

Handwritten signature/initials

May 12, 1950

SECRET

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Ladd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clegg	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Glavin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tracy	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Harbo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nease	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

My dear Mr. Ford:

This is in response to your letter to me dated May 9, 1950 concerning the proposed interrogation of Dr. Emil Klaus Fuchs. The Department has raised with the British Embassy the questions involved in conditions 4 and 5 of the British memorandum dated May 2, 1950 with the following results:

With respect to condition 4, namely, that the interrogation must be confined to counter-intelligence and security matters and should not concern itself with atomic energy intelligence as such, the Department is assured that the British do not intend that your representative be rigorously excluded from touching upon atomic energy intelligence in the course of his interrogating Fuchs. It is their view that the interrogation would be directed primarily to counter-intelligence and security matters and that atomic energy intelligence would be incidental to the achievement of the primary objective.

As to condition 5, the British here agree with us that this restriction is now academic inasmuch as the publicity which has already occurred in this matter has revealed the fact that interrogation of Fuchs by representatives of the FBI has been agreed to. In this connection I call your attention to the press statement issued by the British Home Office on May 5 which reads as follows:

"There has been the fullest possible exchange of information between the United States and British in the Fuchs case. The United States recently asked for facilities to interview Fuchs and in the special circumstances of the case this has been granted. This formal request for facilities to interview Fuchs was only received within the last few days."

The Embassy realizes that the Bureau is obliged to inform various executive agencies of the Government, and possibly the Joint Committee

Mr. Peyton Ford,
The Assistant to the Attorney General,
Department of Justice,
Washington.

Deliver per reply state letter dated 8-18-50 for all Poms's

RECEIVED - FBI
MAY 14 1950

RECEIVED - FBI

EX-115

SECRET

65-58805

65-58805-1296

MAY 18 1950

Handwritten notes:
a to
willard
All
State

JUN 14 1950

~~SECRET~~

-2-

on Atomic Energy in executive session, as to the results of the interrogation and that these agencies will have to know the source of the information and an evaluation thereof.

It seems to me, therefore, that the way is clear for the Bureau to proceed to take the necessary steps to interrogate Dr. Fuchs. I should like to suggest in this connection that the representative whom you intend to use in the interrogation and such other members of the Bureau as you may care to send get in touch with Mr. R. Gordon Arneson, Special Assistant to me on atomic energy matters (including intelligence). He is prepared to go over in detail the questions on atomic energy intelligence which the British are putting to Dr. Fuchs at the request of the Joint Atomic Energy Intelligence Committee (CIA, Army, Navy, Air Forces, AEC, and State). I suggest this procedure in order that your representatives may have a complete picture of the nature of the information we have asked for and have every expectation of getting on the scientific and technical side, for the bearing it may have on the primary objective of the proposed Bureau interrogation.

The British here have suggested that as soon as the Bureau is prepared to proceed, they would be glad to urge London to determine immediately whether Dr. Fuchs will submit to interrogation in order that the matter may be proceeded with promptly.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES E. WEBB

Acting Secretary

*File
Released
per
State*

*Delaware per reply state
letter dtd 5-19-57
P: 2*

*RECEIVED
MAY 21 1957
STATE DEPT.*

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

SECRET AIR COURIER

Date: May 12, 1950

To: Legal Attache
London, England

RECORDED - 39

Classified by *[Signature]*
Declassify on: OADR
2/4/87

[REDACTED]

Information copies of memorandum from the British Embassy, Washington, D. C. dated May 2, 1950, which was received by this Bureau on May 3, 1950, from the State Department in which the British Embassy advises of the conditions under which it would be possible for a representative of the FBI to interview Fuchs. In addition, copies of the Bureau's memorandum to the Attorney General dated May 4, 1950, and the letter dated May 9, 1950, from Mr. Peyton Ford to Mr. James E. Webb, Under-Secretary of State, are being furnished to you. In connection with the foregoing, a representative of the State Department advised on May 11, 1950, that on the previous day a British Embassy official had been advised of the fact that the fourth condition, namely that the interrogation of Fuchs, should be confined to internal security matters and not cover atomic energy as such, was unsatisfactory. The British Embassy official advised that what was meant by this was that primary stress should be placed on internal security and that naturally anything that came up concerning atomic energy and information passed by Fuchs could be gone into during the interview with Fuchs. (S) H

With reference to the fifth restriction, namely that relating to publicity, the British Embassy official adapted the attitude that this had been more or less abrogated in view of the publicity which had recently occurred, and the official pointed out that the FBI would have to inform any one necessary, such as the Atomic Energy Commission, that the interview had taken place and the results thereof. (S) H

The Bureau is awaiting formal notification from the State Department of the foregoing, pending the reaching of a decision as to whether a Bureau representative will fly to England in connection with an interview of Fuchs. You will be advised of the Bureau's decision with regard to this matter, and the information contained herein is merely for your confidential information.

cc: Foreign Service Desk

MAY 15 1950

MAY 16 1950
COMM-FB

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED ON

2-2-81

RECEIVED - FBI
MAY 15 9 24 AM '50

Release per State

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

See memo for file
MAY 15 1950

65-58805-1300

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: May 11, 1950

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: EMIL KLAUS FUCHS
ESPIONAGE - R

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/4/87 BY 3082 PWT/als

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

Mr. Jack Neal of the State Department called and advised that the State Department had received a letter from the Department of Justice objecting to certain restrictions placed on the Bureau in connection with the pending interview with Fuchs. *Under per State letter dtd 8-19-57*

He stated that the State Department had called in a representative from the British Embassy yesterday and had advised him that the first three restrictions were acceptable but that the fourth condition, namely that the interrogation should be confined to internal security matters and not cover atomic energy as such; that this provision was unsatisfactory. The British representative advised that what was meant by this was namely that primary stress should be placed on internal security and that naturally anything that came up concerning atomic energy and information passed by Fuchs could be gone into during the interview with Fuchs] *(S) U* *Under per State letter dtd 8-19-57 #2, #3 Jan*

With reference to the fifth restriction, namely that relating to publicity, the Embassy adopted the attitude that this had been more or less abrogated in view of the publicity which has already occurred and pointed out that the British agreed that the FBI would have to inform anyone necessary, such as the Atomic Energy Commission, etc. that the interrogation had taken place and the results of the interrogation. *(S) U* *all released per State*

Mr. Neal stated further that the joint Atomic Energy Committee (State and Atomic Energy Commission) had furnished certain technical questions to the British concerning atomic energy matters in order that the British during the past months might question Fuchs concerning these. *U* *Under per State letter dtd 8-19-57 #4 Jan*

Mr. Neal stated that the State Department thought it would be desirable to have the Agent who was going to conduct the interview with Fuchs call at the State Department for the purpose of going over the questions and answers obtained from Fuchs on these technical matters as it might assist him in the interrogation and might save time. *U* *Under per State letter dtd 8-19-57 #5 Jan*

I asked Mr. Neal to confirm the above in writing in order that the Bureau would know the position adopted by the British in connection with this matter and in order that you might have an opportunity to consider the matter further in light of the lifting of the restrictions.

cc - Mr. Belmont
DML:dad

I went in writing Ladd. I told him of British & State Dept

DECLASSIFIED BY 2048 PWT-JAK
8-17-87
2-9-89
on State letter

Classified by 2048 PWT-JAK
Declassify on OADR 2/4/87

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

RECORDED 39

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: June 12, 1950

G.I.R. - 1

On June 2, 1950, Dr. EDWARD MICHAEL CORSON, former atomic scientist whose passport was taken from him by State Department representatives recently in New York City, telephonically advised New York Office Supervisor ALBERT J. TUOHY that he "had just come across some information" which he said "would clean up the whole mess". CORSON informed Supervisor TUOHY that he had been interviewed previously by SA JOHN R. MURPHY of the New York Office and asked permission to speak with someone in the New York Office regarding this information.

Upon arrival at the New York Office on the above date, CORSON was again interviewed by Supervisor TUOHY and SA MURPHY, at which time he stated that within the last several days he had received a visit from his brother-in-law, one PETER WICKMAN (Ph), who had flown to New York City for a visit. CORSON said that his brother-in-law had advised him of the fact that CORSON'S in-laws in Springfield, Ohio, had telephoned the Cincinnati FBI Office, furnishing that office with the information that they were in fear of their lives because of the homicidal tendencies of CORSON. CORSON assured the agents that this was without any basis of fact. He expressed the opinion that possibly if this were true it might explain the FBI'S original interest in him.

CORSON rambled on along this and similar lines and stressed the fact that he was attempting to "get out of his wife's family" to whom he referred as "drunkards" and further that he now had a divorce action pending. CORSON specifically inquired whether or not the Cincinnati Office had received such a call. CORSON was politely informed that even if the New York Office possessed such information, we would not be at liberty to divulge it to him. He then specifically inquired as to whether, if it came up during a civil action, the FBI would turn over its files reflecting such a call, under a subpoena. CORSON was tactfully advised that this was a legal matter and that we were not in a position to furnish him any legal advice.

CORSON stated that the FBI had always treated him fairly and that he was "loathe to feel" that his passport had been taken up as a result of his in-laws supplying derogatory information, e.g., the telephonic communication to the Cincinnati Office about him.

1 cc: Cincinnati
Newark
Washington Field

INDEXED - 76
RECORDED - 76
165-58805-1315
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/5/89 BY 30022/wh

JRM:MLV
65-15136

67 JUN 29 1950
R443

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 116-34555

nothing of significance to Hoover
EV
D. J.

Letter to Director
NY 65-15136

The sum and substance of the matter indicates that CORSON, who appeared extremely concerned and distraught, is not in possession of his full mental faculties. He furnished no information in this case or any other matter in which the Bureau is interested and admitted that he had come to the New York Office for advice rather than to furnish information.

It was pointed out to CORSON that the matter of his passport having been revoked was within the province of the State Department and not within the jurisdiction of the FBI. In this connection, CORSON mentioned that he had made several unsuccessful efforts to contact Mrs. RUTH SHIPLEY in the State Department, Washington, D. C., but that he had received no audience with her and that he had no intention of going to Washington again to try to see her since he would only be "driven from pillar to post".

On June 5, 1950, the District Intelligence Office, Third Naval District, confidentially advised the New York Office that CORSON on May 4, 1950, while registered at the Hotel Statler, New York City, had received a telephone call from an individual who described himself as WATSON DAVIS, Head of the Science Service, Washington, D. C. DAVIS inquired of the Navy informant during this call whether or not CORSON was in any trouble with the hotel or anyone else.

In the course of this conversation, DAVIS, after being informed by the Navy informant that he, the informant, knew of no trouble CORSON was in, stated:

"Oh, you know what happened. You must have read it in the newspapers. Dr. Harry Barton, an official in the American Institute of Physics in New York City knows all about CORSON but don't tell him I told you. Don't mention my name to Barton. I know the whole story back of the State Department's actions. I understand that Corson's family asked the State Department to pick up his passport due to his upset condition."

According to the Navy informant, CORSON wrote articles which appeared in DAVIS' magazine, which publication was not named.

In this letter, the DIO, Third Naval District, also advised that on Friday, May 5, 1950, CORSON returned to the Hotel Statler and presented a check to the hotel in the amount of \$300.00. The check was made

*release
per
Navy*

Letter to Director
NY 65-15136

out to CORSON by the American Friends Society, the Quaker organization of which ALGER HISS was a member. CORSON informed the Credit Department that he wanted to pay \$150.00 toward his bill and wanted the balance of the check in cash, which request was approved by the hotel."

The letter from the DIO, Third Naval District, also advised that on Saturday, May 6, 1950, a letter was received by the Hotel Statler for CORSON from a Dr. HERBERT MEYER, 600 High Street, Newark, New Jersey, which in substance stated that all his (CORSON'S) friends are behind him in his trouble.

The files of the District Intelligence Office, Third Naval District, contained no prior record of CORSON.

*release
per
Navy*

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

July 6, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R
WFO File 65-5325

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

Reference is made to Washington Field letter dated June 14, 1950, requesting permission to interview Peter Gerwin Franek for any information he may have concerning Fuchs.

It is noted that according to Washington Field letter dated March 21, 1950, the Civil Service Commission records concerning [redacted] reflected that [redacted] had known a Mr. Fuchs in Germany in 1933. [redacted] also that [redacted] had, upon occasions, used the alias [redacted]

You are authorized to interview Franek for all possible information that he might have concerning Fuchs. It is also requested that you interview Ann Tilghman Wilson, aka Mrs. Ann Wilson Mark, mentioned in your letter of June 14, 1950, inasmuch as she is reported to have known Fuchs at Los Alamos. It is believed that this interview should be conducted, even though Harry Gold has been identified as [redacted] in order to develop all possible information concerning Fuchs.

CC: New York (65-15136)

RECORDED - 25
58805 - 1316

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR 2/5/87

EX-3

EJVL:ho

Peter Gerwin Franek was subject of an Employee investigation for the Office of Emergency Management in July, 1945, and in January, 1944, he was interviewed under oath in connection with a Hatch Act investigation. He denied past or present membership in the CP, but admitted working with Communists in anti-Nazi activities in Germany as far back as 1932 while a member of an underground students' organization in Berlin, Germany. He may be able to furnish info re Fuchs' activities in Germany in early 1930's.

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR 2/5/87

MAILED 13
JUL 7 1950
JDM - rd

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

53 JUL 13 1950

SECRET
2355
10-17-75
Classified by [redacted]
Exempt from GDS, Category [redacted]
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~TOP SECRET~~

RECEIVED MAIL ROOM
FBI
JUL 6 4 48 PM '50

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-8279-325

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~TOP SECRET~~

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

DATE: June 8, 1950

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

PURPOSE

The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth information concerning the Dr. Fred Hoffman who reportedly was insistent that Fuchs be brought into the Los Alamos Project, according to information received from the Security Officer in Los Angeles, California.

DETAILS

A memorandum dated March 23, 1950, from the Los Angeles Office in the case entitled [redacted] Atomic Energy Act - Employee, sets forth that in a recent conversation with William Graham, Security Officer, ABC, he stated that [redacted] at Los Alamos, New Mexico, a very responsible scientist, had been very insistent that Dr. Fuchs be brought into the Los Alamos Project, and his insistence in this matter now in the light of present developments, has caused Graham to wonder just what might have prompted [redacted] in pushing this matter so diligently. In connection with the foregoing, it is to be noted that there is a main file on Frederic DeHoffmann, which is 116-5498, who is presently employed at Los Alamos as a Consultant Scientist. DeHoffmann was born July 8, 1924, in Vienna, Austria, and from 1939 to 1941 was attached to Loughborough College, 16 Whitchurch Road, Cardiff, England. From March, 1941, to September, 1941, he attended the University of Alabama, and then went to Harvard as a Teaching Fellow. He then went to Los Alamos.

b6
per
DOE

[redacted block]

(116-5498-4)

(b) (7) (D)

A review of the Bureau's files reflects that a mail cover on Dr. Zboj Vincent Frederic Harvalik, who was the subject of an investigation based on the allegation that he was an agent of the German Gestapo, showed that he had received a letter from F. DeHoffmann, 16 Alfreda Road, Whitchurch, near Cardiff, England. This letter was apparently received by Harvalik during 1940. (65-7822-14)

117-773

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

RJL:cas
RVL:ho
65-58805

~~TOP SECRET~~

RECORDED - 34

165-58805-13189

JUN 14 1950

34 [signature]

Classified by
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Attachment

Classified by [signature]
Declassify on: OADR
2/5/82

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

SAC, ALBUQUERQUE

June 8, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

FOCCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED - 30

65-58805-1318

Reference is made to Los Angeles letter dated March 8, 1950, advising that according to William Graham, Security Officer, Atomic Energy Commission, Los Alamos, New Mexico, a very responsible scientist, had been very insistent that Dr. Fuchs be brought into the Los Alamos project. It was stated that in view of recent developments, Graham now feels curious as to why [redacted] pushed this matter so diligently. b6 per DOE

In addition to the information developed in the Atomic Energy Act - Applicant investigation of Hoffman, whose true name is Frederic de Hoffmann, the Bufiles reflect that a mail cover on Dr. Zabo; Vincent Frederic Harvalik, who was the subject of an investigation based on the allegation that he was an agent of the German Gestapo, showed that he had received a letter from P. De Hoffmann, 16 Alfreda Road, Whitechurch, near Cardiff, England. This letter was apparently received by Harvalik during 1940.

In 1946 a mail cover on William Mooney Woodward reflected that he was in contact with De Hoffmann. Woodward has been reported as a Communist and formerly worked on the Nuclear Fission Project at MIT, and thereafter at Los Alamos.

De Hoffmann was interviewed concerning Robert S. Marshak during 1947 and he stated that he was quite familiar with Marshak and had numerous opportunities to work with him, and had found Marshak to be a brilliant scientist. He stated that he believed Marshak to be honest and fundamentally loyal and patriotic, but liberal-minded and also a "hot head" in his political views. He said Marshak had been a source of some trouble to the Declassification Section at Los Alamos arising when he published a booklet, "Our Atomic World." It might be noted that Marshak has been the subject of an extensive investigation which reflects his contacts with a number of persons believed to possess Communist sympathies.

An article in the "Washington Post" of February 10, 1950, reflected that a number of American and British scientists were in England on February 9, 1950, for a four-day conference on atomic energy, and among those attending was Dr. Frederic De Hoffmann.

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

65-58805 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
CC: New York Boston

Classified by 3012 PWT/ljk
Declassify on: OADR
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
JUN 17 1950
2355601-08-17-75

EJVL:ho
53 JUN 16 1950

MAILED 2
JUN 8 1950
COMA - FBI

Classified by
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. BELMONT

~~TOP SECRET~~

DATE: March 10, 1950

FROM : C. E. HENNINGER

SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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

PURPOSE

To obtain authorization for an interview with Manson Benedict,

BACKGROUND

Classified by 3442PWT/IMW
Declassify on: OADR 3/3/87

The files of the Bureau relative to Manson Benedict and his brother, William Sidney Benedict, have been reviewed. Memoranda concerning them are attached hereto.

Stevenson
0/5

They were born in Michigan. Their father is well to do financially and is the Chief Engineer of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company in Michigan. The family is well regarded there. Both parents were born in the United States. Both Benedicts are graduates of Cornell and M.I.T. and hold Ph.D. Degrees.

While at M.I.T., Manson Benedict roomed with Isadore Amdur from 1931 to 1935. Amdur and his wife are known to have been members of the Communist Party in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Amdur is known to Norman Veall and Israel Halperin, who were implicated in the Corby Case. William Benedict knew Halperin at Princeton. Manson Benedict was listed as a reference by Amdur in connection with Amdur's employment at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. In 1946 William Benedict contributed \$100.00 to be used by Halperin who was a defendant in the Canadian espionage trial.

William Benedict's wife is German born. She is a medical doctor who has been affiliated with Group Hospitalization in Washington, D.C. In 1941 and 1944, according to HCUA files, a person with the same name as Mrs. William Benedict was connected with Communist fronts. She is apparently known to Allan Rosenberg, Joseph Gregg and Robert T. Miller, all subjects of the Gregory Case, and Alfred K. Stern, a figure in the Mccase. William Benedict is engaged on classified work in thermodynamics at the National Bureau of Standards in Washington.

From 1943 to 1946 Manson Benedict was employed by the Kelllex Corporation in New York City as Director of the Research Development Section. He is said to have played an important part in isotope separation. He helped declassify Kelllex research material. He is now employed as Director of Process Development by Hydrocarbon Research, Inc., 115 Broadway, New York City, and resides at 465 Topping Hill Road, Westfield, New Jersey. He is said to advocate the destruction of the atomic bomb and the sharing of scientific knowledge with all countries. He has belonged to the Federation of New York Scientists, the

Classified by 2155 DAB/DVN
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

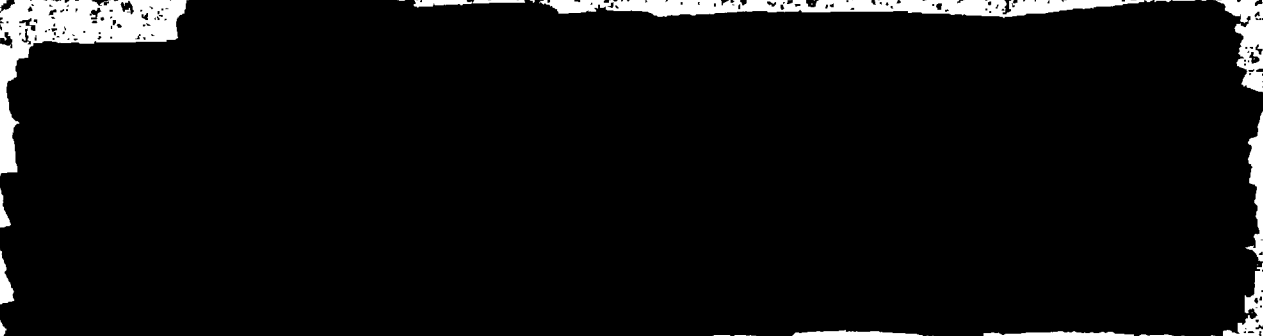
COPIES DESTROYED
R 207 NOV 17 1960

~~TOP SECRET~~

165-58805-1362
JUN 27 1950
34
CAF
LD

An Atomic Energy Commission memorandum dated October 11, 1944, states that [redacted] while employed by Kellogg, displayed "secret" documents on the [redacted] while traveling from Jersey City, New Jersey to Westfield, New Jersey. When interviewed by the Kellogg Security Officer, [redacted] said that it was necessary for him to take work home over the week end in order to complete it. (116-7102-12) b6 per DOE

The Association of Philadelphia Scientists News Letter of May 18, 1946, reflects that Dr. Hanson Benedict of the Kellogg Corporation attended a two day round table conference on "problems of war and peace" called on January 4, 1946 by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The Association of Philadelphia Scientists is an affiliate of the Federation of American Scientists. (116-7102-1; 100-34452-21) b6



(100-34452-21) u

A United States State Department press release dated April 19, 1946, dealt with Presidential Approval for certain persons from the Government to attend the first meeting of the International Labor Organization Industrial Committee on Iron and Steel to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, April 23, 1946. The release does not state specifically but implies that Dr. M. Benedict, head of the Kellogg Corporation which built the gaseous diffusion plant at Oak Ridge and is a consultant to the Manhattan Project, is a member of the International Labor Organization. This press release states that Benedict signed a report together with J. Robert Oppenheimer and other scientists which states "In conclusion we desire to emphasize two points, both of which have been challenged in public discussion. (1) Without uranium as a raw material, there is no foreseeable method of releasing atomic energy with uranium, thorium can also be used. (2) Denaturing, though valuable, in adding to the flexibility of a system of controls, cannot itself eliminate the dangers of atomic warfare." (100-148051-105) u

From June to July, 1946, Benedict was at Sakini during the atom bomb test. (116-7102-1)

In the summer of 1946, he visited Lake Linden, Michigan, and gave three talks on atomic fission and the atom bomb at the Lions Club in Lake Linden, the Michigan College of Mining and Technology in Houghton, Michigan, and before a meeting of superintendents and foremen of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company in Calumet, Michigan. It is reported that nothing was said in these speeches not already made public and that in the Calumet address Benedict expressed a hopeful view that atomic power could be controlled for peaceful uses. Benedict's father is Chief Metallurgist of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company and has been for many years. Benedict's family is well regarded in the Lake Linden area. (116-7102-7)

The Manhattan Engineering District advised on July 20, 1946, that [redacted] had access to information not contained in the Smyth report. (100-190625-2409X page 12)

On July 26, 1946, Benedict was rehired part time by the Kellon Corporation to help with the declassification of Kellon research material to be used by the Atomic Energy Commission for publication of a series of scientific articles. On August 1, 1946, he was employed as Director of Process Development by Hydrocarbon Research, Incorporated, 115 Broadway, New York City. The February 16, 1947 issue of the New York Times carried a story that the Association of New York Scientists expressed strong support for the nomination of David E. Lillenthal as Chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission. Benedict was one of eleven members of the Executive Council of the Association of New York Scientists who unanimously voted to oppose Senators Taft, Ives and Wagner. This Association is said to be under non-Communist control and Benedict is said not to be connected with Communists therein. (116-7102-12; 100-190628-7717; 100-344452-85 and 236)

A pamphlet published by the Association of New York Scientists in 1947 stated that Benedict was Chairman of the War Department Committee on Technical Inspection and Control of Atomic Energy. (100-344452-101)

An article entitled "The International Control of Safe Atomic Energy" appeared in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, Volume 3, April-May issue of 1947 written by Cuthbert Daniel and Arthur Squires. Daniel is described therein as a chemical engineer employed by the Kellon Corporation at Oak Ridge, Tennessee and Squires is a physical chemist formerly employed by Kellon at Oak Ridge and now with Hydrocarbon Research, Incorporated in New York City. This article makes the following points:

Scientists with the continuation of the United Nations Atomic Energy Committee. This memorandum states that consideration had been given toward having the UNAEAC disbanded but that the Federation felt that cessation of this Committee would "greatly increase the tempo of the current arms race." About 25 atomic scientists met at Princeton during the previous Thanksgiving week end and reached the unanimous conclusion that the UNAEAC should by all means continue. Benedict was one of three men representing the Federation of American Scientists who relayed this to Frederick Osborn, the United States Delegate to the UNAEAC. Thereafter, according to the memorandum, a meeting was held in Washington and it was decided that the Committee should continue and "the Russian proposals will be investigated further." (100-344452-170 pages 44 & 45)

The Department of Commerce held a Loyalty Hearing on William S. Benedict, a employee of the National Bureau of Standards and a brother of Manson Benedict. In connection with this hearing, Manson Benedict submitted a sworn statement dated August 6, 1948 at Lake Linden, Michigan in which he states that he is not a Communist or Communist sympathizer. He states that in 1932, he and his brother were graduate students in physical chemistry at M.I.T. and that both became good personal friends with Dr. Isadore Andur who was also attending M.I.T. as a National Research Fellow in chemistry. Benedict stated that he roomed with Andur for about a year in 1934 and 1935; that he has no knowledge that Andur was interested in Communism and that Alice Andur and Mrs. William Benedict were girlhood friends. (116-7102-18) *release per Commerce*

In October, 1948, Benedict was listed on the Speaker's Bureau of the Association of Scientists for Atomic Education. At this time, the ASAE was considered to be largely inactive. While there was no provision in the Constitution or By-Laws of the ASAE for the exclusion of Communists, that was considered to be unwritten policy. In its efforts to educate the people regarding atomic energy, the Association of Scientists for Atomic Education was said to have cooperated with the United States Atomic Energy Commission. (100-339587-31)

In January, 1949, Manson Benedict of the Association of New York Scientists was re-elected to the Executive Council of the Federation of American Scientists and was considered to be a part of the anti-Communist faction on the Executive Council. (100-344452-251)

Manson Benedict is said to have played an important part with respect to isotope operation. (116-7102-2)



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

RE
~~SECRET~~

American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W. 1
June 22, 1950

~~SECRET~~ - AIR COURIER POUCH

Director, FBI
Washington, D. C.

Classified by 2022 PWT/ldc
Declassify on: OADR
2/0/89

RE: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

ReBulet 5/9/50, regarding copies of a [redacted] dated 5/8/50, regarding EDWARD MICHAEL CORSON, who was recently in the United Kingdom on a Fulbright scholarship. The Bureau asks this office to determine what transpired between CORSON and the American Embassy subsequent to the arrest of FUCHS.

A copy of the Bureau's memorandum for [redacted] was made available to [redacted] or forwarded the following report regarding [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED UNLESS
OTHERWISE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

b1
b1
Kalgan
Dinkoff
1398

INDEXED 7
62-28805-1398

Classified by 2855/WAG/DVH
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

55 AUG 4 1950
EX-43

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Director, FBI

- 2 -

6/22/50

With regard to what transpired between CORSON and the American Embassy subsequent to the arrest of FUCHS, this is to advise that information appearing in the files here has previously been discussed with Mr. Mallory Browne, who handles the Fulbright scholarships for the American Embassy, and available information has already been forwarded to the Bureau by cable by Special Agent Lish Whitson.

Prints attached.

Contains nothing re knowl case not already known. SJR

Another examination was made of the Embassy file on CORSON and information appearing therein, which has not previously been forwarded to the Bureau, has now been photographed. Two film packs, containing undeveloped negatives of the Embassy correspondence on CORSON, are attached hereto for developing by the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

release per state

J. A. Cimperman

J. A. Cimperman
Legal Attache

JAC:CFJ
65-721
Enclosure

~~SECRET~~

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*Per State
Let 8/19/57*

230.1
ALP:rib.

COPY

RECEIVED BY 2142 AW/TS
ON 2/16/57

American Consulate,
71 George Street, Edinburgh, Scotland.
February 14, 1950.

Dear Mr. Bailey:

In continuation of the letter which I wrote to you on January 25, 1950, giving information for Dr. Mallory Browne in regard to Dr. Edward ~~Mc~~Corson, an American beneficiary of a Fulbright scholarship, who is a teacher at the University of Edinburgh in "Theoretical Physics", I desire to report that Dr. Corson telephoned the Consulate this morning and informed Vice Consul Fliflet that, as a friend of Mr. Fuchs, now under arrest and about to be tried on charges of communicating secret information to the Soviet authorities on the construction of the atomic bomb, had written to him at the time of his arrest expressing his confidence in Mr. Fuchs' innocence. He further informed Vice Consul Fliflet that he had received a telegraphic reply from Mr. Fuchs to the effect that he should reserve judgment until after he had heard the evidence against him at his trial. Dr. Corson further stated that he was about to go on a lecture tour that would take him to Paris.

I have also been informed this morning by Inspector Cribbes of the C.I.D. that Dr. Corson recently called upon him to confirm that he was going on a lecture tour to Leeds, Manchester and Paris and that he was somewhat upset because two strangers, whom he thought might be police investigators, but who stated they were officials of the Ministry of Works, had recently called at his residence to question him about his activities. He expressed the hope that no one

John W. Bailey, Jr., Esquire,
American Consul General,
London.

*all
pages
released
per State*

68-721-98

would call again at his residence during his absence because he stated that it might greatly upset his elderly mother who was residing with him by causing her undue anxiety. Inspector Cribbes said that no one from the local police had been to see Dr. Corson and that had anyone come here from M.I.5 with that intention they would have so informed the local C.I.D. in advance.

I have no way of knowing the extent of Dr. Corson's knowledge of atomic energy, nor any reason for questioning his loyalty, yet, in view of his somewhat irrational behaviour in the past, I have considered it appropriate to convey the foregoing information through you to Dr. Browne.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Robert L. Buell
Robert L. Buell
American Consul General

COPY

DECLASSIFIED BY *3042 RWT/2*
ON *4/16/79*
Per [Signature] 8/12/77

American Consulate,
71 George Street, Edinburgh, Scotland.
February 14, 1950.

Dear Mr. Bailey,

In continuation of the letter which I wrote to you on January 25, 1950, giving information for Dr. Mallory Brown in regard to Dr. Edward M. Corson, an American beneficiary of a Fulbright scholarship, who is a teacher at the University of Edinburgh in "Theoretical Physics", I desire to report that Dr. Corson telephoned the Consulate this morning and informed Vice Consul Fliflet that, as a friend of Mr. Fuchs, now under arrest and about to be tried on charges of communicating secret information to the Soviet authorities on the construction of the atomic bomb, had written to him at the time of his arrest expressing his confidence in Mr. Fuchs's innocence. He further informed Vice Consul Fliflet that he had received a telegraphic reply from Mr. Fuchs to the effect that he should reserve judgment until after he had heard the evidence against him at his trial. Dr. Corson further stated that he was about to go on a lecture tour that would take him to Paris.

I have also been informed this morning by Inspector Gribbes of the C.I.D. that Dr. Corson recently called upon him to confirm that he was going on a lecture tour to Leeds, Manchester and Paris and that he was somewhat upset because two strangers, whom he thought might be police investigators, but who stated they were officials of the Ministry of Works, had recently called at his residence to question him about his activities. He expressed the hope that no one would call again at his residence during his absence because he stated that it might greatly upset his elderly mother who was residing with him by causing her undue anxiety. Inspector Gribbes said that no one from the local police had been to see Dr. Corson and that had some come here from M.I.5 with that intention they would have informed the local C.I.D. in advance.

In view of my not knowing the extent of Dr. Corson's knowledge of atomic energy, nor any reason for questioning his loyalty, but, in view of his somewhat irrational behavior in the past, I have considered it appropriate to convey the foregoing information through you to Mr. Bailey.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Robert L. Suell

American Consul General.

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~INTERNAL~~

Handwritten notes and signatures
MARGARET
MAY 1951

Dear Margaret:

This is a line to give you the very last (I hope will be the very last) on Gerson. I am, of course, of the nature and the amount of trouble Gerson was giving Mallory and others here. It rests on my conscience if I had known about it earlier. I was three and a half months, for listening to Gerson and what he may do next can get to be a full-time job.

I think he may show up at the Department of State (March 30, p.m.) and this is just to give you my idea of the way he should be handled. I think that you instruct everyone in I.R.F. and give him in touch with one of two or three people who wants to see someone. Then give these people (in case someone is busy) the whole story. I think to listen to him and to a reasonable degree to play along with him.

Here is Gerson's emotional problem as it bears on the immediate problem. Gerson and Gains' been in the position of being turned to me as his protector when I have the advantage of this to listen to him for one stretch to try to find out just what this varies from one minute to the next. Gerson is bitter and resentful either toward me or toward the Department, he threatens to go to the press and expose the whole Fairbank affair. I don't know just what Gerson's intentions are but I have the feeling that I should be aware of them, mostly the matter of the

SECRET

income tax matter. The way the terms of award read he could make it appear that he had a right to expect payment at the new rate of exchange after devaluation, i.e. he got about one third more sterling than we were giving people in his category. The second point, the income tax matter, could also be made to look very bad in print. The fact that the Department has tried so hard to get a favorable ruling has made for delay and made them vulnerable to attacks in which the facts were not stated fairly.

Now this would be bad, but not too bad; it is not what I am afraid of. The point is that, if Corson went to the press with the object of "exposing" us more or less as indicated above, I feel sure that the whole business - Fuchs, Corson's desire to get to Russia, and such more - will all come out. On the other hand, I don't quite believe that Corson will go to the press with the initial object of spilling these items. If he had been inclined to do this, he could have done it here any time these last few months, with much more dramatic effect than he will be able to do once a little time has elapsed after his return.

What I keep seeing is a TIMES - HERALD headline "Fairbridge atom scientist offers aid to Fuchs". As Sam Goldwyn is said to have said of the atom bomb - "this is dynamite". I feel under obligation to spill all this out to you because you will remember that, in the bosom of the family, I was as free with expressions of irritation about Corson as anyone else. Someone in the Department who knew the trouble Corson had caused, but did not know how much more trouble he may cause, might well feel that it was time someone took this prima donna in hand and told him a few things; I urge that whoever handles him refrain, no matter what the temptation. Obviously, if Corson starts doing anything which threatens the national interest, that is a problem of another sort and someone else will handle it. What I am concerned about at the moment is the way he feels toward the Department, the Embassy and Fairbridge, and the way he is handled by the Department.

It would be better if he had no inkling from whoever sees him of the kind of reports (i.e. this letter and Mallory's to you) which have been written about him. Unless I am very much mistaken, he will try to find out what we have been saying about him once he returns. Just have whoever sees him

be casual/

SECRET

be casual, pleasant and pay a lot of attention to him. If his resentment against the Department, the Embassy, Fulbright, etc. can be neutralized, I think the chances of having anything untoward happen will be greatly reduced. Unless he stirs things up fairly soon after he gets home, I think the chances of his stay over here figuring largely in any of his subsequent eruptions is very slight.

Cordially,

Joseph Charles
Cultural Relations Officer

Mrs. Margaret Williams,

HR: RA/P

7000 New State Building,
Washington, D.C.

JG:al

February 16, 1929

Dear Dr. Corson:

Many thanks for your telegram and for your letter of February 12. I am delighted to hear that there is such wide interest in your work. It certainly is a remarkable tribute, and I am sure one that is well deserved, that you should have had the invitation to lecture before the French Academy of Sciences.

With regard to the specific points raised in your February 12 letter: while very happy indeed to hear that there is a prospect of your lectures being published, I must point out, and I am sure you will agree, that it would hardly be fair to the other forty odd professors and advanced research workers now over here on Fulbright grants, for any single one to use the title "Fulbright Lectures". There would, of course, be no objection whatever - on the contrary - to a reference on the title page of a book to the effect that the lectures were delivered while the lecturer was in Britain on a Fulbright grant.

In the matter of your request that the supplementary allowance dealt with in our recent correspondence be made available to you. I am afraid that the position is that, in accordance with instructions from Washington, this could only be done upon your signature of the "Amendment to Terms of Award" previously forwarded to you.

As I see

Dr. Edward H. Corson,
Donnersee Private Hotel
21 Mayfield Gardens,
Edinburgh 9.

65-58805-1398

ENCLOSURE

As I see you expect to be in London next week or the week after, you could if you so desire, take the matter up again with Mr. Pifer, who has in his possession the document returned to us by you.

Again may I take this opportunity of saying how glad we are that your lectures are getting with such outstanding success.

Sincerely yours,

Hallory Brown
Chairman

MEMORANDUM

~~SECRET~~

March 27, 1950.

To: Mr. Mallory Browne

From: Joseph Charles J.C.

Carson paid his bill before he left and, as far as we can tell, we are clear of him.

I thought I'd better get something off to the Department to prepare them in case he comes in. I'd have liked you to see it before it went off, but I thought I'd better get it in the post.

I don't think anything would be gained by their giving him the sort of talking to he deserves. It seems to me that the only thing to do is to keep him quieted down so that he doesn't do anything important now, and to hope that our temporary connection with him will be as remote and inconspicuous as possible in whatever difficulties he gets into later.

JC:ml

DECLASSIFIED
ON 11/16/71
By [signature]

*State
2/19/50*

2043
2/16/50

RECORDED BY 2043
2/16/50

American Consulate,
71 George Street, Edinburgh, Scotland.
February 14, 1950.

Dear Mr. Bailey,

In continuation of the letter which I wrote to you on January 25, 1950, giving information for Dr. Millory Brown in regard to Dr. Edward M. Corson, an American beneficiary of a Fulbright scholarship, who is a teacher at the University of Edinburgh in "Theoretical Physics", I desire to report that Dr. Corson telephoned the Consulate this morning and informed Vice Consul Fliflet that, as a friend of Mr. Fuchs, now under arrest and about to be tried on charges of communicating secret information to the Soviet authorities on the construction of the atomic bomb, had written to him at the time of his arrest expressing his confidence in Mr. Fuchs' innocence. He further informed Vice Consul Fliflet that he had received a telegraphic reply from Mr. Fuchs to the effect that he should reserve judgment until after he had heard the evidence against him at his trial. Dr. Corson further stated that he was about to go on a lecture tour that would take him to Paris.

I have also been informed this morning by Inspector Gribbes of the C.I.D. that Dr. Corson recently called upon him to confirm that he was going on a lecture tour to Leeds, Manchester and Paris and that he was somewhat upset because the strangers, whom he thought might be police investigators, had stated they were officials of the Ministry of Works, and recently called at his residence to question him about his activities. He expressed the hope that no one would call again at his residence during his absence because he stated that it might greatly upset his elderly mother who was residing with him by causing her undue anxiety. Inspector Gribbes said that no one from the local police had been to see Dr. Corson and that had some came here from N.I.9 with that intention they would have so informed the local C.I.D. in advance.

There was no way of knowing the extent of Dr. Corson's knowledge of atomic energy, nor any reason for questioning him, but, in view of his somewhat irregular behavior in the past, I have considered it desirable to report the foregoing information through this channel.

Sincerely,
[Signature]



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

In reply refer to
File No. 233.1 RLB:jws

~~RESTRICTED~~

American Consulate,
71 George Street, Edinburgh, Scotland.
January 25, 1950.

3042 RST/JS
3/16/59
DRO. 1950
ONE

Dear Mr. Bailey:

When I was in London at the end of November, I spoke to Dr. Mallory Browne in regard to a Fulbright scholarship student or teacher at the University of St. Andrews, who was formerly an American missionary for many years in India, and who, in conducting a Thanksgiving Day service at New College, the Divinity School of the University of Edinburgh, made many remarks derogatory to the United States and its government. I stated that these remarks annoyed the Americans present at the service and surprised and embarrassed British persons who were present. Dr. Browne agreed with me that it was unfortunate that such a type of person should have been selected to enjoy the benefits of a Fulbright scholarship and explained that it was necessary to select students under the Fulbright Act rather quickly in order to assure their arrival in time to commence their studies at the beginning of the academic year. He asked me to let him know if I encountered any other students who did not seem to be of the right type.

The enclosed correspondence, which I shall be grateful if you will pass on to Dr. Browne, and which should subsequently be returned for inclusion in the files of the Consulate, speaks for itself. Dr. Corson, who is regarded by the University as an advanced research worker, suffers neither from modesty nor any inferiority complex. He has become very anti-British because of difficulties encountered with the customs authorities in clearing Christmas presents that contained cigarettes that were not mentioned

in/

W. H. Bailey, Jr., Esquire,
American Consul General,
London.

670.3
Educational Program
1/25

in the customs declaration. Vice Consul Fiflet and I regard him as a very unfortunate choice as a beneficiary of a Fulbright scholarship. Because he threatened to magnify the issue of his differences with the customs authorities, I felt it incumbent upon me to write him on January 21st urging him to refrain from doing so in the interests of international goodwill. Unless he greatly changes his outlook in the next few months, I fear that his visit to this country will probably do more harm than good in so far as promoting international goodwill is concerned.

Sincerely yours,

Robert L. Buell

Robert L. Buell
American Consul General

Enclosure:

Correspondence in regard to Dr. E.M. Corson.

Original and 1 copy to Mrs. Williams
1 copy to The Minister
2 copies to Mr. Brown's file

AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, March 18, 1950

~~SECRET~~

OFFICIAL

Subject: Dr. Edward K. Corson

Dear Margaret:

This letter is to give you a summary, both for the record and for your information, and to be passed on to any appropriate officials in the Department whom you feel should have it, of the situation which has arisen here concerning Dr. Edward K. Corson.

Briefly, Professor Corson's public actions and statements in recent weeks have been such that the Embassy feels that the sooner he returns to the United States, the better. By "the embassy" I mean in particular, the Minister, the F.B.I. representative, and myself.

I believe the best way to explain the problem in the state in abbreviated form what has been happening here in recent weeks. (I shall try to keep this short, and if a more detailed account is required, I will prepare that).

You will doubtless recall that when Dr. Corson first arrived, he created a lot of trouble for us by demanding that he be paid at the new devalued rate of exchange—despite the fact that all other Fulbright grantees had accepted the 4.04 rate without demur once the situation had been explained to them. You will also recall that we had a long conversation on the transatlantic telephone as to whether it would or would not be better to send him right home. However, I believe we all felt that in the

Mrs. Margaret Williams,
Regional Specialist,
British Commonwealth Area,

U.S. State Dept.
Washington 25, D.C.

per Stoker 8/19/51

interests of the successful launching of the first year of the Fulbright program we should try to work the matter out harmoniously. Accordingly, after many long talks with him by Joe Charles, Alan Pifer, and myself, we finally got him to agree to go on up to Edinburgh.

For some months thereafter we had no further serious difficulty with Corson, beyond occasional letters wanting advances of funds. Around Christmas or a little later, however, a letter came from the Consul in Edinburgh who was very much upset by two things: one, a speech or a lecture by Dr. Corson about which he had heard and which apparently contained some statements critical of America; and two, an incident with the British customs arising out of the fact that someone had sent a package to the Corsons (his mother, wife and child are with him) containing some undeclared nylons and other articles of clothing. The Customs difficulty was finally straightened out, and after consulting with Mr. Small (Consul General at Edinburgh) we decided not to say anything to Corson about his lecture unless we had reports of it occurring a second time.

The next development was when we began to get letters and even telegrams from Corson saying that he had been invited to lecture on his subject (which you may recall is connected with nuclear physics) in a number of British universities, and on the Continent. He was asking for additional funds to cover the extra expenses involved for travel, hotels, etc.

Shortly after the arrest of Fuchs, I had a telephone message from Corson saying that he was on his way to London and must see me immediately on matters to do with the atomic bomb. The message also contained some reference to the Fuchs case. Because of this I immediately notified the F.B.I. representative here in the Embassy (who also brought along with him the special F.B.I. representative who had been sent over here from Washington for the Fuchs trial). They were greatly interested and asked me to obtain from Corson certain information for them, notably as to when and how well he had known Fuchs.

When Corson came in that afternoon he gave me a typescript of a long article which he said was to be published in the journal of the American Institute of Physics somewhere around March 3 or 4. (It would be interesting to check and see whether this article actually appeared).

~~SECRET~~

-3-

This article told how, on hearing of Fuchs' arrest, he sent a telegram to Fuchs saying he could not believe it, and got a reply from Fuchs telling Corson that he would believe it when he heard the evidence at the trial. Corson's article gave in full the text of both telegrams. The rest of the article was an emotional and personal, but well written example of the type of thing many American and some British physicists seem to have been feeling about the guilt complex at having invented the atom bomb, and advocating in a vague way that scientists all over the world, including Russia, should band together and refuse to do any more work on any form of atomic weapons.

Corson, who was in a very overexcited emotional state, and who said he had come to get my help and the Embassy's help to get him to Russia so that he could talk to the Russian scientists himself, also said this: that before leaving Edinburgh he had been approached by two men (I believe the figure was two) who said that they were representatives of the Ministry of Supply, but who were, in Corson's opinion, British Intelligence people. These men, he said, had come to him because they had got track of the telegrams exchanged between himself and Fuchs. Corson said he told these agents from which post office he had sent his telegram.

I talked with Corson for a long time, attempting to calm him down primarily, and also to make him realize how silly his notion of a trip to Russia was, and got him to leave his article with me. After he had gone, I gave both the F.B.I. men in the Embassy a full verbal account of what Corson had said and gave them Corson's typescript, of which I understand they made a copy.

For several days thereafter Corson kept coming in to see me, spending an hour to two hours each day talking to me, sometimes very rationally, other times not so rationally. One of the things he said, for instance, was that he was afraid the Russians might kidnap him, especially if he were to go to the Continent, because of the work he is doing on an idea of which the essence, he said, was to use a new form of atomic energy to destroy a segment or slice of future time. As I understood it, this idea was linked to Einstein's theory of the time-space compendium etc. As one of the F.B.I. representatives said, "Of course the guy is crazy, but whether he is any crazier than any inventor

of the

~~SECRET~~

of the atom bomb would have been considered forty years ago is the point".

I reported this whole situation briefly to the Minister (Mr. Julius Holmes) and he felt very strongly that Corson should be sent home at once. I pointed out that the Commission has no authority to do this and asked him whether he wanted to put the Embassy in the position of taking such drastic action. After thinking it over he concluded that while he believed that everything possible should be done to get Dr. Corson and his family home at the earliest possible moment, we should avoid putting upon pressure on him to do so. Incidentally, Corson tried to see Mr. Holmes but finally left London before obtaining an appointment.

While he was here Corson ran out of money completely. (He had apparently hired a car and chauffeur to drive him and his family to various universities where he was speaking, and in London occupied a suite at the Dorchester, an expensive hotel.) In view of the extreme mental strain--and also very severe physical strain--under which Corson was obviously laboring, we felt here that it was necessary to do something to meet his immediate financial problem. Accordingly, we paid him the grant for an additional dependent which was authorized by Washington and which he had previously refused because he was unwilling to sign the statement saying in effect that he recognized that he had no further claim whatever upon the Commission. Parenthetically, after he had returned to Edinburgh, he was apparently still without funds and persuaded his bank there to advance him four hundred pounds in return for an undertaking on our part to turn over the next payment due him direct to the bank. We did this after receiving written authorization from Corson. One reason why I did so is that I hope he will soon exhaust all his resources and that we can then persuade him to go home.

You can imagine our uneasiness and concern here that he would get written up by the press here during the Fuchs affair. We still feel that his state of mind--and also to a lesser extent, his physical condition--is such that it is of first importance for him to be gotten home without any explosion, as soon as possible.

Finally, just the other day the U.S. Representative here reported to me that he had checked carefully with the British and they claim that there is no record whatever of Corson having sent any telegram to Fuchs or of

SECRET

a reply from Fuchs; and also that the British deny that there is any evidence of the Ministry of Supply or of M.I.8 having contacted Goren in any way at any time.

So the whole thing is something of a puzzle, not to say a mystery, but the F.B.I. men here concur with the Embassy that it would be far better to have Goren back in the States at the earliest practical moment.

My own estimate of the position is that Goren is a man with a tremendous ego, a prima donna temperament, who has felt himself to some extent frustrated. This is the only reasonable explanation I could think of for the apparently invented story about the telegram to Fuchs. At the same time, I don't want to imply that Goren is a simple case of publicity-seeking egotism. From my many talks with him I get the impression that he is a man with an extremely clear mind at certain times, a really remarkable grasp of words, and I believe a brilliant talent if not genius as a physicist.

Incidentally, because Goren told us that he had had bad rows with two or three of the leading British physicists, Pifer and I checked up tactfully and confidentially with some of these to see what these leading physicists thought of him--for example whether he was actually out of his mind. The answers we got, however, were that he seems to be a very competent man in his subject, and that the type of emotional instability which he is displaying rather aggressively is something which does not seem to surprise the physicist community in Britain.

Of course the possibility exists--and I pointed out this possibility carefully to the F.B.I. representative--that the whole thing might be an act put on by Goren to disguise something that he wanted to hide. But apparently the F.B.I. representative, although very curious and somewhat concerned about him, did not feel it was necessary for them to take any action beyond the check which I understand they made with the British.

We considered the possibility of approaching his family to see whether, on the basis of his obviously serious physical condition, not to speak of his mental strain, they would use their influence to get him to go home. We dismissed the idea, however, as it seems clear

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

that Mrs. Corson appears to be a simple person who idolizes her husband and therefore nothing could be hoped for in that direction.

So far we have, I think, been fortunate in that Dr. Corson's name does not appear to have gotten into the press, and apparently the talking which he has been doing at the various universities does not seem to have created any stir or aroused any resentment against the Fairlight program. But we all feel here that it is important to get him home as soon as possible--and in fact I am under something like instructions from the Minister to do that.

I will report any further developments to you, of course, and meantime I shall continue my efforts to persuade him and his family to go home. At the moment he appears determined to go to Copenhagen for a lecture in April and to Paris for another early in May. But if his funds give out, he may come to us much sooner.

I would very much appreciate having your reactions to all this.

Sincerely,

Hillery Browne
Public Affairs Officer

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 15, 1950

FROM : SAC, Milwaukee

~~SECRET~~

SUBJECT: EARL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS
ESPIONAGE - R
Bufile 65-58805

Rebulet to Milwaukee, July 31, 1950.

Classified by *SECRET/1/1/87*
Declassify on: OADR *2/10/87*

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

ENCLOSURE

AJL:mg
65-814

(Enclosure - REGISTERED MAIL)

1 cc New York COPIES DESTROYED

Memo Milwaukee R207 NOV 16 1950
CC-24 D-4-50 ETVL

~~SECRET~~

AUG 15 1950

65-58805-1424

62
520

Sh

var

472

Memo, Director
MI 65-814
8-15-50

~~SECRET~~

of a Sedition and Security Matter-C case (Bufile 100-165246) which was being handled by the Milwaukee Office because BRIGGS had been excluded from an east coast Communist area on the basis of his pro-Nazi background.

The Army Service Forces, Headquarters District 3, 6th Service Command, Chicago, Illinois, by reports dated March 16, 1944 and April 25, 1944 provided the Milwaukee Office with the results of a character and loyalty investigation conducted [redacted] which investigation indicated that he had been suspected of pro-Nazi sentiments while conducting [redacted] for the University of Illinois in Morton, Illinois, in the Spring of 1940. One informant stated that [redacted] remarked "Hitler is really a smart man" when news came over the radio that France had fallen, and this informant further stated that [redacted] was quite elated over the fall of France. Copies of these reports are being forwarded with this memorandum for the Bureau's information.

On April 8, 1947 an indices check [redacted] was requested of the Milwaukee Office by G-2 Headquarters 5th Army.

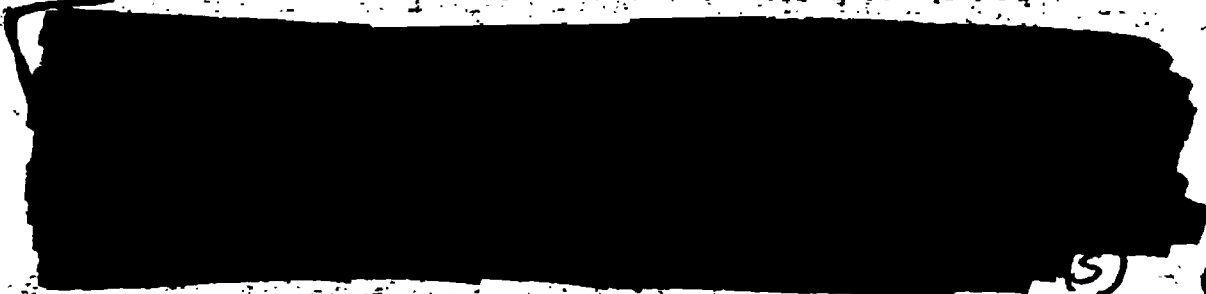
In March, 1950, Professor HOWARD BECKER, Sociology Department, University of Wisconsin, when interviewed in connection with the case entitled "HILL COOK, KLARA COOK: SECURITY MATTER-C" (Bufile 100-367608) advised that he believed KLARA COOK to be a pro-Communist because of a defense of Marx which she had written in her thesis and because her husband, HILL COOK, had the reputation of a Communist at the University of Wisconsin. Professor BECKER further advised that KLARA COOK'S thesis supervisor in the Department of Sociology is Professor HANS GERTH who fled from the Nazis in Germany in 1938 and upon arrival in this country subsequently obtained a position on the faculty of the University of Wisconsin with the aid of Professor BECKER himself. BECKER described GERTH as an "ardent German Social Democrat" which, according to BECKER, is a status comparable to that of a "New Dealer" in this country. BECKER further stated that GERTH visited Germany during the current period of American occupation and did some work under ROBERT C. SCHMID of the Information Control Department of the American Military Government in Germany. He heard later that GERTH was offered a University position in the Russian section of Berlin and was also offered a University position at the University of Leipzig in the Russian zone and he understood that GERTH visited both of these areas in connection with these offers but that nothing came of them. BECKER said that he also heard that GERTH'S name was published as one employable in Frankfurt, Germany, by the American military government officials and he believed that it was in connection with these offers. He stated, however, that he thought these acts of GERTH to be based on a mistake in judgment or stupidity rather than any tendency toward pro-Communism. BECKER advised that he had been quite closely associated

~~SECRET~~

Memo, Director
MI 65-814
8-15-50

~~SECRET~~

with GERTH since 1938 and that on the basis of GERTH'S activities, expressions and writings during this period he had no doubts concerning GERTH'S loyalty to the American democratic system. BECKER stated further that he had heard that ROBERT C. SCHMID was interested in Marxism while a student at Ohio State University prior to the war but that during his period of activity in occupied Germany SCHMID seemed to be entirely loyal and gave BECKER the impression that he had outgrown his former pro-Marxist interest. BECKER added, however, that he had heard that SCHMID'S employment in Germany was terminated by the American military government although he had no details concerning the time nor the reason for this termination.



b1
b3
per
GSA

(S)
GERTH registered as an alien enemy, according to Milwaukee indices. The files of the Circuit Court, Madison, Wisconsin, however, show that he was naturalized at Madison on May 25, 1945, receiving certificate 6448559. He entered the United States from Havana, Cuba, on May 13, 1938 and filed his declaration of intention on September 22, 1938.

~~SECRET~~

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

10 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) b6 b7c per Army 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:
65-56402-1424

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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

August 25, 1950

PK-2

TO : MR. D. M. LADD
FROM: MR. A. H. BELMONT
SUBJECT: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was, et al

ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/17/87 BY 3042 *put-DJC*

Purpose:

To advise you that SA Fred G. Robinette of the Washington Field Office received information in the Spring of this year from one Saul Jack Rosenberg, [redacted] indicating that subject Fuchs was in contact with an Army officer and further [redacted]

b7c

[redacted] The facts of this complaint were not recorded.

To recommend that the facts of the complaint and the circumstances surrounding its receipt be furnished to the Civil Service Commission and that a letter of caution be directed to SA Fred G. Robinette.

Background:

[redacted] an investigator for the Civil Service Commission, on August 18, 1950, reported [redacted] had been conducting an investigation concerning [redacted]

[redacted] advised that during an interview with [redacted] the latter stated that [redacted]

[redacted] had witnessed a meeting between Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, the convicted atomic espionage agent, and [redacted]

This meeting occurred in [redacted] at a time when confidential data relating to the Manhattan Project was [redacted]

[redacted] alleged that because of [redacted] knowledge of this meeting, it [redacted] belief that [redacted]

[redacted] advised [redacted] furnished the above facts to [redacted]

[redacted]

*b7c
b7D
per
OPM*

By letter dated August 21, 1950, the Washington Field Office reported substantially the following information:

In approximately April 1949, Special Agent Fred G. Robinette initially contacted Saul Jack Rosenberg in connection with a loyalty matter. Subsequent to that contact, Rosenberg, personally and by telephone, contacted Agent Robinette

cc - Administrative Division
Supvr. J. J. Torrillo, 7631

attachment

WAB:jo

55 NOV 13 1950

RECORDED - 21

65-58905-146

NOV 3 1950

to report that attempts were being made on his life. His conduct and statements were such as to indicate that he was, at the least, [REDACTED] b7c

According to SA Robinette in the early Spring of this year, Rosenberg contacted him, indicating that at one time he had been employed in a clerical capacity at the Pentagon; that because he was Jewish, he had been discriminated against and prosecuted, and that an Army officer named Shearer (phonetic) was most active in this regard. Rosenberg related that on one occasion after hours, he observed an individual seated across the desk from this Shearer and he was able to observe the back of this individual's head and the right-hand side of his face. Rosenberg informed that he thinks this individual was Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, having seen Fuchs' picture in the newspaper. Rosenberg was unable to substantiate further his story. No mention was made that data pertaining to the Manhattan Project was maintained in Shearer's office although Rosenberg did state that Shearer kept information on troop movements.

On the same occasion, Rosenberg related that during the previous year, [REDACTED] b7c

At that time, Rosenberg inquired of SA Robinette if he or the Bureau could help him in any way to prevent him from losing his Government employment because of the charge. At this point, Rosenberg became very emotional.

SA Robinette reported that no record was made of the interview with Rosenberg [REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED] because Rosenberg was unable to furnish identifying data or pertinent information concerning the person observed by him in Shearer's (phonetic) Office.

Recommendation:

[REDACTED] [REDACTED] it is recommended

b7c
per
OPM

4/3/89
Classified by 2042 PWT/JS

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on 2008
CIA info, classified
8/9/88

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

WWT/JS
10/11/75
VIA LIAISON

Date: October 31, 1950
To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.
Attention: Chief, Security and
Training Group
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Subject: MARIA VON NIDA, nee SOLZE
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/87 BY 3042 PWT/JS

IPs 1-2
Classified
by
FKA
CIA
LET
8/9/88

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1
b3
per
CIA

A review of the investigation of Klaus Fuchs fails to reflect any information concerning Maria Von Nida. Furthermore, the files of this Bureau do not contain any information identifiable with her. Information was received from the State Department on November 8, 1943, to the effect that on the House Telephone List of the German Embassy in Madrid, Spain, under the heading "Direct Connections with Outside Offices," appeared the following:

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

cc: Director of Naval Intelligence
Department of the Navy
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

EJVL:hc

cc: 65-58805 (Fuchs)

61 NOV 20 1950
495

~~SECRET~~

Under per copy 57th letter dated 8-11-47 for # 3-23

CONFIDENTIAL
VIA LIAISON

release
per
State

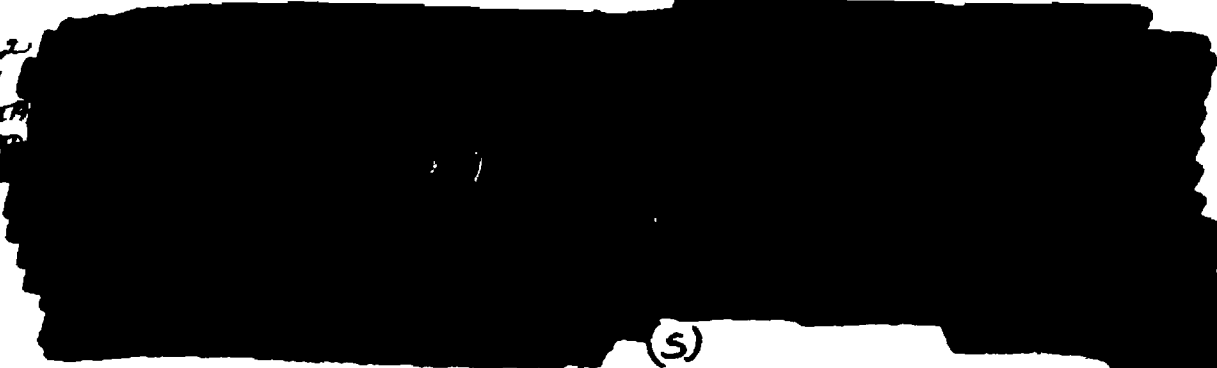
NOT RECORDED
42 NOV 1950

NR aft 1461

~~SECRET~~

Unless per Dept of State letter dtd 8-19-87 Jan
"93 Flankert's Office (Von Kida crossed out)." It is, of course, not known whether this information has any relation to Maria Von Kida. (65-53419-X) *release per State*

*PS/42
DENY
PER CIA
LET JDD
8/9/88*



*b1
b3
per CIA*

(S)

The files of this Bureau contain information concerning one Delphin George McFarland and James Torrance Hugh, Jr., who may or may not be identical with the above-mentioned individuals. *SU*

Under date of February 25, 1942, Delphin George McFarland, 128 Magazine Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, executed an application for the position of translator with this Bureau. According to the application, he was born June 22, 1907, at Woburn, Massachusetts. His parents were listed as George McFarland, deceased, and Anna Esther McFarland, 85 Hancock Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts. His wife, Linda Lestach McFarland, was born at Stoneham, Massachusetts. He attended Boston University from 1924 to 1932, received BBA and MA Degrees. From 1933 to 1942 he was employed by the Boston University, first as a teacher of Spanish and later as an assistant professor. He indicated that he had spent four Summers in France, Spain, and Germany. It further appears that he studied German in Berlin in the Summer of 1933. One of his references was Mr. Mayer Weber, 364 Brown Street, East Boston, whom he had known for seventeen years.

On June 8, 1942, Delphin G. McFarland advised this Bureau that he had accepted civilian employment with the Naval Reserve, and hoped to gain a commission later. (65 (67-318417)

The Bureau's files reflect that the Office of Naval Intelligence roster dated August 1, 1948, lists Mr. D. G. McFarland, Room 1715, phone 3732, whose duty was described as "Roumania - Bulgaria" in the South European Section. (62-53413-3008, P.2) *release per Navy*

~~SECRET~~

*release per Navy
"P5, Permitted
Release
in Total"
Per NAVY LET
DTU 7/16/87*

[SECRET]

In connection with an investigation concerning Maurice Halperin, information was received from a confidential informant on September 11, 1946, to the effect that under date of January 10, 1942, Delphin George McFarland corresponded with Halperin, indicating that he had met Halperin twice, once in Paris in the Summer of 1930 and again in East Boston two years later. He mentioned that he had enjoyed Halperin's articles in the Modern Language Journal, that he was a personal friend of Meyer Weber, and that he was applying for a job in connection with Latin America. He advised Halperin that his full background was available in the office of the Harvard Appointment Bureau.

This same informant advised that Captain Meyer Weber, Judge Advocate's Office, Fort Headquarters, Ft. Devens, Massachusetts, ASN 179863, had also corresponded with Maurice Halperin, apparently in an effort to obtain a job with the Department of Justice.

Maurice Halperin became employed by OES on October 2, 1941, as an analyst in the Latin American Division. In 1943 he was made Chief of that Division, and in December, 1945, when OES was dissolved he was assimilated into the State Department. Elizabeth T. Bentley has advised that from time to time Maurice Halperin furnished her and her espionage superior, Jacob Golos, mimeographed copies of OES reports on South American affairs. As a result of an investigation, Halperin's employment with the State Department terminated May 31, 1946. (65-56402-1679)

A reliable, confidential informant [REDACTED]

The records of the Marriage License Bureau, City Hall, Philadelphia, reflected that Carolyn Price Hugh and Donald Horton were married on February 18, 1939. Attached to the marriage certificate were papers indicating that Carolyn Price was divorced on February 9, 1935, at Reno, Nevada, from James Serrance Hugh, Jr., instructor in German at Temple University, Philadelphia. Carolyn Horton's occupation was shown as bookbinder. (100-209740-34 & 14) b7D

Records of the Passport Division, Department of State, reflect that on May 6, 1939, James Serrance Hugh, Jr., made application for a passport as a student, advising that he intended to leave the United States from the Port of New York aboard the Bremen on June 27, 1939. Passport No. 38639 was

release per State Dept letter
dtel 3-2-48

release
per
State

[SECRET]

-3-
[SECRET]

August 18, 1950

Mr. A. H. Belmont

V. P. Keady

INQUIRY CONCERNING SPECIAL AGENT ROBINETTE

BACKGROUND:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

2/17/82 3042 pwt-DK

[redacted] an investigator for the Civil Service Commission and acquaintance of [redacted] telephoned [redacted] on August 18, 1950.

[redacted] conducting an investigation for the Civil Service Commission concerning [redacted]

[redacted] approximately during the years [redacted] Emil Klaus Fuchs, who was recently convicted on atomic espionage charges, was in the presence of one [redacted]

[redacted] and that this was during the time that confidential cooperation relative to the Manhattan Project was [redacted]

[redacted] stated that the above information was furnished [redacted] inasmuch as during the interview [redacted] had asked [redacted]

[redacted] when went into the above story and stated that [redacted] knew that [redacted] had known Fuchs to have been in [redacted]

A check with Personnel Section of the Administrative Division of this Bureau reveals that Special Agent Fred G. Robinette is presently on duty with the Washington Field Office.

b7c
b7D
pm
OPM

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Mr. Welcome be advised that the Bureau does have an agent in its employ by the name of Robinette.

It is also suggested that this memorandum be routed to the Espionage Section for its information.

54 NOV 18 1950
J.T:hb

19-0108038
RECORDED - 51
165-58805-1464
NOV 18 1950
48

~~SECRET~~ 7957

October 31, 1950

~~SECRET~~ b1
[REDACTED] 5

RE: MARIA VON NIDA,
Wife BOLGER

Information recently has been received to the effect that captioned individual, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1
per
FBI

The reliability of the above information and its original source are unknown. It will be noted that records of the United States Army reflect that she was born October 10, 1909, in Berlin, Germany. She is described as five feet, four inches tall; 112 pounds; medium build; blond hair; gray-blue eyes.

It would be greatly appreciated if you would advise concerning the accuracy of the above allegation and furnish available information of a security nature concerning Von Nida.

Focus

RJVL:hc

cc: 65-58805 (Fuchs)

cc: 2-Legal Attache, London
1-Foreign Service Desk

RECORDED - 125

65-58805-1465
1465

MAILED FROM 56 105/105

~~SECRET~~

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

OCT 31 1950

Classified by 3042 Pwt-DK
Declassify on: OADR
2/19/87

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

61 NOV 25 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : W. A. Branigan

TOP SECRET

DATE: October 7, 1959

FROM : W. A. Aull

Cics 1 - Aull

1 - Branigan

SUBJECT: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS
ESPIONAGE - R

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- DeLoach _____
- McGuire _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

4-1,3

Recent newspaper accounts received from various sources report that the subject, who was released from a British prison last June, reportedly married Greta Keilson, who is described as Age 53 and an official of the Press Department of East Germany's Foreign Ministry. The wedding reportedly took place in East Berlin on 9/9/59. Fuchs is said to have met Keilson about 1933 at the time he was living in Paris, France, as an emigrant from Nazi Germany.

For record purposes Bufiles contain the following information which appears to refer to Greta Keilson:

MRS EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS

A report received through State Department channels dated June 24, 1948, dealt with liaison between the French and German Communist Parties. A reference appeared in this report to the effect that the headquarters of German Communist had recently set up a special staff section "for foreign communication," which was presumed to mean relations with the National Communist Parties. This section was believed to be under the guidance of Greta Keilson, who is described in the report as an experienced old-time communist functionary (Bufile 64-200-232-348)

A biographical report concerning staff members of the SED (Socialist Unity Party) Central Secretariat was submitted by the State Department to the Bureau in June, 1948. A State Department report, dated May 20, 1948, named Greta Keilson (Margarete) as a member of the KPD in Germany prior to the founding of the SED. Her assignment at that time was given as being with the Bureau for Foreign Affairs. Prior to this assignment she was with the Abteilungsleiter in the Personnel Department as Chief of Abwehr Kader. She was replaced by Philipp Daub in January, 1948. She went to Paris in 1933 with the Comintern, and returned to the U.S.S.R. where she served as secretary to a Soviet named Dimitroff. She was born on December 21, 1905.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Classified by [signature]
Declassify on: OADR
Release
Per State

[signature]
State

(TOP SECRET)

53 OCT 14 1959 (Information not to be disseminated.) (64-200-232-347, enclosure page 7) OCT 9 1959

65-58805
WAA:cd ed
(9)

TOP SECRET
Classified by 235
Exempt from GDS Category 1
Date of [signature]

[signature]
[signature]

Memo Aull to Branigan
Re: Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs
Bufile 65-58805

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

CIA

b1
b3

per
CIA

State

(S) 64-21650-52

A biographical report from the State Department dated January 15, 1948, identified one Grete Keilson as a Party member who formerly lived in the U.S.S.R., and was secretary to Pleck for many years. She was reported to be in Germany as of January, 1948. Pleck is not further identified in the report. However, he is believed to be identical with Wilhelm Pleck, prominent East German Communist. (64-200-232-272)

release per State

A report from the 60th CIC Detachment dated November 15, 1951, concerning the arrival in East Berlin of Danish WIF visitors during August, 1951.

b1
per
Army

[REDACTED]

(64-200-256-80) (100-953813-368)

A report from the Department of the Army received in May, 1948, set forth information obtained during the interrogation of an author named Plievier, who reportedly escaped in 1947 from the Reds. In describing the Comintern operations, Plievier stated that his acquaintances connected with the Comintern were limited to the time when he worked for it, which was from February to July, 1942. He described a trip made by the Comintern personnel to Ufa in the winter of 1941, and named Comintern functionaries who were known to him. These included

b1
per
Army

[REDACTED] (S) (100-95389-2)

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: 7-26-62

FROM : W. A. Branigan *WAB*

~~TOP SECRET~~

- Belmont
- DeLoach
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Aull

SUBJECT: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS
ESPIONAGE - R

Carb

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

WCS

W.A. Branigan

W.A. Branigan

This memorandum recommends that the attached reply be delivered to the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) by liaison calling attention to the fact that the classification of certain documents in the Fuchs' case is a matter for decision by British authorities. Our letter also calls attention to the fact that AEC is in possession of pertinent information concerning Walter Schneir, a New York writer who is writing a book regarding the Rosenberg-Fuchs case. Schneir is [redacted] and has been active in the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy. *b1*

A letter dated July 20, 1962, from Charles H. Reichardt, Director of Intelligence, AEC, advised that the AEC had received an inquiry from James T. Ramey, Executive Director, Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, United States Congress, which referred to copies of statements made by Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs in 1950 regarding information which Fuchs had provided to the Soviet Government during the course of his espionage activities. Mr. Ramey inquired of AEC as to whether or not the statements continued to be classified "Top Secret" and whether or not they might be made available to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Schneir, who are described as being engaged in a research project. AEC indicated that this could be done under Executive Order 10816 dated May 7, 1959. (This Order amended Executive Order 10501 to permit the release of certain classified information for historical research.)

Declassify on: OADR 4/1/84
REC-13 65-58805-1589

AEC noted that based on their review of the documents, no data classified higher than "Secret" appeared in the documents. This opinion is based on the information as it relates to the Atomic Energy Act, 1954, according to AEC. AEC requested that the Bureau furnish its views regarding (1) downgrading the classification of the two documents below "Top Secret", and (2) authorizing access to the documents by Mr. and Mrs. Schneir. AEC noted that the final determination as to classification and dissemination of both documents rests with British authorities, but that the Bureau's comments were desired in view of our interest and responsibilities in the matter in question. The two documents in question are (1) a letter from the Director to Sumner T. Pike dated March 6, 1950, (Serial 572 of instant file) and (2) a letter from Central Intelligence Agency dated March 6, 1950, to AEC which contained the results of the interview with Fuchs.

Enclosure *7-30-62*
65-58805
1 - 62-106323 (Walter Schneir)
WAA:pa
4 AUG 9 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE: 12/20/81 BY: [signature]

~~TOP SECRET~~

SENT FOR APPROVAL
FOR APPROVAL
7-27-62
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: **EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS**
65-58805

~~TOP SECRET~~
TOP SECRET

January 30, 1950, by M. W. Perrin of the British Ministry of Supply. (The Bureau did not receive a copy of this letter; however, the same information that appeared in the letter from Central Intelligence Agency was disseminated to AEC in our letter of March 2, 1950, under a "Top Secret" classification. Serial 489)

Our files indicate that the material in Bureau letter to the AEC dated March 6, 1950, has been downgraded from "Top Secret" to "Secret" according to information furnished by the Legal Attache, London, on October 6, 1960. AEC was advised of that fact on October 18, 1960. The Legal Attache's letter also indicated that the entire statement should be continued to be safeguarded and for that reason was being classified "Secret." There is no indication that the material in the Central Intelligence Agency's letter referred to by AEC [redacted] has been downgraded from the original "Top Secret" classification. (TS) b1 per CIA

OBSERVATION:

The wording of AEC's letter implies, but does not specifically state, that Schneir is preparing a book. Schneir has as his primary purpose the discrediting of Harry Gold, who was one of the principal witnesses in the Rosenberg case. Schneir has been conducting extensive research in various parts of the country for the purpose of collecting information regarding the activities of various individuals involved in the Rosenberg-Fuchs network. We have made this information available to AEC and it is believed that we should call attention to this fact since it is believed that Schneir's publication will not in any way attempt to place the Bureau's investigation of the Fuchs case in any favorable light.

RECOMMENDATION:

If you agree, it is recommended that the attached letter be delivered by liaison to the AEC calling attention to the fact our position with respect to the declassification of material furnished us by British authorities is that this is a matter for the British to decide. sent by AEC courier to J. A. Waters of Herndon, Va. jmt 7/31/62

Our letter further points out that Schneir is writing a book as is indicated in reports which we have disseminated to the AEC and that Schneir has indicated that he considers Gold to be a "pathological liar." Our letter also advises AEC that we are making no recommendations regarding access to Fuchs' statement by Schneir.

WAB

WAB
RML

DEM

~~TOP SECRET~~

at

CONFIDENTIAL

FBB677

PAGE 01 BERLIN 25792 320314Z

416
69

APR 26 1976

ACTION: EUP-12

Assoc. Dir.	
Dep. Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	
Ident.	
Insp.	
Intell.	
Lab.	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Insp.	
Rec. Mgmt.	
Tech. Serv.	
Training	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

INFO OCT-01 150-00 SAJ-21 ACDA-07 SCS-23 SCA-01 SY-05

FRIE-00 CIAA-00 DODD-00 PM-24 H-02 IAF-07 L-03

NSAE-00 NSC-05 PA-01 PRS-01 SP-02 SS-15 NSIA-06 IC-13

1089 W

Klaus FUCHS

038491

R 251055Z APR 76
 FM AMEMBASSY BERLIN
 TO SECSTATE WASHDC 2510
 INFO AMEMBASSY BOMB
 AMEMBASSY LONDON
 AMEMBASSY MOSCOW
 AMEMBASSY PARIS
 USMISSION USBERLIN UNN
 USMISSION NATO

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042LW-JAL

ON 2-8-89

declared per Dept of State letter dated 8-19-87 (LAW)

65-54805-

NOT RECORDED
27 JUN 18 1976

CONFIDENTIAL BERLIN 5792

Z O 11652: GDS

TAGS: PFOR, PINS, SOPH, GE, US

SUBJ: ROSENBERG SON VISITS THE GDR

55 JUL 2 1976

all pages released per state

FBI
V2200012 020102

APR 3 1976

RECEIVED

5- [Signature]

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1. ROBERT WEEROPOL, SON OF JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG,
VISITED THE GDR FOR THREE DAYS DURING THE WEEK OF APRIL 19.
WEEROPOL WAS ACCOMPANIED BY MORTEN SOBELL, CONVICTED WITH
THE ROSENBERGS IN THE EARLY 1950'S FOR ESPIONAGE AGAINST THE
U.S. AND SUBSEQUENTLY IMPRISONED FOR 19 YEARS, AND A LAWYER,
MARSHALL PEPLIN. ALL THREE WERE GUESTS OF THE PEACE COUNCIL
OF THE GDR AND THE LOCAL PAUL ROBESON COMMITTEE. THEIR SHORT
STAY CENTERED IN BERLIN WHERE THEY WERE AWARDED THE "PEACE
MEDAL OF THE GDR" BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE GDR PEACE
COUNCIL.

*Decline per Agency Secs. Lantz
10/8-15-87 Jan
all over Jan*

2. THE WEEROPOL VISIT MADE A SMALL PUBLICITY SPLASH IN EAST
BERLIN MEDIA WHICH SUPPORTED WEEROPOL'S AIM OF CLEARING HIS
PARENTS' NAME THROUGH EXPOSURE OF THE "INJUSTICES" OF

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE 22 BERLIN L5792 308314Z

AMERICAN LEGAL AND JUDICIAL PRACTICES. THE LOCAL MEDIA REPORTEDLY ARE CONVINCED THAT THE ROSENBERGS HAD BEEN CONVICTED ILLEGALLY AND THAT THEIR EXECUTION FOR ESPIONAGE WAS AN ACT OF "IMPERIALISTIC" REVENGE AGAINST THOSE WHO SYMPATHIZED WITH COMMUNIST CAUSES. GDR MEDIA FULLY BACKED MEEROPOL'S DEMAND THAT ALL THE DOCUMENTS RELATING TO HIS PARENT'S CASE BE RELEASED BY U.S. AUTHORITIES.

Released per copy of State letter dated 8-15-87 for 14-80015

3. COMMENT: THE MEEROPOL VISIT SERVED THE GDR'S PROPAGANDA INTERESTS BY PLAYING THE THEME THAT COMMUNISTS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE OFFICIALLY RESTRICTED AND OCCASIONALLY, AS IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, FACE THE POSSIBILITY OF DEATH OR IMPRISONMENT AT THE HANDS OF "RIGHT-WING" EXTREMISTS. THE VISIT ALSO GAVE GDR GROUPS LIKE THE FDJ, THE MASS YOUTH ORGANIZATION, AN OPPORTUNITY TO RENEW THEIR DEDICATION TO BATTLE "IMPERIALISTIC" FORCES IN THE WORLD AND TO REHASH THE ROSENBERG CASE IN PARTICULAR ABOUT SIX WEEKS AFTER GDR TELEVISION CARRIED A FRENCH SERIES ON THE CASE. THE EMBASSY UNDERSTANDS THAT A PLANNED MEETING WITH KLAUS FUCHS, CONVICTED IN THE U.S. FOR AN OFFENSE SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE ROSENBERGS AND NOW RESIDENT IN DRESDEN, DID NOT TAKE PLACE, PARTLY BECAUSE FUCHS WAS IN THE SOVIET UNION BUT ALSO DUE TO A LACK OF ENTHUSIASM FOR THE MEETING ON THE PART OF MEEROPOL'S GDR HOSTS. MEEROPOL REPORTEDLY DEPARTED BERLIN MUCH BUOYED UP BY HIS GDR RECEPTION AND WITH RENEWED CONFIDENCE THAT HE WOULD EVENTUALLY SUCCEED IN OVERTURNING HIS PARENTS' CONVICTION. COOPER

*Release per receipt of State letter dated 8-19-81 from
all Paris*