The average middle-class family must pay out approximately one-third of its income in federal income taxes, the remaining two-thirds being further depleted by local taxation.

The high cost of medical care, plus the fact that many large groups unable to pay for medical service (dependents of wage earners, chronic invalids, the unemployed) were not included in benefits under the acts of 1911-12, led directly to the legislation enacted in 1948.

The place of the National Health Act in the total social security program of England was set forth in THE BULLETIN's October issue. In that article I explained how the Health Act in operation dovetailed with the National Insurance Act; I indicated some of the factors which led up to the establishment of this revolutionary government-controlled welfare program.

As we attempt to evaluate and profit by England's experience, we must not lose sight of the fact that we are studying an experiment in socialism. A social security program is an essential plank in the platform of the Labor Party, upon which it stood during its successful campaign in 1945. In this installment I shall try to show how the Labor Government took over the various health and welfare services, and how during the first year of operation this vast program has functioned.

The National Health Service bill provides three principal kinds of health service: (1) hospital and specialist care; (2) preventive and public health services; (3) general practitioner care. I shall discuss the services in this order.

UNDER FORMER PLAN

Hospital and specialist care were not included under the former national health insurance plan. Hospital care was available, however, to persons of low and moderate income through a variety of other channels. Many persons in the lower income groups voluntarily subscribed to the local contributory plan—somewhat like Blue Cross in the United States—paying a few pence per week to be eligible for ward care without charge in a voluntary hospital. During the few years before the inauguration of the National Health Service Act in July, 1948, many counties and some municipalities had public hospitals at which the charges made to the local residents were in proportion to their ability to pay, but never exceeded actual cost. The quality of such municipal hospital care varied in different localities. The higher income groups, for many years, have been served by private "nursing homes" usually operated on a profit-making basis. These homes, however, are not so well equipped as the larger voluntary and municipal hospitals. Also, in the few years before the second World War, groups of private rooms were gradually added to some voluntary hospitals so that the specialist staff would have accommodation for their private pay patients in the institution where they did their "charity work." Perhaps the character of these three types of hospitals should be further explained.

RELIED ON VOLUNTARY MEASURES

The voluntary hospitals were organized on a non-profit basis. They were supported chiefly by large endowments and bequests. In recent years, however, they have relied heavily on the voluntary contributory plan (voluntary health insurance), and on their annual fund raising drive. These voluntary hospitals in England have never received as large a proportion of their funds from payment by patients as do our American hospitals. Whereas our hospitals, in most instances, have been able to charge private patients enough to help pay for the care of non-paying

patients, this has not been the case in England. At the time of the establishment of the National Health Service Act, these voluntary hospitals had fallen into increasingly difficult financial straits due to falling investment income and increased operating costs.

Professional services to patients were provided generally by specialists serving on a part-time voluntary basis, with a staff of house officers assisting in the care of patients in the course of their internship and residency training. They were administered by self-perpetuating Boards of Trustees or Governors, serving without pay, while day-to-day operations were in the hands of a paid superintendent, usually a layman.

FINANCED FROM TAXES

The hospitals operated by local governmental units, referred to in England as local authority or municipal hospitals, were expanding rather rapidly when new construction was stopped by the war in 1939. These institutions included general hospitals, especially in the larger cities and counties, and special hospitals for maternity, infectious diseases, tuberculosis, mental diseases and the chronic sick.

These hospitals were financed from local taxes, since payment by patients, at charges varying from actual cost to nothing, never met full operating costs. They were man-

FIRST CERTIFICATE. <small>For National Insurance Purposes Only</small>		Notice of Incapacity
PART II. NOTICE OF INCAPACITY AND CLAIM FOR BENEFIT <small>(To be completed by claimant in ALL cases)</small>		PART I. MEDICAL CERT <small>(To be completed by)</small>
FINAL CERTIFICATE <small>For National Insurance Purposes Only</small>		
CLAIM FOR BENEFIT FOR LIFE BY THE INSURED PERSON		Confidential MEDICAL TO BE FILLED IN BY
SPECIAL INTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATE <small>For National Insurance Purposes Only Form No. 1 Confidential</small>		
TO BE FILLED IN BY THE DOCTOR		
To I certify that I have examined you on the undermentioned date and that in my opinion you have remained incapable of work up to and including that date by reason of		
I further certify that, judging from your present condition, your incapacity is of such a character that it will be unnecessary to see you for the purpose of treatment more frequently than once in weeks, and that you will be incapable of work up to the end of weeks from the date of such examination.		
I propose to issue certificates in this form at the intervals stated above so long as your condition does not require more frequent attendance.		
Doctor's Signature	Date of Examination	Date of Signing
Any other remarks by doctor		
<small>*This number must not exceed four unless the incapacity has continued for at least six months, in which case it must not exceed eight.</small>		
IMPORTANT. The insured person should obtain a Final Certificate before resuming work.		
THE OTHER SIDE MUST BE FILLED IN BY THE INSURED PERSON.		

Minimum number of certificates used by general practitioner. "Special Intermediate" form places responsibility for certification of incapacity squarely on the busy physician.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Medical Certification

Doctors who provide personal medical services under the National Health Service Act are required to give their patients free of charge any certificates reasonably required by them under or for the purposes of any enactment.

The certificates provided through the Executive Councils for use in connection with claims under the National Insurance Acts are—

Med. 1—First Certificate

Med. 2A—Intermediate Certificate } Printed one on either
Med. 2B—Final Certificate } side of the same form.

Med. 3—Special Intermediate Certificate

(Book includes Med. 6).

Med. 4—Intermediate Convalescent Certificate

Med. 5—Supplementary Certificate

Med. 6—Notice to Minister (see (d) below).

(Bound in the book of forms Med. 3).

The following notes summarise the rules for issuing certificates.

1. General. (a) The doctor's name and address must be stamped on the certificate.

(b) The certificate must be fully completed in ink or other indelible substance.

(c) The certificate must be given not later than the day after the examination to which it relates.

(d) The cause of the incapacity must be stated as precisely as possible but if the doctor considers that for medical reasons it

would be inadvisable to disclose the true nature of the disease to the claimant he may state the cause less precisely. He should then inform the Divisional Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health of the facts and send a "Notice" on Med. 6 (to be found in the book of forms Med. 3) to the appropriate local office of the Ministry of National Insurance.

2. First Certificate (Med. 1). This is the certificate to be given whenever a fresh claim is being made to sickness or injury benefit.

3. Intermediate Certificate (Med. 2A). When incapacity is continuing an Intermediate Certificate should be given not later than seven days after the date of the First Certificate and thereafter an Intermediate Certificate should be given in each week (subject to what is said in the following paragraphs).

Of the fifty or more forms that swamp the doctors in National Health Service administration, nine, as described in the illustrations on these pages, represent the routine number used for each patient. In special cases, many additional forms become necessary.

aged by the Public Health or Public Assistance Committee of the local government council, or by a sub-committee of the council's public health committee. The larger hospitals usually had a medical superintendent, and in the mental hospitals a superintendent was required by law. The mental and tuberculosis hospitals operated by local authorities were generally staffed by half-time salaried doctors. A few of the general hospitals in this category were staffed by doctors on full-time salary. The most common arrangement, however, combined a senior staff on a part-time basis with full-time resident house staff.

The third type of hospital was the so-called "nursing home." This was operated on a profit basis by a private individual, partnership or corporation. These nursing homes furnished most of the private room care in England. Specialists usually took their private patients to nursing homes for surgery, maternity or other treatment requiring hospitalization.

Church hospitals have never played the part in England that they have in the United States.

The total number of hospital beds available in England in June, 1948, was roughly 400,000. This is exclusive of the university teaching hospitals and the nursing homes. Many of the hospital wings were closed off even before the National Health Act went into effect because of shortage of nurses and some damage to hospitals as the result of war bombing.

This is a brief sketch of the hospital situation in England before the National Health Act went into effect in 1948.

ONE PROBLEM ELIMINATED

On July 5 of that year all voluntary and local authority hospitals (tax supported) became the property of the national government. The first effect of this change in owner-

ship was to relieve voluntary hospitals of the burden of increasing deficit, which, according to the authorities, could not have been borne much longer. The local authority hospitals were, of course, already dependent to a large extent on public funds, but the deficits of many voluntary hospitals were serious. It was pointed out to me that one of the major problems of administration in voluntary hospitals—fund raising—has been eliminated.

One of the first changes in hospital administration was the establishment of Regional Hospital Boards. England was divided into geographical areas for purposes of hospital administration and fourteen Regional Hospital Boards were established. I studied one area—the Middlesex area—from the standpoint of its organizational set-up. This particular Regional Hospital Board is composed of twenty people. It is made up of both lay individuals and physicians. Trades unions and the nursing services are represented. About one-fourth of the board consists of physicians who are surgeons and general practitioners.

POLITICS CREEPING IN

Working under the Regional Hospital Board are Hospital Management Committees. In this district there are 27 hospital management committees administering the affairs of 120 hospitals in the London area. I was told that one difficulty already creeping into the appointment of hospital management committees is politics. Membership on these committees is appointive by the Minister of Health. In making the appointments he has to satisfy various groups, including the hospitals themselves.

Some of the physicians on the Middlesex Regional Hospital Board think that they could easily get along with about six or seven hospital management committees, but since the politicians and pressure groups as well as the

hospitals themselves have to be satisfied, there are consequently about twenty to twenty-two surplus hospital management committees.

The university hospitals in this area are outside the Regional Hospital Board. They have their own Board of Governors. There are about fourteen teaching hospitals in London. The fact that the teaching hospital has remained outside the Act is due to successful resistance on the part of university men against being drawn into the system. They have refused to make their hospitals available to the Minister and his Budget Committee.

In Scotland, however, the teaching hospitals are in the national system. The number of beds available in the Middlesex area is roughly 37,000. As I have mentioned, several wings of many of these hospitals have been closed off due to lack of nurses. Of the 37,000 beds available, only 27,000 are occupied. The remaining 10,000 have been closed off for the above stated reasons.

An interesting point about hospital bed occupancy is this: of the 27,000 occupied beds in the Middlesex area, it is safe to say that one-fourth, and possibly one-third, are occupied by the chronically ill. In the fourteen teaching hospitals—that is, those outside the system—another 7,000 patients are cared for. The serious thing about the one-third or one-fourth occupancy of hospital beds by the chronically ill is that they are impossible to dislodge. As soon as the Act went into effect, the people who were entitled to hospital occupancy moved in in great numbers, and have been there ever since.

I was told that since the Act went into effect, there has been a greatly increased demand for hospital beds. The result has been an increasingly long waiting list of patients needing medical care of a more chronic nature, and operations that do not have to be done immediately. I heard the charge made that patients are dying at home for lack of hospital care. My limited investigation indicates, however, that while many do actually die at home who might

be hospitalized if beds were available, these patients are, for the most part, chronically ill who would probably die as soon, if sent to a hospital. In all fairness, it is doubtful if any acutely ill patient is denied hospitalization if the physician in charge conscientiously tries to obtain it.

PREVENTIVE AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Before July, 1948, public health services were regulatory and preventive, much like the public health service in our own cities and states. In the beginning, the British public health service first undertook regulation of water supply, inspection of milk, and disposal of garbage. The service was expanded in 1912 to include the more active preventive procedures like skin tests for tuberculosis and for diphtheria; segregation of patients with these diseases, with poliomyelitis, and with scarlet fever; safeguards against the spread of plague and cholera, and many other similar procedures.

Part III of the National Health Act is concerned with national health services provided by local county authorities. In each county and county borough there is a local health authority service. Each service has a public health committee. A full-time public health officer, holding a diploma in public health, is director, and the committee is made up of doctors. The local health authority is responsible for infant welfare service, maternity service, visiting nursing service, midwives, domestic health service, free ambulance service, smallpox vaccination and immunization procedures. The authority is also responsible for establishing all health services outside the realm of the practitioner, although in many instances they work in close collaboration. While the general practitioner must work from his own house, the public health officer works from a public or government building.

Under the heading in the Act of "Prevention of Illness, Care, and After-Care," the provisions dealing with tuberculosis control are worth special mention. Clinical diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis, whether ambulatory or in

4. Final Certificate (Med. 2B). When, at any time after a First Certificate has been given, the doctor considers that the patient is, or will within three days become, fit to resume work a Final Certificate should be given. This certificate must not be given after the patient has resumed work. (See Note No. 7 on page 2 of cover).
5. Special Intermediate Certificate (Med. 3). When the incapacity has continued for at least twenty-eight days and is likely to be prolonged, the doctor may if he considers it unnecessary to see the patient at weekly intervals, give a Special Intermediate Certificate stating the intervals at which he proposes to give certificates. These intervals must not be more than four weeks unless the incapacity has lasted for at least six months, in which case the certificates may be given at intervals of not more than eight weeks.
6. Intermediate Convalescent Certificate (Med. 4). When the incapacity has lasted for at least twenty-eight days and the doctor considers that it will continue over a period of the patient's absence from home for convalescence, he may give an Intermediate Convalescent Certificate to cover a period of not more than fourteen days.
7. Supplementary Certificate (Med. 5). This certificate is for use when a person requires a medical certificate in connection with a claim under the National Insurance Act and, for any reason, none of the forms mentioned above is appropriate (e.g. where the person has resumed work before obtaining a Final Certificate).
8. Hospital Out-Patients. The appropriate certificate should be given by the doctor to any of his patients who on his advice are receiving treatment as out-patients at hospitals.
9. Duplicate Certificates. Not more than one National Insurance Certificate may be given in respect of the same examination, unless another is asked for to replace an original which has been lost. In that case the form must be clearly marked "duplicate."

sanitaria, is the responsibility of the regional hospital boards. Follow-up contacts, arrangement for special employment, advice from public health nurses come within the purview of the local health authority. Coordination of these two phases of tuberculosis control is effected by having the tuberculosis medical officer jointly appointed by the regional hospital boards and the local health authority.

COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS

Health centers have been stressed from the first. The Minister of Health made a great point of campaigning in their favor before the Act was passed. He stated that the Labor Party's election would bring within a short time the establishment of health centers all over England where people could go for advice, and where they could have all preventive procedures carried out without charge.

The center, he stated, would act as a sort of health clearing house for the community; the general practitioners eventually would be established in these health centers instead of in private offices. This appealed greatly, I am told, to the population.

In June, 1949, only two of these centers existed even on paper; plans had been drawn up for two. A few days ago, I learned, the ground was broken for one of these—thirteen months after the Act went into effect. The present restriction on building of non-residential housing in Britain relegates the health center program to the future except for a few experimental centers.

One practitioner with whom I talked expressed the opinion that being established in such centers would not be agreeable to most practitioners. The law would not allow them to treat private patients in the center, and this they would find a hardship. Also there may be technical complications. Centers will be owned by the local health authority, which will employ and exercise authority over most of the staff. Yet a major function—general practice—will be carried out by practitioners and other personnel responsible to the executive council. These arguments, however, are thus far academic, since apparently a long time will elapse before many centers will be established.

GENERAL PRACTITIONER SERVICE

Before the 5th of July, 1948, a general practitioner service was in operation on a compulsory health service basis for the wage earner or the head of the family who was earning up to 420 pounds a year (the equivalent of about \$1,680 before the recent devaluation of the pound). This practitioner service was provided for in the 1912 health insurance act. It did not cover wives, children, non-employed, or the chronically unemployed. The average number of patients on a practitioner's panel was 1,000 or under.

The practitioner did not fare too badly under this plan, since he was able to develop a private practice among the people not included in the early health insurance act. The private patient group was usually developed from the wives, children, friends and other relatives of the wage earners on his panel. In order to gain the good will of the wage earner, the practitioner often did minor surgery without charge, and rendered other services not required in his regular set-up. In this way, he could increase his income

by about one-third to one-half. On the whole, the practitioners and patients were fairly well satisfied with this plan.

As soon as the National Health Act came into effect the doctors in practice had a statutory right to continue where they were located. Those entering practice for the first time or changing their location after July 5, 1948, did so subject to the approval of the Medical Practice Committee. This committee is composed of nine members, seven of whom are physicians.

SIZE OF PANELS TRIPLED

The first and one of the most important changes was the great increase in the number of patients on each panel. Since the service was made available to more than 90 per cent of England's population, it meant that the size of the panels was tripled and in some instances quadrupled. The maximum on a panel allowed by law is 4,000, unless the practitioner employs an assistant.

As of June 15, 1949, the total number of doctors in England and Wales was approximately 45,000. Of this number, 21,000 were general practitioners. The number of GP's in England and Wales taking part in the National Health System was 18,600. This figure includes 1,000 assistants.

The population of England and Wales on June 15, 1949, was approximately 43,000,000. The number of persons registered with a general practitioner under the National Health System on this date was 41,500,000, as compared to 20,000,000 under the old Health Insurance Scheme.

As to the general practitioner's services, the county boroughs and the counties are chosen as the units for division. The unit of division may include a large city. Each county and each county borough—which means also each city—has an executive council. The executive council is responsible for the work of the general practitioner and the allied services within that geographical unit. The councils are made up of laymen, doctors and dentists in about equal proportion. The functions of the councils do not cover the preventive field, that is, they have nothing to do with the public health services. They exist only to control the active medical services.

NO LONGER AN INCENTIVE

The general practitioner receives about 18 shillings per annum per person on his panel. For instance, if he has 2,000 patients on the panel, his income is 36,000 shillings per year. Before devaluation of the pound, this amounted to \$7,200. Since every practitioner is allowed a certain amount for drugs, bandages, certain supplies, extra mileage, the income of the practitioner who has 2,000 patients on the panel would amount to about 40,000 shillings, or \$8,000 per year. Out of this income he must provide service within the qualification of his training as a general practitioner. Whereas in the old days he did minor surgery and rendered other services to the insured patient in order to gain good will, there is now no longer an incentive to do more than render strictly practitioner service, since there is very little private practice to be developed.

The practitioner is not on the staff of a hospital. If he wishes to hospitalize a patient, he must refer that patient

to a specialist who is on the hospital staff. If he wishes X-ray or other specialized procedures, the same thing holds true. His relationship to the patient now goes no further than treating him for the simplest kind of illness and filling out the patient's insurance blanks, writing letters authorizing special food rations and prescribing certain appliances.

In each county or borough there is also a local medical committee. It acts in an advisory capacity to the executive council and is always composed of doctors. There is also a medical tribunal with an attorney as chairman. This tribunal investigates complaints of the patient against the doctor and acts as the board of review to which a doctor may appeal if he is disqualified or penalized for any reason. There is also a general medical council, which existed before the National Health Act and still continues to function as the body handling criminal charges, immorality and narcotic violations of which the doctor may be guilty.

A PRACTITIONER'S ROUTINE

To make the total picture more real, I might describe the routine of a typical practitioner in a borough of Middlesex County which I visited.

The Middlesex County Borough is one of the largest in population in England — about one and one-half million inhabitants. It includes 1,546 doctors on its list, in which number there are no specialists. The actual number of doctors in residence in Middlesex County is 1,017, the others being assistants or practitioners whose residence is elsewhere. Middlesex is divided into 26 boroughs. The list of doctors available to local patients is posted in each post office. Residents of the borough are supposed to select their doctors without waiting until they need medical attention. If a doctor is unwilling to accept a certain patient on his panel, he must notify the executive council to that effect and fill out the appropriate form. He must, however, give emergency aid if requested.

About 98 per cent of the population of Middlesex County are now registered on panels (90 per cent are so registered in England as a whole).

The practitioner can no longer buy a practice. Upon learning about a vacant panel, he may apply for this vacancy. The application is then referred to a committee, which is organized to supervise "doctor distribution."

The first step of a doctor just entering the system or applying for a panel in a particular locality is, of course, to fill out an application form. The executive council may refuse him this particular panel if, in the judgment of the council, this locality has already sufficient medical personnel (1,600 patients per doctor is considered the normal saturation point). The final decision rests with the medical practice committee.

APPLICANTS FOR PANELS

When a vacancy of a whole panel is declared, it can be advertised by the medical practice committee in the *British Medical Journal* and the *Lancet*. Doctors applying for panels are interviewed by the executive council. Sometimes as many as 80 to 100 will apply for one vacancy. The reasons for application are various. Some applicants may have been holding positions as assistants only, and wish

to have panels of their own; they may be doctors who wish to move from one part of England to another; they may have had small panels and are looking for a better source of income. A few may also be specialists who for one or another reason wish to change to the status of general practitioner. Preliminary eliminations are carried out by a sub-committee of the executive council, the medical committee making further eliminations from the small number of applicants remaining. The medical committee, as has been mentioned, is composed entirely of medical personnel, whereas the executive council and its sub-committee include persons both medical and lay. The final decision is made by the medical practice committee.

If a practitioner wishes to resign from his panel, he must give notice to the executive council three months in advance. He may, if he wishes, go before that time, only in case a successor has been found. If the panel is small, the recommendation might be to scatter the practice rather than declare a vacancy. Between January 1 and June 15, 1949, there were fifty resignations of practitioners in Middlesex County. Some were retiring; some were dissatisfied and others had been unable to make a living.

A patient can change doctors by making application for the change, the application being sent to the executive council for approval and authorization.

The name of each patient accepted on a certain panel is placed on the panel doctor's list. Each patient receives a card with his name, address and national registration identity number. The use of identity numbers was introduced during the war and has been retained. This number is used for food rations and insurance benefits in addition to medical care.

THE RIGHT TO APPEAL

Unsuccessful applicants have the right to appeal against the selection, and if such appeals are made, qualifications of applicants are again reviewed. By this process of selection, the distribution of doctors is negatively controlled. The doctor assigned to a certain panel must, if possible, arrange to live in the community where his practice is to be. The retiring doctor may offer to sell his house and office. This is a way, in a sense, of getting around the rule that a doctor can no longer sell his practice. The government also has certain compensation rules which apply to doctors who have been in practice for a long time. This is another way of making up what the practitioner loses by the fact that he can no longer sell his practice. When such arrangements are completed for the new doctor to take over the panel, each patient is notified of the doctor's name, address and office hours.

The executive council has the right to inspect the doctor's office and to require that his waiting room and office space be suitable. The law requires doctors to meet such standards of facilities as the executive council sees fit. This ruling was included under the old 1912 health insurance law, but formerly was very little enforced. At the present time, the doctor is required to redecorate and keep his furniture up to date. He must be connected with a telephone at his residence. There must be posted at all times a notice in the doctor's office indicating his home

address and his office address. If he leaves his office, he must have a caretaker or someone to answer the phone, and to keep the office clean and tidy. If the doctor plans to be away from his office more than seven days, he must himself arrange for a substitute and must notify the executive council.

ENDLESS PAPER WORK

Every doctor must be on a medical register of the general council of medical education and registration of the United Kingdom. If the doctor fails, after a reasonable time, to visit a patient when called, the patient may turn in a complaint to the executive council. In case of careless or inadequate treatment, the patient may likewise make complaint and may call another doctor. In case the second doctor should find the patient's condition serious, requiring, for instance, hospitalization, the complaint against the first doctor, if substantiated by the executive council, may result in disciplinary action. This may take the form of a fine or the withholding of remuneration.

I am told that this is seldom done, but the law is there to be enforced if the executive council sees fit to do so.

The doctor must be certain that his hours are reasonable and that they fit the needs of the patients. He cannot arbitrarily change his hours. Many general practitioners have evening hours from 6 to 8 p.m., in addition to daytime hours, their afternoon schedule being usually reduced accordingly. The hours depend somewhat on the location of the panel. In an industrial district, evening hours are necessary for the workers. Some practitioners told me that they had as many as fifty patients between 6 and 8 p.m.

A universal complaint on the part of the practitioners I interviewed was that they had too many patients on the panels and therefore could not give adequate time to each case. Patients expressed equal dissatisfaction over this lack of time for personal attention. Perhaps more common than any other complaint was this: So much time must be spent on paper work—filling out insurance forms for sick benefits, filling out forms for extra rations and other privileges—that very little time is left for medical consultation.

REDUCTION OF INCOME

Another complaint is that of underpayment. The good practitioners have taken a reduction of income of about one-third with the loss of private practice. The inferior practitioners have about the same income as they had before July, 1948. Doctors are paid every three months. The executive council publishes a list showing the doctor's name, code number and number of patients on his panel. I had occasion to study the pay roll as it was being made up in one county. This pay roll ran from April 1, 1949, to June 30, 1949. This is the way the pay roll plan actually works:

During the month of June, 1949, the Minister of Health as provided by statute reported the amount of funds available for payment to general practitioners and to the other services (other services including emergency treatment, anesthetists' fees and basic salaries) in the Middlesex area. These other services were to be paid for first, at certain standard rates; what was left over would then be divided

among the general practitioners on the basis of the number of patients on their panels.

At the time of my study, Middlesex County had 2,328,792 people registered on panels. Certain technical adjustments were made in computing the amount paid in, per patient, to the fund. The net amount and the net units of payment were determined. These units were divided into the total fund, and on this basis the capitation fee was determined, that is, the amount to be paid the practitioner for each patient on his panel per month.

ALLOWANCE FOR DRUGS

This particular quarter—from April to June—was low from the payment standpoint. It was at the rate of 15 shillings 10 pence per patient per year, as compared to the usual 17-18 shillings. I believe this amount is the lowest capitation fee yet computed since the National Health Act went into effect.

A small additional source of income for the doctor is drugs. All doctors are paid for drugs quarterly at the rate of two shillings six pence per hundred people on his panel. This small amount for drugs, which is a fixed amount, is designed to cover the small amount of bandages and medication that the doctor may need to use in emergency or in routine simple practice. If the doctor dispenses his own drugs for all illnesses, he receives one shilling seven pence, half penny per person each quarter. He is not expected to provide the more expensive drugs, like penicillin. If these are needed, he sends the patient to the druggist; the patient then returns with the drug and the doctor administers it.

Doctors in some areas have additional income in the form of mileage allowance, the amount depending upon the distance they need to travel. Difficult or distant trips, such as required in going to a lighthouse on the coast or to other remote spots, would qualify him for extra mileage allowance. This provision is generally considered satisfactory and quite liberal. A "special inducement fee" is also provided, designed to help physicians' practice in outlying areas such as the coal mining regions.

THE PHYSICIAN'S VIEWPOINT

No better summary of the problems confronting the British practitioner could be made than by quoting the statements of a few of these men themselves.

One with whom I talked at length has his practice in the Hampshire area. He is a physician member of the executive council, the ruling body for practitioners. His comments, in effect, ran as follows:

"We dislike the new National Health Act for the following reasons: First, philosophical. We dislike being under compulsion. It discourages our best effort to have an outsider, usually not qualified, giving us orders.

"Second, we have too many patients on each panel. One reason for the crowded panels may be that many doctors now wish to become specialists because of the higher fees and less work. This is depleting the ranks of the general practitioner; consequently there must be more patients per panel.

"Overload of work is increased, of course, by the fact that people are consulting their doctors more frequently,

now that service is free. Some doctors, too, are really burning the candle at both ends, trying to carry as much private practice as possible, to augment their incomes, and in some cases they let private practice encroach on panel office hours. One can see that before long, there will be new regulations to correct this evil. Such a move, in turn, will make for new frictions between the doctor and the system.

"The third reason for our disliking the new health act is the paper work. This is enormous. The paper and clerical work in the executive council office where I am a member, necessitated the employment recently of two new clerks and stenographers. Every office of similar kind where I have been of late has a larger force of personnel than it had a year ago. As the paper work piles up, so does the personnel. *An employee in government service is much harder to dislodge than to hire.*

IS HE OR ISN'T HE?

"Another thing that disturbs me is the number of patients who are unwilling to return to work when recovered from an illness. Naturally there is little incentive to return to work since cash benefits continue throughout an illness. Often when I tell a patient he is able to go back to work, he will say, 'This is the 25th of the month. I think I will stay away until the 1st. I will appreciate it if you will certify me until the 1st, sir.'

"Usually I agree to do so. If I refused, there would be all kinds of trouble. Not only would I probably lose the patient, but the patient would appeal to the regional medical officer. If this medical officer decided in favor of the patient, there would be a 'home visitor' to make further investigation. If the Regional Medical Officer decided against the patient and the patient was still insistent, then the Regional Medical Officer himself would examine the patient medically. If he then disagreed with me, there would be two conflicting opinions. Then there would be still another medical or insurance visitor. Two out of three opinions must coincide to establish the final decision. The patient is either sick or he is not. Do you wonder, doctor, that I am inclined to stretch a point and leave him on sick call? I must be careful, however, not to overdo this leniency, or I might be charged with fraud and fined heavily. So might the patient, for that matter. The health act specifically provides for such punishment."

"A PURELY POLITICAL MOVE"

Another significant statement is that of a physician who was in general practice for about 20 years and who then switched to the public health field. He has now been a medical officer for a London district since 1930. He is about ready for retirement. This man said to me:

"The health insurance scheme as envisaged by Beveridge was very good indeed, but it should have been brought about gradually and proper provisions should have been made as regards establishments, clinics, hospitals, nurses and so on. Unfortunately, no such provision has been made, and it has been impossible to provide the public with the really important benefits the Bill promised him—namely, adequate medical and specialist treatment—treatment that includes proper investigation, diagnosis and nursing."

"I remember years ago saying publicly that in my opinion the Voluntary Hospital System had the great advantage of being entirely independent of politics; and that if the hospitals were brought under state control, their operation would inevitably be subjected to the usually sordid machinations of party politicians. Unfortunately, my opinion so far has been proved to be correct. This premature, wholesale nationalization of the medical profession was a purely political move.

"PROFESSION HAS BEEN DEGRADED"

"These political reformers should take a lesson from Nature. When Nature wants to change things materially on a large scale, she uses either the gentle method of evolution, which brings about the changes in a quiet, orderly manner—though, one must grant, very slowly; or she may make her changes rapidly, and then she uses earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and hurricanes. In the case of these latter drastic methods of change, a great deal of damage is done, and, much work and time are needed to repair the damage, and to restore the peace and happiness of those affected.

"Had the method of evolution been used, the fierce and damaging controversy between the advocates and opponents of National Medical Service would have been avoided. I have talked to many medical men, and they all have the feeling that medical treatment is deteriorating and that the profession has been degraded. They believe that this fact may have a serious effect on the type of men who will enter the medical profession in the future.

"My opinion, in short, is that the change should have been gradual. Properly equipped clinics should have been established in every large community, and adequate hospital bed accommodation provided. The very best of the profession would have been proud to staff such clinics and there can be little doubt as to the great benefits the general public would derive from such institutions. As it is, the doctors are overworked and discontented, and in some cases they seem to have become hardly more than purveyors of certificates and chits for medicines prescribed by the patients themselves. Many actually feel degraded."

PART III

In the first article of this series, published in the October issue, the relationship between the National Insurance Act and the National Health Act was discussed; likewise, the place of the National Health Act in the total social security program.

The second article, in the November issue, dealt with the three principal kinds of health service—namely, (1) hospital and specialist care; (2) preventive and public health services; and (3) general practitioner care. Thus far I have not attempted to draw any conclusions, either for or against the program in England.

In this article, I propose to discuss briefly some of the specialist services, such as obstetrics, anesthesia and ophthalmic, dental and pharmaceutical services. Following this discussion, I propose to present some of the arguments for and against the plan in England, with particular emphasis on the way we in this country can profit by England's experience.

TO PRACTICE OBSTETRICS

The National Health Service Act stipulates that obstetrics shall be practiced only by physicians and midwives who are properly qualified. There is a professional committee that decides which doctor is qualified to practice obstetrics.

The doctor, usually a specially trained practitioner, is then designated on a printed list. The patient, however, may choose either her own doctor or a doctor on the designated list. If she should choose her own doctor, and if he is not on the designated obstetrical list, he is paid less for the procedure. For example, the doctor designated as an obstetrician receives seven pounds (\$28 before devaluation). This includes ante and post natal care, as well as the delivery.

If the doctor is not on the designated list, and is, nevertheless, chosen by the patient, he receives five pounds (\$20 before devaluation). If, during the delivery, he has difficulty, he may call a specialist. The specialist is paid an extra fee for the service he performs, inasmuch as specialists are usually paid according to the work involved in each case.

PROFESSIONAL COMMITTEE DECIDES

It should be pointed out that the local obstetrics committee determines which general practitioners may be included in the special list entitled to larger fees for maternity service. The committee is entirely professional, consisting of the local medical officer of health, a consultant obstetrician appointed by the local medical committee in consultation with the regional hospital board, and two general practitioners appointed by the local medical committee.

The local health authority—the administrative authority of the local government unit—is responsible for seeing that everyone has proper maternity care, either through the patient's family doctor, through an obstetrician on the designated list, or through an organized clinic. Obstetrical care may also be furnished by certified midwives. This has long been accepted practice in England. Provision of such service in the home has been a duty of local health departments since 1936.

ANESTHETIC SERVICE

If the patient requires an anesthetic, the doctor giving it receives about one pound (\$4 before devaluation). If the procedure is an emergency operation or any kind of emergency procedure, the anesthetic fee is the first charge against the basic fund. In other words, this is one of the charges, along with certain administrative costs, which is made against the basic fund before the capitation fee for the practitioner is determined.

Before the National Health Service Act went into effect, I am told that many general practitioners would administer anesthetics as a courtesy to a fellow general practitioner without pay.

SUPPLEMENTARY OPHTHALMIC SERVICE

The hospital service provides specialist diagnosis and treatment of eye diseases, but since it would be unable to cope with the anticipated demands for sight testing and prescriptions of eye glasses, the Act provides for a supplementary service for this purpose, administered by the executive councils through their ophthalmic services committees. The patient wishing to have his sight tested must obtain from his general practitioner a recommendation to that effect. When the question of re-examination arises, however, he is not required to obtain further medical recommendations from the practitioner.

The average patient receives from his practitioner an order for sight testing and possible prescribing of glasses, and takes the order to the ophthalmic medical optician. This practitioner may be a person with special ophthalmic experience, or he may be an ophthalmic optician (optometrist). As soon as the examination and recommendation are made, the form is sent to the executive council. With the approval of the ophthalmic committee, the order is then sent to the patient, who takes it to the dispensing optician. This optician may be the same person who originally examined him and prescribed glasses.

The complaints one hears about the practice of medicine under the National Health Service Act are more often, it seemed to me, leveled against the optician than against any other specialist. One patient with whom I talked is an employee in the foreign office—a man of moderate income. Having cracked one lens of his glasses and bent the frame, he took them to an optician for repair. The optician refused to repair the glasses on the grounds that he was too busy making new glasses on prescription. He would be glad, however, to make either one or two new pairs of glasses for this patient (without charge, of course) and with this in view, he advised the patient to throw his old glasses away. Instead of being glad to get something for nothing, the patient was incensed with this example of gross waste. He stated that in the old days it would have been an easy matter to have had his damaged glasses repaired at very little cost. Now the old glasses are thrown away, and the taxpayer must stand the expense of two new pairs.

Multiply this case by thousands, and one can see easily how great a waste it represents. The cost of the ophthalmic