

REFERRAL RESPONSES

EMIL KLAUS FUCHS

65-58805

## NOTICE

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. E.B. Fletcher  
FROM : Mr. L. Whitson  
SUBJECT: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.  
ESPIONAGE - R

~~TOP SECRET~~  
~~TOP SECRET~~

September 22, 1949

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

Purpose: ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.  
To obtain authority for the Liaison Section to request a report  
prepared by subject from the Atomic Energy Commission (u)

Classified by 2355 WAB/11/7/75  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Kelly

A memorandum containing information in the files of the AEC dated  
September 13, 1949, reflects that this subject, who has been tentatively  
identified as a Soviet agent, who operated in 1944 under the cover name of  
[redacted] prepared certain reports at Los Alamos. One of these reports  
which is entitled "Shock Attenuations in Rods," and which is designated LAMS-402  
and classified secret, is dated July 26, 1949.

Classified by 304 SPHT/vml  
Declassify on: OADR 1/3/82

Inasmuch as available information does not indicate the presence of  
Dr. Fuchs in this country subsequent to his departure for the United Kingdom  
on June 28, 1946, it is desired that the Liaison Section obtain a copy of this  
report, together with the details concerning the date and place of preparation.

EVL:GM

Palardy, AE RECORDED - 102  
date of document is 7-26-49  
50 OCT 15 1949

SEP 16 1949  
F B I  
50-8805-1

~~TOP SECRET~~

Release  
per  
DOE

1-50885-59

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: September 30, 1949

FROM : D. M. Ladd

~~TOP SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SUBJECT:

*Dr. Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs*

Brigadier General Carter W. Clarke called at my office on September 29 and

[REDACTED] She was particularly interested in the dissemination of the material identifying Dr. Fuchs, the English atomic scientist, who worked with the Americans in developing the atomic bomb. Fuchs, as you will recall, is the subject of investigation at the present time

[REDACTED]

Carter Clarke stated he was not making any of this information available to the Navy or CIA.

[REDACTED] was confirmed by [REDACTED] who was present during the conference and who was brought to my office by General Carter Clarke.

Classified by 3042 pwt/lmn  
Declassify on: OADR 12/3/8

DML:dad

RECORDED - 137

165-58805-2

EX-119

31 OCT 4 1949

~~TOP SECRET~~

58 OCT 14 1949

Classified by 2355  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

SECRET



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: September 27, 1949

FROM : Mr. H. B. Fuchs

TOP SECRET

SUBJECT: MAIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was; Dr. Karl Fuchs, Klaus Fuchs, Klaus Emil Fuchs, ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

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

KRISTEL KLAUS HEINEMAN (MRS. ROBERT BLOCK HEINEMAN), was; Kristel Klaus, Kristbl Klaus, Kristel Fuchs, Mrs. Bob Klaus Elma Anna Dorothe Ida Christel Fuchs ESPIONAGE - R (Bufile 100-346228)

Classified by 3042 PNT/IMW  
Declassify on: OADR 3/18/87

[REDACTED] b1

CLASS. & EXT. BY 5761A/10/20  
REASON FCIM II 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 10/20/20  
C99393

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to attempt an identification of a Soviet Agent known to [REDACTED]

DETAILS:

[REDACTED]

Classified by [REDACTED]  
Declassify on: OADR 1/25/94

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

EV: gmm  
Attachments:

RECORDED - 130  
EX-119

165-58805-26158  
OCT 5 1949

COPIES DESTROYED  
R 47 NOV 16 1960

OCT 25 1949

TOP SECRET  
Classified by [REDACTED]  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~TOP SECRET~~

Christopher Frank Kearton, born February 17, 1911, Tustall, Staffordshire, British citizen. (S) (R) u

Rudolf Ernst Peierls, born June 5, 1907, Berlin, Germany, British citizen, naturalized March 26, 1940 at London (S) (R) u

Eugenia Peierls, born July 25, 1908, Leningrad, Russia, British citizen, also naturalized March 26, 1940 at London (S) (R) u

It was learned through the Atomic Energy Commission that K. Fuchs arrived in this country on December 3, 1943, and had BMSM pass number 8795. It appears that General Groves had been assured by the British Supply Council in North America that all the British aliens in the United States engaged in work of interest to the MED had been cleared by British security prior to their departure for the United States from the United Kingdom. Fuchs was connected with the Manhattan District Project through June 1946. He was assigned to Los Alamos. He returned to England June 28, 1946. (S) (R) u *passed h ERDIT*

According to the Atomic Energy Commission, Book II, Gaseous Diffusion (K-25) Project, Volume III, Designed, Section 15, of the Manhattan District History reflected that Dr. Fuchs was one of a group of British scientists who developed diffusional separation processes. This report stated that during the period from March to June 1944 (which period is pertinent to this case) certain members of the British group Messrs. C. F. Kearton, R. Peierls, K. Fuchs and R. Skyrme were stationed in New York, and on request from Kellogg and with the approval of the War Department undertook an analysis of certain theoretical studies which were summarized in a series of reports, the MSN series, which were helpful in anticipating problems of plant design. (S) u *referred to R2DA*

The Atomic Energy Commission furnished a list of reports prepared by Dr. Fuchs which is not meant to be complete and which is not being mentioned here except to note that it lists one report prepared by him on July 26, 1949, entitled "Shock Attenuation in Rods, report no. LAMS-402, classified secret. This purports to be a list of reports prepared at Los Alamos. (S) u *release per DOE*

The Atomic Energy Commission files also reflect that Dr. W. H. B. Skinner and Dr. K. Fuchs were cleared to visit the Chicago Operations Office in November 1947 to confer with Dr. H. L. Anderson for a discussion of unclassified and declassified aspects of neutron spectroscopy. The file reflected that Fuchs had participated in declassification conferences among the United States, Great Britain and Canada. (S) (R) u

~~TOP SECRET~~

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd *DL*

FROM : Mr. H. B. Fletcher *HBF*

SUBJECT: **EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, aka;**  
**Dr. Karl Fuchs**  
**ESPIONAGE - R**

DATE: October 21, 1949

~~TOP SECRET~~

*E.P. 4-1*

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

**PURPOSE:**

The purpose of this memorandum is to obtain your approval to advise the Atomic Energy Commission of certain aspects of our investigation on the above subject. *(u)*

**BACKGROUND:**

You are aware that our investigation of Fuchs is based on information received from [redacted]

[redacted] Upon the receipt of this information we went to the Atomic Energy Commission and identified the document and found Fuchs was the author. The identification of Fuchs was based on this information. The Atomic Energy Commission also through liaison furnished us considerable data of interest concerning Fuchs. Mr. Rolander at the Atomic Energy Commission has requested us through the liaison section to furnish him if possible the results of any investigation we have conducted. *(TS)*

In view of the fact that we do not disseminate to agencies information obtained from [redacted] there has been prepared a short memorandum to the Atomic Energy Commission furnishing them the result of our investigation excluding the basis for our investigation. You may desire to consider the advisability of discussing this matter with [redacted] prior to approving the attached letter. *(S)*

**RECOMMENDATION:**

It is recommended that we do furnish to the Atomic Energy Commission through liaison the attached memorandum concerning Fuchs. *(u)*

**Attachment:**

RJL:gmm

RECORDED - 130

*65-58805-24*  
**F B I**

12 OCT 28 1949

Classified by *3040 PWT/lmw*  
Declassify on: OADR *10/11/8*

INDEXED - 130

~~TOP SECRET~~  
Classified by *2255 WAB 2/11/8/75*  
Exempt from GDS, Category *1,2,3*  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
*EX-3*

*EVA*

*8*

FD-72  
(1-18-48)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

AQ FILE NO. 65-6

AQ 65-6

In an effort  
Informant Albuquerque  
obtained. Albuquerque  
time that the Atomic  
kept of people who ha

Mrs. MARGARET  
Laboratory, University  
all persons who had a  
who were never hired  
tion in these files ha  
She advised that throu  
pick out the female a  
cards. This was done  
by the writer.

One of these  
for a position with the  
that she had been deni

Confidential  
concerning  
of this application was  
York, and that her last

EMPLOYER

New York, New York

Color Photography Suppl

New York, New York

from [redacted] stated  
a [redacted]

|  |                           |  |   |
|--|---------------------------|--|---|
| REPORT MADE AT<br>ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.   | DATE WHEN MADE<br>1/23/50 | PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE<br>12/12,13,19,20,21,<br>22,23/49;1/5,6,10/50        | REPORT MADE BY<br>J. JEROME MAXWELL tgh |
| TITLE<br>EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.   |                           | CHARACTER OF CASE<br>ESPIONAGE - R   |   |
| SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:<br>Information set out concerning GERTRUDE BLANCH and SARAH SPINDEL, one of whom may possibly be identical with girl who worked for British Mission in New York in 1944 and who was denied clearance to work at Los Alamos. EUGENIA PEIERLS listed former address in-1944 at 644 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.   |                           |  |   |
| - P -  |                           |  |   |
| REFERENCE:   |                           | Report of Special Agent JOHN R. MURPHY, New York, New York, dated 12/5/49. |   |
| DETAILS:<br>At Los Alamos, New Mexico  |                           |  |   |
| By letter dated November 30, 1949, the Bureau advised that information had been received from a reliable confidential foreign source to the effect that in January or February, 1944, RUDOLPH ERNEST PEIERLS recruited a girl 22 or 23 years of age for employment by the British Atomic Energy Mission in New York. It is believed that the girl's parents were Russian born. It is also reported that the girl was a machine computer for PEIERLS and FUCHS, and that when the British Mission in New York was disbanded, PEIERLS recommended her for work with an American agency (probably in Los Alamos). It is stated, however, that her application was reportedly turned down on security grounds. |                           |  |   |
| COPIES DESTROYED<br>R47 NOV 16 1960  |                           | Classified by 1211486<br>Declassify on: OADR                               |   |
| APPROVED AND FORWARDED<br>Terry W. [redacted]  | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE   | ENCLOSURE DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES<br>65-58805-59                      |   |
| COPIES OF THIS REPORT<br>5 - Bureau<br>3 - New York (65-15136)<br>2 - Boston (Info.)<br>2 - Washington Field (Info.)<br>3 - Albuquerque  |                           | RECORDED - 36<br>INDEXED - 36<br>EX-110<br>JAN 26 1950                     |   |

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

NO DISSEMINATION - CASE # [redacted]  
BASED ON [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

She stated that from [redacted] she was a student of statistics at [redacted]

She stated that she was born on [redacted] and that she became a naturalized citizen of the United States at New York County, New York, on [redacted]

The files of Albuquerque T-1 reflected that an investigation had been conducted concerning [redacted] and that the files of the U. S. Civil Service Commission revealed that [redacted] was Communist Petition signer [redacted]

witness -

[redacted] was denied clearance on April 2, 1946.

The following descriptive data was set out in her file:

|                |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Name           | [redacted]          |
| Sex            | Female              |
| Race           | White               |
| Nationality    | [redacted]          |
| Citizenship    | USA                 |
| Place of Birth | [redacted]          |
| Date of Birth  | [redacted]          |
| Height         | [redacted]          |
| Weight         | [redacted]          |
| Hair           | Brown               |
| Eyes           | Grey                |
| Marital Status | [redacted]          |
| Relatives      | Father - [redacted] |
|                | Mother - [redacted] |

b6  
per  
DOE

The writer later reviewed all of the cards in the files of the University of California, Personnel Office, for female applicants who had never been hired. It was noted that one SARA LEVI SHINDEL applied for a job with the University at Los Alamos on December 12, 1944, but that she was not hired because she was denied clearance.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The files of Albuquerque T-1 reflected that SARAH LEVY SPINDEL was 22 years of age at the time she filed her application for employment at Los Alamos, that her parents were born in Russia, and that from July to August, 1942, she was employed by the GUNNE LAB of the British Purchasing Commission, 27 Wall Street, New York, New York.

The following information concerning SARAH LEVY SPINDEL was given by her on her Personnel Security Questionnaire:

She attended [redacted] and received a B. A. Degree. She was employed as follows:

| <u>EMPLOYER</u>                   | <u>TYPE OF WORK</u>        | <u>DATES</u> |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| [redacted]<br>Woodridge, New York | Fountain girl              | [redacted]   |
| [redacted]<br>New York, New York  | Gauge Inspector            | [redacted]   |
| [redacted]<br>New Jersey          | Blueprint Machine Operator | [redacted]   |
| [redacted]<br>Brooklyn, New York  | Office Girl                | [redacted]   |

[redacted] gave her address at the time of her application as [redacted] and her last previous address as [redacted]

The following descriptive data was obtained from her PSQ:

|                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| Name           | [redacted] |
| Sex            | [redacted] |
| Race           | White      |
| Citizenship    | USA        |
| Place of Birth | [redacted] |
| Date of Birth  | [redacted] |
| Height         | [redacted] |
| Weight         | [redacted] |
| Hair           | Brown      |
| Eyes           | Brown      |

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per  
DOE

~~SECRET~~

AQ 65-6

~~SECRET~~

SSN  
Relatives

[REDACTED]  
Father - [REDACTED]  
Mother - [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

b6  
pw  
DoE

The files of Albuquerque T-1 reflected that information had been received from the New York Office of the FBI that SARA S. EDEL, born August 20, 1922, in Poland, was a member of the Midwood Club of the Second Election District, Kings County Branch, Communist Party, as of March 19, 1944.

Albuquerque T-1 advised that during the investigation of [REDACTED] Brooklyn College, advised that [REDACTED] was friendly with and actively associated with Communist elements at Brooklyn College. [REDACTED] Brooklyn College, described [REDACTED] as "one who served as a regular spearhead for Communism at Brooklyn College."

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pw  
DoE

[REDACTED] was transferred from Los Alamos in about [REDACTED] for security reasons. While at Los Alamos, he had access to considerable classified information and his duties consisted of placing [REDACTED]

Albuquerque T-1 made available an Alien Questionnaire completed by EUGENIA PEIERLS on July 11, 1944, which, in addition to some of the information previously reported, gave her former address as 644 Riverside Drive, New York, New York.

Confidential Informant Albuquerque T-2 made available a file captioned "Monthly Reports on Foreign Personnel at Los Alamos Project" which listed the arrivals and departures of members of the British Mission at Los Alamos and listed the members of the British Mission that attended meetings of the Co-ordinating Council, Colloquium, Advanced Physics Group, and Research Division Meetings. The topics discussed at these meetings were also set out in these reports. It was noted that FUCHS, PEIERLS, and T. H. R. SKIRLE were listed as being in attendance at most of these meetings.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

T-1 is [REDACTED] AEC, Los Alamos, New Mexico, who is carried as a confidential informant because of his position. Contacted by SA J. JEROME MAXWELL.

T-2 is [REDACTED] Security Division, AEC, Los Alamos, because of his position. Contacted by SA J. JEROME MAXWELL.

b6  
per  
DOE

T-3 is HENRY C. HOFFAT, former Special Agent, CIC, who was an undercover Agent in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Information contributed to him was from memoranda written by him in 1944 and 1945.

T-4 is Mrs. ALICE M. O'BRIEN, Santa Fe, New Mexico, who was an informant of CIC Agent HENRY C. HOFFAT. Information attributed to her was given to HOFFAT in 1944 and 1945.

~~SECRET~~



# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : H. B. Fletcher *HPF* **TOP SECRET**

FROM : V. P. Kooy *VPK* **TOP SECRET**

SUBJECT: **EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, with aliases**  
**ESPIONAGE - R**

DATE: February 3, 1950

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

Pursuant to your instructions, I have had the Liaison men obtain file reviews from OSI, ONI, IDA and the Department of State regarding the captioned individual (u)

The Air Force advised they have no record regarding Dr. Fuchs. The State Department has advised that subject and his aliases were not identifiable in their files. State did advise, however, that they have a brief biographical sketch which reflects principally the same information as that appearing in the newspapers. A check of the Office of Naval Intelligence reflects only information of a biographical nature. ONI has a few insignificant references to an individual under the above-captioned name, but which, however, appear to be identical with subject. Admiral Espe, Deputy Director, ONI, advised Liaison Section at 5:00 P.M. this date, that a small summary of information regarding Dr. Fuchs would be furnished the Bureau at 9:00 A.M. Monday morning. Admiral Espe indicated that this information had already undoubtedly been furnished the FBI previous to this date; furthermore, it was undoubtedly a repetition of the information Mr. Reynolds has obtained previously from the Army. (u)

*V. P. Kooy*

A check of the files of the Intelligence Division of the Army reflects no information concerning Dr. Fuchs. This of course concerns a check of the general files of the Army and does not include communications ~~of an intelligence~~ matters which the Bureau has already ~~received~~. (u)

*release per army*

ACTION:

That this memorandum be referred to the Espionage Section.

CDD:iml *iml*

RECORDED - 5

*165-58805-110*

FEB 7 1950  
31

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Classified by *7042 pwt/gh*  
Declassify on: OADR 1/13/87

**TOP SECRET**

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

*162*  
FEB 13 1950



Let to the Director

Re: Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, was.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~Assignment - R~~ *EX U*

(CONT'D)

2-9-50

| NAME            | DATE<br>(ARRIVED OR LEFT) | DATE<br>(ARRIVED OR LEFT) | FROM OR<br>TO            | PURPOSE  |
|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Capt. PARSONS   | 1-1-45                    | 1-1-45                    | Washington               | Conf. GLEN GROVE 8<br>re Inyokern                          |
| L. LAMER        | 1-2-45                    | 1-8-45                    | Detroit                  | Conf. on<br>Fabrication<br>scheduling                      |
| M. F. ROY       | 1-5-45                    | 1-8-45                    | Washington               | Conf with<br>KINTICKOVSKY                                  |
| R. B. BRODS     | 1-6-45                    | 1-11-45                   | Indianapolis             | Meeting with<br>THOMPSON and MIL.<br>people re<br>Inyokern |
| R. W. LOCKRIDGE | 1-6-45                    | 1-12-45                   | Detroit                  | Consultation<br>on special orders                          |
| E. FERMI        | 1-8-45                    | 1-18-45                   | Chicago                  | Conf. ZIHN, COUPTON,<br>and Adv. Council                   |
| JAMES TUCK      | 1-8-45                    | 1-18-45                   | Pittsburgh<br>Washington | Conf. BRUKETON<br>Conf. CHADWICK<br>at British Mission     |
| F. FLANIER      | 1-8-45                    | 1-9-45                    | Buffalo, NY              | Conf. LOCKRIDGE<br>and RAMSEY                              |
| DAVID INGLIS    | 1-8-45                    | 1-15-45                   | New York<br>Oxbridge     | Conf at YAM<br>Conf with Kellogg rep                       |
| B. K. ALLISON   | 1-13-45                   | 1-18-45                   | Chicago                  | To Project Adv<br>Council meeting                          |
| CYRIL SMITH     | 1-13-45                   | 1-25-45                   | Chicago                  | Conf. A.S.<br>GILMEYER                                     |
|                 |                           |                           | Youngstown,<br>Ohio      | Conf. Metal<br>Carbide Co.                                 |
|                 |                           |                           | Foston                   | Conf. MIT  |
|                 |                           |                           | New York                 | Conf. A.S. KINSEI  |
| Capt. ROY       | 1-13-45                   | 1-16-45                   | Washington               | Conf. with Col.<br>LOCKRIDGE                               |

~~TOP SECRET~~

*release  
per  
DOE*

let to the Director

for Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, was.

~~Espionage - R~~

**TOP SECRET**

(Cont'd)

2-9-50

|                                 |         |         |                                    |  |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|--|
| J. V. KENNEDY                   | 1-14-45 | 1-19-45 | Chicago                            | Monthly Chemistry meeting  |
| N. RAMSEY                       | 1-14-45 | 1-22-45 | Boston                             | Conf. with RAPT re MIT sp. orders  |
| Lt. RICK                        | 1-18-45 | 1-25-45 | Detroit                            | Cons. Re production of clock boxes   |
| R. I. HOWES                     | 1-17-45 | 1-25-45 | Chicago                            | Recruiting craftsmen   |
| R. C. TOLMAN                    | 1-17-45 | 1-22-45 | Washington                         | None stated  |
| G. D. ADAMS                     | 1-18-45 | 1-31-45 | Urbana                             | Assist in installation of Betatron   |
| L. A. BENFELDMAN                | 1-22-45 | 1-26-45 | Washington                         | Conf with Dr. T'ONG at Nat'l Cancer Study Bureau   |
| DAVIS ANDERSON and ROGER TARNER | 1-21-45 | 1-28-45 | Washington<br>Boston<br>Watertown  | Interview personnel for K-2C<br>Conf. at Rad Lab M.I.T.<br>Conf at Paytheon re Sp. order |
| Capt. LAVENDER                  | 1-22-45 | 1-23-45 | Washington                         | Conf with JRO and Capt. SMITH  |
| G. B. KRSTIANOWSKY              | 1-22-45 | 1-29-45 | Pittsburgh<br>Washington<br>Dayton | Conf at Bruceton<br>Conf re release of personnel for this project. Work on WPC contract  |
| NICK EAKER                      | 1-22-45 | 1-22-45 | Washington                         | None stated  |
| Col. G. WARDEN                  | 1-29-45 | 2-3-45  | Oak Ridge                          | Cons. with BENFELDMAN and JRO  |
| G. A. THOMAS                    | 1-29-45 | 1-31-45 | Dayton                             | Conf. with KENNEDY and JRO   |

**TOP SECRET**

*Release  
per DOE*

Let to the Director

Re: Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, was  
Espionage - R *IXU*

~~TOP SECRET~~  
(Cont'd)

2-9-50

|                |         |         |                     |   |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------------------|---|
| A. B. KINZEL   | 1-30-45 | 1-31-45 | Pittsburgh          | Conf with C. SMITH  |
| EDWARD TELLER  | 1-30-45 | 2-6-45  | Chicago<br>New York | Conf with ZIEM<br>Conf with KELNER  |
| F. U. BRIDGMAN | 2-1-45  | 2-5-45  | Boston              | Conf with C.<br>SMITH and IRO<br>(May be JRO)<br>(J. ROBERT<br>OPPENHEIMER) |

It is noted that GEORGE PLACZEK was registered at the La Fonda Hotel, Santa Fe, New Mexico, with his wife from June 6 to 8, 1945. The files of the AEC Security Office, Los Alamos, New Mexico, reflect that one GEORGE PLACZEK originally came to the Los Alamos Project as a member of the British Mission on May 7, 1945. He was an employee of the University of California at Los Alamos from February 1, 1946, to July 9, 1946, in the Theoretical Physics Division with subject FUCHS and for a time was the Leader of that Division.

Los Alamos Laboratory Notebook 2-49 reflects that G. PLACZEK made a trip to New York for a conference with Mr. DAVISSON from June 7, to June 13, 1945. The AEC Security Office files reflect that PLACZEK was going to New York in June, 1945, for his final naturalization hearing. He was naturalized in New York City on June 11, 1945.

It appears that there might be a possibility that PLACZEK could have delivered papers to someone in New York for FUCHS in June, 1945.

*release  
per  
DOE*

~~TOP SECRET~~

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : H. S. Fletcher  
FROM : V. P. Keay  
SUBJECT: HANS ALBRECHT BETHE

DATE: February 9, 1950

**CONFIDENTIAL SECRET**  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

*carried on  
encl. to  
116 to  
70  
2/15/50*

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

In addition to information already set forth in the memorandum dated February 5, 1950, in regard to Hans Albrecht Bethe, a copy of which is attached, Bureau files reflect the following information.

On April 23, 1947, the Atomic Energy Commission advised this Bureau that the Russians may be attempting to obtain information regarding the atomic bomb through the services of one [redacted] who was as of that time with the Physics Institute [redacted] visited the United States for approximately three months prior to his departure for [redacted]. During this visit he contacted Dr. Hans Bethe at Cornell University. Bethe was interviewed by Bureau agents in June of 1947 in regard to this visit from Amaldi. He stated that he had known Amaldi since 1931 when he, Bethe, visited the Physics Department of the University of Rome. Bethe admitted that he maintained correspondence with Amaldi whenever possible and added that he was one of the men responsible for inviting Amaldi to this country. He insisted that during the visit at Cornell they talked a great deal about scientific matters, but never discussed the Manhattan Project and that Amaldi showed no concern or interest in atomic research for military purposes. Subsequent investigation by the Bureau failed to substantiate the allegation that the Russians may have been attempting to obtain information regarding the atomic bomb through [redacted] (117-87) *CS*

*b6  
b7C  
DOE*

Dr. Hans Bethe was again interviewed by Bureau agents in May of 1947 in regard to his association with Robert Raymond Davis, an admitted Communist Party member, who was discharged from atomic project work as a poor security risk, after being employed in this capacity for approximately five and one half years.

Bethe stated that he was never intimately acquainted with Davis, although he worked in close association with him from 1943 to 1945 at the Los Alamos Project. Bethe said that he knew nothing of a derogatory nature concerning Davis and knew of no reason why Davis should not be entrusted on a confidential assignment. He stated that he had no reason whatever to doubt that Davis would be entirely loyal to the United States and he did not know of any political or other organizations with which Davis may have been affiliated. (16-8793-14)

Dr. Hans Bethe is a trustee of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists at Princeton, New Jersey, an organization which, according to its original charter, is made up of a non-profit group dedicated to research and

Attachment

JFM:lm

*11/13/50  
del to  
2/11/50  
Fletcher  
to  
11/13/50  
Fletcher*

RECORDED - 114

ENCLOSURE **CONFIDENTIAL**

INDEXED 114

165-58805-203

COPIES DESTROYED

Classified by *SP-4/LW/STP*

FEB 17 1950

**SECRET**

CLASSIFIED BY: 504 PWT/CLS  
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR #881640 1-16-87

Summary

RE: ~~GERHARD FORVA/WOLLAN~~, aka Gus Wollan,  
~~Gerhard Wollan, Gus Gerhart~~

Wollan was born June 27, 1910, at Glenwood, Minnesota. He attended grammar and high school at Glenwood, Minnesota, graduating from high school June, 1927. He attended Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, from September, 1927, to June, 1931, where he received an A.B. degree. From 1931 to 1933 he was employed as a teacher and athletic coach in the New Richland High School, New Richland, Minnesota. His record at college and as a teacher was good. From September, 1935, to July 16, 1936, he attended Iowa State University at Iowa City, Iowa, and received a Master of Science degree majoring in mathematics. On June 20, 1939, he married Helen H. Mayer at Cape Girardeau, Missouri. From July 1, 1938, until December 12, 1940, he was employed in actuarial work by the Home Life Insurance Company, 256 Broadway, New York City, and resided at 31 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, New York.

ee → (CND) has reported that he has engaged in Communist activity in New York since 1938, that he attempted unsuccessfully to unionize the clerical staff of the New York Office of the Home Life Insurance Company in 1940 and that he was requested to leave this employment in 1941. He is alleged to have held Communist meetings and to have received Communist literature in his home. In 1940 his family was as follows: Father - Gustav, deceased; Mother - Clara Larson, age 60, Seattle, Washington; Sister - Catherine Hunt, age 24, Seattle, Washington; Brother - Otto, age 28, Seattle, Washington; Brother - Rolf S., age 31, England.

release per NAVY

It is reported that in 1940 he was a delegate from New York to the Communist Party convention at Chicago, Illinois. He was employed by the U. S. Navy Yard, New York City, as an Associate Physicist from July 1, 1942, until February, 1944. From February 8, 1944, to August 5, 1944, he was employed by the Regal Chemical Corporation, 115 Debbin Street, Brooklyn, New York, as assistant plant superintendent. On August 15, 1944, he was employed by A. Brothman and Associates, 114 East 32nd Street, New York City, as a physicist.

As of November 14, 1944, he was a member of Local 31 of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians.

b7D

In 1944 he held CPA card #26216 of the Kensington CPA Club with headquarters at 305 Church Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. He resided at 28 Reeve, Brooklyn, New York, and had been a member of the Communist Party for four years. At the same time, his wife, Helen Wollan, also known as Mrs. Gus Wollan and Mrs. Gerhard Wollan, held CPA card #26215. She was described as Austrian, housewife, member for three years, and office manager of the entire precinct of the Civilian Defense Volunteer Organization.

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

E.E. BROWN :spa

65-58805-273

HPT

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R 35 NOV 13 1960

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-18-86 BY 3042/pwt/ck

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : *HBF* H. B. Fletcher  
 FROM : L. Whitson *LW*  
 SUBJECT: FOOCASE  
 (Bureau File 65-58805)

DATE: February 17, 1950

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

PURPOSE

To obtain authorization for an interview of Richard Phillips Feynman.

DETAILS

Richard Phillips Feynman, who is presently a professor at Cornell University, was one of the leaders of the Theoretical Physics Division, Los Alamos Laboratory, during the time that Fuchs was there. A summary memorandum concerning Feynman is attached. Feynman, it will be noted, has previously been interviewed by the Bureau regarding J. Robert Oppenheimer, and it will also be noted that there is no information indicating Feynman has had any association with the Communist Party.

RECOMMENDATION

There is attached for your approval a letter to the Albany Field Office requesting that Feynman be immediately interviewed for information in his possession regarding Fuchs. It is believed that this interview is desirable inasmuch as Feynman may possibly be in a position to furnish leads regarding Fuchs' previous contacts and activities.

*6* *copy filed with*  
*copy in*  
 Attachment

*Wh*  
*glo*

RAC:jo

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

CC - 100-34431 DATE 12/29/8 BY 3042PWT/lmw

65-58805-314

FEB 23 1950

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-34431-4

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 R 35 NOV 1960

*glo*

*nc*



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

During the Christmas holiday of 1945 Feynman went to Princeton University and completed a paper on nuclear research in which he collaborated with Professor Wheeler.

(100-34431-1)

Feynman's father died some time in 1946.

(116-28773-6)

On May 9, 1946 the Albany Field Division was authorized to contact Feynman [REDACTED]

(100-34431-4) b7D

During the last three weeks of May, 1946 J. Robert Oppenheimer gave a series of lectures at Cornell. During this time Feynman was very friendly with Oppenheimer. However, there is no indication that Feynman and Oppenheimer were acquainted prior to working together at Los Alamos.

(100-190625-2440)

100-34431-5)

On May 29, 1946 a letter was received from the New York Field Division advising that confidential information received from the Manhattan Engineering District indicated that a very secret project was about to be initiated over which the MED would have partial jurisdiction. Representatives of colleges and universities in the Northeastern part of the United States formed the Initiatory University Group, which was to be later known as the Northeastern Regional Laboratories. The project concerned research work on atomic and nuclear fission for civilian purposes. E. P. Feynman of Cornell was a member of this group (R) U

(100-190625-2330) release per DOE

From August 1 until September 5, 1946 Feynman was employed as a staff consultant by the University of California at Los Alamos. (116-28773-10, P.1)

He attended a conference at Los Alamos regarding fissionable materials from August 10 to 18, 1946.

(100-190625-2476)

Issue 6 of the Cornell Scientist, dated October 19, 1946, reported that the ASCU (Association of Scientists of Cornell University) sponsored a series of thirteen weekly radio programs over Station WFCU regarding atomic energy and its control. One of the speakers was E. P. Feynman.

(100-34432-125,

page 10)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

February 21, 1950

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
VIA LIAISON

713  
Dear Admiral Sidney W. Souers  
Special Consultant to the President  
Executive Office Building  
Washington, D. C.

**SECRET**

CLASSIFIED BY 1678 RFP/AG  
DECLASSIFY ON: OADB  
11/24/84

My dear Admiral:

Reference is made to my letter dated February 6, 1950, setting forth a summary of information concerning Dr. Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs. I believe that the President and you will be interested in the recent developments in this matter.

You will recall that Dr. Fuchs first entered the United States on December 3, 1943, as a member of the British Mission engaged in work of interest to the Manhattan Engineering District. Dr. Fuchs remained in New York City until August 11, 1944, at which time he departed for Los Alamos, New Mexico, where he arrived on August 14, 1944, and was employed until June 16, 1946. He returned to the United Kingdom on June 28, 1946, from Montreal, Canada.

After leaving Los Alamos, Dr. Fuchs spent either the night of September 16 or 17, 1946, at the Hotel Sheraton, Washington, D. C. It has been reported that as of June 21, 1946, he was residing at the residence of his sister, Kristel Heineman, Cambridge, Massachusetts. It is also known that he was at Cambridge on June 27, 1946, and had spent the previous five days in that city and Schenectady, New York.

Robert Heineman, brother-in-law of Dr. Fuchs, has advised that during the Summer of 1946, Fuchs and Kristel Heineman had borrowed the automobile of Victor Weisskopf, which they drove to Schenectady, New York for the purpose of visiting Dr. Hans Bethe. Bethe and Weisskopf are both atomic scientists who had been employed at Los Alamos during the time that Fuchs was there.

The records of the Inspector of United States Naval Material, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, reflect that on June 25, 1946, Fuchs, as a member of the Manhattan District Project, paid a personal visit to Hans A. Bethe, Professor of Physics at Cornell University, and Acting Consultant for the General Electric Atomic Energy Project. This conference took place in the office of Dr. Kenneth H. Kingdon, General Manager of the Schenectady operation of the Nucleonics Department, General Electric Company.

NCL

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR  
FEB 26 PM 1950  
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED  
FEB 26 1950  
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Classified by 1558  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1-2-3  
Date of Review Indefinite

RECORDED 187

65-58805-39

Classified by 117187  
Declassify on: OADB

3042 RUT/elm

2-23-60  
W.S.

Fuchs  
1/11/47

You will also recall that Dr. Fuchs returned to the United States on November 11, 1947, and again departed for the United Kingdom on November 30, 1947. This visit was for the purpose of attending a Declassification Conference. The records of the Atomic Energy Commission reflect that this Declassification Conference was held on November 14, 15, and 16, 1947, at Washington, D. C. This Conference was called to establish close liaison with the British and Canadian authorities on declassification matters, so as to assure the common defense and security of the United States. Prior thereto, because of discrepancies in the declassification of information among the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada, there was considerable danger that the British might divulge information which the United States wished to conceal, simply through ignorance of the United States policies. The holding of this Conference was approved by the Atomic Energy Commission, with the recommendation that it be limited to liaison with the British and Canadian authorities on declassification which would not involve supplying to the British or Canadians any restricted data not already known to them. (U)

On November 17, 1947, according to the records of the Inspector of United States Naval Material, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, Fuchs, as a member of the British Atomic Energy Research Establishment, visited Dr. Herbert C. Pollock, Research Laboratory, General Electric Company, for the purpose of discussing cyclotrons, synchrotrons, and betatrons. Pollock is a research associate in the Physics Division of General Electric, assigned to the Synchrotron Project. (U)

On November 28, 1947, Dr. Fuchs made a brief visit to the Palos Park Laboratory of the Argonne National Laboratory, Chicago, Illinois. Records indicate that he entered the installation at 2:50 PM and left at 4:00 PM on that date. This visit was carried out in accordance with instructions from the Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C., clearing W. H. B. Skinner and K. Fuchs to visit the laboratory and discuss unclassified and declassified aspects of neutron spectroscopy, and expressly stating that no access to restricted data was to be afforded to Skinner and Fuchs. Fuchs was also cleared to inspect the crystal spectrometer and mechanical velocity selector on this visit. (U)


Dr. Karl Palsey Cohen, who was employed at the SAM Laboratory, Columbia University, until May 1, 1944, advised that he had been head of the Theoretical Physics Division and probably had more contact with Fuchs than other American scientists on the project. This contact, however, was limited

SECRET

to business association. He recalled that in January 1946, while he was employed by the Standard Oil Development Company, he went to Los Alamos to obtain the services of a physicist from the pool of Los Alamos physicists which was then breaking up, and at that time he had seen Fuchs and borrowed Fuchs' automobile for a trip into New Mexico and Colorado. At that time Fuchs told him that he would be leaving for England in a short time. Following this, Cohen had no contact with Fuchs until sometime in 1947 when a Declassification Conference was held in Chicago. Cohen related that he had been told by Dr. Willard Libby, of the Atomic Energy Commission, that he should discuss with Fuchs the declassification of a certain document and make his recommendations for the Conference. He and Fuchs dined at a restaurant during which time they discussed the declassification of this document, Cohen recommending that it be declassified and Fuchs opposing. Cohen said that he had been astounded by the arrest of Fuchs, whom he regarded as a brilliant scientist but a person who said very little on any topic and never expressed himself on politics. *u*

With reference to the nature of the information to which Fuchs had access, Mr. Ralph C. Smith, Assistant Director for Classification and Security, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, has advised that Fuchs worked in the Theoretical Physics Division of the Laboratory at Los Alamos and had almost unlimited access to highly classified information. He said that Fuchs had written a great number of reports at Los Alamos and had, along with other members of the British Mission, contributed heavily to the technical series. Fuchs contributed heavily to all phases of atomic weapon developments, including implosion and Super (the latter of which is understood to refer to the long-range program of research on the hydrogen bomb). He said that Fuchs and two other scientists headed the team which did the hydro-dynamics work which made the plutonium implosion method possible. This team did considerable work on the efficiency of the design of the Eniwetok model of the atomic bomb. According to Smith, the members of the British Mission probably had complete information concerning all phases of atomic energy research in this country, up through the latter part of 1946, with the possible exception of the details of the design of the Oak Ridge and Hanford plants. *u*

*DOE*



*b1*  
**SECRET.**

16

**OUTGOING TELEGRAM**

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

*Brattley*

Origin: SY  
Info:  
EUR  
PER  
PD

Control 6059

February 21, 1950  
6 p.m.

AMEMBASSY,  
LONDON.

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 RWT/JS  
ON 4-3-89  
*per State Dept dtd 8/19/87*

813

Lish Whitson, presently in London for Fuchs pro-  
ceedings, assigned Embassy as Attache effective immedi-  
ately. While assignment for duration of trial and  
necessary period connection therewith, Embassy should  
take immediate steps establish full diplomatic immunity  
Whitson in order preclude possibility his being sub-  
poenaed.

Diplomatic passport being forwarded air pouch.

Leave your discretion desirability and method of  
informally advising interested British re above.

Should take oath and file form report effective  
date. Salary and expenses paid by another Government  
agency. Authorization forms follow.

*R*

Classified by 2855 WAB/jm  
Exempt from G.S. Category 1  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

ACHESON  
RECORDED - 3

*Release per State  
657 5111-432*

CON:SY:JDNeal:opv  
2-21-50

Cleared with  
BC - Mr. Jackson  
PD - Mr. Nicholas  
FP - Miss Bland

MAR 2 1950  
12

Retyped in DC/T 2/21/50 RWP. FP

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

*5  
902*

*[Handwritten signature]*

# INCOMING TELEGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE - DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

10

SECRET

Action: SY  
Info:  
EUR  
PER  
ED  
OCR

Control 184  
Rec'd February 28  
1:44

Received from the State Department  
through Liaison channels  
Date 2/25 9

*W. J. ...*

FROM: London  
TO: Secretary of State  
NO: 1123, February 28, 5 p.m.  
DEPTEL 813, February 21.

Lish Whitson took oath February 23 and filed non-strike affidavit and form 1041. Embassy awaiting further instructions.

HOLMES

RSP:GMC

*release per State  
V. ...*

RECORDED - 126

115-5880 - 536

MAR 8 1950

6  
PRES FILES

*B*

161  
MAR 17 1950

*disallow per Dept of State  
letter 8-19-49  
Jan*

SECRET

INFORMATION COPY

SAC, New York  
Director, FBI

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES March 8, 1950  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF Class

~~TOP SECRET~~

FOODCASE  
ESPIONAGE - R DATE 2/22/78 gm

Re New York teletype February 23rd, last, requesting a check of Bureau indices on Dr. Ernst Bergman, a London, England, scientist possibly connected with the Palestine Red Cross, and an advisor to Chaim Weizmann, President of Israel.

New York teletype states Bergman may be a cousin or a brother-in-law of Oto Biheler, Military and Air Attache, Czech Embassy, Washington, D. C. Reference teletype states that one Dr. Bergman, probably identical with Dr. Ernst Bergman heretofore described, according to former New York Confidential Informant [redacted], met with Abraham Brothman, a known Soviet agent and a contact of unknown subject, with alias, [redacted] on December 8 and 28, 1945, and December 26, 1946. The meeting of December 26, 1946, was in Dr. Bergman's suite at Hotel Salisbury, New York City. This Dr. Bergman, according to the informant, had a laboratory in Philadelphia and was in New York only on week-ends. New York advised that the records of the Salisbury Hotel reflect that Dr. Ernst Bergman, a London, England, scientist, was probably identical with the Dr. Bergman who contacted Brothman.

b2  
b7D  
b

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Bureau files contain a copy of a visa application dated July 10, 1942, covering Ernst Bergmann, a Palestinian who was then residing at 25 Grosvenor Crescent Mews, London, S.W. 2. This individual was born on October 18, 1903, at Karlsruhe, Germany, and according to the application, he was coming to the United States for a temporary visit on business and had made his application with the American Consul General at London, England, an exit permit and necessary transit visa having been granted. The application reflects that Bergmann had no close relatives in the United States and was the son of Dr. J. and Mrs. Hedwig Bergmann of Jerusalem, Palestine. He is shown as having two brothers and one sister in Palestine and one sister in Unoccupied France. Their identities are not disclosed. According to the application, Ernst Bergmann had been married to Dr. Ottilie Bergmann, nee Blum, who died in 1937. His professional field to be followed in the United States is shown as "chemical research." He obtained a Ph.D. degree as a research chemist from Berlin University and prior to the application had previously resided at Berlin from 1908 to 1933; London, July to December, 1933, and Palestine, January, 1934 to April, 1940. The application reflects that Bergmann had never been convicted of an offense, nor had he belonged to any Communist, Fascist, or any group advocating the overthrow of the Government.

release  
state

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Worr \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Enclosures (2)  
cc: Albuquerque  
Boston  
Philadelphia  
Washington Field

~~TOP SECRET~~

60 MAR 13 1950

MAR 8 1950  
COMM - FBI

65-58805-553  
553  
Classified by 2355 NAD/DA  
Exempt from GDS  
Declassify on: OADR  
1/2/87

Wint

Ernst Bergmann's previous employment is shown as follows:

1924-1933 - Assistant and Lecturer, Department of Chemistry,  
Berlin University;

**TOP SECRET**

1933 (July-December) - Assistant to Dr. Chaim Weizmann,  
Featherstone Laboratories, London;

1934-1940 (April) - Daniel Sieff Research Institute, Rehovoth,  
Palestine;

1940 - date of visa application - Assistant to Dr. Weizmann,  
Grosvenor Laboratory, London.

Bergmann's sponsors on his visa application were Lewis J. Raskin and Albert K. Epstein, both of Chicago, Illinois. According to the application, Raskin was born July 30, 1903, at London, England, and admitted to the United States on August 15, 1909, at New York City. He obtained derivative citizenship at Federal Court, Chicago, Illinois, on April 1, 1937. His occupation was shown as President - Ford Hopkins Company, Chain Drug Stores, 400 West Erie Street, Chicago, Illinois. His Illinois home address is reflected as 430 Abbotsford Road, Kenilworth, Illinois. Raskin, on his sponsorship application, stated that Ernst Bergmann was intimately known to him to be of the highest integrity and character, and was coming to the United States for a visit only, and that his presence was vitally needed to assist U.S. research relative to critical material.

Albert Epstein's birth is reflected as June 21, 1890, at Loda, Illinois. He arrived in the United States in July, 1905. He received derivative citizenship through his father's Kuba Epstein's, naturalization in Superior Court, Cook County, Chicago, Illinois, on September 14, 1910. Epstein's business was shown as chemist and chemical manufacturer, 59 East Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. His home address was 6736 Jeffrey Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. In sponsoring Bergmann, Epstein said that Bergmann was an educated, cultured person of Jewish descent known to cherish the democratic principle of government. Epstein stated in answer to the inquiry on the sponsorship application as to what action he would take if it should become necessary in order to prevent the alien (Ernst Bergmann) from becoming a public charge after his arrival in the United States, replied "I will either furnish him with a substantial amount of money or provide him with a monthly income."

(40-36271)  
Strictly for your confidential information, the Bureau was advised by the State Department on July 14, 1942, that President Roosevelt was interested in Ernst Bergmann's visa application.

**TOP SECRET**

*release  
per  
State.*



Bergmann's application was unanimously approved by the Inter-Departmental Visa Review Committee on July 14, 1942. The Committee recommended that an exception be made in accordance with the provisions of Section 58, 47 (1) in view of the fact that Bergmann was coming to the United States upon the expressed request of Mr. Henderson's Office for the purpose of facilitating in the establishment of the synthetic rubber plant in the United States. It appears the exception in question was in connection with Bergmann's residing in Germany until 1933. It is noted that appearing before the Committee was Lewis J. Huskin, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C.

(40-36271)

The Bureau files contain a copy of Ernst Bergmann's application, dated December 9, 1943, in which he requested permission to depart from the United States, at which time he gave his address as 123 West 57th Street, New York City, New York, and noted he was registered for the Selective Service Draft with Local Board No. 11, and that he had arrived in the United States on August 12, 1942, at LaGuardia Airfield. He listed his permanent residence as Behevoth, Palestine. He gave his father's name as Dr. Julius Bergmann. He stated that if permitted to depart from the United States, he would go directly to Great Britain, London, where he would engage in scientific research with Dr. C. H. Weizmann. In answer to the question as to whether or not he intended to return to the United States, he noted that this would depend on the development of his and Dr. Weizmann's research work. He stated he intended to depart from the United States about December 15, 1943, either by plane or boat. He said he held Palestine Passport 147736, dated December 4, 1939, and valid until August 22, 1944. According to this application, the cost of Bergmann's transportation was to be paid by Dr. C. H. Weizmann, London, England. He said he had used no other names than Ernst Bergmann, and was a member of the American Chemical Society. He noted that inquiry concerning him could be made of M. H. Weizgal, 924 West End Avenue, New York, and Lewis J. Huskin, 1902 R Street, N. W., Washington. Adas Rosen, 210 West 101st Street, New York, New York, was a witness to Bergmann's statement in this application, verifying its correctness. Rosen said he had known Bergmann for six years.

Bergmann, on this application, is described as follows:

|                   |            |
|-------------------|------------|
| Race              | Hebrew     |
| Sex               | Male       |
| Age               | 40         |
| Height            | 177 cm.    |
| Weight            | 176 pounds |
| Eyes              | Brown      |
| Hair              | Brown      |
| Distinctive marks | None       |

*release  
per  
state*

Attached to this application is a photograph of Bergmann, two copies of which are being enclosed for the New York and Boston Offices.

(40-367-2)

at Palestine. Kamen said the Weizmann Institute is comparable to the Rockefeller Institute. He related that he believed his name was first referred to Dr. Bergmann by Dr. David Rittenberg of Columbia University. One Curt Stern and a Dr. Weizgal are both believed to be connected with the New York Office of the Jewish Agency located at 16 East 66th Street, according to Martin Kamen. At the time of the interview, Kamen planned to leave from New York City en route to Palestine April 9, 1947, to conduct a series of lectures at the Weizmann Institute. Kamen did not make the trip, however, because on April 7, 1947, the State Department took up his passport and declined to give him clearance for the trip.

(100-336244, serials 66, 73, 99)

It will be noted that available information concerning Bergmann tallies in some rather important respects with information available concerning unknown subject, with alias, [redacted]. Bergmann was in contact with Abraham Brothman in December, 1943, and again in December, 1946. Bergmann holds a Ph.D. degree as a research chemist. The available physical description of Bergmann is generally in line with the known descriptive data concerning unknown subject [redacted]. Bergmann reportedly had a laboratory in Philadelphia apparently as of December, 1946. It might be noted also that Bergmann contemplated his departure from the United States for England on or about December 15, 1943, and in this connection it will be recalled that subject Pecha's first contact in the United States was arranged prior to his arrival in this country on December 3, 1943, although it did not actually take place, according to his own statement, until February or March, 1944. Bergmann, in addition to being a contact of Abraham Brothman, had contact with Martin David Kamen, appears to have been a cousin of Oto Biheler, Czechoslovakian Military and Air Attache, and appears to have been known to Ervin Munk, former Czech Consul General at New York City. ~~TOP SECRET~~

The Boston Office should display the photographs of Bergmann to Robert and Kristel Heiman at the first opportunity and teletype the results to the Bureau and interested offices.

Philadelphia should conduct investigation to identify the reported laboratory of Bergmann; specifically the date on which this laboratory was organized should be obtained, along with other details concerning its nature and purpose.

Washington and New York are requested to examine the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for all available information concerning Bergmann. It will be noted that there is some indication that Bergmann may have been in the United States as late as October 30, 1949.

This matter should be given continuous and preferred attention.

Note: It is noted that on July 14, 1942, Mr. W. B. Earnest, of the Visa Division, Department of State, telephonically contacted the Bureau requesting a name check be conducted of Ernst Bergman and his sponsors, Lewis J. Ruskin and Albert K. Epstein. At this time Mr. Earnest advised that President Roosevelt was interested in this case. On 7/15/42 Earnest was telephonically advised that there was no derogatory info in Bu files which could be identified with Bergman or his sponsors.

release  
per  
State

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

AL FILE NO. **65-1577** sub 3

|   |                                 |   |   |
|---|---------------------------------|---|---|
| REPORT MADE AT<br><b>ALBANY, NEW YORK</b>     | DATE WHEN MADE<br><b>3/8/50</b> | PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE<br><b>2/18/20/21/22/20/<br/>21/22/24/50</b> | REPORT MADE BY<br><b>WILLIAM F. GUILFOILE</b> |
| TITLE<br><b>EMIL JULIUS KLAUS <i>Wich</i></b> |                                 | CHARACTER OF CASE<br><b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>                         |   |

**\*SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:** Records at the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. show that on November 18 and 19, 1947, subject, as a member of the British Atomic Energy Establishment visited the Research Laboratory at G. E. for purpose of discussing cyclotrons, betatrons, and synchotrons. Known activities and contacts set out. Subject allowed to view only non-classified material and equipment and was not permitted to enter restricted areas. Subject had social contacts with Dr. GEORGE PLACZEK now located at Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J. Subject lectured to members of Research Laboratory on plans and activities of British Atomic Energy Establishment at Harwell, England. G. E. officials and scientists advised they were surprised by the arrest of subject and stated he had given no indication either by word or action that would justify any suspicion of espionage activity on his part. The G. E. records also show a personal visit on 6/25/46 to Dr. HANS BETHE at the Research Laboratory.

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DATE 11/5/87 BY 3042PWT/lmw

Details: AT SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK:

Captain E. C. FORTYNE, U. S. N., Resident Inspector of Naval Machinery, advised that Captain W. A. Brooks was the former Inspector at the General Electric Company in November, 1947. He advised that a duty of the Resident Inspector is to maintain on-the-spot liaison with the G. E. Company on security measures and over-all production in connection with the numerous U. S. N. contracts held by the G. E. Company. He

|   |  |
|---|--|
| APPROVED AND FORWARDED<br><i>[Signature]</i><br>SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE   | DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES                                   |
| COPIES DESTROYED<br>805 NOV 17 1960<br>5 - Bureau (AMSD)<br>3 - New York (65-1518) (AMSD)<br>2 - Los Angeles (AMSD)<br>2 - Newark (AMSD)<br>2 - Boston (Info.) 65-1519 (AMSD)<br>2 - Albany | 65-58805-578<br>MAR 10 1950<br>RECORDED - 136<br>INDEXED - 136 |

52 APR 5 1950

AL 26-1527

University. Records of the G. E. Company show that Dr. PLACZEK applied for a one year leave of absence from his employment as a Research Associate with the General Electric Company at Schenectady on October 8, 1948 to continue his studies. He has not to this time, applied for reinstatement. While residing in Schenectady, he maintained residence at 818 St. David's Lane. There is no information available in the files of the Albany office reflecting unfavorably on the loyalty of Dr. PLACZEK. A lead has been set out to interview PLACZEK to verify the above information on the contacts and activities of Dr. FUCHS during his visit to Schenectady, N. Y. on November 18, and 19, 1947.

GERHARDT FRIEDLANDER with whom the subject is reported to have briefly visited is identical with GERHARDT FRIEDLANDER, AKA -15 who was investigated by the Albany office in July, 1947 under the AEA in connection with his application for employment as a scientist at the Brookhaven National Laboratory, Patchogue, N. Y., Bureau file 116-14967. FRIEDLANDER was employed as a radio chemist in the Research Laboratory, G. E. Company, Schenectady from March 6, 1946, to January 14, 1948, when he resigned. He had been formerly employed from September, 1943 to February, 1946 by the University of California at the Los Alamos Laboratory, Santa Fe, N. M. as a Research Radio Chemist.

On May 23, 1947, Mr. GUSTAVE V. EDLUND, then Assistant Security Officer of the AEC in the Schenectady area, made available to an Agent of this office, information in the files of that Security Office reflecting upon the loyalty and associations of FRIEDLANDER. [A memo from the War Department, Washington, D. C. indicated that "FRIEDLANDER was reported to have been active in Communist circles and to be an unsavory character." This memo further stated that investigation failed to reflect any active evidence of subversion but that they considered him a poor security risk.] The AEC security files also reflected information concerning the case of [redacted] former scientists working for the [redacted] who were denied clearance by the AEC for security reasons and as a result were terminated by the G. E. Company.

release per [redacted] Doc b6 per DOE

BTD



AL 65-1627

MORRIS L. PERLMAN with whom the subject is reported to have briefly visited, is identical with MORRIS LEONARD PERLMAN-15-46746 who was investigated by the Albany office in October, 1947, under the AEA in connection with his application for employment as a scientist at Brookhaven National Laboratory, Patchogue, N. Y., Bureau file 116-33189. PERLMAN was employed as a radio chemist in the Research Laboratory, G. E. Company, Schenectady, from February 25, 1946 to August 31, 1948, when he resigned to take another position. He had been formerly employed by the University of California at the Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley, Calif. from 1941 to 1943, and at the Los Alamos Laboratory from 1943 to 1946.

A memorandum in the Schenectady area AEC security files dated December 12, 1946, entitled "Discontent" states in part, "certain rumors were circulated that persons employed on the Manhattan District work could not leave the U. S. and visit any foreign countries." This rumor, according to the memorandum, was traced directly to [REDACTED]

An additional memo in the files of the AEC Security Division dated August 27, 1946, regarding [REDACTED] states "On August 21, 1946, a highly confidential informant reported that he had overheard [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The informant was led to believe that these two were or had been personally acquainted with [REDACTED]

The present location of GERHARDT FRIEDLANDER and MORRIS L. PERLMAN is not known to this office.

✓ JOHN P. ELEVETT, Bureau file 116-337, mentioned as formerly employed as a physicist in the Research Laboratory assigned to the synchrotron project was terminated by the G. E. Company in December, 1946, when the Manhattan Engineer District refused clearance for security reasons.

b6  
p1  
DOE

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: March 3, 1950

FROM : D. M. LADD

~~SECRET~~

SUBJECT: FOOCASE  
ESPIONAGE - R

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

PURPOSE:

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

Classified by 3042PWT/vlw  
Declassify on: GADR  
1/7/80

BACKGROUND:

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

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

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

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165-58805-592

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

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

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

The files of the Union Carbide and Carbon Company, New York City, indicate that Edward Corson on December 2, 1944, wrote to Pierre Routsky, in care of the Russian Students Fund, Inc., New York City, and enclosed a check for \$100. Army Intelligence reported that [redacted] was active in the affairs of Russian Students Fund and is said to be a native of Poland, educated in the United States, and known to be a radical. Army Intelligence also reported that the Russian Students Fund was composed of various un-American groups, some pro-radical and pro-Soviet, others pro-German and White Russian Monarchists and proponents

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of the Russian National Patriots of the Kerensky type.] (116-34555-13)

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

\* \* \*

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

By letter of June 17, 1940, Mr. Adolph A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary, Department of State, advised the Bureau that on May 31, 1940, Michael George Corson appeared at the Department of State and desired to be made an agent of the Department of State in Mexico to combat Nazi and Japanese interests. At that time he said that he had been a Terrorist in Russia and had no fear of using similar methods to rid the world of Hitler and similar dangers. When told that a memorandum would be made of his visit at the State Department, Mr. Corson remarked that apparently the Department was not interested in his offer and unlike Americans in general, he was not afraid of shooting and hanging to save the country and he would continue his plan without official aid. (65-17035-1)

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

At that time the Bureau requested the Manhattan Engineering District to advise whether or not the information requested by [redacted] from Kaweckl was classified and an Internal Security - R investigation was initiated concerning [redacted]. The Manhattan Engineering District subsequently advised that insofar as they knew the information in question was not classified. However, the District requested that [redacted] be closely watched because the information was of importance to the national defense. (65-17035-15, 20) b6  
p1  
DOE

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

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

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March 9, 1950

DOUGLAS V. STEERE

According to the statement Steere submitted in 1941 to the State Department in connection with his sponsorship of Paul Mueller, an applicant for an immigration visa, Steere had resided in the United States since his birth. He listed his address as 739 College Avenue, Haverford, Pennsylvania, stating he had resided at that address for at least the five years prior to the date of the statement, that is November 20, 1941. At that time he said he was a Professor of Philosophy. The Bureau files reflect that Steere is a Professor of Philosophy at Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania. On his statement sponsoring Mueller, Steere said that he had spent two weeks in Zurich (Switzerland) in the Autumn and Winter of 1940-1941 and saw Mueller nearly every day and that he had also seen Mueller's mother in Vienna during October, 1940. At that time the State Department noted that Steere was formerly a Rhodes scholar and that he had visited Mueller during a week while he was en route to Germany. Mueller was connected with the Swiss office of the American Friends Service Committee, with which organization Steere was likewise associated. (40-26314; 65-10970-140, page 36)

*release per state*

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

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

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

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5-58805-605

ENCLOSURE

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March 7, 1950

JOSEF ROTBLAT;  
ELSBETH GRANT

Josef Rotblat was born in Warsaw, Poland, November 4, 1908. From January 19, 1939, to January 19, 1944, he was engaged as a lecturer at the University of Liverpool, Liverpool, England.

65-58805-51

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

100-190625-2557

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

100-190625-1649-2

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

100-190625-1026

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

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ENCLOSURE

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Aileen O'Bryan advised the Army on December 10, 1944, that she had had a conversation with Elsiebeth Grant on December 8, 1944, when Grant told O'Bryan that Rothlat took a letter to Grant at her place of employment on December 7, 1944. He told Grant not to open the letter until she was alone. In the letter Rothlat told Grant he was leaving Santa Fe permanently as of that date. He instructed Grant to burn any correspondence or books that he might have given her because he was in serious trouble and he was afraid that she would be involved if she did not follow his instructions. He told Grant that she should not admit she had known him and to deny any knowledge of the existence of the Los Alamos project. He told her that she should not correspond with him, except one letter which she might send to her mother, Mrs. Douglas Grant, 36 Hemwood Avenue, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C. 163-58805-59

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

An MKD file on [redacted] reflects that the information furnished by [redacted] as set out above, was discussed by the Army with the British on June 10, 1945. At that time the British vouched for [redacted] loyalty and discretion, but agreed to transfer him back to England and see that he remained there until after the war, and to take precautions to see that he did not transmit any information about the atomic project to others. This case file reflects that [redacted] was terminated at Los Alamos. This file further reflects that [redacted] had a [redacted], who was a British subject and who was killed on D-Day in the Normandy invasion. The file also reflects that [redacted] was more active than any other member of the British Mission in studying classified reports. 116-1486-2

On June 27, 1945, Grant left Santa Fe, New Mexico, to attend an eight-weeks' course in lip-reading at the University of Southern California, where she expected to remain until about the first of September 1945. It is believed that she intended to study Russian and that she desired to master the language before she lost her hearing completely since she intended to go to Russia as soon as she was able to do so. 163-58805-59

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

In January 1946, the British Association of Scientific Workers formed a committee of scientists for the purpose of forming an international

**TOP SECRET**

February 28, 1950

ROBERT E. MARSHAK

On June 2, 1914 Harry Marshak, the father of Robert Marshak, was naturalized in the New York Supreme Court. (114-8669-14, P.5)

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

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

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

From 1929 to 1932 Marshak attended the James Monroe High School in the Bronx. (Ibid-3)

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

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

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

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

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

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*11/9/01 65-58805-617*

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

EKB/da  
*EE, BROWN*  
*EEB*

**TOP SECRET**

[REDACTED]

(100-359496-1)

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

(100-344452-38)

116-9669-9, P.5)

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

[REDACTED]

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

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

(100-344452-188)

On February 1 and 2, 1947 the Council of the FAS held a meeting in New York City. The minutes of this meeting were mimeographed by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] of the Federation. In these minutes she referred to an article by the former Assistant Secretary of War, John J. McCloy, in the "Infantry Journal" as "McCloy's Statement on the 'tritium bomb.'"

On February 27, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] of the FAS, contacted the Security Office of the Atomic Energy Commission and advised that although the McCloy article and the hydrogen-helium type bomb, as discussed by McCloy, was mentioned at the FAS meeting, that the term "tritium" was not associated with the bomb. This was confirmed by J. Robert Oppenheimer and others present. The Atomic Energy Commission has said that while it is not objectionable to refer to tritium, it is objectionable from a security standpoint if tritium is associated with AEC weapon research.

(100-346735-742)

**TOP SECRET**

b6 per  
DOE



TOP SECRET

[REDACTED] (100-32232-222)

In August, 1948 neighbors of Marshak's parents in New York City advised that Marshak visits his parents very often and that they occasionally visit him in Rochester. They stated that Marshak is helping his parents financially. (100-9669-33, P.10)

[REDACTED] (100-9669-31) b7D

b1  
b3  
CIA

[REDACTED] (100-205953-66)

Dr. Bernard Peters was employed on the DEM project during the last World War. He was investigated by WED intelligence because of his numerous Communist Party contacts and particularly because of his contact with Steve Nelson.

[REDACTED] As of September, 1948 when Marshak contacted him, Peters was employed as a physicist at the University of Rochester and had been sent to Europe as a representative of the Office of Naval Research. (100-205953-90)

On September 4, 1948 Marshak sent the Rochester Times Union newspaper a statement in defense of Dr. Bernard Peters. This statement was signed by Marshak and other members of the Physics Department at the University of Rochester. (121-20851-3, P.7)

b1  
b3  
CIA

[REDACTED] (100-205953-66)

[REDACTED]

TOP SECRET

~~TOP SECRET~~

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

On January 27, 1949 the Atomic Energy Commission Security Office at Los Alamos granted [redacted] clearance which permitted him to have access to restricted data and exclusion areas where such access is essential in the performance of his duties. (116-9669-35) b6 b7C

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

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

On June 21, 1949 Bernard Peters, who is described above, traveled from Denver to Idaho Springs, Colorado by bus and was met at 10:45 AM by Marshak and his wife who were driving a maroon, 1949 Hudson, five-passenger coupe, bearing New York License No. 2M2635. Peters and the Marshaks drove to the Radium Hot Springs Hotel at Idaho Springs, where Peters stayed during his attendance at the Cosmic Ray Conference. After registering at the hotel Peters and the Marshaks drove up Chicago Creek to a point half way between Idaho Springs and Echo Lake. Peters and the Marshaks got out of the automobile and proceeded to an observation point on the highway where they could see the road in both directions for a long distance. They then engaged in conversation for approximately an hour and a half. When they returned to their automobile after that period of time, they took a lunch basket to a nearby camp ground and had lunch. After lunch they again talked until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when they returned to Echo Lake. Mrs. Marshak was staying at the Echo Lake Lodge. Peters and Marshak then visited the University of Denver Radiation laboratories in Echo Lake. About 5:30 PM Peters and Marshak returned to Idaho Springs and had dinner in the Marshaks' cabin located in an auto court.

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

~~TOP SECRET~~



~~TOP SECRET~~

University and Princeton University. The conference lasted from  
June 22 to June 23, 1949.

[REDACTED]

(100-205953-152) b7D

[REDACTED]

(c)

(100-205953-188) b7

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

[REDACTED]

(100-355827-83, P.10)

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

~~TOP SECRET~~

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

Swiss Phys. Soc. - scientific, Zurich, Switzerland,  
(Member, 1913-35) (116-22541-1).

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

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

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

A report prepared by MED under date of September 26, 1945, at  
Santa Fe, New Mexico, reflected that on August 30, 1945, approximately 330  
staff members of Los Alamos held a meeting at which time it was voted to  
form the Association of Los Alamos Scientists. At this time a temporary executive  
committee was appointed, which committee included Victor Weisskopf. The object  
of the organization was reported as being to promote the attainment and use  
of scientific and technological advances in the best interest of humanity.  
Included in the resolutions adopted was the resolution that scientists, by  
virtue of their special knowledge, have in certain spheres special political  
and social responsibilities beyond their obligation as individual citizens.  
The organization aims to help carry out these responsibilities by keeping its  
members informed and "by providing a forum through which their views can be  
publicly and authoritatively expressed." (100-190625-1849).

MED reported that on September 25, 1945, Weisskopf was elected  
to the Executive Committee of the Association of Los Alamos Scientists, which  
association was reportedly chiefly interested in the international control of  
atomic energy information. MED advised that Weisskopf had spent considerable  
time in Washington, D. C., representing the association and in connection with  
the Federation of American Scientists, during the Fall of 1945. (116-22541-14).

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

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Professor Edoardo Amaldi,  
University of Rome

[REDACTED]

b1  
b2  
PK  
LIA

51  
It is noted that during the Bureau's inquiry relative to Amaldi, the Bureau suggested to the Boston Office that if it considered it advisable, Dr. Victor Weisskopf should be interviewed. Boston declined to conduct this interview on the grounds that Weisskopf had associated with several individuals reported to be Communist Party members and because established Boston informants had declined to vouch for Weisskopf's loyalty, as did Dr. Bernard Joseph O'Keefe, Assistant Director of the top AEC Research Project at MIT. (117-87-3,9,11)

Endore Amaldi

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~ 62870

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]  
(116-22541-13, pages 23 and 25)

b7D

[REDACTED] reported that on October 17, 1947, Bart Jan Bok was requested to speak at a forum on atomic energy. Bok's calendar, however, was completely filled and he suggested Victor F. Weisskopf of MIT as the speaker saying that Weisskopf's office more or less ran a Speakers Bureau on Atomic Energy and related matters. (116-22541-13, page 19)

b2 b7D

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

#### Wayne Alexander Bowers:

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

[REDACTED]  
(116-22541-20, page 6; 100-318794-10)

It is noted that as of June, 1947, Bowers reportedly was employed at MIT under Dr. Weisskopf. (100-318794-61)

b7D

#### G. Friedlander:

In late 1947 Weisskopf received mail from G. Friedlander, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, and Boston identifies this individual as Gerhart Friedlander, a reserve chemist at General Electric Company, and notes that according to the Security Division of AEC, [REDACTED] was reported to have been active in Communist organizations. (116-22541-34, pages 7 and 8)

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b7C

~~SECRET~~

DAVID HAWKINS

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

[REDACTED]

(116-22541-3, pp. 7, 8)

b7D

MARTIN KANEN

During July, 1944, in San Francisco, informant SF-7 advised that Dr. Weisskopf was corresponding with Martin Kanen concerning Kanen's problems in Physics. Kanen was an employee of the University of California Radiation Laboratory and was known during this employment to have been closely associated with members of the USSR Consulate in San Francisco, and to have had a close contact with suspected members of the Communist Party in the San Francisco area. (116-22541-14).

release per army

R. LEDENBURG

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

JORDAN CARSON MARK

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

~~SECRET~~



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WILLIAM WOODWARD

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

[REDACTED]

b2  
b7D

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING WEISKOPF

In 1947, the Boston Office checked the records of G-2 in Boston, which disclosed that G-2 had cleared Weiskopf for secret and confidential work on April 13, 1943, and that G-2 files contain no derogatory information concerning Weiskopf. (116-22541-13, p.9).

release  
- pii  
army

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

In August, 1947, a highly reliable informant advised that Ignacy Klotowski had a typewritten list bearing the names of approximately forty scientists. Many of the names on the list had been publicly reported to have worked on the atomic bomb. Included on the list in the possession of Klotowski was the name Victor F. Weiskopf - University of Rochester, Rochester, New York. Klotowski has been the subject of an extensive espionage investigation by this Bureau. (10-46866-138, p.43). (S) (U)

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

~~SECRET~~

THE DIRECTOR

MR. LADD

MAIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.  
ESPIONAGE - R

~~SECRET~~

February 5, 1970

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~SECRET~~ - only  
pgs 3, 4 & 5 NOTED  
PARAGRAPHS

PURPOSE

To furnish you with a summary of pertinent information available in our files concerning Rudolph Ernst Pelerls, a member of the British Mission in New York City during 1944 and a close associate of Dr. Fuchs.

Summary

FACTS

Classified by 3042 PWT/lmm  
Declassify on: OADR 1/29/87

The publication of the Atomic Energy Commission entitled "Essential Information on Atomic Energy" states that on August 30, 1941, it was decided in England to set up a special division to direct the work of scientific research. This special division was said to have been composed of Sir James Chadwick, Professor Pelerls, Drs. Halban, Simon, and Slade.

Release per DOE

The Atomic Energy Commission has advised that Rudolph Pelerls is one of the foremost theoretical physicists in England. He has carried out much important work on various aspects of atomic energy. According to the Commission, in the summer of 1942 British research reports on certain aspects of atomic energy were made available to the (J. Robert) Oppenheimer group in Berkeley, California.

These reports were of substantial value, and in November, 1942, Oppenheimer wrote a memorandum to Pelerls describing certain points of difference between British and American theoretical work. In this way there began cooperation which finally resulted in the British Mission coming to the United States to partake in atomic research.

On December 3, 1943, Pelerls arrived in the United States at Norfolk, Virginia, aboard the HMY Andes, a British Navy transport. He entered this country as a member of the British Mission, and as such engaged in atomic research in New York City along with Dr. Fuchs.

At Los Alamos he was employed in the Theoretical Physics Division and was the head of the British group there.

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

RJVL:sh

CC: Mr. Fletcher

14

Original cannot be located and is not on record. When original is received in Files Division it will be filed either with this copy or may be given a new serial.

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INDEXED - 75

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Classified by 2565  
Exempt from GDS Category 1, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

**SECRET**

The records at Los Alamos reflect that Peierls first arrived there in February, 1944, and finally departed there on January 9th or 10th, 1946. According to these records, Peierls resided at 2854 G Street, Los Alamos, from July 1, 1944, to January 9, 1946. While at Los Alamos, Peierls was accompanied by his wife and two children.

The records at Los Alamos reflect various trips made by Peierls. From November 10 to 16, 1944, he was away from Los Alamos for the purpose of attending a meeting of Senior British members of the project and was to meet with Dr. J. Von Neumann. At this time he considered the possibility of making a side trip to Montclair, New Jersey, to see his father.

From February 7 to 15, 1945, Peierls attended a conference at the British Office, Washington, D.C., and visited his family at Montclair, New Jersey. Upon his return to Los Alamos he visited Dr. J. Brentano of Northwestern University on private business.

From March 3, to 7, 1945, Peierls attended a conference at the British Office, Washington, D.C.

From June 28 to July 2, 1945, Peierls visited Dr. Chadwick in Washington, D.C., and also visited at Montclair, New Jersey.

From July 27 to 30, apparently 1945, the records at Los Alamos reflect that Peierls attended a conference at the California Institute of Technology.

From August 28 to September 21, 1945, Peierls had a conference with Dr. Chadwick in Washington, D.C., prior to leaving the country.

From October 11 to October 15, 1945, he attended another conference with Dr. Chadwick of the British Mission.

From November 9 to November 15, 1945, he visited Washington for a purpose not revealed in the records at Los Alamos.

From December 26 to December 31, 1945, he left the project for a destination and purpose not contained in the records.

The War Department furnished information that Peierls returned to the United Kingdom from Halifax, Nova Scotia, by sea on January 25, 1946.

*Release per DOD*

*Release per DOK*

*672*



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The records at Los Alamos also reflect one trip made by Mrs. E. Peierls, wife of Rudolph E. Peierls. The records indicate that she departed on July 27 (no year shown, but either 1944 or 1945), and returned on August 4th. Prior to leaving she stated she would be available if necessary at the Hotel Ambassador, San Francisco, California, and that the purpose of her trip was a vacation. She furnished her itinerary as Lamy (New Mexico), San Francisco, Los Angeles, Lamy. Upon her return, Mrs. Peierls stated there had been no deviations from her stated itinerary and that she had contacted [redacted] who is believed possibly to be the [redacted] of Dr. H. W. S. Wilmer, MBE, General Physics Division, Atomic Energy Research Establishment, England.

Information furnished by the [redacted]

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Laredo, Texas, reflect that on December 8, 1945, Rudolph and Eugenia Peierls entered the United States at Laredo, Texas, enroute to England by way of Santa Fe, New Mexico. Mrs. Peierls was traveling on British Passport No. 30916 issued by the Foreign Office at London, England, November 19, 1943, and valid to November 19, 1948. The passport bore a temporary United States Visa No. 4578, dated December 4, 1944, issued at Mexico City, and valid for one year. The Immigration records reflect that Mrs. Peierls was of the Russian race, having been born July 21, 1908, at Leningrad, Russia.

The records at Los Alamos contained a copy of a personnel security questionnaire filled out by Mrs. Eugenia Peierls on July 11, 1944, at which time she applied for a position with the University of California at Los Alamos. This questionnaire reflected that she was born at [redacted] on [redacted] and that she was a naturalized British citizen. She claimed to have attended the University of Leningrad, Leningrad, Russia, from 1925 to 1929, majoring in physics. She listed the following employment;

Geophysical Observatory, Leningrad, USSR, 1930-1931  
Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Birmingham, England, 1939-1941  
General Electric Corporation, Birmingham, England, 1941-1943.

In this questionnaire Mrs. Peierls also stated that her father, [redacted] was born in the USSR and was deceased. Her mother, [redacted] and sister, [redacted] were both born in the USSR. She listed her parents-in-law as [redacted] and stated they were both born in Germany and were German citizens.

~~SECRET~~

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672

Mrs. Peierls listed as references:

Hans Bethe, Los Alamos, New Mexico, known 12 years;  
Walter Reistkopf, Los Alamos, New Mexico, known 12 years;

~~SECRET~~  
ble plw  
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[REDACTED]

The indices reflect that the Newark Office received a letter dated January 22, 1942, from the Montclair Defense Council, 65 Chestnut Street, Montclair, New Jersey, over the signature of Thomas P. Bandle, in which it was alleged that Heinrich Peierls, 30 Gates Avenue, Apartment 405, Montclair, New Jersey, was a German and very pro-Nazi. This letter stated that "his neighbors in his apartment house are all complaining because of his utterances."

[REDACTED]

The April, 1949, issue of the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists contained an article setting forth the views on freedom of science as explained by Professor E. E. Peierls and Sir Henry Dale, former President of the Royal Society and winner of the Nobel prize for medicine. Peierls and Dale spoke for the possible exchange of scientific information between countries and both mentioned the desirability of scientific intercourse with iron curtain countries, and were critical of the United States' treatment of scientists. In this regard, Peierls is quoted as follows:

~~SECRET~~ 61

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61

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. BELMONT

DATE: March 28, 1950

FROM : [Redacted]

SUBJECT: FOOCASE

PURPOSE

To briefly identify Henry Fuchs with whom [Redacted] was identified to [Redacted] in France prior to the last war.

BACKGROUND

Konstantin Lafazanov has stated that Fuchs once told him that in pre-war years in France, he had worked with Henri Barbusse, a French Communist novelist.

(65-58805-673)

According to the records of the Westboro State Hospital, Westboro, Massachusetts, where Kristel Heineman, the sister of Fuchs is presently confined, Konstantin Lafazanov has been acquainted with the Heineman family over 10 years. Six months after meeting Kristel, he became intimate with her and claims to be the father of the last two Heineman children. There is a notation at the hospital that some persons there feel that Lafazanov belongs there also. During World War II, Lafazanov was classified 4-F by reason of a medical statement that he was psychoneurotic. (Memorandum from Ladd to the Director dated March 22, 1950, entitled "Foccase, Espionage - R.")

Based on Lafazanov's allegations, a review of Bureau files regarding Barbusse was begun but a complete review has not been made since it was determined that Barbusse died in 1935. His connection with this case, therefore, if any, is extremely remote and a complete file review or further investigation concerning Barbusse appears to be unwarranted. Barbusse lived from 1874 until 1935. He was a novelist (Encyclopedia Britannica). He was the principal organizer of the World Congress Against War at Amsterdam, Holland in 1932. At that time, Barbusse was a leader in the French Communist Party and a leader of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. He came to the United States in 1933 and helped organize the American League for Peace and Democracy (later known as the American Peace Mobilization) which ceased to exist in the Winter of 1939-40. (61-7589-89)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

The American League for Peace and Democracy and the American Peace Mobilization have both been cited by the Attorney General as organizations coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. Barbusse sat in the Presidium at the 7th Congress of the Communist International at Moscow in July, 1935. (61-7559-4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9-23-80 BY [Redacted]

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65-58805-719

MAR 30 1950

5 APR 4 1950

Handwritten notes: 70 E 175, [Redacted]

Handwritten initials: [Redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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per  
CJF

as (Ludwig) Macione  
according to G-2 2<sup>d</sup> Corp  
area (100 - 23795 - 4) Macione  
was representative of the  
Romanian World Front,  
a reportedly C organization.  
He was also known under  
this name as Sun See of  
the H.S. organization, a  
reportedly C affiliated group.

release  
per  
army

100-23795-107

He is now in the  
U.S. attempting to gain  
U.S. citizenship. He is  
reported to have obtained  
for himself a position as  
a consultant with that  
part of the U.S. Secretariat  
which is concerned with  
publications & info'l  
handbooks. He is also the  
act'l Editor of United  
Nations World, a privately  
financed publication which  
reports & interprets the  
work of the U.N. which  
is widely distributed in  
the U.S. & foreign countries

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per  
army

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. BELMONT  
FROM : MR. HENNEIGHAN *CHW*  
SUBJECT: FOOCASE  
ESPIONAGE - R

**TOP SECRET**

DATE: March 9, 1950

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*OWR*  
*1/9/87*

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

*4/3*

PURPOSE

To summarize briefly information developed to date regarding Zola Gotthard A. Deutsch, and to suggest that no active investigation of him as a suspect for Unsub [redacted] is warranted. *summary* *TS* *b1*

DETAILS

*4/3*

Consideration was given originally to the possibility that Zola Gotthard A. Deutsch was identical with Unsub [redacted] because of Kristel Heineman's statement to the Boston Office on February 2, 1950, that one Deutsch had visited her brother, Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, while he was at her home in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and that Deutsch was a scientist who had worked with her brother at Oak Ridge. Investigation established that the Deutsch referred to by Kristel Heineman was Martin Deutsch, a resident of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who formerly worked at Los Alamos. *b1*

*4/3*

The Boston Division displayed a photograph of Z. G. A. Deutsch to Kristel and Robert Heineman, and both eliminated him as being the unknown chemist who called at their home on two occasions inquiring for Fuchs, and who, on another occasion, visited Fuchs there briefly. It is to be noted that this unknown chemist is believed to be identical with Unsub [redacted] inasmuch as Fuchs now admits that his sister, Kristel, may have witnessed at least one of his meetings with his American contact. *b1*

*Fuchs HEINEMAN*

Preliminary inquiry revealed that Z. G. A. Deutsch is a chemical engineer, was employed by Kellogg, Inc., from March 8, 1943, to May 31, 1945, and opened his own consulting engineering firm in New York City early in 1945.

*4/3*

Review of Bureau and AEC files, as set out in the blind memorandum attached hereto, reflects that Z. G. A. Deutsch was born September 13, 1899, in Cincinnati, Ohio, received a degree in chemical engineering from the University of Cincinnati in 1923, and has been engaged in that profession since that time. It also was disclosed that Deutsch had his own consulting engineering office at 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City, for several years prior to going with Kellogg in 1943. Nothing believed pertinent to instant investigation was obtained as a result of the file review.

JMK:hc  
65-58805

51 APR 5 1950

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RECORDED - 25  
65-58805-802  
APR 4 1950

**TOP SECRET**

*Classified*  
*Exempt from GDS Category 2+3*  
*Date of Declassification Indefinite*

advised that the Kellogg Corporation did not handle any thermal diffusion problems, but that they were handled by a United States Navy supervised project #350 at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and that the engineering personnel was supplied by the E. K. Ferguson Company, New York City.

The Atomic Energy Commission files concerning [redacted] reflect he was [redacted] and is married to [redacted] and a [redacted] is described as white [redacted] and a [redacted] by profession.

None of Lt. Colonel Lansdale dated October 8, 1944. DOE

The AEC files contain a memorandum of Lt. Colonel Lansdale dated June 10, 1944, reflecting that on April 24, 1944, [redacted] addressed a memorandum to [redacted] enclosing a highly secret report, which memorandum reflected a distribution of 59 copies of these reports of which report 62 copies were made. Colonel Lansdale's memorandum requested the district engineer's office at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, to make inquiries to determine why so many copies of this report were made and the necessity for such a large dissemination. Colonel Lansdale requested that if greater dissemination than necessary was made, steps should be made to recall and destroy those copies unnecessarily distributed. The AEC files do not contain a copy of the report. b6 per DOE

A memorandum written by Colonel Lansdale dated June 14, 1944, reflects that about this time arrangements were made for Deutsch to visit Wright Field in connection with Deutsch's work. The memorandum indicated that Deutsch's trip was to occur about June 21, 1944.

During October, 1944, the Manhattan Engineering District learned that Deutsch planned to apply for a passport to go to India, having been offered work by the Tata Chemical Company of India. MKD, because of Deutsch's knowledge of MKD's work, confidentially requested the State Department to decline Deutsch's application. Deutsch's application was refused by the State Department. MKD learned from the State Department that Deutsch originally applied for a passport to India during May, 1942, which was refused. In January, 1943, the Indian Government indicated to the State Department that it would like to have a passport issued to Deutsch and on July 8, 1944, the Indian Government, by letter, specifically requested the issuance of this passport. The passport, however, was not issued. release per State

The AEC files on [redacted] contain a business card of [redacted] as follows: [redacted] Federal Building, [redacted] Central [redacted] This card bears the following written notation: "called 11 January, 1945" It would appear that [redacted] January 11, 1945.



TOP SECRET

1945, may refer to a call to [redacted] relative to the State Department's refusal to issue [redacted] passport to India inasmuch as the AEC files contain a memorandum dated January 11, 1945, prepared by Major L. P. Cottey in which Cottey advised that the State Department had informally advised him that the passport requested for [redacted] had been denied.

A memorandum prepared January 27, 1945, by Lt. Parish reflects that [redacted] on that date telephoned Parish stating he had arranged to go to Mexico [redacted] and wanted to know whether MED would object to such a trip. [redacted] stated that he had given up his trip to India at MED's request, but now he had been offered work in Mexico which would take him to the vicinity of Monterrey and would necessitate six to eight trips within the next 60 to 90 days which trips would be for approximately one week's duration. Lt. Parish's memorandum reflected that [redacted] was very much upset over MED's interference with [redacted] practicing his civilian occupation in foreign countries and [redacted] stated that his primary civilian occupation dealt largely with activities in foreign countries and if MED prevented him from practicing this civilian occupation, it would seriously affect his income and [redacted] intimated that he would institute any legal measure available to see that he did not suffer monetary damage as a result of MED's action. A handwritten notation on Lt. Parish's memorandum on January 27, 1945, reflected that [redacted] was notified on January 31, 1945, that "it was o.k. to make his trip to Mexico."

A teletype in AEC files dated January \_\_, 1945, probably January 30, 1945, from the New York Office of MED to the Washington Office, reflects that [redacted] expected to leave New York for Mexico on February 1, 1945, and that his total operations in Mexico would cover 60 calendar days. The actual time spent there by [redacted] would be 15 days. His work there was to be in the nature of an appraisal or an estimate of the possibility of producing sodium bicarbonate from quarry regions outside of Monterrey, Mexico. The exact name of the company for which he was to work was unknown to [redacted] however, he had been approached and had carried on all his business action with [redacted] Monterrey, Mexico. The teletype indicated that if [redacted] appraisals showed the operation to be an economical possibility, he may make further trips to Mexico of short duration.

The AEC files contain a memorandum of Major Claude C. Pierce, Jr., dated February 3, 1945, reflecting that [redacted] visited Pierce on that date because [redacted] had got the report that there might be a reconsideration of the decision not to permit him to go to India. He pointed out at that time that 95% of his business was with foreign concerns and would probably necessitate his traveling to foreign countries since many of the concerns asked him to personally inspect the sites. He pointed out that recently [redacted] New York, had contacted him regarding a bicarbonate [redacted] plant which Krebs and Company of Paris, France, desired to erect. [redacted] stated that Krebs and Company was headed by Edouard Krebs, a Scandinavian, and [redacted] believed the firm to be reliable and he had corresponded with it prior to 1939. [redacted]

b6  
per  
DOE

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advised that he had told [redacted] he could make no definite comments because of war travel and requested the firm to furnish him with plans and specifications of the plant they desired, and that he would assist them as much as possible through correspondence. [redacted] stated he had also been approached by the Blaw Knox Company in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, relative to the construction of a bicarbonate soda plant in Turkey.

Further, [redacted] stated he had been approached by the Palestine Economic Association, 370 Lexington Avenue, New York City, a United States concern and a syndicate of the Palestine Potash, Ltd., a British firm. He stated this organization wanted his technical advice on certain potash workings at the Dead Sea, in Palestine. Major Pierce advised [redacted] that any security policy regarding foreign travel by persons having extensive knowledge of MED's work was based upon the fact that the individual might fall into enemy hands. Major Pierce stated that [redacted] agreed that the policy was reasonable and promised to report to MED any probable future travel.

A memorandum prepared by Major Pierce and dated March 31, 1945, reflects that the Technical Information Intelligence Committee, which was supervised by the WFB, was desirous of employing [redacted] to inspect chemical plants in occupied Germany and develop information of interest to the chemical industries of the United States. [redacted] had requested information as to whether MED would permit such travel on his part and it was pointed out that he would not be placed in a position where there would be a possibility of capture by the enemy. Major Pierce's memorandum was addressed to General Groves and it bears a handwritten notation: "G. does object to his going to Germany; G. does not object to his going to Germany."

A teletype dated May 1, 1946, from the District Engineer, U. S. Engineers Office, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, to the Washington, D. C. Office contains the following relative to [redacted] made request by unclassified letter for highly classified material, cleared." b6 per DOE

The Bureau files contain no disloyal data concerning the Palestine Economic Association, the Blaw Knox Company nor of the Tata Chemical Company.

The Bureau files contain a copy of a top secret dispatch dated April 29, 1949, from the American Consul General, Jerusalem, Palestine, to the Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., on the subject, "Communist and Russian Influence in Palestine." The dispatch indicated it was prepared by a high officer of the Palestine Government and the American Consul General, in forwarding the report to Washington, advised that it was not appropriate for him to comment on the report, because he had only been in Jerusalem a few weeks. The report, under the heading, "Sabotage Units of Cominform," reflects that it is reasonable to suppose the Russians have condensed sabotage units for use in Palestine on the appropriate occasion, however, little of this subject is known, but those that exist reportedly are directed by Cominform. The report notes that particular mention has been made W  
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of a special unit drawn from the staff of the Palestine Potash, Ltd. This reference may apply to the Palestine Potash, Ltd. Company of England. It is noted that Deutch advised that the Palestine Economic Association of New York City, which is connected with the Palestine Potash, Ltd., a British firm, had approached him in an effort to obtain his technical advice on certain potash workings at the Dead Sea in Palestine.] *RSW*

Relative to the Krebs and Company, the Bureau files reflect a copy of a State Department telegram dated December 7, 1945, from Washington to Berlin which reflected that Krebs and Company has offices in Berlin, Paris, Oslo, and Zurich. The telegram indicates that the company is engaged as a consultant engineer firm and supplier of chlorine produce and states that Krebs (not further identified) is a German national, naturalized himself as a Norwegian as of World War I and who had full facilities from the Nazis, including passage through France during German occupation. *State*

*release per State*

112-1-257-4944.

The Bureau files contain no identifiable disloyal data concerning Max Spitzer, 18 West 41st Street, New York City, nor do the files contain any disloyal data concerning Eola Deutch's wife, Lily Ortnor Deutch.

Concerning a Robert Sada of Monterray, Mexico, the Bureau files contain the following information which might possibly be identical with the Robert Sada with whom Deutch had business connections in early 1945. A report prepared on September 14, 1945, by SA Wallace F. Estill at Managua, Nicaragua, on Communist infiltration of labor unions, reflects that about 1936, a man named Roberto Sada (Pena) who was an electrical engineer from Mexico came to Nicaragua and posed as a peasant and worked for three months as such while he endeavored to organize a Communist Party in Nicaragua. He worked at the La India Mine for two months as a common laborer trying to organize a Communist Party. He reportedly brought with him a great volume of Communist literature printed in Mexico, and he appeared to be well financed. He was described as a person of dynamic personality and through his efforts, D'Pertide Trabajadores Nicaraguenses (an organization long active in the organizing of labor in Nicaragua) became a closely organized and working organization. At that time the leaders of this organization reportedly were instructed in the teaching of Marx and Engel's doctrine, by Sada.

100-341561-223-2

The Bureau files contain a copy of a strictly confidential dispatch #745 dated April 7, 1942, from the American Embassy at Mexico City, to the State Department in Washington, D. C., entitled, "Formation of the Federation of Anti-Nazi Fascists Foreign Residents in Mexico." The organization was formed on March 17, 1942, and its purpose was recorded as "to aid the struggle of Mexican democracy

*release per State*

against the totalitarians." The dispatch reflected that the organization had two secretaries, one of whom was Cesar Garizurieta, a Communist and a leader of the Publishers Sector of the Chamber of Deputies. At the meeting forming this organization, the President, Deputy Alfred Felix Diaz, (identified in the dispatch as having recently taken over the leading part in the Congressional investigation of enemy activities in Mexico), saluted a number of persons. Included in the group was Roberto Sada Pena.

64-2700-926.

*release  
per  
State*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| Mr. Tolson     |  |
| Mr. Boardman   |  |
| Mr. Nichols    |  |
| Mr. Belmont    |  |
| Mr. Ladd       |  |
| Mr. Clegg      |  |
| Mr. Glavin     |  |
| Mr. Harbo      |  |
| Mr. Mohr       |  |
| Mr. Pennington |  |
| Mr. Rosen      |  |
| Mr. Tracy      |  |
| Mr. Harbo      |  |
| Mr. Nease      |  |
| Miss Gandy     |  |

DATE: February 21, 1950

TOP SECRET

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

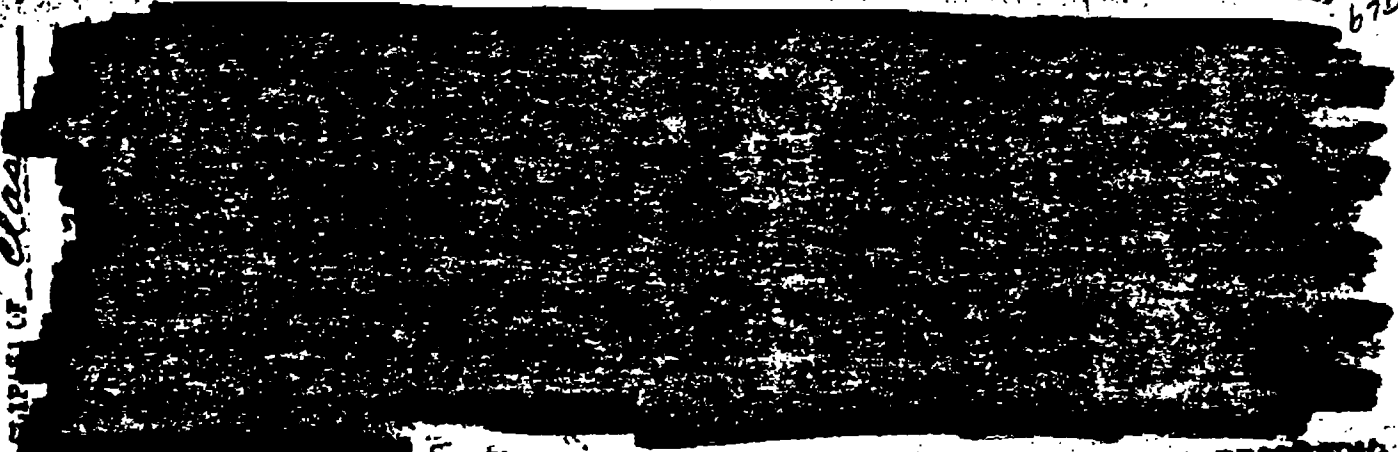
TO: Director, FBI  
FROM: SAC, San Francisco

SUBJECT: FOOCASE  
(Bureau File 65-58805)

ATTENTION: H. B. FLETCHER  
Classified by ~~65-58805-850~~  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Rebutel 2-17-50 and mytel 2-18-50, regarding HERNICE BRODE.

Attention is directed to the report of SA WILLIAM P. POOLE, dated at San Francisco, California, January 29, 1949, entitled ROBERT BIGHAM BRODE, ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - EMPLOYEE (Bufile 118-16989), and to the report of SA WILLIAM P. POOLE, dated December 9, 1947, in the same case. Information contained in these reports reflects that the War Department at Washington, D. C. advised that on April 5, 1944, HERNICE H. BRODE, nee SIDWELL, was employed at the Soviet Embassy at Washington, D. C. on an hourly basis as a tutor in English and her students consisted of four persons in the Naval Attache's Office. Mrs. BRODE's employer had known of the fact that Mrs. BRODE's husband was a scientist and was aware of the fact that when she left Washington, D. C. she was destined to work at the Los Alamos, New Mexico Scientific Laboratory, which was then associated with the Manhattan Engineering District.



It is also pointed out that Dr. ALLISON was one of the persons interested in the early phases of the research regarding thermal diffusion.

Mr. ROBERT LEONARD DAERR, Atomic Energy Commission Security Officer at the Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley, has advised that as a result of recent newspaper publicity regarding the arrest of Dr. FUCHS in England for espionage that there has been considerable discussion among the scientists presently working at the Radiation Laboratory. Mr. DAERR has learned through discussing the matter with scientists that the following individuals were regarded as having been the closest associates of FUCHS at the time that FUCHS was stationed

65-4149  
JUN 7 1950  
cc: Boston (Airmail)  
Chicago (Airmail)  
Paris (Airmail)

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INDEXED - 61

APR 4 1950  
65-58805-850

New York (Airmail)  
Chicago (Airmail)  
Washington Field (Airmail)

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

11/17/50 3042 for file  
65-58805-850

Handwritten initials and number: 670

~~TOP SECRET~~

S.F. 65-4149

At Los Alamos, New Mexico, they are: EMILIO GION SIGRE, ROBERT SERBER, OWEN CHAMBERLAIN. Also associated with FUCHS, but to a lesser degree, were EDWIN M. McMILLAN and LUIS W. ALVAREZ.

The report of SA CHARLES F. BRUSCH, San Francisco, dated April 12, 1947, entitled "EMILIO GION SIGRE - Atomic Energy Act - Applicant" (Bufile 116-3049) reflects that SIGRE was born February 1, 1905 at Tiboli, Italy; that he entered the United States in 1938, and obtained employment at the University of California Radiation Laboratory, where he was employed until 1943, at which time he was transferred to Los Alamos, New Mexico, and returned to the University of California in 1946 as a professor of Physics. Neighbors, associates, and references regarded SIGRE as an outstanding physicist with high ideals and an excellent reputation, and persons interviewed were certain that SIGRE could be considered loyal to the United States.

SIGRE has been interviewed by agents of this office in conducting Atomic Energy Act investigations regarding other scientists and has been cooperative throughout these interviews.

With regard to ROBERT SERBER, considerable investigation has been conducted regarding him. Attention is directed to Bureau File 100-34409. Investigation of ROBERT SERBER was originally initiated on the basis of information developed by agents of the Military Intelligence Division of the Fourth Army at the request of the Manhattan Engineering District, who conducted a background and loyalty investigation of [redacted] in 1943, in connection with [redacted] employment on the Manhattan Project. According to MID, [redacted] became associated with the Manhattan Project in June, 1942, at Chicago, and was [redacted] where he was one [redacted] He was transferred to the Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley, California, [redacted] and is presently [redacted]

[redacted] was employed [redacted] at the Los Alamos Laboratories from April, 1943 to November, 1945. She was born and educated in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Her family is reportedly active in Communist matters in that area and she, according to MID records, has been connected with the Russian War Relief, the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democrats and the North American Spanish Aid Committee. In September, 1943, J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER told Major General LESLIE R. GROVES that [redacted] came from a Communist family in Philadelphia and probably was a Communist herself at one time, but at that time was not. OPPENHEIMER said there was no indication that [redacted] was, or ever had been, a Communist.

In 1947 [redacted] at the Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley, California without clearance from the Manhattan Engineering District. However, she was removed shortly thereafter from her position

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TOP SECRET

b7c per  
army

~~TOP SECRET~~

S.F. 65-4149

where she had access to confidential material and was placed on a position [redacted] where only unclassified material was accessible. She was later denied clearance to classified information and subsequently resigned from her position. She is not employed at the present time. b7C per army

In July, [redacted] the Atomic Energy Commission forwarded a security statement concerning the derogatory information concerning [redacted] to him and he was afforded the opportunity to answer the charges before a local Atomic Energy Commission Personnel Security Review Board. Mr. DAERR, of the Radiation Laboratory, advised that the hearing for [redacted] was held in [redacted] and that as a result of this hearing [redacted] received clearance for access to classified data. Mr. DAERR has stated that since that hearing [redacted] has expressed himself as being willing to cooperate with the Security Office in any way that he could be of assistance to them. [redacted] is regarded at the Radiation Laboratory as one of the leading men in the field of theoretical [redacted]. b6  
b7C

Regarding OWEN CHAMBERLAIN, attention is directed to the report of SA WILLIAM J. SLATTERY, San Francisco, dated October 5, 1947, entitled OWEN CHAMBERLAIN - ATOMIC ENERGY ACT" (Bufile 116-22140). According to CHAMBERLAIN's personnel security questionnaire he was born in San Francisco, California, October 7, 1920, attended Dartmouth College, the University of California, and the University of Chicago, and was a fellow at the Institute of Nuclear Studies at the University of Chicago in 1946. From 1943 to 1946 he was employed at the Los Alamos Laboratory and resided in Santa Fe, New Mexico. He is presently employed by the Physics Department at the University of California.

With regard to EDWIN M. McMILLAN, attention is directed to the report of SA JESSE R. WAGNER, entitled "EDWIN MADISON McMILLAN - AEA-E" (Bufile 116-11946). This report reflects that McMILLAN was a research fellow at the University of California in 1933-1934, and that he was employed at the Los Alamos Laboratory from March, 1945, until September, 1945. He was described as being security minded and not interested in political or sociological results of his research. Mr. DAERR has advised that McMILLAN is highly regarded among his fellow scientists as one of the most outstanding men at the Radiation Laboratory and has always been extremely cooperative in matters relating to security. McMILLAN has been interviewed by agents of the San Francisco Office in connection with Atomic Energy Act investigations and has been found to be cooperative.

With regard to LUIS ALVAREZ, attention is directed to the report of SA WILLIAM P. POOLE, May 27, 1947, at San Francisco, California (Bufile 116-7905), entitled "LUIS WALTER ALVAREZ, aka Luis Schnell Alvarez - AEA-A". According to his Personnel Security Questionnaire, ALVAREZ was born June 13, 1911, at San Francisco, California. His birth certificate bore the name LUIS SCHMELL ALVAREZ, although he is generally known as LUIS WALTER ALVAREZ. He attended

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~~TOP SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 2/21/50

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE

SUBJECT: FOO CASE  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(Bufile 65-58805)

*Handwritten:* 65-58805-856

Reference is made to the report of SA CHARLTON C. McSWAIN, Knoxville, dated February 15, 1950, wherein there are listed the scientific personnel of the Kellax Corporation, New York City. Among those persons so listed are Mr. JOSEPH C. GREENSPAN and Dr. IRVING ROBERTS. In the course of checking the files of the AEC in connection with another investigation, the investigating Agent happened upon information concerning [redacted] which may be of interest to this investigation. It concerns excerpts taken from the Monthly Intelligence Summary of the Manhattan Engineering District and therefore quite possibly is already in the possession of the New York Office and the Bureau. However, as it may not be available to New York, the information is being quoted herewith:

*Handwritten:* b6 per DOE

"Monthly Intelligence Summary, Manhattan Engineering District for March, 1946. (u)

"The New York Branch Office is presently engaged in a survey to determine if [redacted] subjects of Communist investigations by the New York Branch Office, are in any way connected with [redacted] a known Communist now employed on GERD work at Princeton University and under investigation by the Newark, New Jersey FBI Office. [redacted] together with other DSM employees, namely [redacted] et al, have been members of the American Association of Scientific Workers of which [redacted] This organization has been reported to the New York Branch Office by other investigative agencies to have followed the Communist Party line and to have paralleled very closely the activities of the Council for Soviet Friendship, in which [redacted] is also reported to be active. It is understood that [redacted] name appears in an address book in the possession of [redacted] and that his name also appears in the address book of [redacted] A telephone

*Handwritten:* b6 per DOE

CCM:at  
65-466  
2 CC: New York (65-15136)

RECORDED - 78

INDEXED 78

APR 4 1950

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/12/87 BY 5042 PWT/CA

51 APR 5 1950

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call from the apartment of [redacted] was traced to the telephone number of [redacted] Case pending." (u)

The Monthly Intelligence Summary of MED for April, 1945 reflects the following:

[redacted] - NYBO. A thorough re-check is being conducted by the New York Branch Office on [redacted] SAM employees who are personal acquaintances of [redacted] and [redacted] and are suspected of Communist activities.

[redacted] was referred to the SAM Laboratories by [redacted] and is at present employed as a Research Assistant on [redacted]

[redacted] under [redacted] is a former Kellogg employee who transferred to the SAM payroll in [redacted] now being employed as a Research Assistant in [redacted]

It will be difficult to obtain reliable information on the activities of these individuals within the building since both of the groups in which they work are closely-knit cliques. [redacted] is a more or less independent research worker with her own laboratory in [redacted] Investigation discloses that she is [redacted]

[redacted] of the American Association of Scientific Workers (known to be a Communist dominated organization.) The National Secretary of this organization (presumably personally known to the [redacted] is [redacted] a contact of [redacted] the espionage suspect who continues under intensive investigation. Information from a highly confidential source has disclosed that notes and documents in the possession of the [redacted] indicate that the following individuals of possible interest to the Columbia area are also members of the American Association of Scientific Workers:

- [redacted] (Kellogg Corporation, [redacted]; [redacted])
- [redacted] (Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, [redacted])
- [redacted] (Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, [redacted])
- [redacted] (Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, [redacted])
- [redacted] (Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, [redacted])

The following individuals at the Columbia area are also suspected of membership by reason of close acquaintance with known members: [redacted]

Additional information from a highly confidential informant disclosed that the American Association of Scientific Workers consisted of about 250 members. The names of these persons are being checked against District Intelligence files for possible further identification of MED employees. Case pending." (u)

b6  
per  
DOE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

XX P3

TO : Director, FBI  
FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

DATE: March 10, 1950

TOP SECRET

SUBJECT: FOOCASEV  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(Bufile 65-88805)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
& FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF class  
DATE 6/13/78

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

Rebulet March 7, 1950. (u)  
DATE 6/13/78

The following investigation was conducted by SA THOMAS A. MENDENHALL on March 9, 1950, at the IEB, 19th and E. Capitol Streets, Washington, D.C. (u)

Agent MENDENHALL reviewed the IEB files pertaining to VASSILI SOUKHOMLINE and obtained the following information. (u)

Alien Registration form dated May 1, 1941, reflected SOUKHOMLINE's proposed U.S. address as 115 E. 86th Street, New York, N.Y. Further, that he was born April 26, 1885, in Leningrad, USSR, and was without citizenship as of May, 1941. He was described as divorced; white; 5'9"; 180 lbs.; grey hair; blue eyes, and was in the United States temporarily as a Journalist. The AR form reflected his purpose of visit, "visiting relatives"; however, under the section "Relatives in United States", SOUKHOMLINE put "none". In the AR form SOUKHOMLINE said "no" to the question regarding military service of a foreign country. Further reflected was a political arrest in 1907, at Odessa, USSR, which ended in an escape to Siberia in 1908. Under organizations in the past five years (prior to May 1, 1941) SOUKHOMLINE listed the Russian Social and Revolutionary Party. (u)

The INS file contained a Certificate of Admission of Aliens, Port of New York, dated March 21, 1942, for entry on the SS Navemar, of the Garcia and Dias Line, third class, from Seville. SOUKHOMLINE was listed on Manifest #14147. [The Certificate of Admission reflected the actual date of entry as September 12, 1941, and the fact that SOUKHOMLINE had a visa #1001 which had been issued at Marseilles, France, on May 1, 1941. SOUKHOMLINE's last permanent address was reflected as Paris, France, and his nearest relative or friend in the country from which he came was ZUZANNE CAMPAUX. His destination was New York, to a relative, M. SEVERN, of 16 E. 86th Street, New York. The Certificate reflected that he expected to stay in the United States six months, that his health was good, and contained a description similar to that set forth in the Alien Registration form referred to above. It is to be noted that the AR form was dated May 1, 1941, as was the visa which was issued in Marseilles, France.] (u)

Classified by 2385-ETM/1077  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2,3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

release per INS

HWB:KJB  
65-5325  
cc - New York (65-15156)

RECORDED - 43

INDEXED - 49

165-58805-876

APR 4 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP5/MLL  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 11/24/91  
112410

52 JUN 6 1950

TOP SECRET

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
& FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF class  
DATE 11/24/78

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Director, FBI

- 6 -

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2/17/50

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7C b7D FBI

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (S) b1

[REDACTED]

At this time General Ackerman also advised writer that Colonel Paul O. Langguth, an employee of his office who is concerned with atomic energy, informed him that he (Colonel Langguth) had been advised by PERRIN that MI-5 sent a representative to Washington in August, 1949, returning to the United Kingdom in September, 1949, in connection with this case and implying that MI-5 apparently originally informed the Bureau regarding Subject's activities.

He stated that Colonel Langguth did not further elaborate on PERRIN's comment

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b7D  
FBI

Director, FBI

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2/17/50

and, accordingly, arrangements are being made to further interview Colonel Langguth in this regard.

*release per FBI*

As indicated above, Mrs. Ackerman again saw Lord Portal on February 15, 1950, at which time she again had lunch with him. She reports that Lord Portal refrained from further discussing the Bureau's participation in this case, stating that this was apparently due mainly to the presence of other guests. She stated that she is again having lunch with Lord Portal on the day of the trip and, if she develops any further information, she will immediately inform this office. (S) U

[REDACTED]

(S)

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[REDACTED]

b1 (S)

[REDACTED]

b1

b1

Director, FBI

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

2/17/50

"ACKERMAN ESCORTED BY YARD POLICE IN PLAIN CLOTHES TO HEARING AND ACCORDED BEST SEAT IN VERY LIMITED SPACE. LORD PORTAL, FORMER CHIEF OF AIR STAFF, AND NOW HEAD OF BRITISH ATOMIC EFFORT SAT NEAR EXAMINING MAGISTRATE. AFTER HEARING PORTAL ACCOMPANIED MRS ACKERMAN, WHOM HE HAD MET SEVERAL TIMES PREVIOUSLY TO LUNCH. NO OTHER GUESTS WERE PRESENT. PORTAL MADE THESE COMMENTS TO MRS. ACKERMAN: (1) FUCHS UNQUESTIONABLY TOP MATHEMATICAL REPEAT MATHEMATICAL BRAIN IN BRITAIN IN ATOMIC RESEARCH. (2) UNLESS TRIAL JUDGE REFUSES ADMITTING AS EVIDENCE THREE ORAL AND ONE WRITTEN CONFESSIONS THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT HE WILL BE FOUND GUILTY. MAXIMUM PENALTY UNDER EXISTING LAW ONE FOUR YEARS BUT POSSIBLE MAXIMUM IS ONE TWO YEARS. (3) PROSECUTION FEELS NO QUESTION OF INSANITY ARISES AND DOES NOT THINK DEFENCE WILL SO PLEAD SINCE PRISON DOCTOR WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY TESTIFY FUCHS COMPLETELY SAME. (4) FUCHS CANNOT OR DOES NOT FURNISH ANY HELP ON IDENTITY OF PERSONS TO WHOM HE GAVE INFORMATION. (5) PORTAL STATED HE DID NOT THINK FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION IS QUOTE DOING ANYTHING". WHEN MRS ACKERMAN SAID QUOTE DO YOU MEAN THAT YOU KNOW THEY ARE NOT OR JUST HAVENT PRODUCED ANY RESULTS YET QUOTE. PORTAL REPLIED QUOTE THERE HAVE BEEN NO RESULTS. WE ARE ALL DISAPPOINTED IN THEM QUOTE (COMMENT: PORTAL HAS BEEN GUEST IN MY HOUSE ON ABOUT SIX OCCASIONS IN PAST THREE YEARS AND HAS ALWAYS BEEN EXTREMELY FRIENDLY IN EVERY RESPECT. WE ANTICIPATE SPENDING WEEKEND WITH HIM AROUND END OF APRIL. HE IS ALSO VERY MUCH LIKED BY THOSE OF EMBASSY STAFF WHO KNOW HIM INCLUDING AMBASSADOR DOUGLAS AND MINISTER JULIUS HOLMES.) (COMMENT CONTINUED: ACTION OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOWE IN TAKING MRS ACKERMAN MAY BE INDICATION OF WISH ON PART OF BRITISH THAT EVERY DETAIL OF TRIAL IS AVAILABLE TO AMERICANS.) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION REPRESENTATIVES HERE FURNISHED COPY OF THIS CABLE.

*release  
per FBI*

(signed) ACKERMAN."

It was not possible to interview Mrs. Ackerman for further information in this regard until February 12, 1950, at which time she was interviewed by Agent Whitson and writer in the presence of General Ackerman at their flat located at 11 - 12 Campden Hill Gate, Duchess of Bedford Walk, London, England. As already mentioned in General Ackerman's cable, Mrs. Ackerman attended the hearing of

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Director, FBI

- 5 -

~~SECRET~~

2/17/50

facts regarding this case were discussed with the appropriate persons in the Ministry of Supply, in order to obtain the necessary clearance concerning action that may be taken against Subject FUCHS. He refrained from making any comment regarding a possible sex angle in this case. ~~(S)~~ U

[REDACTED]

(S) b1  
With regard to the inability to identify FUCHS' contacts, both in England and the United States, it should be noted that, in conversations with all representatives of MI-5 having an interest in the FUCHS case, Special Agent Whitson was advised on February 10 and 11, the period immediately following Lord Portal's remarks, that MI-5 had absolutely no clues at that time as to the identities of FUCHS' three contacts in Great Britain. Subsequently, however, as you were advised in [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ~~(S)~~ (S) b1

With reference to the cable from this office dated February 16, 1950, this is to advise that the information contained therein is predicated on information received from General Ackerman on the evening of February 15, 1950,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

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FBI

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-6

|   |                                  |   |   |
|---|----------------------------------|---|---|
| REPORT MADE AT<br><b>ALBUQUERQUE</b>          | DATE WHEN MADE<br><b>3-14-50</b> | PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE<br><b>2/2-10, 13-15, 20, 21, 23-28; 3/1-3, 6, 7, 8/50</b> | REPORT MADE BY<br><b>J. JEROME MAXWELL</b> <span style="float: right;">AGG</span> |
| TITLE<br><b>EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.</b> |                                  | CHARACTER OF CASE<br><b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>                                       |   |

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

### A D M I N I S T R A T I V E

Hotel registrations, Santa Fe, NM checked for June 1945 without locating registration for GERHARD NORVAL WOLLAN. List of people registering in June 1945 at hotels in Santa Fe, NM which still have records furnished Bureau and New York Office. Details of travel by associates of subject, HANS ESTHE, VICTOR WEISSKOPF, MARTIN DEUTSCH, RICHARD FEYERMAN, ROBERT MARSHAK, and PHILLIP MORRISON set out. Results of interviews with fellow employees of FUCHS at Los Alamos, NM set out. FUCHS reported to have been close associate of Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT MARSHAK, Mr. and Mrs. MARTIN DEUTSCH, RICHARD FEYERMAN, EVELYN JONES KLINE, Mr. and Mrs. RUDOLPH PETERLS, TOMMY SKYRMS, and JORDAN CARSON MARK, while at Los Alamos. PERSON GUSDORF, who registered at the LA FONDA HOTEL in Santa Fe, NM 6-14-45 is long time dairy farmer at Taos, NM and about 70 years of age.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 1-14-87 BY 3042 PWT/PLS  
 #861640

**DETAILS:**

By teletype dated February 2, 1950, the Bureau instructed the Albuquerque Office to check hotel registrations in Santa Fe, New Mexico to determine whether GERHARD NORVAL WOLLAN, also known as "GUS", had registered at a hotel in Santa Fe, New Mexico during the month of June 1945.

-P-

HANDLED  
STOP

DURING

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

*Presley*

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

ENCLOSURE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES DESTROYED

SE 1

- R 35 NOV 22 1964
- 1 - Bureau (Encl.)
  - 1 - Atlanta (Info.)
  - 3 - Boston (Encl.)
  - 1 - Chicago (Info.)
  - 4 - New York (Encl.)
  - 2 - Washington Field (Encl.)
  - 1 - San Francisco (Info.)
  - 1 - Albuquerque

165-58805-915

APR 4 '50

RECORDED - 42

SEARCHED  
SERIALIZED  
INDEXED  
FILED

41

On February 2, 1950, SA HOMER K. MILLER checked all registration cards at the LA FONDA HOTEL and the DE VARGAS HOTEL, without finding any registration for WOLLAN. These are the two principal hotels in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Mrs. TOMMY SMITH, Manager, MONTEZUMA HOTEL; Mr. PHIL SANTIESTEVEN, Clerk, EL FIDEL HOTEL; Mrs. CONSTANCE CASTLE, owner, HOPE HOTEL, and Mr. LOUIS RICHARDS, Manager, PLAYA HOTEL, all advised that their records for the year 1945 had previously been destroyed.

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised that the records of his office reflected that GERHARD WOLLAN, also known as "GUS", had applied for a position with the University of California at Los Alamos, New Mexico on December 14, 1942. At the time of this application, [redacted] gave his residence address as [redacted]. He stated that he was employed at that time at the [redacted] and that his immediate supervisor was [redacted]. He described his duties in that job as "Supervisor of [redacted]" and stated he was quitting because he "can be more useful in the war effort in the job for which I am applying."

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DOE

Under the heading in his Personnel Security Questionnaire, "MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS:, List all Organizations of which You Are a Member or Have Been a Member Since 1930 - Fraternal, Labor, Business, Political, etc." , [redacted] listed the following:

- M.E.A., Teacher's Organization, address unknown, 1931 to 1935;
- INSURANCE EMPLOYEES GUILD, U.C.P.W.A., CIO, Labor Union, [redacted]
- F.N.E.C.T., Chapter 24, CIO, Labor Union, [redacted]

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T-1 stated that investigation conducted by T-2, another Government agency in January 1944, reflected [redacted] Investigative Division, U.S. Civil Service Commission, Second Regional Office, 641 Washington Street, New York, New York, stated that a search of the Security Index File revealed that [redacted]

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OPM

[Large redacted block]

MRS. GerhARD NORVAL WOLLAN

The report of T-2 further reflected that Confidential Informant T-3, of unknown reliability, had advised that F.N.E.C.T. served as a transmission belt for Communist Intelligence, and is under the control of MARCELO SCHERER, a

release  
per army



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desk-pounding, radical Communist, who speaks under the protective guise of trade unionism. T-3 investigated the organization at the New York Navy Yard in 1940 and he stated that unquestionably the F.A.E.C.T. control was dominated by the Communist Party; that a member of the F.A.E.C.T., while not a Communist Party member, is, in fact, not trustworthy for any confidential work in any United States defense plant, involving work of a strategic and technical nature.

T-2 further reported that a confidential informant in the 9th Naval District (Chicago, Illinois) stated that [redacted] attended the Communist convention in Chicago in 1940 as a delegate. [redacted] wrote letters to the editor of the GLENWOOD HERALD, Glenwood, Minnesota, which the editor declined to publish because, "they were so radical and Communistic". A former friend of the subject, [redacted] stated that [redacted] sought to impose Communism on others while teaching high school; that subject, upon coming to New York, had become infected with Communism; that he mailed Communist literature to him, asking him that he disseminate it.

T-2 reported that [redacted] a former roommate of [redacted] had advised that when he first knew [redacted] there was nothing about him to suggest Communism. [redacted] advised that both he and [redacted] had attended the University of Iowa. Soon after coming to New York, [redacted] noticed that [redacted] had begun attending Communist meetings. [redacted] became a Communist, and even convinced his wife to become one. b7c per Army

T-2 further reported that [redacted] had advised that [redacted] was vociferous in his praise of Communism, and the defense of it in arguments and discussions. [redacted] said that he believed [redacted] to be devoted to the progress of the war at the time, but that he had changed his position when Russia was attacked by the Nazis following the historic pact. During that time, [redacted] was apologetic for Russia and spoke often in defense of Communism.

T-2 further reported that [redacted] advised that he had occupied the same dormitory as [redacted] at the University of Iowa, and had known him during his employment at [redacted]. He stated that [redacted] subscribed to "In Fact" and bought the "Daily Worker". He stated that in discussions, [redacted] argued the advantages of the Communist economy over Capitalism. He reported that [redacted] made a study of KARL MARX upon coming to New York and had become more and more radical in his expressions. He stated, however, that he believed [redacted] to be a "Pink" rather than a Communist. b7c per Army

T-1 stated that based upon information in the report of T-3, [redacted] had been denied clearance to work at the Los Alamos project, and that their records failed to reflect that [redacted] was ever actually ever at Los Alamos.

Mrs. MARGARET STATHAN, Personnel Office, University of California, advised that her records reflected that WOLLAN's file had been destroyed, but that a card had been maintained, which indicated that he had never been employed by the University. The card on WOLLAN had the following notation, "2-3-44 clearance not granted."

T-1 further advised that the index card in his office on WOLLAN was cross-referenced with the name of FLORENCE KOWSKY. His file on FLORENCE KOWSKY reflected that she applied for a position with the University of California at Los Alamos, New Mexico on January 7, 1944. Interim clearance was granted January 26, 1944. KOWSKY was employed at Los Alamos from February 21, 1944 to July 15, 1944. At the time of her application, she listed her address as [redacted], Brooklyn, New York, and her last previous address as 1750 East Third, Brooklyn, New York. She stated she was born [redacted] in New York, New York. She stated she had been employed since September 1, 1942 at the New York Navy Yard under Dr. THOMAS DAVIS.

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(It will be noted that WOLLAN also worked under Dr. THOMAS DAVIS)

Confidential Informant T-1 stated that the investigation conducted by T-2 had failed to reflect any unfavorable information concerning FLORENCE KOWSKY.

She listed the following information concerning her relatives:

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Address</u> | <u>Born</u> | <u>Citizenship</u> |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Father,     | [redacted]     | [redacted]  | U.S.               |
| Mother,     | [redacted]     | [redacted]  | Russian            |
| Brother,    | [redacted]     | [redacted]  | U.S.               |
| Brother,    | [redacted]     | [redacted]  | U.S.               |
| Sister,     | [redacted]     | [redacted]  | U.S.               |
| Sister,     | [redacted]     | [redacted]  | U.S.               |
| Sister,     | [redacted]     | [redacted]  | U.S.               |

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DOE

Under Organizations in her Personnel Security Questionnaire, KOWSKY stated that she had been a member of the Girl Scouts from 1940 to 1942 and of the FAECT, Brooklyn, New York, from 1943 to the present.

~~K. DOUGLAS~~  
~~W. A. INGLIS~~  
~~J. KEMLER~~  
~~W. G. PERNEY~~  
~~T/S S. A. PODGER~~  
~~T/S R. E. ROBERTS~~  
~~T. W. R. SMYTHE~~  
~~R. H. STRICK~~

The files of T-1 at Los Alamos reflect that ~~EUGENE MICHAEL BAROODY~~ was at Los Alamos from October 10, 1944 to July 1, 1946. He left a forwarding address of Bettelle Memorial Institute, 505 King Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

T-1 stated that his files contained no unfavorable information concerning BAROODY.

The files of T-1 reflect that JOHN W. CALKIN has been employed in the Theoretical Division at Los Alamos from January 1944 to the present time. No unfavorable information was noted in his file.

~~ROBERT FREDERICK CHRISTY~~, according to the files of T-1, was employed in the Theoretical Division at Los Alamos from April 1943 to January 31, 1946. He was born at Vancouver, B.C., Canada. His father was born in England, and his mother was born in Canada. His wife, [REDACTED] was born in Russia. His last known address was shown as [REDACTED] Pasadena, California. He was employed by the California Institute of Technology, 1201 E. California Avenue, Pasadena, California.

The files of T-1 reflect that ~~DAVID PETERMUS INGLIS~~ was at Los Alamos as a member of the Theoretical Division from April 1, 1943 to January 2, 1946. His last known address was shown as [REDACTED], and he was last known to have been employed at JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY at Baltimore. The files of T-1 contained no unfavorable information concerning INGLIS.

The files of T-1 reflected that ~~WILLIAM GEORGE PERNEY~~ was a member of the British Mission at Los Alamos from June 29, 1944 to February 12, 1946. The files of T-1 contain no further information concerning PERNEY.

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DOE

The files of T-1 reflect that ~~SAMUEL PODGER~~ was born at New York, New York on [REDACTED]. He was at Los Alamos, New Mexico as a member of the U.S. Army Special Engineering Detachment, assigned to the Theoretical Physics Division from September 1944 to December 1945.

This file reflected that his father, ~~JOSEPH PODGER~~, and his mother, ~~RECCO ALPRINSKY PODGER~~ were both born in Russia. He stated on his Personnel

AQ 65-6

Security Questionnaire that he had uncles, aunts, and cousins living in Russia.

Investigation conducted by T-2 at the time of PODGER's employment at Los Alamos, reflected that, according to the files of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, one SIMON PODGER

[REDACTED]

b7c b7D per OPM

The files of T-1 reflected that RICHARD H. STARK had been employed as a member of the Theoretical Division at Los Alamos from September 1944 to September 1945. He is also employed in the Theoretical Division at Los Alamos at the present time.

The files of T-1 contain no unfavorable information concerning STARK.

NEIGHBORS OF FUCHS AT LOS ALAMOS

Miss EVELYN J. KLINE advised that one ANTHONY TURKEVICH had resided at the SIG HOUSE at Los Alamos at the same time as FUCHS.

ANTHONY LENOID TURKEVICH:

The files of T-1 reflect that ANTHONY LENOID TURKEVICH was employed at Los Alamos from March 16, 1945 to May 1, 1946 as a physicist. His father, [REDACTED] and his mother, [REDACTED] were both born in [REDACTED]. He was last known to have been employed by the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. His last known address was [REDACTED] Illinois.

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As previously reported, Mrs. EDWARD TELLER advised that TURKEVICH had visited at her home in Chicago at the same time as FUCHS in 1947.

HERBERT LAURENCE ANDERSON:

Miss EVELYN J. KLINE advised that ANDERSON had resided at the SIG HOUSE at Los Alamos at the same time as did FUCHS.

The files of T-1 reflect that ANDERSON was at Los Alamos as a physicist from November 1, 1944 to January 14, 1946 under ENRICO FERMI. He was born [REDACTED] at New York, New York. Both of his parents were born [REDACTED]

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in Russia, but he claimed both were naturalized in New York City in 1913. His last known address was shown as 1155 East 57th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

As previously set out in this report, Mrs. EDWARD TELLER advised that ANDERSON was at her home in Chicago at the same time as FUCHS in 1947.

OTTO ROBERT FRISCH:

Miss ELLIEN L. KLINE, advised that OTTO ROBERT FRISCH had resided at the BIG HOUSE at Los Alamos at the same time as did FUCHS.

The files of T-1 reflect that [redacted] was at Los Alamos [redacted] as a member of the British Mission. He was born [redacted] He claimed British citizenship.

According to the files of T-1 [redacted] left Los Alamos on [redacted] and returned on [redacted]. He stated that he could be reached during that time care of [redacted]. The purpose of this visit was shown as a vacation.

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By teletype dated February 22, 1950, the New York Office advised that ROBERT WEINSTEIN advised that the photograph of PHILIP ANDERSON resembled the mouth of FUCHS' unknown American contact, but that this contact had considerably less hair and a much more friendly expression. The New York Office requested that the Albuquerque Office attempt to obtain another view of ANDERSON for exhibits.

Confidential Informant T-1 of known reliability, obtained a copy of a photograph of [redacted] taken by the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory at Los Alamos in 1947. Copies of this photograph are being forwarded to the Bureau and the Boston, New York, and Washington Field Offices.

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DOE

JORDAN CARSON MARR

JORDAN CARSON MARR has been reported to have been a close friend of FUCHS while he was at Los Alamos.

The files of the Albuquerque Office reflect that JORDAN CARSON MARR, also known as J. CARSON MARR, CARSON MARR, was born July 6, 1913 at Lindsay, Ontario, Canada, and is still a citizen of Canada, although he filed a declaration for United States citizenship at Santa Fe, New Mexico on October 1, 1946. MARR was educated in Canada and received a Ph.D. Degree from the University of Toronto in 1938. He also attended Brown University at

INFORMANTS

T-1: [redacted] Security Operations Branch, Atomic Energy Commission, contacted by the writer.

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T-2: Report of CIC.

T-3: [redacted] who was contacted by CIC Agent ARTHUR E. REILY in January 1944.

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per  
Army

T-4: RALPH CARLYSLE SMITH, Division Leader, D-Division, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico, who was contacted by the writer.

T-5: [redacted] Atomic Energy Commission Communications Section, Los Alamos, New Mexico, who was contacted by the writer.

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DOE

T-6: [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau. b2 b7D

T-7: [redacted], whose identity is known to the Bureau. b2 b7D

T-8: [redacted] Information Control Section, Atomic Energy Commission Security Division, Los Alamos, New Mexico, who was contacted by the writer.

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DOE

All of the above are being carried as confidential informants because of their position.

REFERENCE: Bureau file No. 65-58205.

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AMERICAN EMBASSY  
LONDON ENGLAND  
Telegraph Section

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

INFORMATION  
COPY

Chge USIS n/c 20

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 20, 1950

SECSTATE WASHINGTON 1517

March 20 5 P.M.

2/27/87

3042 put  
Declaratory  
See the  
Set 7/12/81

Conservative DAILY GRAPHIC today front-paged story alleging U.S.-born atomic scientists were "missing" from Harwell and stated Special Branch Scotland Yard had telegraphed F.B.I. "Washington asking help in locating.

Enquiries by Emb at Scotland Yard and MI5 indicated nothing known there, and editor DAILY GRAPHIC telephoned Pub Affairs Officer this afternoon with apologetic explanation that GRAPHIC reporter had apparently been taken in by individual claiming be member Special Branch Scotland Yard but who not known there.

LOUGLAS

~~SECRET~~

Routing:

Mr. Browne  
Mr. Cimperman  
Mr. Bruins  
Mr. Greene  
IB  
CS  
mbrowne/ec  
USIS n/c 20

Classified by 2357 WAB/2/27/87  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2+3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
10/16/75

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

65-58805-929

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Release per  
USIA

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. H. Ladd

DATE: March 8, 1950

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: FOOCASE  
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1/24/87 BY 2042/pt/afp  
DECLASSIFIED 11/9/75  
CONFIDENTIAL 4-1

PURPOSE

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

BACKGROUND

Classified by 2855 WRP/mmk  
Exempt from GDS, Category 4  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
10/9/75

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

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

STATUS

Pending.

RECORDED - 64

65-58805-948  
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RECOMMENDATION

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

Attachment

961-136  
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5 file in case file  
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Memorandum  
3/16/50  
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DECLASSIFIED  
11/9/75  
CONFIDENTIAL

Wick

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|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Weight              | 162 pounds  |
| Eyes                | Brown   |
| Hair                | Gray  |
| Marital status      | Single  |
| Social Security No. | [REDACTED]  |
| Selective Service   | Registration Board #29<br>140 West 102nd Street,<br>New York, New York. |

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

In October, 1949, Mr. Andrew H. Walker, Security Office, Atomic Energy Commission, Sandia Base, advised that the records of his office reflect that Kalms has a "Q" clearance at Sandia Base. (116-14689); 117-608-6). DOE

*release per DOE*

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

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

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

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

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BURKAS'S LOYALTY INVESTIGATION OF KALMAS IN 1949

By letter dated January 26, 1949, T. J. Scanlon, Investigations Officer, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., forwarded to the Bureau for consideration in connection with the Federal employees loyalty program, a memorandum dated January 24, 1949, from E. W. Condon, Director, National Bureau of Standards, to Mr. Oliver Short, Director of Personnel, Department of Commerce. Dr. Condon's memorandum concerned Henry Kalmas, and suggested that it might be referred to the FBI.

The memorandum reflected that Kalmas was then employed in the Electronics Division of the National Bureau of Standards on classified electronics ordnance projects. The memorandum reflected that Dr. Condon had received information that Kalmas had been a close associate and personal friend of George Striker; that both Kalmas and Striker were of Hungarian origin and came to the United States around 1937; that Striker obtained a leave of absence from his employer, Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago in Oct. 1948, in order to make a brief visit to Hungary because his wife was anxious to look up relatives, etc., and that he was supposed to return to Chicago January 15th but had not been heard from since his return to Hungary. The memorandum reflected that Striker while in Chicago was National Secretary for an organization called something like Hungarian-American League for Democracy, which is supposed to be on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations. Dr. Condon's informant was Dr. Alexander Elliott, Director of Research for Zenith Corporation, Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. Condon's memorandum pointed out that he has no reason whatsoever to doubt the complete trustworthiness of Mr. Kalmas, however, it may be that those more experienced might feel that the connections between Kalmas and Striker should be looked into. (121-11071-4)

As a result of Dr. Condon's memorandum, a full field loyalty investigation was conducted concerning Kalmas.

[REDACTED]

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

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Mr. Robert S. Wallerich, Security Officer, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., in 1949 advised that all information that had been received pertaining to Kalmus' loyalty had been favorable and Kalmus had been certified from a temporary to a permanent status. He related that Kalmus had recently contacted him in relation to patent rights held jointly by Kalmus and one Otto Striker, who had gone to Europe to sell these patents in England and France. He stated that Kalmus had received a letter from a company in Hungary, located in the Russian Zone, which company wanted to do business with Kalmus in regard to these patents. He said that Kalmus had contacted him as to the advisability of doing business with anyone in the Russian Zone. (Ibid. 18).

Bureau File 65-0-6307 covers material received on August 1, 1949 from IDA. This material includes a photostatic copy of a memorandum from Mr. R. S. Wallerich, National Bureau of Standards, to H. P. Kalmus, dated April 13, 1949, regarding the subject of patent 2,424,933. The memorandum indicates that Kalmus visited Wallerich's office on April 7, 1949, and indicated that on July 29, 1947, Kalmus had received patent #2,424,933 on a radiation meter. The patent resulted from work performed by Kalmus while in the employ of the Zenith Radio Corporation and Kalmus had informed Wallerich that George C. Striker, a former associate of Kalmus, within the past year had sold Kalmus' right in this invention in England and France and forwarded the money to Kalmus. The memorandum continued that Kalmus had informed Wallerich that Striker had apparently returned to Hungary and indicated he wished to remain there, and that Kalmus had recently received a letter from a company in Hungary inquiring of Kalmus if he would be willing to sell his rights in the patent to that company. Kalmus had noted that Striker apparently was under investigation by some agency, probably the FBI, and Kalmus also understood some questions had been asked with respect to himself. According to the memorandum, Kalmus had told Wallerich that if Hungary were not behind the "Iron Curtain," he would not hesitate to do business with them, but since it was, he was doubtful whether he should do business with this company. Wallerich's memorandum advised that so far as his office was concerned, it was not felt that it had any right to interpose an objection to Kalmus selling his private patent to a firm in Hungary in that the patent was a matter not relating to Kalmus' work at the National Bureau of Standards.

Mr. Max L. Libman, Patent Adviser, Ordnance Division, Department of the Army, Washington, D. C., in 1949 said he had known Kalmus since March, 1948. Because of Kalmus' outstanding work at the Bureau of Standards,

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

In 1949, when interviewed by representatives of the State Department, Mr. G. Antocherl, the General Manager of the British Tugboat Radio Works, Ltd., London, England, advised that George Striker was in London on business in 1948 and that prior to his arrival, Antocherl had received a letter from Kalms advising him that Striker would be in London in the near future and Kalms requested that if possible, Antocherl aid Striker in whatever way he could, saying that Striker was a friend of his. During Striker's visit in London, Antocherl only saw his wife. On the first occasion Striker said that he and Kalms were friends and co-workers at the Smith Company in Chicago, Illinois. On both occasions when Antocherl saw Striker, the conversation was strictly of a business nature and nothing political was discussed. (Ibid. 27)

*Michigan  
see State*

As noted heretofore, Kalms arrived in the United States on December 9, 1938, and was naturalized in Chicago on April 17, 1944. The passport files of the State Department contain no record of Kalms, but these files do show that George Striker, who was born November 11, 1913, in Vienna, Hungary, was naturalized at Chicago, Illinois on April 18, 1944, having naturalization certificate #598057. These files reflect that a passport #221547 was issued to Striker on June 1, 1948, for travel to England, Sweden and Hungary for business and visiting purposes. (Ibid. 28)



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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(96-1787-14)

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

In 1949, Dr. Kurt Slesinger, 1825 South Second Street, Maywood, Illinois, said that he had known Kalms since about 1942 or 1943, and believed him to be loyal to the United States Government. He remarked that 80% of Kalms' free time was spent reading matters pertaining to radio, news, developments in Europe and world affairs, and Slesinger did not believe that Kalms had any definite leaning toward any form of government. (Ibid. 15, p. 14)

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

(Ibid. 15, pp. 5, 17).

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

S. E. LEO

A. E. BELMONT

FOODS  
REFRIGERATOR

TOP SECRET  
SIDE P/R  
CLASSIFICATION  
ACTION

March 29, 1950

TOP SECRET

Handwritten notes: *NR 13 / WNK / 10/15*  
*2/25/50*  
*2/25*

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

RECORDED

Handwritten notes: *3042 Int-OK*  
*2/20/87*

[Redacted block]

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

[Large redacted block]

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP-2 [unclear]  
DECLASSIFY ON: [unclear]  
DATE: 1-2-82  
REASON: [unclear]

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

Handwritten: *11/2/82*

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TOP SECRET

NOT RECORDED  
47 APR 7 1950

cc for file on Jurgen Kuczynski

NR 048 948



**PERSONAL HISTORY**

According to information furnished by the State Department by memorandum of March 11, 1941, Jurgen Kucynski was born at Elberfeld, Germany on September 7, 1904 and in 1941, was living in London, England, having arrived in the United Kingdom in the company of his wife, Marguerite nee Steinfeld, on January 21, 1938. (S-1) (100-16776-2)

On November 12, 1949, Dr. Hans Gaffron, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, an acquaintance of Kucynski, said that Kucynski was a Jewish scientist who fled from Germany to England and Gaffron believed Kucynski to be a naturalized citizen of England. He said Kucynski writes books on statistics and labor conditions all over the world and he believed he had recently been employed as a statistician by the English Government. He said that Kucynski originally went to England about 1939. He also said that Kucynski had a sister, Barbaban, who was married to a Royal Air Force officer then on duty, he believed, in Egypt. (S) (100-16776-30)

Dr. Robert Kucynski, the father of Jurgen, was born August 12, 1876 in Berlin. He was said to be a professor of statistics of European renown and to have come from a family of bankers. He studied in the University at Fryburg, Munich and Berlin. From 1898 to 1900 he worked at Statistisches Amt der Berlin. From 1900 to 1911 he worked in the Census Office in Washington, D. C. In 1911 he became Director of Statistics at Elberfeld. From 1916 to 1921 he worked as Director of the German Statistical Office in Schlonberg, near Berlin. He was Honorable Professor of the Commercial Academy in Berlin. He was said to be a man of great fortune and in 1922, withdrew from public work and devoted himself to an independent (S) (100-21002-1716)





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In November, 1945, Jurgen Kuczynski in writing an article for the "Freies Deutschland", a German publication in Mexico, wrote that he spent the greater part of the year (1945) in Germany (U) (100-72924-790)

In September, 1949, Major Julian P. Prescott, Operations Branch, Security and Training Group, Intelligence Division, General Staff, Pentagon Building, said in connection with a Loyalty Investigation of [redacted] an employee of the State Department, that in the Spring of 1947, [redacted] Prescott, was connected with the Security Office, Headquarters of the United States Army for the Berlin, Germany District at Berlin. In connection with this employment, he said that he was investigating Jurgen Kuczynski, a German Consultant who was connected with the Office of Military Government of the United States in Berlin. Prescott determined that [redacted]

[redacted] who he said, in 1945, was in charge of recruiting consultants among German refugees in England, had recruited Kuczynski. Shortly after Kuczynski arrived in Berlin to work with the Office of the Military Government, he resigned from this position and went to work for the official newspaper of the Soviet Military Administration in Berlin known as "Tageliche Munchschen" (121-10619-25)

On August 5, 1948, Mrs. Alice Hanson, Cheyney, Pennsylvania, in connection with a Loyalty Investigation of Denis Arthur Thomas Courtney, then an employee of the Office of Military Government for Germany, said that during May of 1947, Mrs. Denis Courtney told her that the Jurgen Kuczynski family had returned to Germany, renouncing their English citizenship to repatriate themselves as German citizens. Mrs. Hanson said that the impression she obtained from Courtney was that Jurgen Kuczynski was employed in some capacity by the German Communist Party (U) (121-9731-8 and 20)

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

[redacted] (S) (100-331136-12)

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According to a letter written by an acquaintance of Kucynski on September 20, (1947), Kucynski was then residing at Klopsteck Street 24, Berlin, Germany, Berlin-Schlammhof, West. (U) (100-101734-91)

By memorandum dated February 2, 1948, Robert Murphy in Berlin, forwarded a secret dispatch to the Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., which enclosed biographical data on German Communists and others of possible importance in this regard. Included was the following concerning Jurgens Kucynski: "Generally regarded as one of the most prominent Communist intellectuals in Germany today; Prof. Econ. History, Univ. Berlin and may become Dean, Economics and Social Sciences there." (U) (100-101734-91)

release per State

On September 15, 1948, [redacted] was interviewed by the Intelligence Division of the Army in connection with the Loyalty Investigation of [redacted]. The [redacted] were then residing at [redacted]. The Army is forwarding its report in this matter, [redacted]. [redacted] was then a professor at the Humboldt University, Soviet Sector, Berlin. (U) (100-101734-91) b7D, b7C per Army

Army

[redacted] (U) (100-57453-405) (S)(U)

[redacted] (U) (100-57453-315) (S)(U)

[redacted] (U) (100-57453-405)

ENTRY INTO AND DEPARTURE FROM THE UNITED STATES

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

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

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

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

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

[REDACTED] (100-57453-105)

**ACTIVITIES**

**General**

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

The State Department in a memorandum dated March 11, 1941, stated that Jurgen Kucynski, since the outbreak of the war, had been frequently reported as a Communist, spreading defeatist propaganda among alien refugees. The memorandum said Kucynski was living in London, having arrived there on January 21, 1936. (S-1) (U) (100-16776-2)

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In February, 1941, the New York Office furnished information concerning the organization Freier Deutsche Kulturbund (Free German League of Culture). New York noted that this was a German culture organization in Great Britain. The organization was said to publish a monthly newspaper named "Freie Deutsche Kultur." The aims of the organization were said to be to manage exhibitions, theatrical performances and amusements. One of the administrators of the organization was said to be Jurgen Kaszynski. (S) (100-10321-12)

Dr. J. Kaszynski, according to an article which appeared in the February, 1941, issue of the magazine "Freies Deutschland" was to be a speaker at the Free German Culture Conference scheduled to be held in London, England, on January 15, and 16, (1944). The purpose of the conference was reported as being to work out a positive guide for a liberal German cultural policy. (S) (100-72924-242)

Uncl. 100-16776-2

According to information contained in the State Department memorandum of March 11, 1941, Dr. Jurgen Kaszynski had been known since 1931 when he was reported to be a Communist functionary and as editor of the "Finanzpolitische Korrespondenz," Berlin, Germany, was in touch with the Labour Research Department, London. (S) (100-16776-2)

The State Department memorandum noted that since 1938, Kaszynski had been alleged to be a sympathizer with the World Anti-War Congress and its successor, The World Committee Against War and Fascism. (S) (100-16776-2)

[REDACTED SECTION]

(62-9402-51)

[REDACTED SECTION]

(100-72924-498 page 52) (S) (U)

Secret

ACQUAINTANCES

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

Denis Arthur Thomas Courtney  
114-69 Barclay Avenue  
Flushing, New York

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

On September 15, 1948, [redacted] was interviewed by the Army and she stated that she had known [redacted] for about three years, having met him through a Mrs. Vera (phonetic), an American who went to Prague, Czechoslovakia about late 1947. [redacted] said that [redacted] and his wife had visited them at least six times, always on a social basis. It is noted that in 1948, [redacted] was employed as [redacted] Office of Military Government for Germany, Department of the Army, Berlin, Germany, and he was the subject of a loyalty investigation.

He was born June 24, 1924 at Siala, India and arrived in the United States on July 21, 1939 from Great Britain and became a naturalized citizen on April 24, 1943 at Anniston, Alabama. His wife's name is Winifred Fisk Courtney, a United States citizen by birth. On August 19, 1949, the Bureau was advised by the Loyalty Review Board that Denis Courtney had been cleared on security under Public Law 808. On September 30, 1949, the Army advised that [redacted] had been terminated from his position in a reduction in force order on August 27, 1949, at which time he gave his forwarding address as 114-69 Barclay Avenue, Flushing, New York.

b7c per Army

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The Army in transmitting a report on [redacted] noted that [redacted] are known members of the Socialist Unity Party, the Soviet sponsored party in East Berlin, and that [redacted] was a leader in this Party. The Army also noted that [redacted] is currently publishing a number of Socialist Unity Party sponsored economic books. (S) (121-9733-8, 39)

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

[redacted]  
(S) (100-334295-14)

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

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

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

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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

R. P. Dutt

In a State Department memorandum dated March 11, 1941, it is set forth that Jurgen Kuczynski has for many years been a contact of the well-known Communist R. P. Dutt. (100-16776-2)

Dr. Hans Gaffron  
5401 Greenwood Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

(S) [REDACTED]

[A State Department memorandum dated March 11, 1941, set forth that Jurgen Kuczynski when he appeared before the Enemy Alien Tribunal in London (date not given), said that he had obtained money from Germany by paying German currency to a Dr. (S)]

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Hans Gaffron, a Peruvian physicist attached to the Jones Laboratory, University of Chicago, receiving in return currency which was transferred to London. The State Department said there was some suggestion that Kucynski may have brought out of Germany the whole funds of the German Communist Party. (S) (u)

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

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

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