

5

~~SECRET~~

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

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

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

In September, 1943, the Office of Naval Intelligence advised that Hans Gaffron's in-laws, the Joaquina Hilbeck Seminario de Ostendorf family of Piura, Peru was strongly suspected of having engaged in active espionage on behalf of the Axis. (u)

Walter Janka  
Mexico, D. F.

Jurgen Kussynski, 10 South Square, London E.W. 11 England was reported to be a correspondent of Walter Janka, Calle Rio de la Lora 86, Mexico, D. F. According to a letter submitted by the civil Attache, United States Embassy in Mexico City dated June 14, 1945, Walter Janka was born April 29, 1914 at Chemnitz, Germany. He arrived in Mexico on December 18, 1941 and in Mexico was said to be the General Secretary of the publishing house "El Libro Libre" (The Free Book). It has been said that in Chemnitz, Janka served as a left wing youth functionary and secret OGPU agent and in February, 1933, the Nazi Storm Troopers raided his home and he was placed in a concentration camp from which he escaped and joined the Spanish Republican Army. After the war of the Spanish Republic, he went to France and from there to Mexico. (61-22050-9)

[REDACTED] (S) b)

State

The files contain no indication that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (S) (65-15377-37)

Paul Marker  
Mexico, D. F.

According to Censorship, Paul Marker, Mexico, D. F. communicated with Jurgen Kussynski, 10 South Square, London E. W. 11 on October 1, 1943. Marker as Secretary of the Latin America Committee of Free Germans in Mexico commented on the recently-formed Committee in London bearing the same name and said that he was very pleased with this development and hoped that the London Committee would keep in closest touch with the Latin American Committee of Free Germans. In August, 1943, Jurgen Kussynski was reported as being one of the foreign correspondents of the Latin American Free German Committee. (61-72921-211,686)

March 22, 1950

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

SECRET SERVICE  
Jürgen Rozycki  
ESPIONAGE - R

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

~~SECRET~~

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

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

[redacted]

IS (100-344753-200, 220, 319)

It is to be noted that Jürgen Rozycki was carried as a joint subject with Dr. Hans Giffon of the University of Chicago in a Bureau investigation conducted between 1941 and 1944 under the character Alien Enemy Control - Foreign Funds. New York file 100-12471, and Chicago file 100-3046 (100-26776)

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

Washington Field  
Boston  
St. Louis  
Chicago

65-58805-V

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

FOIA CASE  
for file on Jürgen Rozycki

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

56 APR 13 1950

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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-344753-200

reportedly be limited to the determination of the dates of his arrival and departure from the United States; the purpose of his visiting the individuals he was in contact with and his acquaintances in the United States; his place of residence and any employment he may have had, as well as background information concerning him and his relatives.

[REDACTED]

b7D

It is noted during this investigation that individuals found to be contacts and acquaintances of Enaynski in the United States might possibly themselves be involved in Soviet espionage work.

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

[REDACTED]

b7D

This information should not be disseminated to any other governmental agencies without prior Bureau clearance.

The Bureau files do not contain a description or photograph of Enaynski. According to information furnished by State Department in March 1941 Enaynski was born September 7, 1904, at Elberfeld, Germany, and is married to the former Marguerite Steinwald. (100-15776-2)

*Review  
this State*

*State*

Jorgen Enaynski's father is said to be Hans Robert Enaynski, who was born August 12, 1876, in Berlin. He is reported to be a Professor of Statistics of European Nations. He is said to have worked in the Census Office, Washington, D. C., from 1900 to 1911. He then returned to Germany where he remained until Hitler came to power when he went to London. This information was obtained as a result of transcription of documents found in January 1944 in the possession of Bernard Eiffer, then the Chief of the German Division of the Polish Ministry of Information in New York City. New York file 200-92229. (100-15776-7 & 12 p. 38)

[REDACTED]

*b7C  
b7D*

(100-72921-498 encl. 9, 12)

b1

[REDACTED] 100-210002-1726

It is noted that in November 1943 Dr. Hans Gaffron of the University of Chicago in interview said that Jurgen Kucynski had a sister named Barboban who was married to a Royal Air Force officer then believed to be on duty in Egypt. Gaffron at this time advised that Jurgen Kucynski had fled from Germany to England about 1933 and that he was a writer of books on statistics and labor conditions all over the world. According to information furnished by State Department in March 1941 Jurgen Kucynski arrived in London, England, on January 21, 1936.

Release per State

et al

(100-16776-2 & 30)

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

All Offices:

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

New York Office:

New York is referred to report of Special Agent C. L. Barnett (A) dated December 2, 1942, at New York entitled "Dr. Hans Gaffron; Dr. Jurgen Kucynski, Internal Security - C. Foreign Funds." It is noted that this report reflects that several South American stocks were credited to the account of Hans Gaffron by order of Jurgen Kucynski's wife; however, the report does not show the dates of these transactions nor does it identify the stocks or the value involved. New York should, therefore, reexamine the brokerage account for full details regarding any stocks credited to it by Mrs. Marguerite Kucynski.

(100-16776-7)

If the New York indices do not contain information indicating otherwise, New York should interview Mr. and Mrs. Denis Arthur Thomas Courtney, 114-69 Burley Avenue, Flushing, New York. The Bureau files reflect Denis Courtney was the subject of a loyalty investigation in 1948 at which time he was employed with the Office of the Military Government for Germany in Berlin, Germany. New York file 121-1377. In August, 1949 the Loyalty Review Board advised the Bureau that Courtney had been cleared on security under Public Law 808. In September, 1949 IDA advised [redacted] had been terminated in a re-orientation in force order and gave as his forwarding address [redacted]

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

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

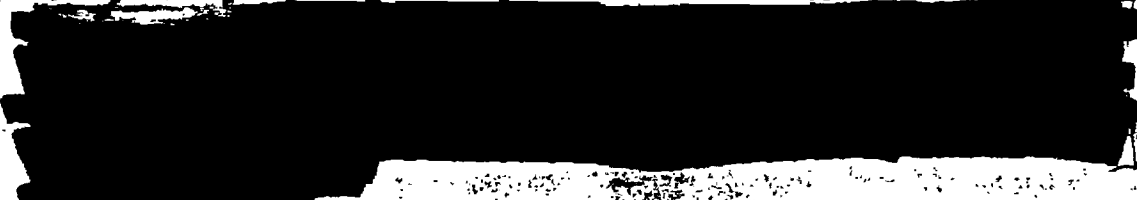
During the loyalty investigation of [redacted] the Army interviewed [redacted] on September 25, 1948. The [redacted] were then returning to [redacted] said she had known [redacted] for about three years, having met him through a Mrs. Vere (phonetic), an American who went to Prague, Czechoslovakia, around late 1947. [redacted] said that [redacted] and his wife had visited the [redacted] on a social basis at least six times. The Bureau files reflect that Denis Courtney

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

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per  
army

was born June 14, 1914, at Binda, India, and entered the United States from Great Britain on July 23, 1939. He was naturalized at Anniston, Alabama, on April 24, 1943. (121-9733-20)

New York is referred to page 35 of the report of Special Agent Stephen A. Holary dated December 1, 1949, entitled "Alfred E. Stern, et al., Espionage - R" (New York File 100-69568) wherein it is



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b3  
per CIA

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

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

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

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

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

[REDACTED]

b1

New York should attempt to identify this individual. (100-37453-295, 30)

In this connection New York is referred to its letter of November 2, 1937, entitled "Subversive Activities - General." New York file 62-507. This reflects that Robert W. Dunn and George William wrote a pamphlet entitled "Life and Labor in the Soviet Union" published by International Publishers Company, Inc., New York City. (6-133-194)

New York should note that the reports of Special Agent Stephen A. McGarr dated September 23, 1948, and April 4, 1949, entitled "Alfred Kaufman Stern, et al, Espionage - R" reflect that under dates of July 7, 1948, and October 19, 1948, J. Kuczyński, Teorazamstrasse 22, Schlachtensee, Berlin, Germany, addressed mail to Alfred K. Stern, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

[REDACTED]

b7D

(100-37453-295 p. 112, serial 313, 405)

Washington Field Office:

It is noted that in 1948 in connection with the loyalty investigation of [REDACTED] mentioned hereinafter, IA reported that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Washington Field will, therefore, check the records of IA for all information concerning the [REDACTED] (121-9733-20)

Army

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per  
Army



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an instructor in the Physics Department, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, said that Gaffron prior to leaving Germany was a friend of Kuczynski's and Gaffron was questioned and his house searched by the Gestapo because of his friendship with Kuczynski. As reflected heretofore, when Gaffron came to the United States in 1937 he gave power of attorney to Jurgen Kuczynski's wife to handle certain financial transactions for him. In this connection the State Department in March 1941 said that when Jurgen Kuczynski appeared before the Enemy Alien Tribunal (date and place not furnished) he said he had obtained money from Germany by paying German currency to Dr. Hans Gaffron, a physicist attached to the Jones Laboratory, University of Chicago, receiving in return currency which was transferred to London.

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state*

*state*

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

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

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

~~SECRET~~

MR. BELMONT

MR. HENRICH

March 23, 1950

FOOCASE  
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2-17/87 BY 3042 *[signature]*

PURPOSE

To obtain translations of German language material.

FACTS

On March 21, 1950, there was received via liaison the translator's summary of a communication dated February 25, 1950, from Emma Habbels, Hanholdstrasse 3, lks III, Berlin W. 50, Germany, to the State Department, and a copy of the entire letter which is in the German language. Four photostatic copies of these items were made and are attached hereto. U

*Unclassified per State Dept. ltr  
dtd. 8/26/82 SP4 ELW/JF 2/16/83*

The translator's summary of the letter states that in connection with the Foccase and references in the press to Dr. Albert Einstein, the writer of the letter states that Einstein is not altogether politically untainted. It is said further that the writer of the letters is in a position to furnish information concerning his (Einstein's) political activities in Germany, and also concerning the woman with whom he collaborated in the international field while he was still in Germany.

*Uncl. per State Dept.*

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that translations be made of the letter of Emma Habbels to obtain full details. If you approve, it is requested that six copies of the translation be furnished to the Espionage Section.

*ENCL file with orig  
Attachments*

EJVL:hs  
65-58805

65-58805  
NOT RECORDED  
83 APR 19 1950

56 APR 22 1950

NR of 951

82-6607-19  
65-7099-28  
FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TOP SECRET

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD  
SUBJECT: FOOCASE  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(Bufile 65-58805)

DATE: April 3, 1950  
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP(S) DATE

Re New York teletype dated February 25, 1950 sent 11:59 PM.

Referenced New York teletype requested the Washington Field Office to check its Security Index Cards in an effort to identify the unknown subject [redacted] the American contact of KLAUS FUCHS. The Security Index Cards were reviewed on the basis of the description furnished by ROBERT BLACK HEINEMAN and his wife KRISTEL and KLAUS FUCHS. The Security Index Cards of the Washington Field Office did not reveal anyone that would appear at this time to be a suspect for the unknown subject [redacted] (TS)

ERNEST BERGMANN photograph

Reference is made to Bureau letter of March 8, 1950 requesting examination of the Immigration and Naturalization Service records concerning ERNEST BERGMANN. In this connection Washington Field Office teletype dated March 10, 1950 in the case UNKNOWN SUBJECT; Was. (Bufile 100-34622B), furnished the Immigration and Naturalization Service information on ERNEST BERGMANN. With reference to the submission of photographs of ERNEST BERGMANN the Bureau letter of March 8, 1950 reflected that photographs had been forwarded to the Boston Office for display to ROBERT AND KRISTEL HEINEMAN. In order to make available the Immigration and Naturalization Service photographs of BERGMANN they are being submitted herewith to the Bureau, Boston and New York Offices for inclusion in their files.

ORRINGTON F. DWYER

Classified by 3042 PWT/10/16/75  
Declassify on: OADR 1/16/75

Reference is made to Buffalo letter dated March 3, 1950 wherein on page 2 it is pointed out that it might be possible to obtain a photograph of ORRINGTON F. DWYER from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D. C. The files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service were reviewed concerning DWYER, at which time it was determined the only photograph available was one at the age of 13. The following information was taken from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files concerning DWYER:

ORRINGTON EMERSON DWYER arrived in the United States through [redacted]

RECORDED - 22 65-58805-1009

INDEXED - 22

APR 19 1950

TOP SECRET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

4  
ENCL  
22

4/13/50  
2 copies of each photo sent to [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

1 copy sent to [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

2365  
2

10/14/75

Letter to the Director

**TOP SECRET**

April 3, 1950

Vanceboro, Maine on the Canadian Pacific Railroad on October 9, 1925 accompanied by his mother ALICE MAY DWYER. ORRINGTON DWYER was born May 17 or May 22, 1912 at Western Bay, Newfoundland. Both birthdates appear in the Immigration and Naturalization Service files. His father, WILLIAM DWYER, was born October 31, 1876 at Western Bay, Newfoundland and was naturalized in Boston, Massachusetts June 23, 1930, Certificate No. 3216134. ALICE MAY DWYER was born May 14, 1892 at Sedgley, England and was naturalized at Boston, Massachusetts October 19, 1931, Certificate No. 3542155.

The file contained a letter dated June 30, 1943 wherein DWYER requested the Immigration and Naturalization Service to notify the Civil Service Commission Examining and Personnel Section, Washington, D. C., of his lawful entry into the United States.

DR. ROSS GUNN *Photograph*

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent JOHN R. MURPHY, Jr., dated March 9, 1950 at New York, requesting the photograph of Dr. ROSS GUNN, Naval Research Laboratory. Appropriate photographs of Dr. ROSS GUNN are submitted herewith.

JOSEPH ARNOLD ROBBINS 9

Reference is made to New York teletype dated March 8, 1950 requesting that the Atomic Energy Commission Records, Washington, D. C., be checked for all available information concerning ROBBINS.

Mr. R. A. ROLANDER, Violations and Visitors Control Section, Atomic Energy Commission, advised that he checked the clearance files of the Manhattan Project and the Atomic Energy Commission and found no information concerning ROBBINS.

Reference is made to Washington Field Office teletype dated March 10, 1950 entitled UNKNOWN SUBJECT; was **ESPIONAGE - R.** wherein Civil Service Commission records reflect

Warren Arsenal, New Jersey. The records of the Civil Service Commission contained investigation of [redacted] conducted in [redacted] and the results of which are submitted herewith in the form of two photostatic copies for the Bureau, Boston and New York. b7C  
p  
a pm

**TOP SECRET**

Briefed from  
Form 3721.

H6

*10/11/41* *W. J. [unclear] [unclear]*  
*10/11/41* *Rec'd [unclear]*  
EXPERIENCE BRIEF  
SECOND DISTRICT

3h/10/6/41

LOYALTY\*\*FIRST PRIORITY

Born:

ANSWERS IN FORM 3721:

Debts:

Suits:

Bankruptcies, assignment

Intoxicants:

Arrests:

Relatives in government service:

RESIDENCES:

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION  
INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION

, position

Investigated by

Asst. Field Civil Service Examiner.

Authority for this investigation is by order of the Manager of the Second Civil Service District, under direction of the U. S. Civil Service Commission's Central Office; authority is accompanied by an Experience Brief from the Second District prepared from Form 5721. This investigation is ordered to determine the loyalty of this applicant to the form of government existing in the United States of America. The Brief is marked "First Priority".

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

- Deleted under exemption(s) b7c b7D per OPM with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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

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

For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

65-58805-1009 EBF

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XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

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

Department of State  
Incoming Telegram

*fu*

(S) [REDACTED]

4/16/46

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JWE-H  
ACTION:VD  
INFO:  
EUR  
FC  
CY  
DC/R

5778  
PLAIN  
LONDON  
DATED APRIL 16, 1946  
REC'D 9:58 a.m., 16th

*f.*

~~SECRET~~

SECSTATE

US URGENT  
4193, Sixteenth

SOVIET Embassy London request diplomatic entry visas for two Ukraine nationals, Counsellors Valentin Shigansky and Feodor Parkhomenko, members of the staff of the United Nations Organization proceeding to the United States to take up their official duties. Please advise

*fu*  
LLS  
PLAIN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

GALIMAN *fu*

*release per state*  
Classified by *1687 RFB/ab*  
Declassify on: OADR *87-83*  
*Comp # 26,261*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*Enclosure 1013*

~~SECRET~~

*encl # 6*



# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM : SAC GUY HOTTEL, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

DATE: March 21, 1950

SUBJECT: HOOGASE  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(Bufile 65-58805)

~~TOP SECRET~~ TOP SECRET

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP(S)

DATE: 6/26/79

In connection with the captioned matter, please be advised that Special Agent STANTON F. ENSE, while conducting an investigation concerning TALCOTT WILLIAM SEELYE, VQA, at the Civil Service Commission, made the following observation while reviewing records.

During the review of CSC records concerning PETER GOSWIN FRANCK, brother-in-law of TALCOTT WILLIAM SEELYE, Agent ENSE noted that FRANCK had known a MR. FUCHS in Germany in 1933. Furthermore that FRANCK had, upon occasions, used the alias "PETER KLAUS" with no apparent explanation for the selection of the particular alias KLAUS although reasons were many for the use of an alias.

In order to elaborate on FRANCK's knowing MR. FUCHS, the following is submitted for the information of the Bureau.

PETER GOSWIN FRANCK was given a hearing by the Division of Central Administrative Services, OEM, on September 1, 1943, in room 40 of 499 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. The Government representatives present were GEORGE J. GOULD, Assistant Director of Investigations, and W. H. MULLIGAN, Investigator, Central Administrative Services. FRANCK's hearing was in connection with his employment as an alien by the OPA. FRANCK was naturalized in June, 1944.

During the course of the hearing, FRANCK in answer to a question "Did you ever engage in political activities in either Switzerland, France or Germany?" informed that he was a member of an underground student's organization in Berlin, Germany, while he was a student at the University of Berlin. Further that he was arrested on July 19, 1933, and interned for about six months. Further that he was associated with various political groups including every group left of center, and he named as individuals associated with a MR. FUCHS, MISS GERDA KLOEPFLE and ARNOLD BAUER.

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE  
HNB:DAW  
SPECIAL MESSENGER  
65-5325

- cc: Boston (65-3304) (AMSD) (Encl.)
- cc: New York (65-15136) (SD) (Encl.)
- cc: San Francisco (Information) (Encl.)
- Encl.

Classified by 3042/ent/llw/23  
Declassify on: OADR 1/20/87

RECORDED

65-58805-1026

APR 20 1950

~~TOP SECRET~~

Classified by 27351  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT

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16  
Release  
Per  
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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Re: FOOCASE

~~SECRET~~

FRANCK, according to the transcript of his September 1, 1943, hearing, did not remember FUCHS' first name but pointed out that these individuals were fellow students of law and political science. Continuing, FRANCK informed that Doctor F. F. MOED, Professor of Chemistry, Fordham University, New York, had known him since he was born. He stated that Doctor GEORGE BARSKY, Chemist, was a sponsor of an affidavit for his immigration to enter the United States and that BARSKY had known his family since 1937. BARSKY's address was given as 202 East 44th Street, New York City, and residence as 333 East 41st, New York City. FRANCK said that BARSKY introduced him to a Doctor WESLEY MITCHELL and Doctor RALPH YOUNG of Columbia University.

FRANCK continued that he accepted a Fellowship granted by the Campus Refugee Committee, University of California, Berkeley, and that he went there in November, 1939, and stayed until June 14, 1943. While there he worked as a Research Assistant to Doctor ROBERT A. GORDON, Doctor ROBERT CALKINS and Doctor J. B. CONDLIFFE.

FRANCK married Doctor MARIANNE WENK in New York City on October 7, 1939, and had met her originally in Basel, Switzerland. Doctor WENK died on June 9, 1940, in a canoe mishap in the San Francisco area. FRANCK was in the canoe with his wife at the time.

The transcript reflected that FRANCK had bank accounts at the National City Bank, New York City, Bank of America, Berkeley, and the American Security and Trust Company, Washington, D. C.

With regard to the use of an alias, FRANCK advised that he had used the name PETER KLAUS while engaged in speaking engagements for the American Committee for Anti-Nazi Seaman. He did not explain the selection of the name KLAUS, but it is to be noted that it is one of the first names of EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS.

Continuing, FRANCK stated he knew a Doctor MAX IMMANUEL, a banker in New York, New York. Also that his aunt and her husband, Doctor ERWIN BODKY, lived in Cambridge, Massachusetts, at 202 Lakeview Avenue, and that all of his immediate family lived in Europe.

It is to be noted that ROBERT FEINEMAN and his wife, KRISTEL, lived at 144 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, at one time, and on May 1, 1945, moved to 94 Lakeview Avenue.

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Re: FOOGASE

In a supplement of personal data attached to the transcript of the hearing, FRANCK stated that his father was Director of Research for Bayrische Stickstoff Werke from 1920 until January 1, 1940, when he was discharged at the request of the German Military Authorities. FRANCK's father was a Professor of Chemistry in Berlin from 1925 to 1941. FRANCK said that he belonged to the "Freie Sozialistische Studentengruppe" (Free Socialist Student Group) which he entered in 1932, and stayed until the dissolution in March, 1933, at which time, he worked with a nucleus of former members.

FRANCK listed the officers of the Campus Refugee Committee, University of California, which awarded him a Refugee Fellowship, as Professor CHARLES W. GULICK, JR., Department of Economics, Chairman, and WILLIAM DAVIS, Secretary of YMCA, University of California, 2227 Union Street.

FRANCK also stated in the supplement that AL STANLEY of 2512 Ellsworth Avenue, Berkeley, was an officer of the Berkeley Club of the Young Democrats, Inc., of which FRANCK became an associate member in 1940 and 1941. FRANCK also worked in the offices of the California Democratic News with HOLWARD ROLAND of 1436 15th Avenue, Oakland, California.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Central Offices, Washington, D. C., reflected that PETER GOSWIN FRANCK, born December 11, 1913, Berlin, Germany, was issued a German Quota Visa #2286878 on September 9, 1938, at Zurich, Switzerland. In the visa application, FRANCK stated that he had resided in Berlin, Germany until 1936 and in Basel, Switzerland, from October, 1936 until July, 1938. He listed his mother as LOTTE STEDNITZ and his father as HEINRICH FRANCK, Berlin, Germany.

LOTTE FRANCK

FRANCK stated in the application that he intended to join MR. and MRS. GEORGE BARSKY in New York, New York; that he was immigrating for permanent residence. The visa reflected FRANCK's entry at the Port of New York on August 28, 1938, on the Statendam. He was given Alien Registration #3570152. Further reflected in the INS files was a Declaration of Intention #17432 filed June 17, 1943, which contained the names of identifying witnesses as JOSEPH D. COPPOCK, 3901 Davis Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., executive, OPA, and one who had known FRANCK since February, 1939, and GERTI LANDAUER, Arlington Village, Assistant Economist, who had known FRANCK since February, 1940.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

- Deleted under exemption(s) b7c b7d OPM b7D FBI with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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For your information: \_\_\_\_\_

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NR. 1452

April 19, 1950

MR. BELMONT

DR. EDWARD MICHAEL CORSON  
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT

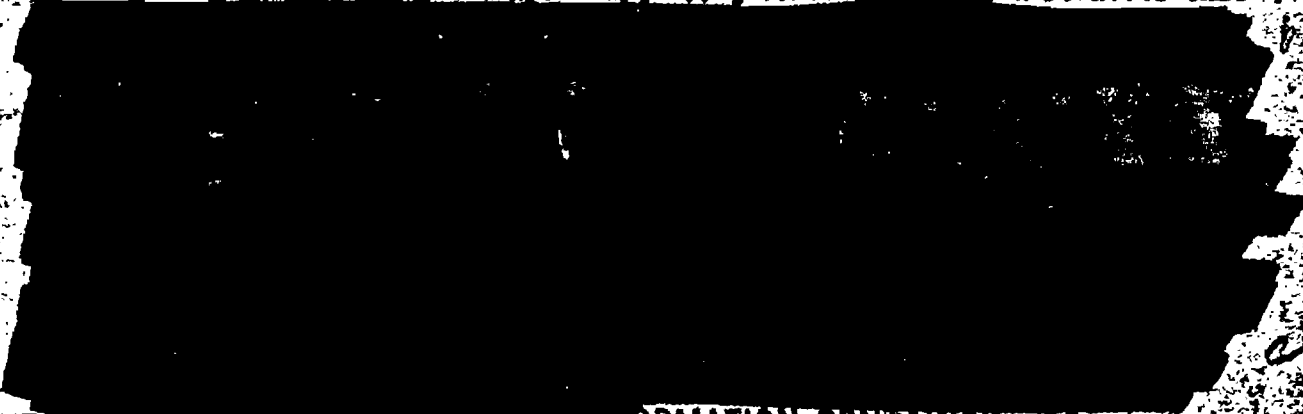
PURPOSE

To obtain authority to interview Dr. Edward M. Corson concerning  
Hail Julius Klaus Fuchs and other scientists in England whom Corson has  
described as being "as dangerous as Fuchs."

FACTS

On April 12, 1950, the Newark Office telephonically advised that  
Dr. Edward Corson had contacted Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer who said that Corson  
obviously was distraught and mentally deranged. Oppenheimer reported to the  
Newark Office that Corson talked about a position as a fellow research  
student at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, and went on to say  
that he was going to Russia with some other scientists on a mission. Dr.  
Oppenheimer reported that Corson next stated there were other scientists in  
England as dangerous as Fuchs. Corson reportedly told Oppenheimer that he  
had made public some letters and telegrams in which he, Corson, maintained  
that Fuchs was innocent. Corson is reported to have then said that at present  
his wife was missing and that there was a 15-state alarm for his wife. He  
told Oppenheimer he could be reached in care of David Kratcher, Editor of  
"Physics Today." Oppenheimer repeated his previous statement regarding the  
mental condition of Corson.

A memorandum dated April 13, 1950, concerning Corson reflects that



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116-34555  
CC: 65-58805

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DATE 11/21/89 BY 3042/ent/llh

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to believe Corson to be in sympathy with Russia during the war. She knew of no subversive elements with which Corson was connected, and did not think him disloyal, although he said Corson had a tendency to be unreliable and he declined to recommend him for employment.

The investigation also developed that on December 2, 1944, Corson directed a letter to one Pierre Boutsky, in care of the Russian Students Fund, Inc., New York City, and enclosed a check for \$100.00. Army Intelligence reported that [redacted] was known to be a radical and that the Russian Students Fund, Inc., was composed of various un-American groups, some pro-radical and pro-Soviet, others pro-German and White Russian Monarchists and proponents of the Russian National Patriots of the Kerensky type.

Dr. J. C. Hubbard, emeritus Professor at Johns Hopkins University, advised during the investigation that at Corson's request he had corresponded with the Russian Students Fund, Inc., requesting a loan for Corson for tuition. A loan of about \$50.00 was received by Corson. Dr. Hubbard commented that Corson was radical in his views and is a very outspoken person who says just what he thinks. He also declared he feels Corson is violently opposed to Communism and Socialism and that he believes Corson is loyal to the United States.

#### RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that Corson be interviewed immediately for all the details in his possession concerning the activities of Fuchs, and also for full details concerning the other scientists in England stated by him to be "as dangerous as Fuchs." Attached for your approval is a letter to the New York Office, instructing that Corson be interviewed.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WAS: 62  
65-5125

82969

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD

DIRECTOR AND SAC

FOCAS, RE - RE NY TEL APRIL NINETEEN AND FORTYONE, LAST. PASSPORT  
FILES, STATE DEPT, REFLECT RICHARD WILLIAM SEVENS, JR., BORN JULY  
TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN HUNDRED FIVE, DENVER, COLORADO, SIX FEET FIVE, BLUE  
HAIR, BROWN EYES. PP PHOTOS OF SEVENS AND WIFE DOCTRINE SEVENS OBTAINED  
PP PHOTOS SEVENS IN FORTYONE, FORTY, FORTYFIVE, FORTYSEVEN AND  
SEVERAL FULL MUSTACHE. PHOTOS BEING REPRINTED.

NOTE

*W. H. C.*

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DATE *1/21/89* BY *SP-6/BJT/STP*

EX-125

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INDEXED - 65

*165-58805-1057*

58 MAY 2 1950

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ Per \_\_\_\_\_

*Please  
per state*

SAC, NEW YORK

APR 19 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

DR. EDWARD MICHAEL CORSON  
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT

87399

4/20/50

On April 12, 1950, information was telephonically received from the Newark Office to the effect that Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer had reported that he had been contacted by Dr. Edward Corson, formerly connected with the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, and associated with the Union Carbide and Carbon Company, during the war. According to Dr. Oppenheimer, Dr. Corson obviously was distraught and mentally deranged. He talked to Dr. Oppenheimer about a position as a fellow research student at the Institute. Corson then went on to say that he was thinking of going to Russia with some other scientists on a mission. Corson next stated that there were other scientists in England "as dangerous as Fuchs," referring to Dr. Emil Julius K. Fuchs. He also told Dr. Oppenheimer that he had made public some letters and telegrams in which he, Corson, maintained that Fuchs was innocent. Corson went on to say that at the present time his wife was missing and there was a state alarm for her. Corson told Dr. Oppenheimer that he could be reached in care of David Kratcher, Editor of "Physics Today." Dr. Oppenheimer reiterated his statement regarding the mental condition of Corson.

On April 13, 1950, information was received at the Bureau from Dr. [redacted] Union Carbide and Carbon Company, who should be treated as a confidential source, that one of the scientists with his company had informed him that Corson, who recently had been a special instructor at Edinburgh (University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, Scotland), had returned to this country and presently was staying at the Hotel Statler New York, for an unknown duration. The scientist with Dr. Stewart's company stated he had seen Corson the previous evening and Corson had advised him that he was under the care of a psychiatrist and that his wife and family had gone back to their home in Springfield, N.C. This scientist stated that Corson definitely was a mental case and was very much concerned about the possibility of Corson becoming a security threat by reason of his mental condition and his knowledge of the atomic energy program.

With respect to Corson's statement that he had made public some letters and telegrams in which he had maintained that Fuchs was innocent, the American Embassy in London, England, made available to the Bureau a copy of a "letter to the Editor" prepared by Corson and which Corson stated was to be published in the Journal of the American Physical Society.

CC: Newark (Info)  
EJL:hs  
116-3455

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DATE 1/29/82 BY [signature]

APR 29 1950

DUPLICATE YELLOW

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The investigation also developed that on December 2, 1944, Corson directed a letter to one Marie Kostky, in care of the Russian Students Fund, Inc., New York City, and enclosed a check for \$100.00. Army Intelligence reported that [redacted] known to be a radical and that the Russian Students Fund, Inc., was composed of various un-American groups, some pro-radical and pro-Soviet, others pro-German and White Russian Reactionists and proponents of the Russian National Patriots of the Emergency type.

Dr. J. E. Hubbard, emeritus Professor at Johns Hopkins University, advised during the investigation that at Corson's request he had corresponded with the Russian Students Fund, Inc., requesting a loan for Corson for tuition. A loan of about \$500.00 was received by Corson. Dr. Hubbard commented that Corson was radical in his views and is a very outspoken person who says just what he thinks. He also declared he feels Corson is violently opposed to Communism and Socialism and that he believes Corson is loyal to the United States.

In view of the statements made by Dr. Edward M. Corson, you are instructed to immediately contact him at the Statler Hotel, New York City, and interview him thoroughly for all information in his possession concerning Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs. The result of this interview should be furnished in a communication captioned "Possess, Espionage - R."

You also are instructed to interview Corson in detail concerning any knowledge he might have of other scientists in England, or elsewhere, "as dangerous as Fuchs."

This request should be handled immediately and the result promptly furnished to the Bureau and any interested offices.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont  
FROM : Mr. V. P. Keary  
SUBJECT: FOOCASE

DATE: April 28, 1950

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14-1

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

Mr. Donald L. Nicholson, Chief, Security Division, State Department, informed Mr. Roach today that people handling the protest to the British Government concerning their denial of the U. S. request to interview Fuchs, had informed him, Nicholson, that if the FBI could come up with two or three or more instances wherein, during the war, this Government permitted British and Canadians to conduct interrogations of persons in U. S. custody that they, the British or Canadians, were interested in, such instances could be used to a very good advantage in putting pressure on the British. He wanted to know if the Bureau could supply such information.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum be referred to the Espionage Section for information and that if the Bureau can supply the instances above requested, that it would be to our advantage to so inform the State Department. The Liaison Section should be informed of the reply to be given to Mr. Nicholson.

*release per state*

*RES:llw*

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 PWT/afp  
ON 2/2/87

ADDENDUM:

May 1, 1950

In view of the fact that the British are giving in, I recommend that we hold up on any action on the above at this time.

AHB:tlc

*Rob*

HANDLED BY  
STC:LEB

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Exempt from GDS Category 1, 5  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

10/21/75

\* See British note to Dept of State used by Bureau 5/2/50

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

FROM : MR. BELMONT

SUBJECT: FOOCASE  
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: April 28, 1950

**TOP SECRET**

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

PURPOSE

To obtain authority to interview the following persons in an effort to identify Unsub was: [REDACTED]

1. Abraham Brothman
2. Harry Gold
3. Miriam Moskowitz
4. Oscar John Vago
5. Jules Korshien
6. Emil J. Barish
7. Gerhard Nerval Wellan

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Declassify on: OADR  
11/13/86

Belmont  
Glavin  
Ladd  
Nichols  
Tracy  
Harbo  
Tele. Room  
Holloman  
Gandy

100-365040-001  
65-57449

FACTS

According to [REDACTED]

All of the above-mentioned individuals, with the exception of Gold and Moskowitz, were partners of Brothman in A. Brothman and Associates. Gold has been an associate of Brothman since 1940, and in February, 1948, he entered the employ of Brothman. Moskowitz, Secretary to Abraham Brothman, is known to have already been in Brothman's employ as of December, 1945, and there is indication that she may have begun her employment with him in August, 1944. She still is associated with Brothman and is his only partner in A. Brothman and Associates at this time. It appears, therefore, that any or all of these individuals may be able to make known the identity of [REDACTED]

~~TOP SECRET~~

I. ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

A current investigation of Brothman is in progress. Brothman was born August 15, 1913, at New York City. In 1933 he graduated from Columbia University, where he specialized in accountancy and chemical engineering. On June 15, 1937, he married Naomi Mett and they have one child. As of September, 1949, he resided at 41-08 42nd Street, Sunnyside, Long Island, New York. (100-365040-1, Page 2)

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100-365040  
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~~TOP SECRET~~

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Exempt from GDS, Category 2  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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EX-125

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MAY 4 1950  
12

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~~TOP SECRET~~

Company, Naugatuck, Connecticut, and for six months by the M. W. Kellogg Company in New Jersey. From 1942 until 1944 he was employed by the Chemurgy Design Corporation until he entered A. Brothman and Associates in August, 1944. As of September, 1949, Barish was employed by the Industrial Process Engineers, 8 Lister Avenue, Newark, New Jersey. He then resided at 2274 - 79th Street, Jackson Heights, Long Island, New York.

In December, 1941, there were reported to be two factions in the Library of Congress, one of which was under the leadership of David Wahl and which reportedly included Emil Barish as a member. Wahl was a subject in the Nathan Gregory Silvermaster Case.

In April, 1944, Barish was listed as a member of the Communist Party, Third Assembly District, Queens County, New York, and in March, 1946, he was reported to be the organizer of the Garden Bay Branch of the Communist Party.

In 1945 the name Emil Barish appeared in the address book of Douglas Whitney Ward. Immediately above Barish's name in the address book appeared the name Sonia Aslanian. In 1944 Ward was sailing as a merchant seaman

[REDACTED] b7D

Sonia Aslanian moved from the Bayo Vista Housing Project at Redso, California, on November 27, 1948, and at that time gave the forwarding address of Emil Barish, 2144 - 78th Street, Jackson Heights, Long Island. She was affiliated with the Potrero Branch of the San Francisco Communist Party in 1944 and 1945.

[REDACTED] Her husband, Fred Hagop Aslanian, was also a Communist Party member. b7D

About January 16, 1949, prior to sailing to Europe for permanent residence abroad, the Aslanians stopped with Barish in New York City. Records of the Passport Division of the State Department listed Fred and Sonia Aslanian on a list of alleged American citizens who departed without American passports aboard the SS "Sobieski" from New York bound for the USSR.

On February 17, 1949, Barish' name and address were contained in the address book of Pauline Slavin, Radio Information Specialist, Office of *release per State*

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Vocational Rehabilitation, Federal Security Agency, New York City. Slavim's name and address appeared in the address book of Judith Coplon.

A photograph of Barish has been displayed to both of the Heinemans and to subject Fuchs, without effecting an identification. ~~SECRET~~ u

7. GERHARD NORVAL WOLLAN

Wollan was another of the original partners in A. Brothman and Associates which was organized in August, 1944. Prior thereto, from February 8, to August 5, 1944, Wollan had been employed as Assistant Plant Superintendent by the Regal Chemical Corporation, of which Theodore Heilig was President, and for which Brothman did some work as mentioned previously. It appears probable that Wollan was still associated with Brothman in December, 1945, and that he may have remained with A. Brothman and Associates until October, 1946, when he became an associate professor at Sampson College, Sampson, New York.

By memorandum dated February 16, 1950, enclosing a blind memorandum summary on Wollan, authority was requested and obtained to interview Wollan at the same time that Brothman might be interviewed. Accordingly, a letter dated February 16, 1950, was directed to Atlanta instructing that Wollan be interviewed when the Brothman interview took place. Briefly, Wollan was born June 27, 1910, at Glenwood, Minnesota. In June, 1931, he obtained an AB Degree from Luther College, Decorah, Iowa. From 1931-1935 he was employed as a teacher and athletic coach at the New Richland High School, New Richland, Minnesota. From September, 1935, to July, 1936, he attended Iowa State University, Iowa City, Iowa, and received a Master of Science Degree, having majored in mathematics. From July 1, 1936, until December 12, 1940, he was employed in actuarial work for the Home Life Insurance Company, 256 Broadway, New York City. [Information also is available that he was requested to leave his employment with the Home Life Insurance Company in 1941 because he had attempted unsuccessfully to unionize the clerical staff of the New York Office of that company.] From July 1, 1942, until February, 1944, he was employed by the U. S. Navy Yard, New York City, as an associate physicist. From February 8, 1944, to the time that he became affiliated with Abraham Brothman, as mentioned above, he was employed by the Regal Chemical Corporation. *release per navy*

~~TOP SECRET~~

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[ONI has reported that Wollan had engaged in Communist activity in New York since 1938. He is alleged to have held Communist meetings in his home.] In 1944 he held CPA Card No. 26216 of the Kensington CPA Club, 305 Church Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. At the same time his wife, Helen Wollan, was also a member of the same club. She was described as Austrian.

*release per navy*

From October 19, 1946, to September 11, 1948, Wollan was an associate professor at Sampson College, Sampson, New York. Since September 25, 1949, he has been engaged as an associate professor of mathematics at North Georgia State College, Dahlonega, Georgia. He resides with his wife on the campus and is working part time on a Ph.D. Degree at the University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.

Wollan's photograph has been shown to Robert and Kristel Heineman and to subject Fuchs, without effecting an identification.

\*\*\*\*\*

It will be noted that of the foregoing, Brothman, Gold, and Korchiem have previously been interviewed. At the time of the interview Brothman was at first evasive and later appeared cooperative, though he was nervous. It would seem that neither he nor Gold furnished all of the information in their possession. Korchiem obviously was untruthful and furnished practically no information at all. The remaining individuals all have similar Communist backgrounds, and it is to be expected that they may react in the same way. It is believed, therefore, that it will be necessary at the outset of the interviews to impress all of these individuals with the seriousness of the matter. Accordingly, it is believed that they should each be advised at the outset by the interviewing agents that in connection with the Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs Case the agents desire to question them concerning matters and information in their possession.

By letter dated April 17, 1950, the New York Office recommended that the contemplated interview of Brothman be deferred until all of Brothman's contacts listed in the report of Special Agent John R. Murphy, New York, dated April 5, 1950, entitled "Abraham Brothman, wa., Security Matter - C," be identified and their photographs shown to the Heinemans. There are approximately 60 such contacts. While it is agreed that these

*TS u*

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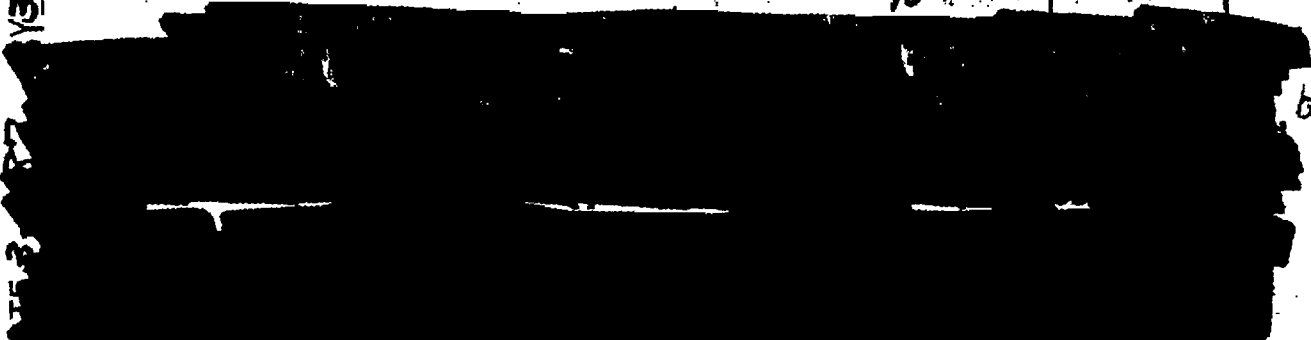
April 26, 1950

EMIL ZOLA BARISH - Summary

Barish was born May 8, 1916, at Seattle, Washington. His father, Saul W. Barish, was born in Russia and has been a social worker. His mother, whose name is not known, was also born in Russia. The whereabouts of his parents is not known. Barish attended Garfield High School in Seattle, Washington, from 1929 to 1933, the University of Washington at Seattle from 1933 to 1935 and the University of California at Berkeley from 1937 to 1939 when he graduated with a B. S. degree in mechanical engineering. In November, 1935, Barish resided at 3889 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, California; in February, 1936, he resided at 2429 Haste Street, Berkeley; in February, 1937 at 2412 Bancroft Way, Berkeley and in February, 1938 at 1249 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. After graduating from the University of California, he was employed for 1 1/2 years by the General Engineering Company and Electrical Steel Foundry Company in Portland, Oregon; for 1 year by the United States Rubber Company at Naugatuck, Connecticut and for 6 months by the M. W. Kellogg Company in New Jersey. (100-333935)

Emil's brother, Eugene Barish, when questioned by the Office of Naval Intelligence admitted membership in the Communist Party in San Francisco in 1937 and 1938. Eugene is a seaman and his last known employment was with the Alaska Steamship Company in 1947. Eugene's wife Pauline is reported to be the sister of the wife of Walter Stack and another sister of Pauline Barish is said to be married to Revels Clayton both of whom are described as well known West Coast Communists. (101-421)

release per Navy



All of these organizations have been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

(100-8700)

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DATE 12/30/2013 BY SP4/BJT/CJS

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per OPM

ENCLOSURE

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[REDACTED]

In October, 1945, Ward joined the Daily People's World Editorial Staff as Political Editor.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] since July, 1948, his whereabouts have been unknown although it is known that his wife and family remained in San Francisco. (100-27832) b7D

[REDACTED] (100-3-4-6247 page 10) b7D

As of September 27, 1948, Barish was employed by the Industrial Process Engineers at 5204 Hudson Avenue, West New York, New Jersey. (100-333935)

On November 22, 1948, Sonya Aslanian moved from the Bayo Vista Housing Project at Rodeo, California, leaving a forwarding address of Emil Barish, 2144 78th Street, Jackson Heights, Long Island, New York. Sonya Aslanian referred to above was affiliated with the Potrero Branch of the San Francisco Communist Party in 1944 and 1945. In October, 1944, she was the Dues Director of the Potrero Branch.

[REDACTED] Her husband Fred Hagop Aslanian was also a Communist Party member. (100-360940-1) b7D

Records of the Passport Division of the State Department contained a list of alleged American citizens who departed without an American passport aboard the S.S. Sobieski from New York bound for the USSR via Naples. Fred Aslanian and Mrs. Sonya Aslanian were among those listed. (100-360940-3) release per State

Aslanian and his wife stopped with Barish in New York City and about January 15, 1949, sailed for Europe for permanent residence abroad. (100-233172-7)

As of September, 1949, Barish was employed by the Industrial Process Engineers at 8 Lister Avenue, Newark, New Jersey. He then resided at 2274 79th Street, Jackson Heights, Long Island, New York. Barish is said to be about 6 feet tall, weighs about 180 pounds, has brown eyes, heavy build and dark hair with a receding hair line. (100-333935)



FD-78  
(1-10-74)

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO.

65-15376-148

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>5/7/50</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>4/18/50</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>FRANKLIN I. JOHNSON</b>
TITLE <b>EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

DECLASSIFIED BY **3042 PWT/NS**  
ON **1-29-87**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE

*2 copies of  
photo to  
London  
5-9-50  
EVL*

JAMES JEROME ROBBIN, [NSN 880-13-63, entered military service Los Angeles, California, 1/26/44, [redacted] discharged San Pedro, California, 12/10/45. Background information set forth. Four copies of photo of ROBBIN forwarded to Bureau, Boston and Indianapolis.

*bb per  
NAVY*

- P -

PHOTOGRAPH

DETAILS

JAMES JEROME ROBBIN, aka James J. Robbin, James J. Robbins, James V. Robbins, James Robbins, Jerry Robbins, Jerry Rollins,

At Garden City, N.Y.

The records of Naval Records Management Center, Garden City, New York, reflect that JAMES JEROME ROBBIN, [Serial No. 880-13-63, entered the military service at Los Angeles, California on January 26, 1944, in the rank of Apprentice Seaman. The records show he was born August 14, 1913, at Chicago, Illinois. At San Pedro, California, on December 10, 1945, he received an [redacted] discharge, at which time his rank was Fireman, first class.

*bb per  
NAVY*

*4 NEW  
53 C  
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED*

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**RECORDED NOV 16 1960**

APPROVED AND FORWARDED

*Edward Scheidt*

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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65-58805-1128 RECORDED - 53

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- 3 - New York

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EVL*

INDEXED - 53

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58 MAY 2 2 1950

NY 65-15136.

The following physical description was contained in the Naval Service records of JAMES JEROME ROBBIN:

Name	<u>MRS. JAMES JEROME ROBBIN</u> (Signature: JAMES J. ROBBIN)
NSN	880-13-63
Sex	Male
Race	White
Birth Data	Born August 14, 1913, at Chicago, Ill.
Height	5'6" (as of 1/26/44)
Weight	138 lbs. (as of 1/26/44)
Build	Average
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Ruddy
	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]
Occupation	See below
Arrest Record	Claimed none as of 1/26/44
Local Board Data	Local Board No. 75, 6459 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill. Order #87.
Education	B.S. degree, De Paul University, Chicago, Ill., Major-Education, also 4 yrs. infantry training, Military School (name not given)
Misc.	No language qualifications except English. Leisure time activities: reading, basketball, track. Talent: debating
Marital Status	Married
Family	Wife - <u>SYLVIA POLLAND ROBBIN</u> [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Mother - <u>MARY ROBBIN</u> [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Daughter - <u>JO ANN ROBBIN</u> " - <u>SUSAN ROBBIN</u>

b6 per  
NAVY

b6  
per  
NAVY

NY 65-15136

Family

Brother - EDWARD ROBBIN [REDACTED]

Father - (whose name not given) Born in Lithuania, Hungary. [REDACTED]

Residences

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] b6 per NAVY

Photograph

Copies made of photograph of ROBBIN'S maintained in this Navy Service Record. Four copies are being forwarded to Bureau, Boston and Indianapolis, and four copies retained by New York Office.

Other background information concerning ROBBIN'S activities while in the U.S. Navy, as contained in his Navy Service Records, is set forth below:

I - SUMMARY OF SERVICE

<u>VESSEL OR STATION</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>RATE</u>
NTS Farragut, Idaho	2/2/44	4/1/44	AS
Ames, Iowa	3/1/44	7/8/44	S 2/C
S/M Base, New London	7/8/44	12/11/44	F 2/C
CSD 142	2/17/45	10/1/45	F 1/C
CSD 12	10/1/45	12/1/45	F 1/C

(Received Victory Medal, American Area, and Asiatic-Pacific Ribbons)

II - AUTHORIZED LEAVE

<u>VESSEL</u>	<u>NO. DAYS</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Navtrasta, Farragut, Idaho	15	4/8/44	4/23/44	Recruit
" " " "	4	4/23/44	4/27/44	Extension
S/M Base, New London, Conn.	5	7/9/44	7/13/44	Delay

III - SERVICE SCHOOLS

Diesel School, Ames, Iowa	8	Weeks
Submarine School, New London	6	"
Submarine Diesel, New London	10	"
Hydraulics, New London	2	"

IV - OCCUPATION & EMPLOYMENT

On report of physical examination 1/26/44, ROBBIN stated he had been a shipping clerk for an Aluminum Extrusion Mill. Also, as of 1/26/44, ROBBIN listed his occupation on Navy Service Records as "CORE MAKER, FOUNDRY. On his Personnel Qualification Card dated 2/21/44, ROBBIN stated his main occupation had been as a carpenter foreman (5 years in field). His employer had been the LANSING HOUSING CO., Chicago, Ill., until 5/15/42, where he earned [REDACTED]. His duties were listed as supervision of entire construction of small homes, ordering of necessary materials, arranging for delivery, hiring and firing employees, distributing pay checks, and keeping records of construction costs. On this same form, ROBBIN listed as his second best occupation, Manager, Retail Auto Service, where he managed his own service station.

*b6 per NAVY*

As of 12/10/45, ROBBIN stated his main civilian occupation was Manager, Retail Automotive Service, and he was last employed in own service station. His job preference was listed as Building Contracting, Chicago, Illinois.

As requested in Indianapolis letter to Bureau, 4/8/50, two copies of this report are being forwarded to Indianapolis, since ROBBIN is the subject of a security investigation in that office (Indianapolis file-100-8829)

ENCLOSURES

BUREAU - 4 photos of JAMES JEROME ROBBIN.  
BOSTON - " " " " " "  
INDIANAPOLIS - " " " " " "

- P E N D I N G -



James Jerome Robbin  
born 8/14/13, Chicago, Illinois  
5' 6"  
138 lbs (as of 1/26/44)  
average build  
black hair  
brown eyes  
ruddy complexion  
BS deg., Depaul Univ, Chicago, Major  
Education, also 4 yrs. infantry train.  
military school (name not given)  
married to Sylvia Pollard Robbin

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3-4-87 BY 3042/PWT/CLS

65-58805-1128

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

1-29-87

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CLASSIFIED BY: 3012/PWT/CS  
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

RECORDED - 11 May 8, 1980  
65-58805-1129

VIA LIAISON

To: Director,  
Central Intelligence Agency,  
2210 R Street, N.W.,  
Washington, D.C.

Attention: Colonel Robert A. Schov  
Assistant Director

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: HIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, with aliases  
ESPIONAGE - R

*Personnel  
delivered  
5/15/80  
CDD*

[REDACTED]

b1  
b3  
CIA

~~SECRET~~

According to information previously furnished to us by

[REDACTED]

RECEIVED-10120M  
MAY 8 1950  
COMM. FBI

RJL:hc  
65-58805

Classified by 2356 WAB/ID  
Exempt from GDS, Category 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

1950

~~SECRET~~

Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Lamphere

Mr. Peyton Ford  
The Assistant to the Attorney General  
Director, FBI

May 15, 1950

~~SECRET~~  
~~SECRET~~

RE: JULIUS ROSENBERG  
ESPIONAGE - R

DECLASSIFIED BY 242 PWT/CL  
ON 1-29-87

Reference is made to the letter to you from Mr. James E. Webb, Acting Secretary of State, dated May 12, 1950. Mr. Webb's letter points out that it is the British Embassy's view that the interrogation of Fuchs would be directed primarily to counterintelligence and security matters and that atomic energy intelligence would be incidental to the achievement of the primary objective. It is clearly understood that our interrogation of Fuchs must be complete and thorough and that no phase of the interview such as atomic energy intelligence can or should be treated as incidental, we will proceed to make arrangements for the interview. In his connection, we would like to have you determine through the State Department whether Fuchs will agree to submit to the interrogation, which you will recall was one of the original conditions set out in the British Embassy memorandum of May 8, 1950.

In the event that the above is agreeable to the British Government, I will be glad to have the Bureau representative, who is to conduct the interrogation, get in touch with Mr. E. Gordon Arneson, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State on atomic energy matters, prior to proceeding to England. *STN*

3-4-87  
CLASSIFIED BY: ~~3042/PWT/CL~~  
DECLASSIFY ON: ~~OADR~~

DECLASSIFIED BY: 3042/PWT/CL  
ON 2-9-89  
Classified by 2425 WAB/DUN  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
70-14-75

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
MAY 15 5 57 PM '50

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MAY 12 8 00 AM '50

MAY 16 1950  
COMM - 100

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~~SECRET~~

MAY 23 1950



Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT:

NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 65-15136

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>3/10/50</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>2/23-28, 3/1, 2, 5-31, 4/1-24/50</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JOHN R. MURPHY</b>
TITLE <b>EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was, Dr. Karl Fuchs, Klaus Fuchs, Klaus Emil Fuchs</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE</b>	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <b>ADMINISTRATIVE</b>		<b>SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR CLASSIFICATION ACTION</b>	
<p><b>FUCHS</b> pled guilty to passing Atomic secrets, 3/1/50; sentenced same date to maximum penalty - 14 years.</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED] <b>FUCHS'</b> known movements, obtained from various sources, outlined. Reasons for implication of <b>FUCHS'</b> sister, <b>KRISTEN HEINEMAN</b>, in <b>FUCHS'</b> U.S. activities stated and possible link to Canadian espionage ring, and <b>ISRAEL HALPERIN</b> in particular, cited. Possible suspects, obtained from <b>HALPERIN'</b>s notebook, listed and leads set out to secure descriptive data and photographs.</p> <p>Numerous additional possible suspects obtained from rolls of U.S. male citizens employed by Amtorg, NYC, 1944-1946; leads set forth to obtain descriptions, photos. Names of additional Russian students at Columbia University, NYC, 1942-1944 obtained; photos forwarded. <b>ROBERT HEINEMAN</b> viewed <b>OSCAR JOHN VAGO</b>, <b>EUGENE LOUIS FISHER</b>, NYC, 4/11, 12/50; no identification made. Background on numerous other suspects obtained; leads set out.</p> <p>[REDACTED] <b>ROBBINS</b> born [REDACTED] Brooklyn, NY, 2/3/16; attended CCNY, February 1934 to February 1941, graduating with Bachelor Civil Engineering</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
5 - Bureau COPIES OF THIS REPORT 1 - Albany (info) 2 - Albuquerque 2 - Baltimore 3 - Boston 2 - Chicago		<b>65-58805-1146</b> <b>RECORDED - 128</b> <b>INDEXED - 101</b> Classified by <b>2995 WAB/DLB</b> Exempt from GDS Category <b>1, 2, 3</b> Date of Declassification Indefinite	

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF THIS REPORT  
 DATE **6/22/78**  
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE  
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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF THIS REPORT  
 CLASS. BY **SP2 to 6/10/80**  
 REASON FOR REVIEW **FCIM 11**  
 DATE OF REVIEW **4/10/80**  
**98/8/80**

**TOP SECRET**

**JUN 6 1950**

NY 65-15136

~~TOP SECRET~~

DANIEL JOSEPH BOORSTIN, aka Dan Boorstin

Confidential Informant T-5, of known reliability, reports that BOORSTIN was born October 1, 1914 at Atlanta, Georgia. He received an AB degree from Harvard in 1934 and thereafter attended Oxford University, England, receiving a BA degree in 1936. He became a member of the staff at Harvard University and Radcliff and from 1939 to 1942 he taught law and history at Harvard. Later, according to T-5, in 1944, BOORSTIN became Assistant Professor of Law and tutor to the Committee on Social Thought at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, where he was still teaching in 1947. BOORSTIN was rejected from military service at Chicago in April 1945 due to severe neurotic symptoms.

ABRAHAM JOSEPH BREGMAN, alias "Dapper" Bregman

Confidential Informant T-6, an informant of the Boston Office, of known reliability, advised that

[REDACTED]

T-6 advised that

[REDACTED]

T-6 advised that

[REDACTED]

T-6 states that

On February 12, 1941 BREGMAN was hired by General Electric, Lynn, Massachusetts, as a civil engineer.

b7C per OPM

Confidential Informant T-7, of known reliability, advises that in 1945 BREGMAN was employed by the Polaroid Corporation, Boston, and had also worked for the Holtzer Cabot Electrical Corporation, Boston, and the Bethlehem Steel Company, Quincy, Massachusetts. As of 1947 BREGMAN was living at 4 Nazing Court, Roxbury, Massachusetts.

~~TOP SECRET~~

NY 66-15136

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WENDELL H. FURRY

In connection with the investigation of FUCHS, who is a brother-in-law of ISRAEL HALPERIN, the following individuals are believed worthy of consideration and will be identified further:

Confidential Informant T-12, of known reliability, advised in 1943 that Dr. LEO SZILARD of the DSM project wrote to [redacted] of New York, suggesting that a small group of physicists connected with uranium research confer periodically. Among those listed for invitation to this conference was [redacted] SZILARD's employment with the DSM project terminated in the middle of June 1946.

b6  
per  
DOE

An unspecified informant of the Boston Office advised on January 8, 1947 that WENDELL H. FURRY, in a conference with HENRY WALLMAN, a scientist employed by the United States Navy Research Bureau, mentioned the name GUNDHEILER (ph). According to FURRY, GUNDHEILER is a good friend of NORMAN LEVINSON and could be the source of information regarding the progress on guided missile projects. WALLMAN stated that LEVINSON had been assigned several complex mathematical problems by GUNDHEILER for solution. The problems related to the work of the Naval Office of Scientific Research and Invention.

Leads are being set forth to identify these two individuals further.

HAROLD GERSHINOWITZ

T-3 advised that GERSHINOWITZ was born at Brooklyn, New York on August 31, 1910 and his home address was listed as 1419 Avenue I, Brooklyn, New York. He attended Harvard University Graduate School, majoring in Chemistry from 1931 to 1934. He was employed at Harvard as a research assistant in the Chemistry Department starting July 1, 1936. T-3 stated that previously he had attended City College of New York from 1927 to 1931 receiving a BS degree.

From July 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936 he was employed by Professor H. UREY, Department of Chemistry, Columbia University, New York City. From 1942 to 1945 he resided at 40 East 10th Street, New York City, during which period he was a chemist for the Shell Oil Company, 50 West 50th Street, New York City. Sometime in 1945 he returned to Houston, Texas where he continued his employment with the Shell Oil Company.

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NY 65-15136

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IRVIN MORRIS KORR, alias Kim KORR

Confidential Informant T-18, an informant of the Newark Office, has advised that KORR was born August 24, 1909 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and attended the University of Pennsylvania from 1926 to 1932 when he received his BA and MA degrees. He attended Princeton University from 1932 to 1935, receiving a Ph.D. From 1936 to April 1943 he taught at New York University College of Medicine, New York City.

His father, SAMUEL P. KORR, and his mother, ANNA GOLDBERG, both natives of Russia, reside in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. As of February 1944, KORR was residing at 175 Pinkney Road, Little Silver, New Jersey. He is a registrant of Local Board 19, New York City, where he is described as 5'6", 145 pounds, dark brown hair, dark brown eyes, dark complexion. In February 1944 KORR was employed as a physiologist in the Climatic Research Division, Signal Corps, General Development Laboratory, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.

Confidential Informant T-19, of known reliability, advised the New York Office that KORR's employment with the Signal Corps was terminated on December 23, 1944 and that KORR was to commence employment with the Ordnance Department, Princeton, New Jersey, as a psychologist in the Office of Scientific Research and Development. He terminated this employment June 23, 1945 and on July 16, 1945 KORR intended to assume a position with the Squibb Institute for Medical Research at New Brunswick, New Jersey, under another OSRD contract.

ALEXANDER ELAN, with aliases,  
Alex Elan, Alexander Eland,  
A. Elan, Saul Elanow, A. Elan

Confidential Informant T-20, an informant of the Boston Office, advised that ELAN was born July 29, 1908 at Vilna, Poland. From 1936 to 1941 he was employed as a Senior Computer, United States Engineers Department, War Department, Boston District. From February to April 1930 he was with the Federal Communications Commission, 195 Broadway, New York City. He attended City College of New York from 1927 to 1932 and was awarded the degrees of BS in Engineering and BS in Electrical Engineering.

From June 1941 to July 1944 ELAN was employed by Stone & Webster Corporation, Boston.

Confidential Informant T-21, another informant of the Boston Office, advised that on July 17, 1944 ELAN was employed by the Federal Telephone

*release  
per  
DOD*

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NY 65-15136

~~TOP SECRET~~

Passport photos of DEUTSCH taken in 1939, 1940, 1945 and 1949 have been obtained by the Washington Field Office and are being forwarded to the Bureau and Boston. All of these photographs reveal DEUTSCH has a full mustache.

ERNST BERGMAN

Confidential Informant T-26, of known reliability, advised on December 5, 1945 that ABRAHAM BROTHMAN's secretary, MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, contacted one Dr. BERGMAN, who agreed to see BROTHMAN on December 8 or 9, 1945. BERGMAN also asked that BROTHMAN meet with him and an engineer from Palestine. BERGMAN indicated he would be in New York City only during the week-end; that his laboratory is in Philadelphia. A definite appointment was made by MOSKOWITZ for BROTHMAN to see BERGMAN at 4:30 p.m. on December 8, 1945. (S) u

The same informant advised that BROTHMAN had an appointment to see Dr. BERGMAN on December 28, 1945 at 10:00 p.m. in the Russian Tea Room, New York City. (S) u

The same informant advised that BROTHMAN agreed to meet with Dr. BERGMAN in BERGMAN's suite in the Hotel Salisbury, 123 West 57th Street, New York City, on the evening of December 27, 1945. (S) u

Confidential Informant T-29, of known reliability, advised that one Dr. ERNST BERGMAN, address London, England, a scientist, frequently stayed at the Hotel Salisbury and occupied the suite of CHAIM WEIZMANN, now President of Israel. T-29 believed that BERGMAN was possibly connected with the Palestine Red Cross.

Confidential Informant T-30, of known reliability, advised that ERNST BERGMANN, a Palestinian, then residing at 25 Grosvenor Crescent News, London, England, executed a visa application on July 10, 1942. He was born October 18, 1903 at Karlsruhe, Germany and, according to his application, was coming to the United States for a temporary visit on business. His professional field to be followed in the United States, according to T-30, was "chemical research". BERGMAN obtained a Ph.D. degree as a research chemist from Berlin University and prior to the application, had resided in Berlin from 1908 to 1933, in London from July to September 1933, and in Palestine from January 1934 to April 1940. His previous employment was shown as follows:

release  
per OPM

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~~TOP SECRET~~

1924 - 1933 - Assistant and lecturer, Department of Chemistry, Berlin University.

July to September 1933 - Assistant to Dr. CHAIM WEIZMANN, Featherstone Laboratories, London.

1934 - 1940 - Daniel Sieff Research Institute, Rehovoth, Palestine.

1940 - July 1942 - Assistant to Dr. WEIZMANN, Grosvenor Laboratory, London

BERGMAN actually arrived in the United States on August 12, 1942. As of December 9, 1943 BERGMAN furnished his address as 123 West 57th Street, New York City, stating he was a registrant of Local Board 31, New York. He indicated he desired to make a trip to London, England to do some scientific research for Dr. CHAIM WEIZMANN. He indicated he would leave the United States about December 15, 1943. At that time he held Palestine passport #147736 dated December 4, 1939, valid until August 22, 1944. He indicated then that he was a member of the American Chemical Society.

*release per State*

BERGMAN actually left the United States January 12, 1944 and apparently did not return until March 3, 1945, travelling on a passport issued in London, England, dated January 18, 1945, due to expire January 18, 1947. BERGMAN indicated to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York, that the purpose of this visit to the United States was to complete his assignment in connection with the production of synthetic rubber on the invitation of the WPB, Washington, D. C. BERGMAN again departed from the United States on January 5, 1946 and was re-admitted at New York on October 9, 1947. He again departed from the United States on January 15, 1948. There is a further record of BERGMAN's entry into the United States on April 13, 1949 on Plane F-Bazo, and his departure on May 5, 1949 on Diplomatic pass #119 issued by the Foreign Office, Government of Israel, March 27, 1949, as special advisor to the President of Israel.

The following is a physical description of BERGMAN obtained from Immigration records:

Age	46 (born 10/18/03 Karlsruhe, Germany)
Height	5'7"
Weight	176 lbs.
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Brown
Citizenship	Palestine

In connection with BERGMAN it is to be noted that actually he left the United States on January 12, 1944 and apparently, according to Immigration

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

NY 66-15136

T-34 furnished handwriting specimens of ROBBINS which were submitted to the Bureau.

Confidential Informant T-35, of known reliability, furnished the following information regarding

[REDACTED]

T-35 further advised that

[REDACTED]

Confidential Informant T-36, of known reliability, advised T-35 on October 9, 1941 that

[REDACTED]

~~TOP SECRET~~

b7C  
b7D  
per  
OPM

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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NY 65-15136

~~TOP SECRET~~

- T-36 [REDACTED]
- T-37 [REDACTED] b7c  
b7D per  
OPM
- T-38 [REDACTED] b2 b7D
- T-39 DOROTHY TEICHNER, Record Clerk, City College of New York
- T-40 GERALDINE MARTIN, Registrar's Office, New York University
- T-41 ELIZABETH CARWIG, College of Engineering, New York University
- T-42 JOHN McCAUSLAND, Realtor, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn
- T-43 STANLEY JULIUS NOWCKE, superintendent at 5501 14th Avenue, Brooklyn
- T-44 [REDACTED] b2 b7D
- T-45 Information obtained from the office of the Secretary of State, State of New York, by the Albany Office.
- T-46 Anonymous
- T-47 [REDACTED] c b1
- T-48 Records of the Williamsbridge Station, United States Post Office, 3455 White Plains Road, Bronx, New York
- T-49 GEORGE G. SHARP, 30 Church Street, New York City
- T-50 LILLIAN KURNICH, paymaster at Jakobson & Company, 227 East 44th Street, New York City
- T-51 BEATRICE STANLEY, Personnel Officer, Jakobson and Company
- T-52 SHORTRIDGE HARDESTY, partner, Hardesty & Hanover, 101 Park Avenue, New York City

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

May 16, 1950

JORDAN CARSON MARK  
also known as  
J. Carson Mark, Carson Mark

Personal History

Mark was born on July 6, 1919, at Lindsay, Ontario, Canada. His father was Dr. C. E. Mark, and his mother, Pearl E. Mark. (U)

From 1932 until 1935, he resided at 789 Richmond Street, London, Canada. From 1932 to 1935, he attended the University of Western Ontario in London, Canada, where he received a B. A. Degree in Mathematics and Physics. (U)

From 1935 to 1938, he attended the University of Toronto at Toronto, Canada, where he received a Ph. D. Degree in Mathematics. During this period he was employed as a teaching fellow at the University of Toronto. While attending the University, he resided at the St. Edmonds Apartments from 1935 to 1936; at 289 Forman Avenue from 1936 to 1937; and in an apartment located at the northeast corner of Isabella and Church Streets, Toronto, from 1937 to 1938. From 1938 to 1943, he was employed as a lecturer at the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg, Canada. During the Summers of 1940 and 1941, he attended Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island. (U)

While at the University of Manitoba from 1938 to 1940, he resided at 40 Aynsby Street; from 1940 to 1941, at 452 Furby Street; and from 1941 to 1943, at 577 Stradbroke Avenue, all Winnipeg, Canada. (U)

Dr. J. C. Mark appeared on a list of the personnel working at the National Research Council in Montreal, Canada, as of March 30, 1944. (U) *Army*

From 1943 to 1945, he resided at 936 Pratt Street, Montreal, Canada. (U) *Classified by 5040 PWT/lmk*

From May, 1943, to May, 1945, he was employed as an associate research physicist, National Research Council, Montreal, Canada. (U) *Declassify: OADR 5/13/87*

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

RJL:rmh

Classified by *2855 wjs/1/50*  
Exempt from GDS, Category *1-2*  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

*65-58805-1185*

CLASS. & EXT. BY *SP8 wjs/1/50*  
REASON - FCIM 1.1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW *5/16/90*  
*2/2/70*

ENCLOSURE ~~TOP SECRET~~

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A newspaper clipping from the Montreal, Canada, Gazette of September 20, 1945, stated that the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Association of Scientific Workers had adopted a resolution that the secret of the atomic bomb should be turned over to the United Nations Security Council. At that time there were 211 members in the Montreal Branch. (U)

Association with Robert Raymond Davis

On May 27, 1947, information was received that Robert Raymond Davis was a close associate of Carson Mark and that Davis lived adjacent to Mark at Los Alamos. (U)

Robert Raymond Davis was born in Idaho in 1917. He married Charlotte, nee Messke. He was employed by the University of California on April 1, 1943, and was assigned to the D Division at Los Alamos. He was a group leader and was editor of the Technical Series Publications being prepared at the Project. Davis has stated that he believes that security measures should be relaxed and that he also believes that Russia is further advanced in atomic research than the United States. He was a member of the Association of Los Alamos Scientists and concurred with the policy of that organization in the total dissemination of all information regarding atomic energy and the discontinuance of the manufacture of atomic bombs. On [redacted] the AEC interviewed [redacted] concerning his connections with the Communist Party, at which time [redacted] admitted that both he and [redacted] joined the Party in [redacted]. As a result of this admission, he was suspended and denied access to restricted data and to excluded areas. His employment was terminated by the AEC on October 25, 1948. (U) b6 b7C

Residents at Los Alamos, New Mexico, have stated that Davis and his wife associated with persons considered to be liberals, radicals, and Communists at Los Alamos in 1944 and 1945. They base these opinions on general information rather than specific statements or actions. (U)

In March, 1948, Mark contacted Ralph Carlisle Smith, Division leader, D Division, Los Alamos, and said that he had recently received a letter from Robert Raymond Davis, wherein Davis had advised that he had been approached by the House Committee on Un-American Activities with the request that Davis identify Rossi Lomanitz as the individual who had recruited Davis into the Communist Party. Mark wanted Smith's

Valam \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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**TOP SECRET**

Association with Victor Weisskopf

In October, 1947, Mark's reference, Victor F. Weisskopf of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, highly recommended Mark as to loyalty. (U)

[redacted] associated with [redacted] and [redacted] from 1944 to 1945, while [redacted] was at Los Alamos. [redacted] is said to be pro-Russian and to have three friends who are known to be members of the Communist Party. (U)

Weisskopf has corresponded with scientists and scientific organizations in Russia. He is said to be bitter about the secrecy relative to the atomic bomb, has been attributed with making the statement that the United States should appease Russia by destroying its stockpile of atomic bombs and cease manufacturing them. However, he once refused to address the Boston-Cambridge Chapter of the American Association of Scientific Workers on the ground that he thought it was a Communist organization. (U)

Association with Frank Oppenheimer

Mrs. J. Carson Mark applied for visitors' passes to Los Alamos for Dr. and Mrs. Frank Oppenheimer for August 3 and 4, 1948. These passes were not picked up by the Oppenheimers. Mark has said that he does not know Frank Oppenheimer but that his wife had met Jackie Oppenheimer in Santa Fe on one occasion. (U)

Frank Friedman Oppenheimer is the brother of J. Robert Oppenheimer and was one of the ten key members of the Radiation Laboratory, DSN Project, at the University of California at Berkeley. He was active in the Communist Party prior to 1942, and has many Communist friends. (U)

In June, 1949, he admitted before the House Committee on Un-American Activities that he had been a member of the Communist Party. (U)

He joined the Communist Party in 1936 under the name Frank Folsom. (U)

Association with Phillip Morrison

Mrs. Kathleen Mark requested visitors' passes to Los Alamos for the period August 17 through 24, 1948, for Phillip and Emily Morrison, Robert and Jane Wilson, and Frank and Jackie Oppenheimer. (U)

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

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On August 23, 1948, Phillip Morrison and David Hawkins came to Los Alamos and went to the home of Robert E. Davis where they were joined by Mark. Afterwards, they all went to a cocktail party at Los Alamos. (U)

On February 7, 1949, Joan Mark, a daughter of Jordan Carson Mark, received a letter from Julie Hawkins, 2135 - 5th Street, Boulder, Colorado. Julie is a daughter of David Hawkins. (U)

Association with Dr. Harlow Shapley

On April 27, 1949, [redacted] left an envelope in a taxi cab in Washington, D. C. This material was reviewed by the Atomic Energy Commission and was determined to be neither secret nor classified. The name [redacted] was listed among the material. (U) b6 per DOE

Harlow Shapley has been Director of the Harvard Observatory since 1921. His wife, Martha Bets, another astronomer, is of German extraction. Shapley reportedly speaks, reads, and writes fluently in Russian, French, and German. He is said to regard scientists as above the law of the land in all matters, to believe in complete freedom for scientists in research, to be sincerely interested in promoting human welfare everywhere in the world, and to be an atheist, anti-British, pro-Russian, and pro-German. He is a member of the following Communist Party front or pro-Soviet groups: American Youth for Democracy, National Committee to Win the Peace, National Council for American-Soviet Friendship, American-Russian Institute, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Committee of One Thousand, and the World Federation of Scientific Workers. (U)

Other Acquaintances

Mark received a letter postmarked February 14, 1949, mailed at Princeton, New Jersey, from Richtmyer. This is probably Robert D. Richtmyer, who was an employee of the Theoretical Division at Los Alamos, and on that date, was working at Princeton University on a leave of absence from Los Alamos. Richtmyer and the Security Office of the Atomic Energy Commission at Los Alamos were in several controversies in which Richtmyer insisted that certain security measures delayed the work in which he was engaged. He took the attitude that it would be advisable to relax security regulations and put trust in the integrity of the individual employees who have access to classified information. (U) DOE

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

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Mark received a letter postmarked February 14, 1949, from Evans at Princeton, New Jersey. This probably refers to George Foster Evans, an employee in the Theoretical Division at Los Alamos, who was in Princeton at that time on business. (U)

Mark received a letter postmarked February 15, 1949, from Mullaney, mailed at Princeton, New Jersey. This probably refers to Joseph P. Mullaney, an employee in the Theoretical Division at Los Alamos, then on leave of absence at Princeton University. (U)

Mark received a letter postmarked February 16, 1949, from R. L. Petrits, mailed at Evanston, Illinois. This letter indicated that the writer, Richard Louis Petrits, a graduate student in the Department of Physics at Northwestern University, wanted summer employment at Los Alamos and did not know Mark personally. (U)

Mark received a letter postmarked February 17, 1949, from Jackson mailed at Cambridge, Massachusetts. John David Jackson, MIT, has been in correspondence with Mark for employment at Los Alamos. Jackson was born in London, Canada, on January 17, 1925. He came to the United States in June, 1946. He is studying at MIT under Weisskopf, whom he listed as a reference. (U)

Mark received a letter dated February 17, 1949, from Dorothy S. McKibbin, 1220 W. 58th Street, Kansas City, Missouri. Dorothy Ann Scarritt McKibbin, an employee of the University of California at Los Alamos, has associated with the artistic set at Santa Fe, many of whom have poor moral reputations and several of whom are said to be sympathetic towards Communism. She is said to be loyal. She has had social contact with David and Frances Hawkins. (U)

Other Activities

On [redacted] attended a meeting of the Federation of American Scientists in New York City. (U) DOE

The minutes of this meeting were recorded by [redacted] DOE

These minutes were later mimeographed and distributed. In the minutes she referred to an article by former Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy in the "Infantry Journal" as "McCloy's Statement on the 'Tritium Bomb.'" On [redacted]

[redacted] contacted the Security Office of the Atomic Energy Commission and advised that although the McCloy article, and the hydrogen-helium bomb as discussed by McCloy, were mentioned at the FAS meeting, that the term tritium

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b6  
per  
DOE

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SECRET

DOE

was not associated with the [redacted] 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 as tritium is associated with AEC weapon research. [redacted] was one of the individuals present at this meeting who might have had the information divulged by [redacted] (U)

As of March, 1948, there were only about 85 members of the Association of Los Alamos Scientists. Mark was considered to be one of the nine most active. (U)

On July 19, 1948, Dr. Carson Mark addressed an open meeting of the Association of Los Alamos Scientists on the Personnel Security Program. Between thirty-five and forty people attended. In his talk, Mark was highly critical of the Personnel Clearance Program. He objected to the Roberts Board serving as an appeal board because that board also acted in an advisory capacity to the AEC in personnel clearance matters. He objected to the Hearing Board finding guilt by association, and stated that if all the top scientists working on the Atomic Energy Program voluntarily furnished information about themselves and their associates, that the Commission would probably have to deny clearance to all and that the Atomic Energy Program would be wrecked. (U)

At a Federation of American Scientists council meeting on January 30, 1949, Mark said that there might be changes in the Atomic Energy Act during the session of Congress and suggested that one change which should be made was that the Atomic Energy Commission should be directed by the Act to grant clearance unless there were reason to fear danger to the common defense and security rather than the present direction to the AEC to grant clearance only when it shall have determined that to do so will not endanger the common defense and security. This meeting was held at the College of the City of New York. (U)

Description

Mark is described as follows:

Height	5'11"
Weight	175
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown
Date of Birth	July 6, 1919
Place of Birth	Lindsay, Ontario, Canada (U)

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

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~~TOP SECRET~~

March 8, 1950

JORDAN CARSON MARK  
also known as  
J. Carson Mark, Carson Mark

*[Handwritten signature]*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

*X* *u* Mark was born on July 6, 1913, at Lindsay, Ontario, Canada. His father was Dr. C. E. Mark, and his mother, Pearl M. Mark. (116-10419-1,3).

*u* *X* From 1932 until 1935, he resided at 789 Richmond Street, London, Canada. From 1932 to 1935, he attended the University of Western Ontario in London, Canada, where he received a B. A. Degree in Mathematics and Physics. (116-10419-1).

*X* He is considered to be one of the ablest men ever to graduate from this school. (116-10419-3)

From 1935 to 1938, he attended the University of Toronto at Toronto, Canada, where he received a Ph. D. Degree in Mathematics. During this period he was employed as a teaching fellow at the University of Toronto. While attending the University, he resided at the St. Edmonds Apartments from 1935 to 1936; at 289 Forman Avenue from 1936 to 1937; and in an apartment located at the northeast corner of Isabella and Church Streets, Toronto, from 1937 to 1938. From 1938 to 1943, he was employed as a lecturer at the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg, Canada. During the Summers of 1940 and 1941, he attended Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island. (116-10419-1).

*X* While at the University of Manitoba from 1938 to 1940, he resided at 140 Aynerby Street; from 1940 to 1941, at 452 Furby Street; and from 1941 to 1943, at 577 Stradbroke Avenue, all Winnipeg, Canada. (116-10419-1).

*X* Dr. J. C. Mark appeared on a list of the personnel working at the National Research Council in Montreal, Canada, as of March 30, 1944. Klaus Fuchs does not appear on this list. (100-109625-800). *Army*

*X* From 1943 to 1945, he resided at 936 Pratt Avenue, Montreal, Canada. (116-10419-1). *release per army*

*X* From May, 1943, to May, 1945, he was employed as an associate research physicist, National Research Council, Montreal, Canada. (116-10419-1; and 100-359496-1).

Classified by 3042PWT/IMW

Declassify on: OADR

*2/17/81 5*

EEB:jo

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

**SECRET**

TO : MR. HENNRICH *CH*

DATE: May 8, 1950

FROM : MR. VAN LOON *EV*

49189

SUBJECT: FOOCASE  
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

PURPOSE

To incorporate in the Foccase file a blind memorandum on Ursula Beurton, was.

FACTS

[REDACTED]

Ursula Beurton is a sister of Jurgen Kuczynski. [REDACTED] a review of the Bufiles was made on Beurton. She is a known Soviet agent, as is, or was, her sister, her present husband, and her former husband. The activities of these people were in the Rote Drei and Rote Kapelle case, and most of the information in the attached blind memorandum appears in the file on that case. A copy of the blind memorandum is being placed in the Rote Drei file.

There is no information in the attached memorandum which warrants any action in connection with this case.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the attached blind memorandum be placed in the file as no action is necessary.

ENCLOSURE

65-58805

CC: 65-59105

100-12770-105  
100-344753

RECORDED - 109

MAY 18 1950

37

EJVL:hc

Classified by 2357 WAD/jet  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-344753-105

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2X Bengt Carlson, a scientist who worked with Mark in Montreal and later at Los Alamos, has described Mark as conservative, loyal, and patriotic. He advised that Mark was active in forming the Canadian Association of Scientific Workers and that he was intimate with Dr. Raymond Boyer and Norman Veal, the latter of whom was outspoken in his Communistic leanings. (116-10419-8).

uX On March 21, 1945, Dr. Carson Mark was master of ceremonies at a Spring Social of the Canadian Association of Scientific Workers. Entertainment consisted of recorded songs by Paul Robeson and the Almanac Singers. The Association of Scientific Workers in Montreal is said to be dominated by the Communist element. (116-10419-11; 100-359496-1, p.2).

uX Mark has listed membership in the Canadian Association of Scientific Workers from 1944 to 1946. (116-10419-1).

[REDACTED] b1  
[REDACTED] all  
[REDACTED] X  
(100-342972-570X).

uX From May, 1945, to April, 1946, Mark was employed by the National Research Council of Canada as an associate research physicist at Santa Fe, New Mexico. He entered the United States at Detroit, Michigan, on May 29, 1945. (116-10419-1).

A newspaper clipping from the Montreal, Canada, Gazette of September 20, 1945, stated that the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Association of Scientific Workers had adopted a resolution that the secret of the atomic bomb should be turned over to the United Nations Security Council. At that time there were 211 members in the Montreal Branch. (100-354211-1, p.3).

From December 21, 1945, to October 6, 1947, Mark resided at 1347 D - 23rd Street, Los Alamos, New Mexico. (116-10419-8).

In April, 1947, Mark was employed by the University of California at Los Alamos. (116-10419-1).

Pursuant to our request, on July 20, 1946, the Manhattan Engineer District advised that [REDACTED] was one of the individuals who had access to information not contained in the Smyth Report. (100-190625-2409X, p.19). DOE

On October 1, 1946, Mark declared his intention of becoming a United States citizen, Petition #249, filed at Santa Fe, New Mexico. (116-10419-11). b6 per DOE

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On [redacted] DOE attended a meeting of the Federation of American Scientists in New York City. (100-346735-44, p.5; -31, pp. 2 and 5; -16; -3).

The minutes of this meeting were recorded by [redacted] DOE These minutes were later mimeographed and distributed. In the minutes she referred to an article by former Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy in the "Infantry Journal" as "McCloy's Statement on the 'Tritium Bomb.'" On [redacted]

[redacted] contacted the Security Office of the Atomic Energy Commission and advised that although the McCloy article, and the hydrogen-helium 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 as tritium is associated with AEC weapon research. [redacted] was one of the individuals present at this meeting who might have had the information divulged by [redacted] (100-346735-742).

On May 27, 1947, information was received that Robert Raymond Davis was a close associate of Carson Mark and that Davis lived adjacent to Mark at Los Alamos. (116-8793-12).

Robert Raymond Davis was born in Idaho in 1917. He married Charlotte, nee Meecke. He was employed by the University of California on April 1, 1943, and was assigned to the D Division at Los Alamos. He was a group leader and was editor of the Technical Series Publications being prepared at the Project. Davis has stated that he believes that security measures should be relaxed and that he also believes that Russia is further advanced in atomic research than the United States. He was a member of the Association of Los Alamos Scientists and concurred with the policy of that organization in the total dissemination of all information regarding atomic energy and the discontinuance of the manufacture of atomic bombs. On [redacted] the AEC interviewed [redacted] concerning his connections with the Communist Party, at which time [redacted] admitted that both he and [redacted] joined the Party in [redacted] As a result of this admission, he was suspended and denied access to restricted data and to excluded areas. His employment was terminated by the AEC on [redacted] (116-8793-12;88). DOE

At Los Alamos, Dr. and Mrs. Jordan Carson Mark were also close friends and associates of Robert Marshak. (116-9669-35).

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Marshak was one of the leaders at the Theoretical Physics Division at Los Alamos while Fuchs was there. He is presently a physicist at the University of Rochester in New York. Marshak was born in New York City of Russian-born parents. His wife is the daughter of Russian-born parents. An aunt, Ella Marshak of New York City, and an uncle, David Marshak of New York City, have been and may still be members of the Communist Party. Marshak's parents, Harry and Rose, and his sister, Ruth Marshak, have been affiliated with the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship. His aunt, Edith Marshak, has been active in Russian War Relief. His first cousin, Marsha Best Schulman, is a former member of the Young Communist League, whose husband, Bernard, resigned from the Communist Party in order to do more effective work on the outside. Marshak has been very active in the Federation of American Scientists and in 1947 was National Chairman of that organization which has advocated dissemination of atomic information. He has criticized the Atomic Energy Commission and the FBI for unduly prolonged clearance procedures, and has been closely associated with Dr. Bernard Peters who, according to [REDACTED] a confidential informant in San Francisco. [REDACTED]

(116-9669)

170670

In June, 1947, Mark was interviewed regarding Marshak. At that time, Mark stated that he was a close personal friend of Marshak and that he had known him while working in Canada. Mark stated that Marshak favored international dissemination of atomic information, that Marshak had recently been Chairman of the Federation of American Scientists, and that he, Mark, had attended all the FAS meetings. Mark said that the FAS was concerned regarding the urgent necessity of some control or cooperative arrangement which might be devised among the various nations for international control and dissemination of atomic information. (116-9669-7).

In October, 1947, Mark's reference, Victor F. Weisskopf of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, highly recommended Mark as to loyalty. (116-10419-4).

[REDACTED] associated with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] from [REDACTED] while [REDACTED] was at Los Alamos. [REDACTED] is said to be pro-Russian and to have three friends who are known to be members of the Communist Party. (100-355926-2, p.4).

DOE  
b6  
per  
DOE

Weisskopf has corresponded with scientists and scientific organizations in Russia. He is said to be bitter about the secrecy relative to the atomic bomb, has been attributed with making the statement that the United States should appease Russia by destroying its stockpile of atomic bombs and cease manufacturing them. However, he once refused to address the Boston-Cambridge Chapter of the American Association of Scientific Workers on the ground that he thought it was a Communist organization. (100-359496-1, p.2)

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duration to Russia leaving the children with Rudolph, and that during this time Rudolph and Ursula were living in Switzerland. She stated that Rudolph and Ursula were ultimately divorced and that they were cousins although the exact degree of relationship is unknown. According to Mrs. Gettner, after the divorce Rudolph went to Teheran and disappeared. (100-210002-17X15)

[REDACTED] (100-210002-17X1) b1

[REDACTED] (100-344753-384, enclosure, pages 104 to 106) b1

He is also said to have been employed as an architect in Berlin, Germany, from 1930 to 1932. (100-210002-17X9)

China

[REDACTED] (100-210002-17X6) b1

[REDACTED] (100-344753-393; 100-344753-384, enclosure, pages 104-106; 100-210002-17X9) b1

[REDACTED] (100-344753-384, enclosure, pages 104-106) b1

[REDACTED] (100-344753-393) b1

Information from the Central Intelligence Agency classified Secret received in October, 1949, reflects that in 1935 Rudolph Hamburger was employed by the Public Works Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council and that in September, 1935, his wife, U. Hamburger, was involved in a matter with the Shanghai Municipal Police in connection with a Rheinmettal typewriter, number 165227. This typewriter was found in April, 1935, in Apartment No. 5 at 1986 Avenue Joffre in Shanghai, the residence of Joseph Walden, alias Dr. Maxim Rivosh, an agent of the Third International who was arrested in Shanghai on May 5, 1935, by the Shanghai Municipal Police and was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment on August 27, 1935, by the High Court of Hupeh on charges of espionage. On January 5, 1936, (u)

refer to CIA

release per CIA

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1935, Mr. August Weder, Shanghai representative for Rheinmetall typewriters, had supplied Mrs. U. Hamburger with three Rheinmetall typewriters. Mrs. Hamburger had informed Weder that she was connected with a German named Patra who was at the time the representative for Rheinmetall typewriters in Mukden, Manchuria. She had agreed to take the typewriters to Mukden and deliver them to Patra, explaining that this would obviate the danger of breakage en route. Weder had received a cable from Patra stating that the typewriters were to be supplied to Mrs. Hamburger. The typewriter in question, number 165227, was one of the three typewriters delivered by Weder to Mrs. Hamburger. Payment for these typewriters was made by check signed Rudolph A. Hamburger, whose explanation to Shanghai authorities was that his wife at the time of payment was in Peking, China, and that he had made the payment to accommodate her and as a favor to Patra with whom he was not acquainted but who was a friend of his wife. Rudolph gave this explanation to Shanghai authorities on September 20, 1935, and added that he was leaving Shanghai on the following day to join his wife in Peking from whence they were going to Germany via Siberia. Mrs. Hamburger was reported to operate a bookstore in Mukden, Manchuria, while her husband resided in Shanghai. (100-210002-41, page 5)

refer to CIA

release per CIA

(S)(8)

[REDACTED]

(S) 100-344753-384, enclosure, page 27)

b1

[REDACTED]

(S) 100-344753-384, enclosure, pages 104 to 106; 100-344753-384, enclosure, page 27; 100-344753-393)

b1

b1

(TS)

[REDACTED]

(S) 100-344753-384, enclosure, page 27; 100-344753-393)

b1

[REDACTED]

(S) 100-344753-384, enclosure, pages 104 to 106)

b1

[REDACTED]

(S) (100-210002-17A6)

b1

[REDACTED]

(S) 100-344753-384, enclosure, pages 27 and 104 to 106)

(TS)

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DOE

working at Princeton University on a leave of absence from Los Alamos. Richtmyer and the Security Office of the Atomic Energy Commission at Los Alamos were in several controversies in which Richtmyer insisted that certain security measures delayed the work in which he was engaged. He took the attitude that it would be advisable to relax security regulations and put trust in the integrity of the individual employees who have access to classified information. (100-359496-5).

release per DOE

Mark received a letter postmarked February 14, 1949, from Evans at Princeton, New Jersey. This probably refers to George Foster Evans, an employee in the Theoretical Division at Los Alamos, who was in Princeton at that time on business. (100-359496-5).

Mark received a letter postmarked February 16, 1949, from Mullaney, mailed at Princeton, New Jersey. This probably refers to Joseph F. Mullaney, an employee in the Theoretical Division at Los Alamos, then on leave of absence at Princeton University. (100-359496-5).

Mark received a letter postmarked February 16, 1949, from R. L. Petritz, mailed at Evanston, Illinois. This letter indicated that the writer, Richard Louis Petritz, a graduate student in the Department of Physics at Northwestern University, wanted summer employment at Los Alamos and did not know Mark personally. (100-359496-5).

Mark received a letter postmarked February 17, 1949, from Jackson mailed at Cambridge, Massachusetts. John David Jackson, MIT, has been in correspondence with Mark for employment at Los Alamos. Jackson was born in London, Canada, on January 17, 1925. He came to the United States in June, 1946. He is studying at MIT under Weisskopf, whom he listed as a reference. (100-359496-5).

Mark received a letter dated February 17, 1949, from Dorothy S. McKibbin, 1220 W. 58th Street, Kansas City, Missouri. Dorothy Ann Scarritt McKibbin, an employee of the University of California at Los Alamos, has associated with the artistic set at Santa Fe, many of whom have poor moral reputations and several of whom are said to be sympathetic towards Communism. She is said to be loyal. She has had social contact with David and Frances Hawkins. (100-359496-5).

DOE

On [REDACTED] left an envelope in a taxi cab in Washington, D. C. This material was reviewed by the Atomic Energy Commission and was determined to be neither secret nor classified. The name [REDACTED] was listed among the material. The envelope also contained a letter from

b6  
per  
DOE

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~~TOP SECRET~~

DOE

[redacted] of the High Altitude Observatory at Boulder, Colorado. In [redacted] information was received that [redacted] might have been receiving classified material from the Atomic Energy Commission. This was not confirmed by investigation. The [redacted] documents consisted of speeches and notes made by [redacted] while attending Congressional Committee Hearings regarding the National Science Foundation. (100-341825-203;215). *b6 pa DOE*

Harlow Shapley has been Director of the Harvard Observatory since 1921. His wife, Martha Betz, another astronomer, is of German extraction. Shapley reportedly speaks, reads, and writes fluently in Russian, French, and German. He is said to regard scientists as above the law of the land in all matters, to believe in complete freedom for scientists in research, to be sincerely interested in promoting human welfare everywhere in the world, and to be an atheist, anti-British, pro-Russian, and pro-German. He is a member of the following Communist Party front or pro-Soviet groups: American Youth for Democracy, National Committee to Win the Peace, National Council for American-Soviet Friendship, American-Russian Institute, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Committee of One Thousand, and the World Federation of Scientific Workers. (100-348125-206).

On December 9, 1949, it was determined that Jordan Carson Mark was one of the scientists presently employed in the Theoretical Physics Division of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory who was there at the time that Fuchs and Peierls were there from 1944 to 1946 (65-58805-40).

Mark is described as follows:

Height	5'11"
Weight	175
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown
Date of Birth	July 6, 1913
Place of Birth	Lindsay, Ontario, Canada
Citizenship	Canadian; entered U. S. May 29, 1945, at Detroit, Michigan; Alien Registration Number 7-522783
Education	Ph.D. Degree in Mathematics
Present Employment	University of California at Los Alamos, as group leader, Group T-4.
Relatives:	
Father	Dr. C. E. Mark, London, Canada
Mother	Pearl M. Mark, London, Canada
Wife	Kathleen Mark
Children	Joan, Thomas, Elizabeth, Graham Mark

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[REDACTED]

b1

(S) 100-344753-384, enclosure, pages 104 to 106)

He is also said to have gone from China to Persia in 1940 and to have been employed by the Persian Ministry of Industry and Arts as an Architectural Engineer. (100-210002-17X1)

*release per Army*

[REDACTED]

(S) 100-344753-384, b1

enclosure, pages 104 to 106)

Early in 1943, he is said to have left his employment with the Persian Ministry of Industry and Arts. (100-210002-17X1)

*release per Army*

From June 23, 1941 to May 22, 1943, Rudolph Hamburger was employed by the Iranian Government as an architect in Teheran. (100-210002-17X9; 100-344753-384, enclosure, pages 104 to 106)

On March 9, 1943, Rudolph Hamburger contacted a Persian employee of the American Railway Service in Iran, said that he was a Russian spy and that he wished to buy military and political information. Rudolph Hamburger was then put under a physical and microphone surveillance by the Counter Intelligence Corps, Military Intelligence Department, Persian Gulf Command. On April 19, 1943, he was arrested. He admitted that he had been caught redhanded but refused to talk. On the following day, April 20, 1943, he was released by the American authorities to the British Security authorities. On April 25, 1943 he was questioned by the British but refused to talk. (S) (X) *release per Army*

[REDACTED]

(S) 100-210002-17X1; 100-344753-384, enclosure, pages 104 to 106)

b1

On May 23, 1943, Rudolph Hamburger cashed the following American Express Company Travelers Checks at the Imperial Bank of Iran:

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Prinz Augenstr. 9, Wilmsdorf, Berlin, Germany. He was destined to an uncle, Herman Gettner, 47 East 88th Street, New York City. This was reported to be his first United States entry. The purpose of his visit was not indicated but he proposed to stay 60 days. His last foreign residence was listed as Zakopany, Poland. (100-210002-17X15)

[REDACTED]

b1  
(TS)

(100-344753-384, enclosure, page 27; 100-210002-17X1)

[REDACTED]

b1

(TS) 100-344753-384, enclosure, pages 104-106

[REDACTED]

b1

(TS) 100-344753-384, enclosure, page 27

Parting of the Ways Between Ursula and Rudolph Hamburger

[There is information that early in 1939 Rudolph went to China from Switzerland on a Honduran passport.] (100-210002-17X1)

*release per Army*

~~(S)~~ (X) u

[REDACTED]

b1

384, enclosure, pages 104-106)

(TS) 100-344753-

It has been reported that on October 31, 1939, Rudolph received Honduran passport 3012 issued in the name of Rodolfo Alberto Hamburger bearing visa stamps permitting travel to the Netherlands, East Indies and India. After obtaining this passport Rudolph left Switzerland and went to Shanghai, China, where he remained until the Japanese occupation. Thereafter he proceeded to the Netherlands, East Indies and then to Chungking, where he arrived in March, 1940, and found a job as an architect. He again left China and proceeded by a Dutch boat to Batevia where he arrived April 24, 1940. Subsequently he passed through Colombo and thereafter he secured employment as an architectural engineer to the Persian Ministry of Industry and Arts. (100-210002-17X7)

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[REDACTED] (S) (100-344753-393, enclosure pages 19 and 20)

[REDACTED] (S) (100-344753-393)

[REDACTED] (S) (65-57429)

INFORMATION THAT RUDOLPH HAMBURGER AND URSULA HEURTON MAY STILL BE IN CONTACT

Dr. Viktor Hamburger, of Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri, and a brother of Rudolph Hamburger, received letters written by Rudolph Hamburger from Teheran on December 10, 1942, February 15, 1943 and April 24, 1943. (100-210002-17X9)

[REDACTED] (S) (100-210002-38)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (100-210002-41, page 4) CIA b1 b3  
[REDACTED] (S) (100-210002-32)

Viktor Hamburger was interviewed in the Spring of 1945 at his residence, 7070 Washington Boulevard, University City, Missouri, and he admitted that both he and his father had maintained correspondence with Ursula. (65-30136-65)

On April 12, 1945, Viktor Hamburger was interviewed and furnished Rudolph's letter of December 10, 1942. This letter indicates that Rudolph was in touch with Ursula as late as December, 1942. "She (referring to a letter

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on  
CIA*

(Note. This information is somewhat obscure, but this reference states that Otto Hamburger married Eva Marie Kunfi in September, 1948 and that she was formerly married to Otto, having been divorced in Shanghai October 31, 1944. The reference states that she has also been married to Captain Robert Ekvall, of the United States Army. It will subsequently appear that she is apparently presently married to Ekvall.)

(100-210002-41)

Otto Hamburger is known to have used the alias Han Pei Chia.

(100-210002-19X2)

In the summer of 1949 Henry M. Steinfeld was interviewed in New York City and advised that he visited Otto Hamburger in December, 1948. Otto told Steinfeld at that time that some one in Shanghai had received a postcard from Rudolph from somewhere in Russia.

(100-210002-31)

[REDACTED]

(S)

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[REDACTED]

b1

(S)

(65-30136-125)

In November, 1949, Viktor Hamburger advised that during the summer of 1949 his father, Max, had gone to London, England and visited with Otto Hamburger and Ursula Bourton.

(100-210002-41)

On December 20, 1949, Mrs. Robert B. (Eva Maria) Ekvall, 6525 Lakewood Boulevard, Tacoma, Washington, advised that she was married in Shanghai, China to Otto Hamburger and lived with him there from July, 1943 until February, 1944. She said that there were rumors that one of Otto's brothers lived in Shanghai with a Chinese landlady until shortly after Pearl Harbor. She has heard that this brother and the landlady traveled together through the Japanese lines and went to Chungking, China, where some time later a radio, possibly a transmitter, was found in this brother's possession. She heard one rumor that this brother was shot as a spy and another rumor that he escaped and went to Russia.

(100-210002-44)

PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES WHO WERE ASSOCIATED WITH THE ROTE DREI OR ROTE KAPELLE

Maurice Capel  
118 - 80 Metropolitan Avenue  
Kew Gardens  
New York

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: February 24, 1950

FROM : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE

VIA AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

SUBJECT: FOOCASE  
ESPIONAGE - R

2-2-57

CLASSIFIED BY: 3042/PW/cls  
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

93351

Mr. SIDNEY HENBERGER, JR., Chief, Security Operations Branch, AEC, Los Alamos, N.M., has advised confidentially that he has received a request from AEC, Washington, D. C., for a list of all employees at Los Alamos who took leave from December 21, 1949 to January 31, 1950, and where they went on leave. He stated that in the same communication, AEC, Washington, requested that the entire Security Office file on [redacted]

Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, be forwarded to Washington by courier. *4-1*

It is not known by the Albuquerque Office whether this request has any connection with captioned case and this is being furnished only for the Bureau's information. *bb*  
*plu*  
*DOE*

JJM:GN  
65-6  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042/PW/cls

ON 2-7-87  
*declared per Dept of Energy*  
*letter dated 12-3-87*  
*for*

RECORDED - 57  
INDEXED - 53  
EX-136  
165-5705-1192  
MAY 29 1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MAY 25 1950

EX

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In this connection, it is known that Viktor Hamburger is a professor at Washington University in St. Louis and not at the University of Chicago. (100-210002)

It is also known that Dr. Hans Gaffron knows the Hamburger family. (100-16776-30, page 4)

As late as June 23, 1949, Hans Gaffron was employed at the University of Chicago. (100-210002-41)

[REDACTED] b1  
(S) (100-210002-1917)

On December 27, 1948 Viktor Hamburger admitted being in correspondence with Mrs. Ursula Beurton. (65-30136-110)

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(S)

[REDACTED] b1  
(S)

According to the Dollar Directory of 1948, published in Shanghai, Otto Hamburger was the manager of the Hai Tung Engineering Company, 33 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China. This firm is not listed in the 1947 directory, but O. Hamburger is listed in the 1947 and the 1941-42 directories, at 228 Rue Delastre, Shanghai. In 1945 Otto Hamburger was listed as one of the Europeans in China who had taken out Portuguese citizenship subsequent to December 7, 1941. He has been married to Eva Marie Kunfi, a stateless Hungarian born in 1923. This woman went to China in 1939. She attended school in England. From December, 1944 until October, 1945 she was in the United States. From October, 1945 to October, 1946, she was employed by the U. S. Army in Peiping and Shanghai. (S) (S) u

release per CIA

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SUMMARY BRIEF ON  
DR. EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS  
FEBRUARY 6, 1950

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/cls  
ON 3-11-87  
#861840

Classified by 2355/WAB/1/56  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

65-58805-1202

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In December, 1943, when Fuchs entered the United States he gave his residence address as the Taft Hotel, New York City. Subsequently, for a brief period, he resided at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel, New York City. The records of these hotels for the pertinent period have been destroyed. Following these residences [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
Additional investigation at numerous addresses on 77th Street, as well as 76th and 72nd Streets, has failed to locate Fuchs' former apartment. (S) u

Upon his arrival in the United States Fuchs advised that he was employed by the British Government at the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and stated that his business address in the United States would be 43 Exchange Place, New York City. Shortly thereafter his business address was changed to Care of British Ministry of Supply Mission, Room 2500, 37 Wall Street, New York City. (S) u

[REDACTED] (S) u  
At Christmas, 1943, according to Fuchs, he paid his first visit to his sister, Kristel Heineman, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. (S) u

On May 29 and 30, 1944, Fuchs is reported to have visited Montreal, Canada, for a conference with members of the National Research Council of Canada. (S) u  
release per DOE

During the summer of 1944 Fuchs again visited his sister, Kristel Heineman, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, according to his own statement. (S) u

On July 14, 1944, Fuchs is known to have visited Washington, D.C., for a conference with Sir James Chadwick, British Atomic Energy representative. (u) (S)



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The records of the Atomic Energy Commission contain a statement that Fuchs was supposed to leave for Los Alamos on August 11, 1944.

The records of the Atomic Energy Commission at Los Alamos, New Mexico, reflect that Fuchs arrived there on August 14, 1944. At Los Alamos he worked in the Theoretical Physics Division of the Laboratory and resided in Room 17, Dormitory T-102.

The records at Los Alamos also reflect that on February 11, 1945, Fuchs left there for a vacation with Kristel Heineman at 144 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Prior to leaving he advised that he would be at Cambridge from February 13th to 22nd. He returned to Los Alamos on February 25, 1945, and stated that there had been no deviation from the itinerary he had furnished.

The Los Alamos records further reflect that on November 21, 1945, Fuchs departed for Montreal, Canada, via Chicago, for a two-day conference with representatives of the British Organization, and for a vacation in Mexico. Under "Itinerary" he showed that he would be in Montreal, Canada, November 22, 1945 - November 23, 1945, Albuquerque November 24, 1945, Albuquerque to Mexico City and back November 24, 1945, to December 8, 1945. There was no indication that Fuchs had reported his return to Los Alamos or whether there had been any deviations from his itinerary.

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[REDACTED]

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Immigration and Naturalization Service records at Laredo, Texas, reflect that Rudolph and Eugenia Peierls entered the United States at Laredo enroute to England by way of Santa Fe, New Mexico, on December 8, 1945.

The records at Los Alamos reflect that on December 12, 1945, Peierls changed his residence from [REDACTED]

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On June 16, 1946, Fuchs departed permanently from Los Alamos, traveling to Washington, D.C., according to the records at Los Alamos.

On June 17, 1946, Fuchs was at the Hotel Sheraton, Washington, D.C. The records reflect that he either checked in on that date for a one-night's stay, or checked out on that date after a one-night's stay, probably the latter.

[REDACTED]

(S)(u)

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Immigration and Naturalization Service records reflect that on November 11, 1947, Fuchs was admitted into this country at New York City and that he departed from the country on November 30, 1947. At the time of this visit he showed his employment as the British Government.

(S)(u)

The records of the Atomic Energy Commission reflect that Fuchs was in this country in November, 1947, for the purpose of attending a declassification conference in Washington, D.C., and also for the purpose of discussing unclassified and declassified aspects of neutron spectroscopy with Dr. H. L. Anderson at the Argonne National Laboratory, Chicago, Illinois.

According to the Atomic Energy Commission records, Dr. Fuchs was scheduled to attend another declassification conference at the Canadian Atomic Energy Research establishment at Chalk River, Ontario, Canada, from September 26 to September 28, 1949. It appears, however, that Dr. Fuchs was not able to attend this conference because of illness.

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[REDACTED]

This was his status at the time of his arrest.

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CLEARANCE FOR ATOMIC ENERGY EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

Dr. Emil Fuchs first arrived in the United States on December 3, 1943, at Newport News, Virginia, at which time he indicated he was an employee of the British Government in the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. He was then employed in New York City where he conducted research on atomic energy matters as a member of the British Mission, collaborating with the Manhattan Engineering District. A review of the Bureau indices reflects no information indicating that the Manhattan Engineering District submitted Dr. Fuchs' name for a check against our records. According to the records of the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. Fuchs was permitted to be employed on the Atomic Energy Project in the United States inasmuch as General Groves had been assured by the British Supply Council in North America that all British aliens in the United States engaged in the work of interest to the Manhattan Engineering District had been cleared by British Security prior to their departure for the United States from the United Kingdom. Evidence of this clearance, according to Atomic Energy Commission records, is contained in a letter to General Groves, dated December 11, 1943, from W. L. Webster, of the British Supply Council in North America. Webster's letter attached a letter from W. A. Akers, of the British Ministry of Supply Mission, dated December 10, 1943, which stated that a special clearance had been carried out in the case of Dr. Karl Fuchs. (S)u

[See Exhibit 2]

Following Dr. Fuchs' employment in New York, Fuchs, in August 1944, was assigned to atomic energy work in Los Alamos, New Mexico, and with the exception of short trips within the United States, to Canada on official atomic energy business, and to Mexico City for a vacation, Fuchs remained at Los Alamos until he left in June 1946 for the United Kingdom. (S)u

Dr. Fuchs reentered the United States at New York City on November 11, 1947. This visit was made in company with Dr. H. W. B. Skinner to visit the Chicago Operations Office of the Atomic Energy Commission for a discussion of the subject of neutron spectroscopy. According to the records of the Atomic Energy Commission, it is noted that by letter dated October 22, 1947, L. G. Ralfe, British Commonwealth Scientific Office, Washington, D. C., wrote Carroll L. Wilson, General Manager, Atomic Energy Commission, for formal clearance of this visit. (S)u

[See Exhibit 3]

By letter dated November 7, 1947, Carroll L. Wilson advised L. G. Ralfe that the Commission had no objection to the visits and discussions proposed.

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for Dr. Fuchs and other British scientists and advised that approval was granted "on the basis that no Commission restricted data will be involved. (S) U

\*\* See Note Below

[See Exhibit 4]

Atomic Energy Commission records reflect that Dr. Fuchs, on November 28, 1947, visited the Chicago Operations Office of the Atomic Energy Commission. Dr. Fuchs, according to a Visitor's Form executed at that time, indicated that he was a representative of the British Commonwealth Scientific Office. Dr. Fuchs also attended a Declassification Conference between the United States, Great Britain, and Canada, held November 16-17, 1947, at the Atomic Energy Commission Headquarters Building, Washington, D. C. A review of the Bureau's indices fails to reflect that the Atomic Energy Commission submitted Dr. Fuchs' name to the Bureau in 1947 for a check of the Bureau's records.

\*\*\* The records of the Atomic Energy Commission reflect a memorandum dated August 6, 1947, which requested a security check on Dr. Fuchs and two other scientists in connection with an invitation to be extended to those individuals for the joint conference on declassification to be held in Washington, D. C. This memorandum reflects the following information which is pertinent to the clearance by the Manhattan Engineering District of Dr. Fuchs' entrance into the United States in 1943, and of the clearance by the Atomic Energy Commission regarding Dr. Fuchs' entrance into the United States in 1947:

"A check of the Washington Records indicates:

"Dr. R. E. Peierls & Dr. K. Fuchs - were both members of the original British Mission that came over in 1943. Both are German born but became British citizens. The members of this Mission were never investigated by the U. S. government, their special investigation as conducted by the British government was accepted by General Groves as MD clearance."

The above record clearly indicates that no investigation of Dr. Fuchs was made "by the United States Government" at the time of his entrance into the United States in 1943 (S) U

[See Exhibit 5]

\*\*Note: The Carroll L. Wilson letter of November 7, 1947, cleared Dr. Fuchs for the visit to the Chicago Operations Office at the University of Chicago, but did not cover the clearance for Dr. Fuchs' visit to the Declassification Conference.

\*\*\* AEC records reflect also that an agenda for the Declassification Conference which Fuchs attended contained the following statement: "No classified information not already known to all parties concerned will be discussed."

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KNOWLEDGE OF ATOMIC RESEARCH DEVELOPMENTS

It of course is not possible to describe Fuchs' complete knowledge of atomic energy matters. However, certain statements concerning matters known to Fuchs have been made by the Atomic Energy Commission. (S)u  
(Note: This information was furnished by the Atomic Energy Commission under a Secret classification)

At the outset it should be noted that Fuchs is reported to have confessed that he has betrayed "the full bomb know-how from Los Alamos." (S)u

According to information from the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. Fuchs was one of the group of British scientists who developed diffusional separation processes. In this regard, the British group undertook analysis of the following theoretical problems, the results of which were summarized in a series of reports which have been helpful in anticipating problems of plant design:

1. Cascade of cascades flow sheets.
  2. Exact calculation of equilibrium time.
  3. Loss of separation due to surges.
  4. Control of main cascade (e.g., frequency of use of automatic control valves).
  5. Control of purge cascades.
- (S)u

According to the Atomic Energy Commission, a document entitled "Reports Prepared At Los Alamos By Members of the British Mission" reflects that Dr. Fuchs is said to have prepared the reports listed below. The report number, classification and date are also set forth. The above mentioned document pointed out that this list of reports was not necessarily complete, but merely intended to show (a) the extent of British participation in the atomic bomb project, (b) the nature of the work done by the British, and (c) the general knowledge which these individuals may yet have about weapons. (S)u

<u>Title of Report</u>	<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Date</u>
Shock Attenuation in Rods	LA-402	Secret	7/26/46
Efficiency for Very Slow Assembly	LA-596	Secret	8/2/46
Effect of Evaporation of Free-Surface Velocities	LA-441	Secret	10/30/45

(S)u

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<u>Title of Report</u>	<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Date</u>
Initiator Theory, III. Jet Formation by the Collision of Two Surfaces	LA-325	Secret	7-11-45
Penetration by Jets Pro- duced by Cavity Charges	LA-328	Secret	7-14-45
Theory of Initiators II, Melon Seed	LA-300	Secret	6-1-45
Rarefaction Wave from a Plan Free Surface in an Explosive	LA-227	Secret	2-16-45
Jet Formation in Cylin- drical Implosion with 16 Detonation Points	LA-216	Secret	2-6-45
Formation of Jets in Plane Slabs	LA-195	Secret	12-27-44

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(S) u  
According to the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. Paul McDaniels, a physicist assigned to the Atomic Energy Commission Building, Washington, D. C., was asked whether any of the above-listed reports dealt with detonation or assembly of the weapon (atomic bomb). Dr. McDaniels replied in the affirmative, saying that "Dr. Fuchs participated considerably in the design and development of the atomic weapon." McDaniels also stated that Fuchs had knowledge of the method of detonation. According to McDaniels, none of these reports applied to the Hanford Plant. (S) u

Dr. McDaniels advised that a report prepared by Dr. Fuchs entitled "Fluctuations and Efficiency of a Diffusion Plant, Part III, The Effect of Fluctuations in the Flow of  $N_2$ " was a skilled technical theoretical discussion which covered a refinement of plant operations. He said that this document, along with others, such as barrier production, operating characteristics, seal development and pumps, would be helpful in determining over-all plant operating techniques. (S) u

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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. He stated that while at Los Alamos Fuchs had almost unlimited access to highly classified information. According to Smith, 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 was not only familiar with all phases of the atomic bomb project while he was at Los Alamos, but he also was familiar with the planned long range research program. Smith said that Fuchs contributed heavily to all phases of the atomic weapon development, including implosion and super (the future long range program of research). 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. (S)u

Smith further stated he believed that Fuchs was on the Joint British, Canadian, United States Declassification Committee. (S)u

Records of the Atomic Energy Commission reflect that as of January 12, 1949, there was made a compilation of the Canadian Staff, scientific and technical, and United Kingdom Staff, scientific and technical, who participated in the atomic energy program under the former Manhattan Engineering District from 1943 to 1946. This compilation included, insofar as is possible, a statement as to the installations visited and degree of access afforded to this group. It is stated that records available in the security files of the Atomic Energy Commission give a general picture as to the fields of activity in which the British Mission participated, but that the available records do not provide detailed information as to their particular specialties, nor do the records clearly indicate what familiarization the British group may have had with other programs in which they did not actually participate, but undoubtedly became acquainted with by reading technical reports available to them. The following statement appears in the records of the Atomic Energy Commission concerning the British group at Los Alamos. (S)u

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"Inasmuch as it was the policy of the laboratory to make all information available to this group at Los Alamos, and as the British personnel had general access to the Document Room, various local sites, and the organized meetings of the local project, it is believed that the group had substantially complete knowledge of the gun assembly and implosion assembly of fissile material, the actual design of the aerial bombs employing these principles, the possible future developments, including the 'Super' or Thermo Nuclear Reactions, the auxiliary equipment at the various local sites including the Water Boiler. The British Group probably did not obtain detailed information concerning the final chemical work at Los Alamos, however, the general aspects were known to them because they would be discussed in colloquiums or staff meetings. The exact extent of the technical knowledge about sites other than the Los Alamos project by British personnel at Los Alamos cannot readily be determined since work directly relating to Los Alamos activities such as basic physics as well as pile design which members of the Mission would use in their daily work is undoubtedly known to them. Such items as Hanford chemistry would have reached the group by inference only since the laboratory as such did not have detailed access to such information. During their stay at Los Alamos, they also had access to the general physics and chemistry principles involved in the operation of the Chicago and Hanford piles, the physical construction of these piles, but only a minimum of the engineering details. They had, however, complete access to all general theoretical work on pile design. It is assumed that they had rather complete knowledge of the mass spectrometer application used in the Calutron and gaseous diffusion process for separating uranium isotopes."

See Exhibit 6

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According to the Atomic Energy Commission, the "Super" refers to the hydrogen bomb, and, therefore, Fuchs had knowledge of that development as indicated in the statements above. (S) u

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THE BRITISH SUPPLY COUNCIL IN NORTH AMERICA (S) u

TELEPHONE EXECUTIVE 2220 (S) u



Box 680  
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STATION  
WASHINGTON A. D. C. (S) u

Room 640, Grafton Annex  
Washington, D.C.  
December 11, 1943 (S) u

**MOST SECRET**

General L. R. Groves  
New War Department  
Room 5120  
Virginia Avenue and 21st Street  
Washington, D.C. (S) u

Dear General Groves: (S) u

I forward herewith a letter from Mr. Akers conveying an assurance that all members of our present parties have been cleared by the British Security organisation in Great Britain. I trust this will prove a statement satisfactory to you. (S) u

Yours sincerely,

*W. L. Webster*  
W. L. Webster (S) u

[ Enc. (1) ] (S) u

*Miss  
per.  
DCE*

[ 18 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK ] (S) u

[ TELEPHONE MANHATTAN 2-2400 ] (S) u

**BRITISH MINISTRY OF SUPPLY MISSION**

**FORMERLY  
BRITISH PURCHASING COMMISSION** (S) u

[ Room 2401, 43 Exchange Place,  
New York. ] (S) u

**MOST SECRET**

[ 10th December, 1943. ] (S) u

Dear Chadwick, (S) u

British Tube Alloy Mission. Security. (S) u

I understand that General Groves would like formal assurance that all the members of the British Tube Alloy organisation, who are now in this country, have been cleared by the British Security organisation for work on this project. (S) u

You can inform him that special clearance is required in England for anyone who is brought into this work, even though they may already have been cleared for work on ordinary secret war projects. (S) u

This special clearance has been carried out in the case of the following:-

W. A. Akers  
G. I. Higson  
H. Peierls  
F. E. Simon  
H. S. Arns  
H. G. Kuhn  
N. Kurti  
G. O. Jones  
J. R. Park  
C. F. Kearton  
J. D. Brown  
N. Elce  
H. Smethurst  
L. B. Pfeil  
S. S. Smith  
J. Chadwick  
M. L. E. Oliphant  
O. R. Frisch  
H. S. Tomlinson  
E. W. Titterton  
H. S. W. Massey  
W. L. Webster  
K. Fuchs

I hope that this assurance from me will satisfy General Groves that all is in order. (S) u

Yours sincerely,

*W. A. Akers*  
W. A. AKERS (S) u

release per DOE

Prof. J. Chadwick, 201  
Room 640, Grafton Annex,  
Washington, D.C. ] (S) u

C  
O  
P  
Y

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C. (S)u

October 22, 1967 (S)u

Mr. Carroll L. Wilson,  
General Manager,  
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission,  
Public Health Building  
1901 Constitution Ave. N. W.  
Washington, D.C. (S)u

Dear Mr. Wilson: (S)u

Dr. H. W. B. Skinner of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment in U.K. is visiting U.S.A. and we have been informed that he will arrive on the 31st of October. (S)u

We have been asked to arrange for him an itinerary for the purpose of visiting the following establishments: (S)u

1. Bell Laboratories - where he intends to visit Dr. Shrockley for the purpose of discussing crystal counters. (S)u
2. Brookhaven National Laboratories - for the purpose of discussing the technical aspects of cyclotrons and synchrotrons with Dr. Livingston. (S)u
3. General Electric Company - to discuss with Dr. Follock the technical aspects of cyclotrons and betatrons. (S)u
4. Chicago University - to discuss the subject of neutron spectroscopy with Dr. H. L. Anderson. (S)u

With regard to the proposed visit to Bell Laboratories, Dr. Dunworth of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment will accompany him in this instance, and he will be accompanied by Dr. E. Pucke of the same Establishment on his visit to Chicago University. We are unable, at present, to define the exact dates of the proposed visits. For your information, they will take place during the period between the 31st of October and the 20th of November. (S)

It will be appreciated if you can give us formal clearance for Drs. Skinner, Pucke and Dunworth for these visits so that we may proceed with the preparation of an itinerary. (S)u

Yours sincerely,

/s/ L. O. RALFE (S)u

L. O. Ralfe

LOR/uh (S)

release  
per  
DOE

COPY

[November 7, 1947] (S)u

[FTHobbs/agn] (S)u

Mr. L. G. Ralfe  
British Commonwealth Scientific Office  
United Kingdom Scientific Mission  
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.  
Washington 6, D. C. (S)u

Dear Mr. Ralfe: (S)u

With reference to your letter of October 22, we have no objection to the visits and discussions proposed for Doctors Skinner, Pochs, and Dunworth on the basis that no Commission restricted data will be involved. We have notified the various organizations of this concurrence, with the understanding that you will arrange direct the firm dates for each visit. (S)u

Sincerely yours,

Carroll L. Wilson  
General Manager (S)u

[cc: C. L. Wilson] (S)u  
cc: W. A. Burke - Attached  
copy of letter from  
L. G. Ralfe to Carroll L. Wilson  
Dated October 22, 1947 (S)u

Release  
per  
DOE

Stamp: This document consists of 1 page Copy No. 2 of 2 Series 4

(Stamped) READING FILE

August 6, 1967

u  
y  
[ P. O. JONES  
D. DEAN ]

On this date, Mr. Keller (presently in Dr. Fidler's Office - assigned to Declassification, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.) requested a security check of the following individuals: *SU*

[ Dr. W. B. Lewis (Dir. of Research, Chalk River)  
u  
y [ Dr. R. E. Peierls (British)  
Dr. K. Fuchs (British) ]

Mr. Keller explained that they want to invite the above individuals for a conference on declassification; Dr. Lewis to come down from Canada and Dr. Peierls and Dr. Fuchs to come over from Britain. The meeting will probably be held here in Washington, and undoubtedly in AEC Headquarters. The purpose of the meeting is to coordinate the British and Canadian declassification with our own. *SU*

Mr. Keller stated that Mr. Derry and Mr. Wilson approve of the meeting, and that Mr. Wilson is signing the letter of invitation. *SU*

A check of the Washington Records indicates: *SU*

[ u  
y [ Dr. R. E. Peierls & Dr. K. Fuchs - were both members of the original British Mission that came over in 1943. Both are German born but became British citizens. The members of this Mission were never investigated by the U. S. government, their special investigation as conducted by the British government was accepted by General Groves as ND clearance. ]

[ Dr. W. B. Lewis - No Record in either CFCO or Rm 1 Files. ]

A check will be made at Oak Ridge, Tennessee to see if any record exists there of the clearance of Dr. Lewis. *SU*

[ (Handwritten) Distribution  
1. Jones  
2. Reading  
3. Record Section ]

[ (Handwritten) Check at O. Ridge revealed No Record on W. B. Lewis (per phone conversation - Fowler/Dean)  
D. Dean ]

*release per DOE*

**SECRET**

WABURK/dadur 12/49

*Copy 6 - To Fred Hobbs*

Admiral Clegg

January 12, 1949

P. A. Melander, Sr.

**BRITISH MISSION**

Symbol: SWS-PB:WAB

Attached herewith is a compilation of the Canadian Staff, scientific and technical, and UK staff, scientific and technical, who participated in the atomic energy program under the former Manhattan Engineer District from 1945 to early 1948. Included, insofar as possible, is a statement as to the installations visited and degree of access afforded to this group. General Leslie R. Groves was assured by the British Supply Council in North America that all the participating members of the British Mission in the U. S., engaged on work of interest to the EMD, had been cleared by British Security prior to their departure for the United States. This assurance was accepted by General Groves as sufficient clearance for participation in the Manhattan Project.

The information included in the attachments was prepared from records available in the Security Files. Although these records give a general picture as to the fields of activity in which the British Mission participated, they do not provide detailed information as to their particular specialties, nor do the records clearly indicate what familiarization the British Group may have had with other programs in which they did not actually participate but undoubtedly became acquainted by reading technical reports available to them. An example would be the familiarization with the EMD activities through technical reports made available to the Los Alamos Laboratory. A more detailed study should be made through the examination of the Los Alamos history, technical series, work notebooks and other reports, most of which are a part of the field records.

The attachments were discussed with John A. Derry who checked them for accuracy. The statements concerning the access to classified information provided the British Group were discussed with Ralph C. Smith regarding Los Alamos; A. V. Peterson regarding Oak Ridge; and Harold Widlar concerning Berkeley.

With reference to the members of the British Mission, Attachment #2, it is noted that George Plaszek has become a naturalized U. S. citizen and is presently at Princeton University, and J. Carson Mark has received his first papers and is employed at Los Alamos. Low Kowaraki and Bertrand Goldschmidt have returned to France and are presently staff members of the French Atomic Energy Program.

Attachments - 2

*See report for R. C. Smith*

**SECRET**

Discretionary  
 Copy 1 - A-4  
 Copy 2 - Reord Section  
 Copy 3 - Reading File  
 Copy 5, 6, 7 - Released in 1968 File  
 Copy 8 - Security File

*12 July 1945*  
*Subject: British Mission*

SECRET

This document consists of 27 pages  
Copy No. 7 Series A

BERKELEY

Records reflect that there were no prohibitions on the access of the British group on the work being done by the Radiation Laboratory in connection with the Y-12 Program. However, while no limitation did exist, it was felt that the British Group had more information concerning the overcoming of space charge, use of magnetic shims, the physics of the source unit and ionizations, and much less information on the collectors, on the chemistry, the regulators and controlling units. The British Group, especially Massey and Buneman, practically directed the work of the theoretical group which studied the fundamental physics of the electro-magnetic method of separation of isotopes. There is no question that Dr. Cliphant and Dr. Massey, who succeeded Cliphant as head of the British Group at Berkeley, discussed high matters of policy with E. O. Lawrence. They took an important part in such decisions as the degrees of enrichment desired and the correlation of the alpha and beta enrichment with X-25. It is believed, however, that no member of the British group had access or any knowledge of Latimer's work on X-10 chemistry. It is believed that the British Group generally had little knowledge concerning the work performed by J. S. Hamilton with the 60" cyclotron, either on health problems or on special bombardments for the Chemistry Divisions at Los Alamos and the Metallurgical Laboratory. James Moore of the British Group spent about three months with Hamilton learning the operation of the 60" cyclotron, and when he returned to England he took with him a set of blueprints for the cyclotron. He had no access to the specific work being performed for the Y-12 Project with the cyclotron.

ONK RIDGE

It is difficult to ascertain the amount of information obtained by the British Group who visited or remained at Oak Ridge or to determine the amount of classified information made available to them. It is believed, however, that as a group they had access to all information at Y-12 with only a very limited familiarization with X-25, X-10 and S-60. It is to be noted that some of the British Group only made a tour of the area, while others spent varying lengths of time working in the area.

LOS ALAMOS

Inasmuch as it was the policy of the laboratory to make all information available to this group at Los Alamos, and as the British personnel had general access to the Document Room, various local sites, and the organized meetings of the local project, it is believed that the group had substantially complete knowledge of the gun assembly and implosion assembly of fissile material, the actual design of the aerial bombs employing these principles, the possible future developments, including the "Super" or Thermo Nuclear Reactions, the auxiliary equipment at the various local sites including the Water Boiler. The British Group probably did not obtain detailed information concerning the final chemical work at Los Alamos, however, the general aspects were known to them because they would be discussed in colloquiums or staff meetings. The exact extent of the technical knowledge about sites other than the Los Alamos project by British personnel at Los Alamos cannot readily be determined since work directly

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- 2 -

relating to Los Alamos activities such as basic physics as well as pile design which members of the Mission would use in their daily work is undoubtedly known to them. Such items as Hanford chemistry would have reached the group by inference only since the laboratory as such would not have detailed access to such information. During their stay at Los Alamos, they also had access to the general physics and chemistry principles involved in the operation of the Chicago and Hanford piles, the physical construction of these piles, but only a minimum of the engineering details. They had, however, complete access to all general theoretical work on pile design. It is assumed that they had rather complete knowledge of the mass spectrometer application used in the cyclotron and gaseous diffusion process for separating uranium isotopes.

There is included below examples of certain fields of weapon research in which the Britishers listed were particularly outstanding:

W. E. Fritch -- Critical mass work on weapons.

W. L. Task -- Experimental work on explosives.

W. E. Fritch -- Relating to weapon assemblies, jet work for super assembly.

W. E. Fritch -- Theoretical work on implosion and was a top theoretical advisor on important phases of Los Alamos research activity.

W. A. Pezney -- Bomb after effects work and under water explosion.

E. H. Titterton -- Complete charge of electronics group, designed experimental detonation circuits and numerous circuits relating to weapon and weapon components testing.

W. C. Harley -- One of those responsible for design and field testing of explosive lens components used in the weapon.

SECRET

Classified



February 6, 1950

Re: JULIUS ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, aka  
J. Robert Oppenheimer, Jerome  
Robert Oppenheimer, "Oppie"

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042/DWT/CLS  
ON 2-4-87

I. Personal History and Employment

Julius Robert Oppenheimer was born April 22, 1904, at New York City, New York, the son of Julius Oppenheimer, a German born naturalized American citizen, and Ella Friedman Oppenheimer, a native born United States citizen of German ancestry. Oppenheimer attended the Ethical Culture School at New York City from 1910 to 1921; Harvard College from 1922 to 1925; Cambridge University, Cambridge, England, from 1925 to 1926; and Goettingen University, Goettingen, Germany, from 1926 to 1927 where he received his Ph.D. degree in physics. He was first employed at the University of California on July 1, 1929, as an Assistant Professor of Physics. In 1932 he was promoted to the position of Associate Professor of Physics and in 1936 was made a Professor of Physics. He was granted leave of absence on July 1, 1942, and from this date until May, 1946, he was Director of the DSM Project at Berkeley, California, and Los Alamos. On this latter date he was restored to active status as a Professor of Physics at the University of California. On September 1, 1947, he became Director for the Institute of Advanced Studies at Princeton, New Jersey. Insofar as is known he is still so employed. Julius Robert Oppenheimer is the fourth husband of Katherine Puening, who was formerly married to one Joseph Dallet who was killed in Spain in 1937 fighting for the Spanish Republican Army.

II. Bureau Investigation

The first investigation conducted by the Bureau concerning J. Robert Oppenheimer was started in March, 1941, and was based on an allegation received that J. Robert Oppenheimer was allegedly present at a meeting in the fall of 1940 which was attended by Isaac Folkoff and William Schneiderman, Communist Party functionaries in San Francisco. This investigation was continued until March 18, 1943, when Major General George V. Strong requested the Bureau to discontinue any active investigation of Oppenheimer. On April 5, 1943, General Strong advised that the Army was taking over the investigations of scientists at the Radiation Laboratory, University of California.

On March 13, 1946, the Bureau reinstated investigation of Oppenheimer for the purpose of ascertaining his activities and contacts. This investigation consisted of a technical and physical surveillance until his departure from the University of California for the Institute of Advanced Studies, Princeton, New Jersey. Since this time no active investigation has been conducted other than the development of a confidential informant. At the present time this investigation is in a pending inactive status.

III. Communist Party Membership and Reported Association with Communist Party Front Groups.

In May of 1941 a confidential source advised this Bureau that

[REDACTED] This information has not been confirmed by independent investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. b7D

Through other confidential informants it was reported to this Bureau that

[REDACTED] This information has not been confirmed by independent investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Investigation performed by Military Intelligence Division agents and furnished to this Bureau by the Manhattan Engineer District indicated that Oppenheimer had previously been connected with the activities of the following alleged Communist front organizations in the Bay Area prior to his employment with the Los Alamos Project:

The Consumers Union, the Committee to Aid China, the American Committee for Democracy and Internal Freedom; the National Emergency Committee for Democratic Rights, the Spanish Aid Committee, the Berkeley Conference for Civic Betterment, and the American Federation of Teachers.

*release per army*

During an interview with J. Robert Oppenheimer by Bureau Agents on September 5, 1946, Oppenheimer stated that he was so naive regarding political matters up until 1936, that he wouldn't even vote, but that between the period from 1936 to 1939, he engaged in political matters in an amateurish way; that also during this period between 1936 and 1939, he had identified himself with many of the so-called "leftist" front groups and had made contributions to some of them and could consider it at least possible that some part of his contributions had eventually gone into Communist Party funds. He stated that he never at any time was a dues-paying Communist, but indicated that he had at least an academic interest in the organization.

During April 1947, J. Robert Oppenheimer was interviewed by this Bureau. At that time Oppenheimer advised that at one time prior to the war he had an intellectual interest in Communists and had dabbled in Communist Front organizations to learn what they proposed as a panacea for governmental ills of the United States. He maintained that his activities were intended as a support for a group claiming to be working towards some desirable purposes, however, he said he soon solved the policy and the falsity of the platforms of these front organizations and that for some time he had no connection whatsoever with these so called Communist Front Groups. (San Francisco report dated June 9, 1947, 100-17828-154; 100-17828-175).

#### IV. Activities

The following information was furnished to this Bureau by representatives of the Manhattan Engineer District.

On August 26, 1943, Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer, mentioned previously, was interviewed on the campus of the University of California by Lt. Colonel Boris T. Pash and Lt. Lyall Johnson, U.S. Army, Manhattan Engineer District. In answer to questions of the Army officers, Oppenheimer furnished the following information:

Approximately six months prior to the date of the interview, Oppenheimer had learned from three different employees of the atomic bomb project, known as the D.S.M. Project, that they had been solicited to furnish information, ultimately to be delivered to the USSR, concerning the project. All of these employees had been bewildered by the proposition and had asked Oppenheimer for advice. Because none of the three employees had cooperated in the scheme and because all three of them had talked to Oppenheimer in confidence, he refused to identify these individuals. He did state, however, that two of the men were his close associates at Los Alamos, New Mexico, and that the other one was assigned to the Radiation Laboratory, Berkeley, California, but was expecting to be transferred to another experimental location.

Oppenheimer stated that George Eltenton was the person who, according to the three employees, had attempted to obtain the information for an unidentified Soviet official attached to the Russian Consulate in San Francisco. Oppenheimer said that Eltenton requested a man, whom Oppenheimer refused to name, to act as intermediary in soliciting project employees to furnish information. Thereafter, the intermediary, on three separate occasions, contacted the three above-mentioned employees and explained to them that the United States was failing to discharge its obligation to its ally, Russia, by its failure to furnish scientific data to that country. This failure was said to be due to the action of the United States Government officials who were unfriendly to Russia. The employees were reminded that Russia was entitled to, and badly needed, the information for its war effort. The intermediary then volunteered to arrange an interview between each employee and Eltenton who, in turn, could transfer all information furnished to the unidentified Soviet official, who was said to have had a great deal of experience with microfilm and who was in a position to transmit the material to Russia without danger of a leak or scandal. According to the intermediary, such method was being utilized in order to correct alleged defects in our official communications transmitting scientific information to Russia. (X) (u)

Oppenheimer admitted that the name of the intermediary was known to him, but he refused to divulge it because of friendship and because he considered the intermediary as innocent. However, the intermediary was identified as a faculty member of the University of California who was not connected with the D.S.M. Project.

*release  
per  
army*

On September 12, 1943, Oppenheimer was interviewed by Lt. Colonel John Lansdale, Jr., U.S. Army. He restated much of the information set forth above, but still refused to divulge the identities of the intermediary or the three employees of the project who had been contacted. Oppenheimer based his refusal upon his belief that no information had passed and that no harm had been done. Also, he demurred on the ground that all of those persons had become involved accidentally and on his belief that the intermediary had ceased activity. Oppenheimer did state that all three of the employees might be classed as sympathetic to Russia but that, to his knowledge, they were not Communists, although one was probably a "fellow traveler." With reference to the intermediary, Oppenheimer called him a "fellow traveler" who was planning to leave the University faculty about December, 1942, to take a position elsewhere.

On December 14, 1943, Oppenheimer was interviewed again by officers of the Manhattan Engineer District at Los Alamos, New Mexico, and Oppenheimer then, for the first time, named Haakon Chevalier as the University of California professor who had acted as intermediary for Eltenton.\*

Julius Robert Oppenheimer related to Bureau Agents on September 5, 1946, that to the best of his recollection, Haakon Chevalier and his wife visited with him at his home in Berkeley, California; that Chevalier indicated to him that "something unpleasant had happened," and related that George Eltenton had talked with him and told him that it was necessary to provide technical information to the Soviet Union. Oppenheimer stated that in reply to this, he used "strong words" with Chevalier, and told Chevalier that to do such was "treason" or "close to treason." On further questioning, Oppenheimer said that due to the lapse of time since this incident, he was vague in his mind as to the exact words used by him and Chevalier in their conversation, and any present effort on his part to reconstruct their conversation would be pure guesswork, but he did definitely recollect having used either the word "treason" or "treasonous" to Chevalier.

Oppenheimer was definite that Chevalier had not asked him for any information concerning the project. Oppenheimer advised that he did not discuss his work on the project at this time, or at any other time, with Chevalier, and so far as he knew, Chevalier had no knowledge of the project. According to Oppenheimer, Chevalier gave no indication that he knew the nature of the experiments being conducted at the Radiation Laboratory, and he definitely doubted that Chevalier knew such experimentation had to do with atomic energy. Oppenheimer stated, however, that Chevalier probably knew that he was engaged on technical experimentation having to do with the war effort.

\* George Charles Eltenton, a British national, was at the time of his contact with Haakon Chevalier, an employee of the Shell Development Company, Emeryville, California. At the present time, he is in England.

*release per Army*

*JSU*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2-4-87 BY 3042/pwj/cls

RE: FRANK FRIEDMAN OPPENHEIMER  
also known as Frank Polson

Frank Oppenheimer was born August 14, 1912, in New York City. He was educated in this country obtaining a B. A. Degree at Johns Hopkin University in 1933. He attended for a short period of time Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge University in London, subsequently working in the Physics Laboratory of the University of Florence in Italy. He received his Ph.D. in Physics from the California Institute of Technology in 1939. Subsequently he worked at Stanford University as an Assistant in the Physics Department. Later he accepted a position in June, 1941, at the University of California at Berkeley. There he did work for the Radiation Laboratory as a research fellow being familiar with the basic developments of the Laboratory prior to the existence of the D.S.M. contract with that University. He was considered one of the top ten men at the Atomic Bomb Project. He spent two years at Los Alamos and assisted in preparing the nuclear tests of the Atomic Bomb. He was considered one of the few men having a knowledge of the technique and procedure used in producing nuclear fission. In the summer of 1947 he became associated with the University of Minnesota as an assistant Professor of Physics. In June, 1949, he tendered his resignation to the University of Minnesota stating he had been a member of the Communist Party in the late 1930's and that he was going to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities of this fact. His resignation was accepted by the President of the University.

Oppenheimer has had an income from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year based upon the estate left by his parents. He is married to the former Jacquenette Yvonne Gwann who was born in Canada. They have two minor children, a boy and a girl.

Frank Oppenheimer was the subject of an investigation conducted by the FBI which was instituted on March 14, 1947, after he had resigned from the Radiation Laboratory D.S.M. Project at Berkeley, California. Prior to that he had been the subject of an investigation by the Manhattan Engineering District who had responsibility for conducting investigations of project employees at that time.

While investigation developed information concerning Communist affiliations and past Communist Party membership on the part of both Frank Oppenheimer and his wife, no information was developed by either the Manhattan Engineering District or the FBI reflecting that Frank Oppenheimer engaged in espionage activities.

In March, 1949, the FBI interviewed Sylvan Rubin, a former member of the Pasadena Professional Section of the Los Angeles County Communist Party during the years 1938 and 1939, who advised that Frank Oppenheimer during the period 1937-1939 attended meetings of this Section of the Communist Party.

On June 14, 1949, Frank Oppenheimer testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, accompanied by his counsel Clifford J. Durr now President of the National Lawyers Guild, at which time he, Oppenheimer, stated he had joined the Communist Party early in 1937 in Pasadena, California, receiving a Communist Party membership card under the name Frank Folson. He dropped his membership in the Communist Party according to his statement in the early spring of 1940 or 1941. His wife, Jacquenette, accompanied by her husband's counsel, testified before the Committee that she also was a card carrying member of the Communist Party in 1937 until the spring of 1941 at Pasadena, California.

Subsequent to his resignation from the University of Minnesota, Frank Oppenheimer took up residence on a small ranch near Pagosa Springs, Colorado. He went there with his family.

On December 26 information was received that a passport application had been received at the Department of State from Frank Oppenheimer indicating a desire to go to India for one year for "study purposes." Pertinent information concerning Frank Oppenheimer was made available to the Department of State at the request of the Passport Division. The application filed by Oppenheimer indicated that he had received an invitation from H. J. Bhabha of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research in India to spend about one year in India working at that Institute. It was indicated that Oppenheimer had been working on cosmic rays for the past several years and that he would enjoy the opportunity to experiment near the equator on cosmic rays and had accepted the invitation. It was indicated that he planned to depart from New York City on February 15, 1950, means of transportation unknown.

*Please  
see  
State*

February 5, 1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION SECURITY

Director of Security

One of the principal problems involving security of the Atomic Energy Commission is that of selecting and retaining a strong qualified career Director of their Security Division. At present, Frank Hammack, who is actually head of their Personnel Security Clearance Section, is the Acting Director of Security, and there has been no Director appointed since the resignation of Admiral John Gingrich on April 29, 1949. Since the Atomic Energy Commission took over the Manhattan Engineer District in January 1947, there have actually been five Directors or Acting Directors of Security; namely, T. O. Jones, Bernard Menke, W. L. Uanna, Admiral John Gingrich and Frank Hammack. With such rapid changing of heads of security, it cannot be expected that an efficient Security Division can be maintained.

Centralized Control of Security

The Atomic Energy Commission is operating all its work under a highly decentralized procedure, and this includes the Security Division. The business of the Commission is actually run by five centers of operations (Hanford, Washington; Oak Ridge, Tennessee; Los Alamos, New Mexico; New York City; Chicago, Illinois), although theoretically policy is made at Commission Headquarters. This same system applies to security, and the local Security Offices are under the final authority of the Manager of Operations at the five centers of operations, although security policy ostensibly is formulated in Washington. For practical purposes, this means a wide divergence in security practices.

In April 1948, the AEC decentralized security clearance, and authority was placed in the various installations to rule on clearance of any individuals to be employed or to have access to restricted data in these installations. The files of the Commission were placed on a decentralized basis and reports furnished by the Bureau on investigations are forwarded to the local offices and copies not retained in the Washington Headquarters. In so far as clearance is concerned, Washington Headquarters in most instances has only an index card on the person involved.

Regardless of the method of conducting the Commission's business, that is, its buying, its processing, et cetera, it certainly would make for stronger and better security if security, including files, clearance and all other matters relating to it, were centralized in the Headquarters.

Attachment

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED BY: SCHIZ/PAT/PLS  
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR  
2-4-87

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**CONFIDENTIAL**

Accountability of Materials and Documents

During FBI investigations of numerous cases involving missing materials and documents, it has been indicated that there is a lack of an efficient effective method of accountability and inventory which would permit fixing of responsibility and tracing of such data. For instance, numerous missing documents have been reported to the Bureau usually after considerable delay on the part of the Atomic Energy Commission and it has been determined the document has been misfiled or lost through loose handling. For example, during June 1949 at least four documents were reported missing at the Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York. Investigation developed that the documents had been carelessly handled by a failure to make proper entries on accountability records; misfiling; or other breakdown in the accountability system. In June of 1948, it was ascertained confidentially that there were 375 classified documents missing and unaccounted for at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory which had been charged out to 56 former employees. These employees had been terminated at the installation since as far back as the middle of 1947. One official at the Laboratory stated that documents' security, both under the Manhattan Engineer District and the Atomic Energy Commission, had been extremely lax in that any person cleared for access to restricted data could obtain any document in the laboratory without stating that he needed it in connection with his work. (Strictly confidential information furnished SAC Knoxville by George Rathman, AEC Security Office (62-82221-667))

u (A) AEC  
On March 29, 1949, AEC, Chicago, advised that 31.739 grams of uranium oxide had been discovered missing on February 14, 1949. After extensive investigation by the Bureau, the Atomic Energy Commission advised by letter July 15, 1949, that the missing material had been satisfactorily accounted for by finding most of it in waste material. The investigation reflected a lack of definite information as to the movement of this material at the Laboratory, and there was a lack of detailed inventory or analysis to establish the handling of this specific material.

Another instance was revealed by Fulton Lewis, Jr., a radio commentator, who disclosed, May 20, 1949, that a Security Officer at the AEC installation, Richland, Washington, was able to remove two slugs of uranium from the plant without detection, and the project officials were not aware of the loss until they were advised by the Security Officer, because their method of accountability was inefficient. This incident was confidentially confirmed through our Seattle Office.

While the Bureau is not in a position to make specific recommendations concerning the immense and complex system of handling accountability of documents and material, it is obvious from the above that the system does need overhauling. The Bureau did on January 5, 1950, transmit to the Commission suggestions regarding identifying, inventory and accountability for uranium at the Hanford, AEC, installation, Richland, Washington. These suggestions were made after an investigation involving missing 8-inch uranium slug and one gram of plutonium. (Copies of the suggestions attached)



Fuchs in U.S.A.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Dec. 3, 1943

Arrived U.S.A. stayed at Taft Hotel  
W.M.C. worked at 43 Exchange Pl.  
& then at British Ministry of Supply  
Mission, 37 Wall St.

Dec. 25, 1943

Visited sister (Kristel Neimann)

May 29 & 30, 1944

Visited Canada & met with members  
of Nat. Research Council, Canada

July 17, 1944

Wash. D.C. for conference with Sir  
James Chadwick  
(over)

see also  
pic  
DOE

~~TOP SECRET~~

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
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# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: May 12, 1950

FROM : V. P. KEAY

~~TOP SECRET~~

SUBJECT: FOCASE

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

[REDACTED]

Mr. Guenther advised Mr. Reynolds that he had advised the Military <sup>b1 per</sup> FBI Attache that this matter would be considered and he would be advised accordingly. He desired that the Bureau consider this matter and furnish whatever information is desired.

It would appear that the [REDACTED]

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this matter be forwarded to the Espionage Section for their consideration and advice furnished to the Liaison Section so that it may in turn be made available to Mr. Guenther of G-2.

SR:slm  
 [Signature]

59 memo from Belmont to Ladd  
 5-22-50  
 GJU

RECORDED - 59

ENCLOSURE

165-58805-1258

JUN 6 1950

34

EX-115

Declassify on: OADR 2/3/87

downgraded from top secret to secret 3/20/87

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~TOP SECRET~~

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

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

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