

The following are residences of PLACZEK in the United States:

1939-1942

107 Bryden Road Ithaca, New York

1942-1945

35 East 76th Street

New York City

1945-1946

.P. O. Box 1663

Santa Fe, New Mexico

1946 to present

918 St. Davids Lane Schenectady, New York

The following is a physical description of PLACZEK:

Age: 4

Birth date:

Birthplace:

Height:

Weight:

Eves:

Hair:

Marital Status:

Wife's Name

Citizenship:

hi years

September 26, 1905

Brno, Austria

51 1Ó"

200 lbs.

Brown

Black

Married

FANNIE ELLA ANDRIESSE Placeck

Naturalized U. S. 1947

A photograph of PLACZEK has been forwarded to the Bureau and Boston.

### HARRY GOLD

GOID was born December 12, 1910, in Switzerland. He came to the United States in 1914 with his parents, SAM and CELIA GOID, both Russian born. GOID attended night school in Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, University of Rennsylvania, and Columbia University. In June, 1940, he received a B.S. degree Ravier University, Cincinnati.

### Employment

GOLD worked for Pennsylvania Sugar Company as a chemist during the following periods:



1/2/29 - 8/31/30 4/25/32 - 12/15/32 9/18/33 - 9/15/38 7/1/40 - 2/1/46

In February, 1946, he began work for A. Brothman and Associates, 85-03 57th Avenue, Elmhurst. During unknown periods, GOLD worked for the Halbrook Manufacturing Company, Jersey City, and the Moormeir Dairy Company, Cincinnati.

GOID, according to Confidential Informant Gregory, acted on behalf of JACOB GOLOS, known Soviet Agent now deceased, in 1940 and 1941 in picking up blue prints from ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. GOLD admits he did this in 1940 and 1941, making trips to Philadelphia and New York to see BROTHMAN for this purpose. GOLD stated that it was on GOLOS' instruction that he, GOLD, evaluated these blue prints before turning them over to GOLOS. It is GOLD'S contention, however, that GOLOS showed no interest in these blue prints.

### Addresses

58-23 Kindred Avenue, Philadelphia 4209 Hampton Street, Elmhurst c/o PERIERA

Until 1946

After 1946

#### Description

Age: Birthdate:

Height: Weight: Eyes:

Hair: Build: Face:

Peculiarities:

December 12, 1910 Switzerland 5: 6"

180 lbs. Hazel

Brown, wavy Short, stocky Round and full Protruding eyes

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A photograph of GOLD has been sent to the Bureau and Boston.

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### MANSON BENEDICT

BENEDICT was born October 9, 1907, at Lake Linden, Michigan. He received a Bachelor of Chemistry Degree from Cornell University, June, 1928. He reentered Cornell doing graduate work in Chemistry from September, 1928, to June, 1929. As past employments, he listed National Research Council-Research F llowship in Chemistry, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1935 to 1936, Fellowship expired; Research Association in Geophysics, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1936 to 1937; left for industry work; Research Chemist, National Aniline and Chemical Company, Buffalo, New York, 1937 to 1938, left for better position; Research Chemist, M. W. Kellog Company, Jersey City, New Jersey, 1938 to April 1, 1943; Kellex, Inc., 233 Broadway, New York, April 1, 1943 to July 1, 1946; (Kellex were the prime contractors for the Manhattan District Project). At present BENEDICT is with Hydrocarbon Research, 115 Broadway, New York.

Bureau files reflect that BENEDICT'S brother, WILLIAM SOLOMON BENEDICT was employed by the United States Eureau of Standards and possessed Communist leanings. WILLIAM BENEDICT'S wife wrote a paper in collaboration with another person on the topic of racial equality. This paper allegedly reflected Communist tendencies.

ISADORE AMDUR submitted a Personnel Security Questionnaire at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and gave as a reference MANSON BENEDICT. He and his wife are members of the Communist Party in Massachusetts.

MIDUR was also

in contact with NORMAN VEALL another subject in the GUZENKO case.

BENEDICT attended a two-day round-table conference on problems of war and peace in Philadelphia on January 4, 1946, which convorence was called by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Confidential Informant T-37has advised that

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The Knoxville Office has advised by teletype of February 10, 1950, that BENEDICT handled the majority of the contracts of Kellex with the British Ministry of Supply.

The records of Kellex on Benedict show that he had the following absences during 1943-1945:

December 10, 13, 14, 1943
July 17, 1944
August 19-26, 1944
June 14, 1944
January 25, 1945
April 10, 1945
July 21 - August 4, 1945
November 19, 1945

Authorized absences
Authorized absence
Vacation
'uthorized absence
Authorized absence
Leave without pay
Vacation
Authorized absence

From October, 1945, for a period of four to six months, BENEDICT was stationed at Oak Ridge.

The records show that FUCHS visited BENEDICT on four occasions between December, 1943, and February, 1944.

The following is a physical description of BENEDICT obtained from Kellex records:

Age: Birthdate:

Height: Weight: Hair: Fyes: Build:

Marital Status:

Lake Linden, Michigan, 10/9/07.
6:
155-160 lbs.
Dark
Brown, wears glasses
Sk nder, has stooped appearance
Married, has two or

three children.

A photograph of BENEDICT has been previously forwarded to the Bureau and the Boston Office.



# EUGENE LOUIS FISHER, was, Gene Fisher, Jean Fisher

FISHER presently resides at 226h Creston Avenue, Bronx, New York, and is an associate professor of chemistry at Long Island University.

The records at Local Board 247, Beverly Hills, California, reflect that in September, 1942, FISHER lived at 220 North Kenmore, Los Angeles, California, and was employed at Triplett and Barton, Metallurgical Laboratories Burbank, California.

FISHER was born June 3, 1907, at Boston, Massachusetts, attended Boston Latin School, Harvard University and Columbia University. He was an instructor at Middlesex College, Waltham, Massachusetts, from 1934 to 1936.



In 1945, FISHER was employed as Research Analyst, North American Aviation Company, Englewood, California. Both he and his wife, LILLIAN FISHER, continued to attend meetings of the Pico Community Club, Communist Party, until its final meeting on December 15, 1944.

Confidential Informant T-15.

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FISHER is presently employed as a Professor of Chemistry at Long Island University, New York City. A photograph of FISHER taken in 1942 or 1943 was forwarded to the Bureau and Boston.





By teletype of February 17, 1950, the Boston Office advised that ROBERT HEINEMAN, in viewing photographs, stated that the photograph having the greatest number of similarities to the unidentified subject, is EUGENE LOUIS FISHER. This teletype stated that FISHER'S hairline, shape of face and characteristics about his mouth are very similar. However, HEINEMAN stated he could not effect an identification of this photograph.

HEINEMAN stated that the unidentified man had a very friendly expression and all photographs exhibited to him showed FISHER in a more severe pose. The Bureau is requested to obtain a photograph of FISHER. A photograph of FISHER taken in 1948 was obtained from the Long Island University and forwarded to the Bureau and Boston February 23, 1950.

Confidential Informant T-3 advised that

Prior to 1943, he was employed by the Solvay Process Company, Syracuse, New York; Standard Oil Development Company, New York; Mathieson Alkali Works, 60 East 42nd Street, New York; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, New York; Teta Iron and Steel Company, New York; Philip Carey Company, New York; Republic Steel Corporation, New York, and the Anglo-Chilean Nitrate Corporation, place not stated.

DEUTSCH married LILY ORTNER DEUTSCH. They have three children. DEUTSCH'S father, GOTTHARD DEUTSCH, born in Austria, is a United States citizen. His mother's name is HERMINEXT CHER Theutsch

After leaving Kellex, he opened his own firm at 420 Lexington Avenue, where he acts as a consultant engineer,

The following description of DEUTSCH was obtained from Confidential formant T-3 and Selective Service records:



Age:

50 (born 9/13/1899, Cincinnati,

Opto)

Height: Weight: Hair: 5: 10½" 190 lbs.

Eyes:

Brown Brown

Complexion:

Ruddy

Attempts are now being made to maintain a current surveillance photograph of DEUTSCH, who now lives at 47 East 87th Street, New York City.

### JOSEPH ARNOLD ROBBINS

The Bureau requested by teletype that the New York Office obtain photographs of the above named individual, address, 5501 lith Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

SA JOHN M. COLLINS obtained a photograph from GEORGE G. SHARPE, 30 Church Street, New York City, for whom ROBBINS worked from June, 1943, to August, 1944. The photograph was taken in June, 1943.

Confidential Informant T-16, of known reliability, advised that ROBBINS: true name is JOSEPH REGENSTEICH, and that on February 22, 1942, in filing an application for an apartment at his present address, he described himself as a civil engineer for Sanderson and Porter, 52 Williams Street, New York City. ROBBINS was employed at Sanderson and Porter from January 9, 1942 to October 27, 1942. He was also employed by M. W. Kellogg, New York, from October, 1942, to June, 1943. Then he was employed by GEORGE G. SHARPE from June, 1943, to August, 1944.

He then was employed by Jakobson Ship Yard Company, Cyster Bay, New York, from August, 1944, to July, 1946. Next he was employed by Janke and Company from July, 1946 to January 22, 1948.

ROBBINS received a Bachelor-Civil Engineer Degree in February, 1941, from City College of New York. The following is a physical description of ROBBINS obtained from employment recerts:



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Age:

34 (born 2/3/16, Brooklyn,

New York)

Height:

51 9" - 51 10"

Weight: Eyes: 164-175 lbs. Blue

Hair:

Brown

ROBBINS' photograph was forwarded to the Bureau and Boston.

### ARNOLD ROBINSON

Among the incorporators of the Technical Research Laboratories, Montclair, New Jersey, with which firm Dr. LEWIS BALAMUTH, was, was affiliated, was one ARNOLD ROBINSON, 92 Greenwood Avenue, Montclair, New Jersey.

The Newark Office advised that ROBINSON was a secretary of the above firm, that he was fingerprinted and his prints were forwarded to the Headquarters, Second Service Command, 39 Whitehall Street, New York.

On September 16, 1943, a change of address for the Technical Process Company was given to Gussack Machine Products, 10-20 45th Road, Long Island City. New York.

The following investigation was performed by SA JAMES E. FREAREY:

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 70 Columbus Avenue, New York, reflect that ROBINSON was born in Batley, England, September 17, 1902; that he entered the United States in 1926. His residence in 1943 was 49 Carden Place, Brooklyn, Yew York. In 1938, ROBINSON visited England. He was employed by the Board of Economic Warfare, New York City, in 1943.

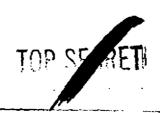
The following is a physical description obtained from Immigration records:

Age:

47 (born September 17, 1902, Batley, England)

Height:

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Weight: Eyes: 190 lbs. Brown Brown

Hair: Complexion:

Medium

Marital Status:

Married; divorced; no children

A photograph of ROBINSON was obtained from Immigration Officials and is being forwarded to the Bureau and Boston.

### JOSEPH EDWARD MAYER

By teletype of February 17, 1950, the Bureau advised that the FUCHS papers, included a letter dated April 5, 19hh, on the letterhead of the "Journal of Chemical Physics", American Institute of Physics, Columbia University JOSEPH EX MAYER, Editor. This letter was signed by MARIA MAYER and states, "Me are very glad that you will be able to come Monday night. We live at 114 Paulin, Leonia, New Jersey."

The New York and Newark Offices were requested to identify MAYER, obtain photographs and forward them to the Bureau and Boston.

The following investigation was performed by SA FRANCIS W. ZANGLE:

A review of the New York files reflects that MAYER was born February 5, 1904 at New York. He attended Westmount High School in Quebec and Hollywood California High School, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, from 1920 to 1924. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in 1924 and a Ph.D. in 1927 from the University of California at Berkeley.

MAYER was associate teacher at John Hopkins University in Baltimore from 1930 to 1939; Columbia University as Associate Professor in Chemistry from 1939 to 1945. In 1943 he was made a consultant for the Aberdeen, Maryland Proving Ground. In 1946 MAYER was a consultant for the Argonne National Laboratory, Chicago, Illinois. Since 1946, MAYER has been a Professor at the University of Chicago. MAYER has stated that he has taken many trips to Europe since 1941.





In May and June, 1945, which according to FUCHS is one pertinent period, MAYER went to New Guinea, the Solomons and New Caledonia for the Ordnance Department of the United States Army. The following is a physical description of MAYER:

46 years (born February 5, 1904, Age: New York) 61 Height: 170 lbs. Weight: Blue Eyes: Married; wife, MARIA GOEPPERT MAYER Brown Hair: Marital Status: Chemistry Professor, University of Occupation: Chicago

One copy of a photograph of MAYER taken in 1939 was obtained from Confidential Informant T-17, of unknown reliability. A copy of this photograph is being forwarded to the Bureau and Boston.

### JOSEPH DAUBER

A physical surveillance of ARTHUR ADAMS on October 21, 1944, reflected that he contacted DEBORAH V DAUBER, now deceased, and her husband, JOSEPH DAUBER, both then residents of Chicago, who were in New York City. ADAMS is known to have made plane reservations for the DAUBERS for Boston.

While in Boston from October 23-26, 19hh, the DAUBERS visited MIT; the firm of Geier, Edgerton and Germeshausen. Also while in Boston, they contacted one BORIS COURT, 576 Washington Street, Boston, a reported Communist.

ARTHUR ADA'S is known to have contacted DEBORAH V. DAUBER on several occasions in Chicago during ADAMS! visit there. The DAUBERS resided at 5119 South Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, and DEBORAH V. DAUBER had offices at 85 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, where she practiced medicine.

JOSEPH DAUBER was born May 23, 1909, at New York. He was educated at HIT, Cambridge, Massachusetts, receiving a degree in physics. Later, he





attended New York University in 1929-1930. The following is a physical description of JOSEPH DAUBER obtained from observation and Selective Service records:

Age:

40 years (born May 23, 1909, New York)

Height: Weight:

51 91 175 lbs.

Eyes:

Brown

Hair:

Black

Peculiarities:

Wears rimless glasses; gray hat with

black band; gray tweed topcoat.

Employment:

In 1944, physicist for Acme Industrial

Company, Chicago, Illinois.

Wife:

Dr. DEBORAH V. DAUBER, deceased, born May 27, 1914, Boston, Mass.

The Chicago Office is being requested to forward a photograph of DAUBER to the Boston Office.

### EDWARD N. GOSSELIN

A review of the contacts of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN reflects that on July 10, 1946, Confidential Informant T-17, of known reliability, advised that BROTHMAN made an unsuccessful attempt to contact GOSSELIN in Chicago. Later, on the same date, BROTHMAN contacted a Mr SFRINGER, stating that he had a contract with the U.S.S.R. in which GOSSELIN might possibly be interested.

From other information obtained from GOSSELIN'S contacts, it is known that GOSSELIN may then have been the head of the Graver Tank Company, East Chicago, Indiana, in which company BROTHMAN is known to have contacts. The Indianapolis Office has been requested by teletype of February 21, 1950, to obtain a photograph of GOSSELIN and forward a copy to the Bureau. Boston and New York.

### ARISTID GROSSE

By teletype of February 22, 1950, the San Francisco Office suggested that ARISTID VICTOR VON ROSSE might be a suspedt for

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I to this teletype.

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The following background is available regarding GROSSE in the publication "American Men of Science":

GROSSE was born in Riga, Latvia, January 4, 1905. He was naturalized a United States citizen in 1937 and received a degree of engineering in the Technische Hochschule, Berlin, in 1926. He received the degree of Doctor of Engineering in Chemistry and Chemical Engineering in 1927.

GROSSE was research associate and Justus Liebig Fellow at Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, Berlin, from 1927 to 1928. He was research chemist in the medical laboratory at Shanghai, China, from 1928 to 1929; visiting Assistant Professor of Chemistry at Technische Hochschule, Berlin, 1929 to 1932; Research Associate, presumably University of Chicago, 1932 to 1935; Associate Director Research of the Universal Cil Products Company, Chicago, 1935 to 1940. GROSSE was a John Guggenheim Fellow in physics and Associate Professor to HAROLD C. UREY, Columbia University, 1940 to 1943; Director of cil research, Hudray Process Corporation, Philadelphia; 1943 to 1948; Chemistry Consultant, President of Research Institute, Temple University, 1948 to date. Also GROSSE was Chief Consultant War Labor Board, 1942 to 1943; member of American rubber mission to the Soviet Embassy, 1942-1943, with the Atomic Energy Project of the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

GROSSE presently resides at 456 Glynwynne Avenue, Haverford, Pennsylvania.

The S<sub>2</sub>n Francisco files reflected an article in "Russian Life", a White Russian newspaper, dated October 7, 1948, which referred to an article apparently in the New York "Times", dated September 26, 1948, with regard to CROSSE. The writer of this "Russian Life" article BELCHENKO, advised he had known GROSSE as a small boy when ARISTID GROSSE, together with his younger brother, LEV, were attending elementary school in Hangkow, China. BELCHENKO stated that LET GROSSE, in 1948, was living in Kazan, U.S.S.R., where he was teaching English, and that at the orders of the Soviet Consul General, LEV





CROSSE wrote for the North China "Daily News" in Shanghai, weekly reviews in the life of Russian citizens. BELCHENKO stated that the White Russians should be proud of ASTRID GROSSE but should blush for LEV GROSSE.

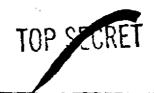
Further, the San Francisco Office advised AEC files contain a report entitled, "The Theory of Isotope Separation as Applied to Large Scale Production of Y-235", written by KARL CHEN, which report indicates that CROSSE did considerable work in the field of diffusion but was transferred later to the heavy water project.

The New York files reflect that GROSSE was on the payroll of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, Columbia University, from January 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, as a consultant. On the latter date, GROSSE went with the War Production Board, Washington, D. C. In October, 1943, it is reflected in the Columbia University records that GROSSE was connected with the Catalytic Development Corporation, Houdray Laboratories, Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania.

Confidential Informant T-19, of unknown reliability, advised that he had known CROSSE since about 1939 and that GROSSE had worked for a period at the Radiation Laboratory at Columbia University for a time without pay because of his interest in chemical research. T-19 stated that subsequently, in about 1941, GROSSE was placed on the payroll. Confidential Informant T-19 stated that he believed GROSSE to be of fine character, a loyal American citizen and an outstanding physicist.

Confidential Informant T-19 stated that GROSSE was outwardly antagonistic to the Communist regime and to Communism in general and had frequently expressed himself vigorously in this respect to the extent that during the war he had antagonized various individuals at Columbia who believed that he was a Fascist in his theories. T-19 was certain that GROSSE was not at all sympathetic to Fascism or Communism, but that due to his German name and a feeling against foreigners at Columbia during the war, GROSSE was not invited by UREY to continue his work.

Confidential Informant T-20, of known reliability, advised that he was acquainted with GROSSE as a result of his professional work and recommended GROSSE without qualification, stating that to his knowledge, GROSSE had no foreign sympathies and was obviously a loyal American.





Other informants, including Confidential Informants T-21, T-22 and T-23, all of unknown reliability, were contacted regarding GROSSE and furnished similar opinions regarding him.

The Washington Field Office has obtained a photograph of GROSSE which has been forwarded to the Bureau, Boston and New York.

### HENRY P. KALMUS

By teletype of February 8, 1950, the Washington Field Office advised of an anonymous telephone call stating that KALIUS is a physicist with the National Bureau of Standards and a contact of FUCHS while FUCHS was in this country.

The Washington Field Office is being requested to furnish full details regarding KALINS background and a photograph of him if available.

### ARNOLD DAVID HACKEL

A check of the theses written at City College of New York by SA JAMES F. DONAHOE, revealed that one CLORIA ASCH wrote a thesis entitled, "The Thermal Diffusion of Gases", in the spring of 1946. No thesis was required by City College for undergraduate students.

The City College records reflected that GLORIA ASCH received a Bachelor of Chemistry degree in 1946, having entered January 29, 1943. Her address was given as 2705 Bainbridge Avenue, Bronx, New York. She was born October 21, 1925 in Brooklyn of English and Hungarian descent.

The marriage records of New York reflected that CHORIA ASCH married ARNOLD DAVID HACKEL on June 27, 1948. HACKEL'S occupation was then listed as an accountant and ventilating engineer. ASCH stated she was employed as a "technical writer".

Selective Service records reflected that HACKEL registered in June, 1943, at which time he was a chemical engineering student at City College,



New York. HACKEL was born June 2, 1925, which would make him in 1944, mineteen years of age. The following is a physical description of HACKEL:

St 7" Height: 145 lbs. weight: Gray Eyes: Black Hair: Light Complexion:

1946 - Chemist, Standard Brands, Employment:

New York City.

1948 - New York City Water Trans-

portation Bureau

2440 Walton Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. Address:

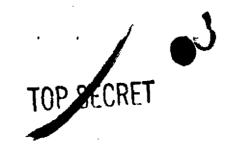
In view of the age of HACKEL in 1944, consideration of him as a 61 being held in abeyance. suspect for

As has been stated previously. Confidential Informant T-3 advised

In this connection, Confidential informant T-24, of known reliability, has advised that such a title appears reasonable and logical to him. T-24 stated that an analysis of the title makes it appear if such a work was ever written, and there is no assurance from Confidential Informant T-3 would have been done by someone connected with the thermal diffusion (3-50) project which was operated at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, from about July, 1944, until the spring or early summer of 1945. The title indicates to Confidential Informant T-24, that the writer would have had a rather intimate and over-all knowledge of the production problems which were encountered in the S-50 project.

In this connection, Confidential Informant T-2h stated that it would be his conjecture that someone in a supervisory capacity for the Ferguson

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Company which company contracted and operated the S-50 project, or someone connected with the MED who had efficers stationed at the S-50 project, or someone connected with the Navy, which furnished the scientific advisory personnel, would have written such an article or thesis.

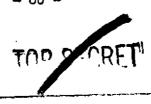
It was Confidential Informant T-24's speculation that anyone else connected with the project would not have had enough knowledge to write an article which would have had a conformance with the title. T-24 considered it likely that the author was an engineer or possibly a scientist, but definitely someone who was intimately acquainted with the production and operation problems involved. Also, T-24 stated that if the article was written prior to the declassification of the S-50 project or prior to the spring of 1945, it would be indexed in the AEC library in either Washington or New York. Otherwise, the article would not be indexed.

In connection with the operation of the S-50 project, the following summary of its history is set forth:

The primary purpose of the S-50 project was to supply feed with the above-normal concentration of Uranium-235 to the Electro-magnetic (Y-12) Project until such time as the Gaseous Diffusion (K-25) Project could get into production. The project was concerned with increasing the concentration of Uranium-235 from the naturally occurring 0.71 per cent to 0.85 per cent; a peak production was reached in the month of June, 1945. Progress by the Naval Research Laboratory in developing the liquid thermal diffusion process was followed by the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and the process was selected in June, 1944, when its advantages became apparent.

Subsequent to June, 1941, under the supervision of P. H. ABELSON of the Naval Research Laboratory, a high pressure steam pilot plant was constructed at the Philadelphia Naval Yard. By June, 1944, this unit was nearly complete and operating technique had been planned to an advanced degree.

During the operation of the S-50 plant, intensive process improvement studies were carried on by the operating contractor, the Fercleve Corporation. The operation of the Philadelphia Pilot Plant was also continued during this period and for some time after the shutdown of the S-50 plant. It was necessary to bring a new contractor into the Manhattan District for the S-50 contract job, and the H. K. Ferguson Company was selected as the





original contractor as this company was expected to finish the 5-50 project in the least amount of time. The H. K. Ferguson Company knew the design but lacked construction forces and was given an architect-engineer contract. The J. A. Jones Construction Company, Inc., was chosen as the construction contractor. Personnel training began at the Philadelphia Pilot Plant in August, 1944, but was cut short on September 2, 1944, by a disastrous explosion which damaged the pilot plant installations.

Thereafter, all of the Fercleve trainees and fifteen Naval Research Laboratory personnel proceeded to the S-50 site where preliminary conditioning of the equipment was begun September 15, 1944. On September 4, 1945, orders were issued to terminate all operations at S-50 and place the plant in a standby condition. On February 15, 1946, the last employment was terminated and the entire area was transferred to the custody of the K-25 operations officer.

Regarding the personnel, Dr. P. H. AHELSON of the Naval Research Laboratory perfected the Naval thermal diffusion method and with the aid of fifteen of his men, including Dr. NATHANAROSEN, University of North Carolina, and Dr. ROSS CONN, who assisted greatly in initial S-50 operations.

Colonel K. D. MICHOLS was District Engineer and Contracting Officer. Lt. Col. MARK C. FOX was assigned to the S-50 area as Unit Chief from June 25, 1944 to March 31, 1945, when he was succeeded by Major THOMAS J. EVANS.
W. N. THOMPSON was Chief Engineer for the H. K. Ferguson Company and C. W. TROBER was Project Manager. R. S. LAMIE was Production Superintendent and Dr. B. F. DODGE was Director of the Technical Division. The Ferguson Company payroll reached a peak of 1,900 construction workers in September, 1944, while the Fercleve Corporation payroll reached a peak of 1,600 operating people in April, 1945. Technical reports resulting from the S-50 project have been incorporated in the AEC report files.

Confidential Informant T-24 mentioned specifically as possible authors of the above-captioned article the following individuals:

P. H. ABELSON

M. G. M. STER

C. W. ADOBERTS

Lt. Col. MARK C. FOX

E. P. WILSON

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A review of. the indices of the New York Public Library and determined that Lt. Col. MARK C. FOX wrote two articles on thermal diffusion in September, 1945. The first was entitled, "Thermal Diffusion as an Adjunct of the Electro-Magnetic Process," which appeared in the magazine, "Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering", for December, 1945. He also wrote an article for the "Engineering News Record", for December, 13, 1945, entitled, "Thermal Diffusion Plant Built Rapidly".

Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn College and New York University, with the possibility that such an article may have been written as a thesis, with negative results.

Confidential Informant T-25; of known reliability, advised that one HENRY CARROLL, a teacher at Brooklyn College, had written material on the diffusion of gases. CARROLL, according to T-25, was at the DSM project during the war and then came back to Brooklyn College for a year or so and opened his own business.

Confidential Informant T-26, of unknown reliability, advised that a review of the back issues of the publication, "Chemical Engineering Progress", which is prepared by the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, 120 East 41st Street, New York City, was reviewed for articles on thermal diffusion, indicated that in February, 1947, MANSON BENEDICT wrote an article in which gaseous diffusion was treated at some length. This article was reviewed and found that the topic of thermal diffusion was only briefly treated.

Confidential Informant T-26 exhibited another manuscript by BENEDICT which was never published. This article also took up thermal diffusion as one of its topics but there was comparatively little space devoted to the production problems involved.

It was also determined by Confidential Informant T-26 that FUCHS was not on the mailing list of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

Confidential Informant T-27, of unknown reliability, also advised that a search of the back issues of the "Chemist" and various other publications







on file, reflected no article on thermal diffusion. Also FUCHS was not on the mailing list of the American Institute of Chemists.

A further review of the records of the New York Public Library reflected that one J. F. HOGERTON wrote an article entitled, "Oak Ridge Gives Industries a Unit Operation; Gas Diffusion".

The difficulty and problems which arose in the successful contract operation of the K-25 plant are given in this article. In the case of the article, "Thermal Diffusion as an Adjunct of the Electro-Magnetic Process", written by FOX and mentioned above, a review reveals that the process of diffusion of liquid on gas by highly heated transfer crossed a thin film of liquid on gas, is treated in this article. The article describes the S-50 thermal diffusion process on liquid uranium, Production problems are briefly treated in this article.

Two other articles of possible interest were written under the following titles in the following periodicals:

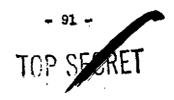
"The Role of the Process Engineer in the Atomic Bomb Process" by P. C. KEITH of the Kellex Company, appeared in the February, 1946, issue of "Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering" and "The Development of Atomic Energy" by A. M. KRAMER, Editor of "Power Plant Engineering".

The indices of the Science Department of Columbia University were checked without finding any articles or theses on thermal diffusion.

Confidential Informant T-28, of unknown reliability, advised that the following sources should be checked in an effort to determine whether any article on thermal diffusion had been published in scientific periodicals:

### 1. "Chemical Abstracts"

A section of the "Chemical Abstracts" index for 1944-1947 was made by SA FRANCIS W. ZANGLE at the New York Public Library, as well as a check for technical publications index and the engineering annual index for 1943-1948.





### Engineering Index.

3. Abstracts regarding physics, probably maintained by the American Physics Society.

4. "Mechanical Engineering", publication of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

5. Engineering Societies Laboratory, 29 West 39th Street, New York City.

Confidential Informant T-28 also stated that there is an organization known as the American Documentation Institute, or some similar title, where unpublished scientific papers are filed and also this would be a likely source.

A check of the records of the McGraw-Hill Publishers, reviewing all scientific articles appearing in the periodicals, "Chemical Engineering and "Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering", which contained the article written by FOX mentioned above.

The records of CCNY, were checked with the results set forth above that GLORIA ASCH had written an article on thermal diffusion in 1946.

A check of the records of the New York University, advising that there was no record of any thesis having been written on thermal diffusion or a related subject for the years 1944-1947.

Confidential Informant T-20, of known reliability, has advised that there was no record of any article or thesis regarding thermal diffusion written in the Physics Department of Columbia University.



of Physics, 57 East 55th Street, New York City, publishers of "The Physical Review", which records indicate that this publication was being sent to FUCHS at Harwell, England. These records also indicate that FUCHS had become a member of the Society on November 28, 1947 and subscribed to "The Physical Review", ber of the Society on November 28, 1947 and subscribed to "The Physical Review", "The Review of Modern Physics", and the "Bulletin of the American Physical Society". No additional information regarding FUCHS was available at this source.

The records of Columbia University, Physics and Chemistry Departments were checked regarding possible theses on thermal diffusion with negative results.

A check of the records of the Engineering Society Library, 29 West 39th Street, New York City which revealed the following articles on atomic energy and thermal diffusion:

"Separation of Isotopes by Thermal Diffusion" by R. C. JONES and W. H. FURRY appearing in "Reviews of Modern Physics", April, 1946.

"Separation of Gases by Single and Double Diffusion" by F. A. SCHWARTZ, appearing in the "American Journal of Physics" for January-February, 1947.

"Key Scientists in Diffusion Plant Project of Atomic Bomb Research", "National Petroleum" Magazine, March, 1945.

"Isotope Separation by Thermal Diffusion — The Cylindrical Gas" by W. H. FURRY and R. C. JONES, "Physical Review", May, 1946.

"Oak Ridge Gives Industries a Unit Operation; Gas Diffusion" by J. F. HOGERTON, "Chemical and Metallurgical Engineer", December, 1945.

"Unit Operations and Equipment; Gaseous Diffusion", "Chemical and Metallurgical Engineer", February, 1946.

"Diffusion - Multi-Stage Separation Process" by MANSON BENEDICT in the "Chemical Engineering Progress", February, 1947.

It was learned at this source that the American Documentation Institute is located in Washington, D. C., and it is at this source that unpublished articles and theses are indexed. A lead is being set forth for the Washington Field Office to check this source.

of Physics, 57 East 55th Street, New York City where it was ascertained that there was no article published in the "Journal of Chemical Physics", of which JOSEPH E. MAYER was the editor on thermal diffusion or related topics.





Confidential Informant T-29, of known reliability, caused a check of the Atomic Energy Commission Library, 70 Columbus Avenue, New York City to be checked with negative results on the above stated article on thermal diffusion. It was also ascertained that there is no record in the Atomic Energy Commission, New York City of the military personnel assigned to the S-50 Project or, for that matter, to any other project. Confidential Informant T-29 stated that there is no breakdown by project of military personnel assigned to various atomic installations. He stated that any record of military personnel should be located either at Oak Ridge, Tennessee or at the atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C.

With reference to the operation and scientific personnel employed on the S-50 Project at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, the Cleveland Office has ascertained the following information regarding the following individuals from the records of the Ferguson Company in Cleveland, Ohio. The top Fercleve on the S-50 Project were as follows:

> C. W. ROBERTS, General Manager of Operations, now in charge of the Houston Office of H. K. Ferguson Company.

Dr. PHILLEP H- ABLESON, Chief Consultant.

Dr. J. J. COE, Assistant to Dr. aBLESON.

NELSON B CORDEN, Technical Advisor.
Dr. FORREST WESTERN, Director of Laboratory #1.
Dr. W. H. JONES, Director of Laboratory #2.

Dr. Malcolm, cole, Director of Process Development.

C. A TODARO, Process Development Supervisor.

In addition to the above names, a review of the files also disclosed the names of O. EXENTER and Dr. BARNETT FX DODGE as scientific personnel assigned to the project.

The following individuals were assigned as M.E.D. personnels

H. TWENSEL, M. E. D. Research Staff Captain G. L. AGNOR, Unit Chief, S-50 area Major THOMAS J. EVANS, Bomb Unit Chief, S-50 Area Major WALTER STAGE Colonel K. D. NICHOLS Colonel MaRK OX Colonel B. W. COOK.

According to Confidential Informant T-30, of unknown reliability, all of the personnel mentioned above were scientific personnel capable of writing the report in question, with the exception of C. W. ROBERTS of the Perclave personnel listed above. Confidential Informant T-30 was of the opinion that H . T. WENSEL was the only scientist.





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The following information was obtained regarding some of the individuals listed above:

### Dr. BARNETT F. DODGE

Born Marital Status

Effective Date of Employment Classification Salary Supervisor Permanent address

Prior Employment

November 29, 1895, Akron, Ohio Married June 5, 1918 to Mrs. BARNETT F. LODGE, 108 Middle Road, Hamden, Connecticut; one child.born August 5, 1927

November 9, 1944
Technical Director of Laboratories
\$1,000 a month
C. W. ROBERTS
108 Middle Road, Hamden,
Connecticut
1925-1943 - Yale University, New
Haven, Connecticut; Professor
1943-1944 - New York University;
Consultant

### Dr. MALCOLM DOLE

Born Position

Marital Status

Permanent address

Previous employment

March 4, 1903, Melrose, Massachusette Technical advisor on November 20, 1944 Shift Supervisor on April 11, 1945 Married to FRANCES (BOLE, age 43 as of April 2, 1945; children -PRISCILLA DOLE, age 14 (1945) and MALCOLM DOLE, Jr., age 9 (1945) 2402 Isabella Street, Evanston,

Illinois, Department of Chemistry, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois

Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Northwestern University - 1930-1943

The Chicago Office was requested, by teletype of February 21, 1940, to endeavor to obtain a photograph of DOLE and forward same to the Bureau and the Boston and New York Offices.

TOP SECRET





# Dr. ORRINGTON E DWYER

Born

Marital Status

Prior residence

Permanent residence

Position

Prior employment

Newfoundland, May 22, 1912 (Mother born Newfoundland; father born England) Married January 24, 1942; one child born on February 20, 1943 2817 Thirteenth Street, N. E., Washington, D. C. 2062 Dorchester Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts Technical Advisor when first employed; later changed to Senior Chemical Engineer 1937-1939 - Yale University, obtaining a Ph.D. in Chemistry. 1935-1936 - Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 1929-1934 - Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts, received a B. S. Degree in Chemistry. 1939-1943 - Teacher, University of Rochester, Rochester, New York

The Knoxville Office advised, in a teletype dated February 10, 1950, that correspondence in the H. K. Ferguson Company records available at Oak Ridge, Tennessee reflects that as of November, 1945, DWYER was employed by the University of Rochester, Rochester, New York.

The Knoxville Office also advised that on November 5, 1945, DWYER transmitted to R. W. BL: CKWELL of Ferguson Company receipts for the following technical reports pertaining to S-50:

"Technical Disision - Final Report", Volumes 1 and 2, Copies 1, 2, 3, and 4 of eight copies, Series A; report dated September 25, 1945
"Application Theory to S-50 Plant Practice" by O. E. DWYER.

The Knoxville Office further advised that it is probable that both reports were prepared by DWYER for H. T. WENSEL, who was on the Research Staff of M. E. D. on the Thermal Diffusion Project. It appears, from the correspondence of DWYER, that final reports for the project were prepared under the supervision of either DWYER or Dr. BARNETT F. DODGE.





# Dr. WILLIAM HENRY JONES Ju-

Born Marital Status

Permanent address

Height Weight Education

Employment

# MARION GORDON MASTIN

Born

In Case of Emergency Notify

Permanent address Previous employment TOP SECRET

March 3, 1904 at Waycross, Georgia Married; wife was age 40 in 1944; one child, age 1 in 1944. 2161 Chalsea Circle, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia 5' 11" 145 lbs. Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, 1920-1324 Princeton University, 1924-1927 (majored in Chemistry, receiving a Ph.D. Degree) 1927-1941 - Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia; Associate Professor of Physical Chemistry. September, 1941 to June 1942 -California Institute of Technology; Chemist

August 12, 1891 at Humboldt, Iowa (Father born New York; mother born Canada)

Mrs. MASTIN, 529 Sapphire Street, Redwood City, California None West Bace Products Corporation; Development Engineer - 1925. February, 1943 - Michigan Chemical Corporation; Assistant Manager

It is to be further noted that when he began his employment with Fercleve, MASTIN travelled to Oak Ridge from St. Louis, Michigan, and upon his termination of employment, he travelled to LasVegas, Nevada,

JOHN JACOB MITCHELL

Born

March 14, 1917 at Schenectady, New York (Father born Scotland; mother born Missouri)

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In Case of Emergency Notify

Permanent address Title

Prior employment

Mrs. JOHN MITCHELL, mother,

234 East Park avenue, Highland
Park, Illinois

40 North Street, Beacon, New York
Assistant Chemist; Assistant
Electronics Engineer

1934-1941-John Hopkins University,
Biltimore, Maryland

1941-1944 - Texas Company, Beacon
Laboratory, Beacon, New York

# CASPER ALBERTATODARO

Born

In Case of Emergency Notify

Permanent address

Marital Status

Prior employment

Prior residence

Mother

Selective Service Board

June 19, 1916 at New York (Mother and father born in Italy)

Mrs. CASPER TODARO, St. Louis,
Michigan
522 East Saginaw Street, St. Louis,
Michigan
Married May 9, 1940; one child,
born in 1942
1939-1944 - Michigan Chemical
Corporation
205 North Pine Street, St. Louis,
Michigan
MARY PODARO, 205 Newcomb Street,
Rochester, New York
No. 1, Alma, Michigan

A Personal History in the Fercleve file shows TODARO's birth place and date to be June 19, 1916 at Niagra Falls, New York.

### Dr. FORREST WESTERN

1.5

Born Marital Status

Prior employment

1. 1. Carlo 14.

The training the grown

August 25, 1902 at Purdin, Missouri Married January 3, 1930; one child, born June 1, 1941
1935-1942 - L.M.U.; instructor
1942-1944 - University of Minnesota; instructor
Employed by Fercleve September 4, 1944 to September 1, 1945.



Born

Permanent address Previous employment April 18, 1921 at Tallahassee, Florida Box 872, Tallahassee, Florida April, 1943 to November, 1944 -Princeton University; research

# NELSON BARKER GARDEN

The New York indices reflect the following concerning GARDEN:

Born

Education

Prior employment

April 29, 1900 at New Brighton, Pennsylvania

Obtained an Electrical Engineers Degree at Cornell University in 1922

Obtained an M. S. Degree at the University of California in 1932 1936-1940 - President and Director of Sherwood Brothers, Pittsburgh,

Pennsylvania 1934-1940 - Vice President and Director of H. O. Swoboda, Inc.,

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 1932-1942 - Director of Cherry River,

Brown Lumber Company, Scranton,

Pennsylvania

1941-1947 - Director of Richwood Stove Company, Scranton, Pennsylvan:

# GARDEN is described as follows:

Height Weight Eyes Hair

51 11m 175 lbs. Blue

Brown

Married Marital Status

GARDEN was also employed in the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California at Berkeley, California in 1947.

The San Francisco Office advised by letter of June 6, 1947 that on November 15, 1945 VASSILL DENCHENKO, Secretary of the Russian Consulate in San Francisco, was contacted by one IGOR PIKARSKY (Ph.) PIKARSKY advised

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DEMCHENKO that he knew a man named GARDEN who has worked on the atomic bomb and that the latter had discovered a new bomb. PIKARSKY also said that GARDEN was preparing to do business with the Chinese Nationalist Government.

The indices of the New York Office were checked with negative results on the following:

MARION CORDON MASTIN

Dr. BARNETT F. LODGE

Dr. OBRINGTON E. D. YER.

JOHN ABNER WETHINGTON. L.

Dr. FORREST WESTERN

Major R. F. LOONEY

Captain G. L. AGNOR

Dr. PHILLIP H. ABELSON

Dr. J. J. COE

Confidential Informant T-24, of known reliability, made a check of the library maintained by Kellex, Inc., New York City regarding the above captioned article on thermal diffusion with negative results. In the course of discussing the matter with Confidential Informant T-24, he also expressed the opinion that FRANKAPUCK, Chief Engineer, age seventy, who was connected with the H. K. Ferguson Company on the S-50 Project, probably in the operations end, might be a possible source for determining the author of the above article. He stated that BUCK is now employed at the Crookhaven National Laboratory, Camp Upton, New York.

Confidential Informant T-31, of unknown reliability, advised on February 7, 1950 that the possibility existed that the report on thermal diffusion, the title of which is set out above, is possibly on file at the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C. under the following numbers:

M-1330 - Initials of writer, H. T. W., probably H. T. WENSEL

M-1331 - Initials of writer, H. T. W.

M-1333 - Initials of writer, H. T. W.

M-1336 - No initials

M-1339 - No initials

M-1340 - Initials of writer, A. V. P.

M-1341 - Initials of writer, A. V. P.

M-1342 - No initials

The Washington Field Office is requested to check the records of the Naval Research Laboratory regarding this report.







### KARL PALEY COHEN

COHEN was born February 5, 1913 in New York City. His mother was born in Russia, and his father was born in the United States. The records of Columbia University reflect that COHEN was admitted in September, 1929 and received a achelor of Arts Degree in February, 1933. He received a Master of Arts Degree in Pebruary, 1935 and a Doctor of Philosophy Degree in January, 1937. He majored in chemistry.

Confidential Informant T-32, of known reliability, advised that COHEN was employed in the SAM Laboratories, New York City from July 1, 1940 to April 29, 1944. He had first served as a contractor with O. S. A. D. and later with the Manhattan Engineers.

In May, 1944, COHEN became employed by the Standard Oil Development Company, Bayonne, New Jersey and is presently employed by H. K. Ferguson Company in New York City.

Confidential Informant T-33, of known reliability, advised the New York Office, on the morning of rebruary 9, 1950, that one SIMUFDICOUDSMIT, a scientist at the Brookhaven National Laboratory who is also (acting as a consultant for CIA in washington, D. C.) had advised him that he is a friend of Dr. COHEN, presently a Technical Director of H. K. Ferguson Company, New York City. GOUDSMIT told Confidential Informant T-33 that COHEN does some work at the Brookhaven National Laboratory. Confidential Informant T-33 stated that COHEN had told GOUDSMIT, after the publicity concerning FUCHS' case, that he had known FUCHS and that he had been in contact with FUCHS when the latter was in this country in 1947. In this connection, COHEN related the following incident:

COHEN stated that during the time FUCHS was in this country in 1947, FUCHS had borrowed a hat from one of his, FUCHS', acquaintances in New York, and sometime thereafter left the hat in a restaurant. COHEN claimed that FUCHS attempted to have his acquaintance pick up the hat, but being not successful in that, FUCHS requested COHEN to obtain the hat and deliver it to FUCHS' acquaintance at an address on west 111th Street, New York City, which COHEN did.

SA Robert M. Kane and the writer interviewed SAMUEL GOUDSMIT at the Brookhaven National Laboratory, Camp Upton, New York on February 9, 1950, at which time GOUDSMIT related the following facts:

GOUDSMIT had met COHEN on February 4, 1950 at a physics meeting at Newark, New Jersey. COHEN related to him a rather curious episode which occurred between him and FUCHS in 1947. GOUDSMIT: understood that COHEN had first received a telephone call from FUCHS, who was then in the United States







for a Declassification Conference. COHFN invited FUCHS to his home but FUCHS declined, and a luncheon or dinner date was made. During the meal, according to GOUDSWIT, no business was discussed which, according to GOUDSMIT, surprised COHEN. Sometime after the meal, FUCHS realized that he left his hat at the restaurant. He called COHEN, explaining that he had borrowed the hat from a friend, with whom he was staying, and asked that COHEN return the hat, which COHEN later did. COHEN told GOUDSMIT that the house to which he returned the hat was on West lllth Street, New York City, which he might be able to locate.

On the evening of February 9, 1950, SA Robert W. Kane and the writer interviewed <u>Dr. K.RL PALEY COHEN</u> at his home at 501 "est 121st Street, New York City, at which time he related the following facts:

COHEN explained that he regarded himself as FUCHS' counterpart in the United States Atomic Energy setup, since COHEN was head of the Theoretical Physics Division, which actually was FUCHS' job for the English. As such, COHEN stated that he had frequent contact with FUCHS at the SAM Laboratories, Columbia University, New York City, up to the time that COHEN left there in May, 1944. COHEN acknowledged that he probably knew FUCHS better than any of the American scientists employed on the Atomic Energy Project in New York City at that time. However, he stated that his contact was limited to business and that he recalls, now, only one social contact with FUCHS. He stated that at the time he, COHEN, left the SAM Laboratories, a party was given him, which FUCHS attended.

COHEN stated that he did not know where FUCHS had lived in New York. However, he was aware that FUCHS had come to Los Alamos, California after leaving New York and that he had one contact with FUCHS at Los Alamos. He said that in January, 1946, while employed by the Standard Oil Development Company, he was dispatched to the Los Alamos site in order to obtain the services of a physicist from the pool of Los Alamos physicists which was then breaking up. While there, COHEN said he saw FUCHS, who appeared very friendly to him and offered COHEN the use of his automobile. COHEN borrowed the automobile from FUCHS and took a 400 or 500 mile trip into Colorado and New Mexico. He was told by FUCHS, at that time, that FUCHS would be leaving for England in a short time, but COHEN did not know the actual date on which FUCHS left New York City.

Thereafter, COHEN said that he had no contact with FUCHS until sometime in 1947 when the Declassification Conference was held in Chicago, Illinois.

COHEN was informed by Dr. WILLARD LIBBY of the Atomic Energy Commission that FUCHS probably would be in contact with him since there was one document secheduled for declassification which LIBBY wanted COHEN to discuss with FUCHS and make his recommendations regarding it to LIBBY.





COHEN claims he received a telephone call from a woman unknown to him who explained that she was a friend of FUCHS and that FUCHS was staying at either the Henry Hudson Hotel or the Park Central Hotel and wanted to see COHEN. COHEN then called FUCHS and invited him to his home; which invitation FUCHS declined. They then made a dinner date at a restaurant chosen by COHEN. COHEN thinks it was a French restaurant on East 55th Street; New York City. He stated that they had dinner at the restaurant, during which they discussed the declassification of the document and COHEN recommended that it be declassified while FUCHS opposed it.

COHEN said that sometime after leaving the restaurant, either while they were both together or sometime the next day, FUCHS realized that he had left a hat at the restaurant which belonged to the person with whom he was staying. FUCHS asked COHEN to pick up the hat and return it since he, FUCHS, was leaving town. COHEN claims that he informed FUCES that he regarded this request extraordinary, but in view of the favor that FUCHS had done COHEN at Los Alamos, California, he finally agreed to call the people and tell them where they could obtain the hat. COHEN then called the restaurant to make sure that the hat was still there. He then called a number furnished by FUCHS and informed the woman to whom he had, previously spoken that the hat was there and asked that she obtain it. He recalls that the woman said that she was unfamiliar with New York and that she was busy getting ready to leave New York and asked that COHEN obtain the hat for her. COHEN said that he left town that day but a few days later obtained the hat and returned it to an address on west lllth Street, New York City.

It was COMEN's recollection that FUCHS' contact was a Dr ACOOPER or a Dr SKINNER who was also attached to the British Delegation and who was then in the United States for the Declassification Conference. This contact was then staying with his wife and her father at the West Illth Street address. (Actually a Dr. W. H. B. SKINNER of the British Delegation attended the Declassification Conference in Chicago, Illinois).

COHEN said that when he brought the hat around to the West 111th Street address, he was invited in for a few moments, during which visit he met a woman, who was apparently SKINNFR's wife, and her father, whom he described as being in his fifties, well dressed, and of European extraction. He described the woman as speaking with a British accent and being in her middle or late thirties. He recalled that the bell at the apartment house had the name of COPER or SKINNER, as well as the name of the father-in-law. COHEN stated that he would have forgotten the incident had it not been for the recent publicity on FUCHS.

COHEN then accompanied the Agents to the 500 block of West 111th Street, New York City which is between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, New York





City. After visiting two or three apartment houses on the south side of this block, near the middle, COHEN entered the address 536 West 111th Street. It should be noted that COHEN, while visiting these other apartment houses, appeared to be casually looking over the names on the bells, but when he entered 536 West 111th Street, he selected, within a few seconds, a bell on which appeared the names, SKINNER, MOFFMAN, and MIRSCH. It was the definite impression of the Agents that COHEN may have previously visited this apartment house between the time he had spoken to GOUDSMIT and the evening of February 9, 1950. He stated that he was reasonably certain that he had selected the right apartment house. However, he crossed the street and entered another apartment house about directly opposite, in which apartment house there appeared another SKINNER.

Regarding FUCHS, COHEN commented that he was astounded by FUCHS' recent arrest and stated that he had regarded FUCHSas a brilliant scientist, but personally was a shy, quiet individual who had very little to say on any given topic and who never expressed himself on politics.

COHEN stated that the group of scientists at Los Alamos, including MARSHAK, and others, probably came to know FUCHS better than he, since they were living and working closely together. COHEN stated that he had maintained a diary on official conferences held with FUCHS and others in 1943 and 1944 and that he had checked this diary and determined that CLARENCE HISKEY and JOHNGERAPIN, also known to COHEN, and known to him as having radical tendencies, were in Chicago, Illinois at the Aragon Laboratory and not in New York at any time that FUCHS was here.

COHEN was specifically asked whether he had corresponded with FUCHS between the time FUCHS left the United States in 1946 and the meeting in 1947. He answered by saying that the Agents should not have the idea that FUCHS would want to recruit him since he felt that FUCHS knew more about atomic energy problems than he, COHEN, did at any time.

COHEN appeared cooperative and willing to furnish information, although he did not volunteer anything without being specifically asked for it. COHEN stated that he was leaving New York for Los Alamos, California on February 10, 1950 for a ten day business trip.

'. An examination of the diary of Dr. COHEN on February 10, 1950. The first entry in which FUCHO' name was mentioned was December 14, 1943, which states that COHEN feigned an illness to miss a lecture by FUCHS. It was explained that he had already covered the ground with FUCHS, and discussion of it would have been repetition.

FUCHS was next mentioned on December 22, 1943 in a meeting at Kellex, Inc., Woolworth Building, New York City. This meeting was also attended by General GROVES, JAMES BECONNANT, HAROLD FURBY, and Kellex employees. Also









present were W. H. AKERS, J. E. SIMON, D. KURTIS, R. EX PEIERLS, L. EX PFEILS, and FUCHS of the British Delegation. The purpose of that meeting was to announce that the gaseous diffusion line of approach had been settled and its work was ready to begin.

On December 23, 1943, COHEN met with PEIERLS and FUCHS and others, whose names were not noted, in a technical meeting. COHEN stated that he was not positive that FUCHS attended this meeting, however.

On December 28, 1943, COHEN, FUCHS, PEIERLS, and E. T. BOOTH, a Columbia University Professor, had lunch together. A notation was made that the Lebanon Issue had been discussed, but COHEN does not recall the conversation.

On December 29, 1943, FUCHS, PEIERLS, COHEN, and LASKOG and A. LASAKER of Kellex, Inc. and one OLDS had a technical meeting.

On January 5, 1944, General GROVES, Colonel NICHOLS, LYMAN BLISS, GEORGY FELBECH of Union Carbide and Carbon Chemical Company, and W. H. AKERS, PFEILS, KURTIS, and J. DROWN of the British Delegation and Kellex employees had a technical meeting. The name of FUCHS is not noted in COHEN's diary, but COHEN believes he was present.

On January 7, 11 and March 31, 1944, FUCHS met with COHEN and other Kellex employees in what was termed "control meetings". COHEN does not recall others present but relates that FUCHS dominated the discussions because of his greater experience with gaseous diffusion.

On March 11, 1944, FUCHS met with COHEN and PEIERLS in a technical discussion.

No other meetings with FUCHS were noted, but COHEN advised that his diary was incomplete at times and was not maintained after May, 1944. He recalls that he met with FUCHS numerous other times but is now unable to furnish the dates.

COHEN also advised that his wife reminded him on February 9, 1950 that FUCHS had visited his home socially in the summer of 1944 and that COHEN "dominated that discussion". COHEN does not recall the subject matter of the discussion but believes it must have been on gaseous diffusion.

Confidential Informant T-24 has stated that he is as positive as he can be that KARL PALEY COHEN did not write the above captioned article on thermal diffusion. The informant explained that COHEN is a high minded theoretical physicist who, in the first place, would not have an intimate knowledge of the production problems encountered and who was concerned only with the







theoretical physics approach to the project. Confidential Informant T-24 stated that COHEN is the type of individual who apparently has done considerable reading on the subject of Communism and Marxism in order to be better informed but that his attitude is anything but pro-Communist, and he has expressed himself against all anti-American doctrines, including Communism.

SA Ralph F. Miller made inquiry at 536 West 111th Street, New York City and ascertained that Apartment 65 is owned by a Mrs. RUBY SKINNER, a wealthy woman who lives in Connecticut or upstate New York. It was ascertained that she has rented out this apartment to various roomers for the past six years and that a Mr HULSE, her stepfather, who presently resides there, would have information on the attendance of persons who had occupied the apartment.

SAS Robert M. Kane and Joseph C. Walsh contacted DANIEN HULSE, age eighty, who is presently in St. Luke's Hospital in New York City. HULSE advised that he is the stepfather of Mrs. RUBY SKINNER, Yonkers, New York, the listed tenant of Apartment 65, 536 West 111th Street, New York City. HULSE stated that he had resided in this apartment since 1946. He said that in 1947, he shared the apartment with THOMAS EXBURNS, a Mr. and Mrs. HIRSCH, and one CHARLESCHEED and his brother.

HULSE stated that BURNS was a retired Consolidated Edison employee while HIRSCH was in the fur business. He stated that he could not recall REED's occupation. HULSE positively stated that no tenants answering the description of the individual seen by Karl PALTY COHEN had ever occupied the apartment since 1946. Moreover, he could recall no other tenants in the building of English descent who had occupied the apartment.

It would appear from the above that GOHEN has selected the wrong apartment house, and further inquiry will be considered of COHEN regarding this matter.

### MISCELLANEOUS

TONEY ROYLE HILTON SKYRME

SEGRET

By teletype of February 13, 1950, the New York Office was requested

16) State

Inquiry at Columbia University, ascertained that there was no record of SKYRME at the Registrar's Office, the Comptroller' Office, the Finance Office, the Physics Department, the SaM Laboratories, or the Government Aided Research in Atomic Energy.

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The Boston Office was requested by teletype of February 14, 1950, to lendeavor to locate SKYRME through inquiry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where SKYRME indicated he intended to study 1 (a)

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New York City . ascertained from Confidential Informant T-34, of known reliability, that approximately 75,000 permits were issued in 1945 for chemical laboratories, gas stations, ice houses, etc. Confidential Informant T-34 advised that these records are maintained by address and not by classification or type of permit. According to Confidential Informant T-34, however, any person desirous of opening a chemical laboratory and purchase chemicals in 1945 would have to be issued a permit by the Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines, mashington, D. C.

The Washington Field Office was requested by teletype of February 10, 1950 to consult this source.

### ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

BROTHMAN as has been noted above, was parently being handled by the unknown subject tracks same time

BROTHMAN was born on August 15, 1913 at New York. He was married on June 15, 1937 to NAOMINETT and presently resides at 41-08 - 42nd Street, Sunnyside, Long Island, New York. He graduated from Columbia University in 1933 with a Degree of Chemical Engineer. During the period from 1938 to 1942, BROTHMAN conducted a company known as the Republic Chemical Machinery Company which performed designing work on chemical machines. This company held patents on several machines which were manufactured by the Hendrick Manufacturing Company of Carbondale, Pennsylvania.

In June, 1942, BROTHMAN severed his connection with Republic Chemical Machinery Company and with Hendrick Manufacturing Company and became associated with HENRY COLWYNNE in the Chemurgy Design Corporation, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City. While at the Chemurgy Design Corporation, BROTHMAN worked for the Tedlee Chemical Corporation and the Regal Chemical Company. In the course of his work with these two latter firms, BROTHMAN developed an automatic machine for filling aerosol bombs in the field and a valve for aerosol dispensers and also developed a process for making DDT. Because of contract difficulties in this organization, BROTHMAN broke his connection with Chemurgy Design Corporation in the summer of 1944.







In August, 1944, BROTHMAN organized his own firm, Abraham Brothman and Associates, 114 East 32nd Street, New York City and later moved its office to 2928 - 41st Street, Long Island City, New York where he is presently located. His partners in this firm, at the time it was organized, were EMIL Z. BARISH, GERHARD ADLIAN, OSCAR J. VAGO, and JULES KORCHEIN. At the present time, BROTHMAN only associate is MIRIA MOSKOWITZ who was formerly employed as his secretary.

PROTHMAN's firm is presently engaged in developing work for firms in the United States and certain foreign countries, including China.

According to Confidential Informant T-7, BROTHMIN's firm is listed as "experienced chemical engineers".

BROTHMAN first came to the attention of the New York Office as a result of allegations made by Confidential Informant GREGORY who stated that in about May, 1940, JACOB GOLOS, deceased Soviet Agent, had introduced the informant to BROTHMAN. The informant stated that from the early summer of 1940 until the fall of 1940, GREGORY had met BROTHMAN about ten times in New York City in order to obtain blueprints from him. On other occasions, the informant was aware that BROTHMAN was contacted by GOLOS. The meetings between BROTHMAN and GREGORY frequently took place in front of the Mosler Safe Company, 32nd Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City.

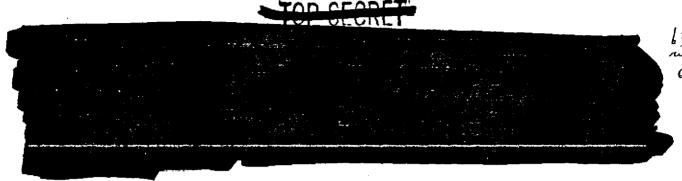
Following the meeting, GREGORY and BROTHMAN would have dinner together, and during the course of the dinner, BROTHMAN would turn over certain blueprints to GREGORY. The informant stated that on several occasions, the prints which BROTHMAN had given her were copies which he had made from the originals. However, on some occasions, BROTHMAN gave the informant originals which the informant had to have copied and subsequently returned the originals to BROTHMAN. The informant stated that sometime during the course of these meetings, it was learned from either BROTHMAN or GOLOS that the blueprints were of commercial kettles or commercial vats.

Sometime during the fall of 1940, according to the informant, GOLOS told the informant that he was becoming disgusted with his dealings with BROTHMAN and stated that he was going to turn BROTHMAN over to someone else. The informant never learned to whom GOLOS directed BROTHMAN. However, BROTHMAN, upon interview in May, 1947, stated that he was contacted by HLRRY GOLD, who had been sent to him by GOLOS. GOLD then began picking up prints until the early part of 1942. BROTHMAN has stated that although GOLD did not pick up any prints subsequent to 1942, he would stay in contact with him and that GOLD was hired by BROTHMAN in 1942 as a chemist and may still be so employed.



rule 162





About six months later, or in the summer of 1940, BROTHMAN stated that GOLOS had introduced him to Confidential Informant GREGORY, whose photograph he identified, and after which GREGORY contacted BROTHMAN. BROTHMAN state: that he continued to contact GREGORY until about the Spring of 1941. BROTHMAN's explanation for meeting GAEGOAY on the street was that he was busy during the day at his office and did not like to be disturbed and that it was more convenien for him to meet GREGORY in the above manner.

A physical surveillance of BROTHMAN was begun on February 16. 1945 and continued through February 24, 1945. The surveillance revealed no significant contacts by BROTHMAN.

The Bureau has advised by letter of February 16, 1950 that simultaneous interviews with BhOTHMAN and GERHARD NORVAL ROLLARN, now employed as a teacher at North Georgia College, Dahlonega, Georgia, would be authorized in the near future.

Foreign Students at Columbia University

By taletype of February 8, 1950, the Bureau advised that Confidential Informant T-3 had indicated

A STORE The New York Office was requested to ascertain and furnish the identity and readily available details concerning all Russian undergraduate and postgraduate students at Columbia University during the school years 1943 and 1944.

A check of students at Columbia University, from the winter session of 1942 through the Spring session of 1946, that the following individuals were regarded as "Russian nationals" and attended one of the graduate schools at the university, GREGORY LVOVICH/LASERSON, also known as: Gregor Klaserson and Gregory Leon/Laserson; MORRIS, EINLEIB; and AN-TOLEAMING. These three individuals majored in scientific studies, and their files are synopsized hereinafter.

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LASERSON was born March 17, 1923 in Vienna, Austria. He majored in chemical engineering, receiving a Bachelos of Science and Master of Science Degree in this subject. On June 1, 1949, the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred on him. While at Columbia University, he lived at 509 West 122nd Street and 1295 Central Park West, New York City. A notation in his file indicates that on March 1, 1949 an inquiry was received regarding LASERSON from the DuPont Company, Wilmington, Delaware.

FEINLEIB was born July 16, 1924 in Berlin, Germany. He majored in chemical engineering and obtained a Doctor of Philosophy Degree on February 3, 1949. He resided at 789 West End Avenue, New York City. The title of the dissertation submitted by FEINLEIB in connection with his doctor's degree is "Electrodeposition and Electrochemistry of the Deposition of Synthetic Resins".

MINC was born August 22, 1918 in Rostov, Russia. He majored in the field of electrical engineering at Columbia University. He received a Bachelor of Science Degree in electrical engineering on October 27, 1943. While in attendance at Columbia University, he resided at 676 Riverside Drive, New York City. A notation in his file indicates that as of October 24, 1944, his address was care of Physical Training Department, Regimental Headquarters, United States Naval Training Station, Sampson, New York.

The following individuals of Russian descent attended Columbia University during the pertinent period but majored in other than scientific studies:

AVRAM LEIB KISSELGOFF MICHAEL GOAT VERA KOVARSKY NELLY NOEMIE SCHARGO MICHAEL ARON TRACHTENBERG AFANASEE STEP NOVICH ILYIN VASILII PETROVICH OULENEV IVAN SERGEEVICH ANDRIENKO LOLA BADER ALEXANDRA HERENROTH SAMUEL KUTSCHEROFF TAMARA NICHOLAS VARM VASILY EFFINOVICH BENJAMIN PIN GEORGE ALEXANDER NICHOLAYEFF GREGORY GRIMM MADELEINE GIEROWSKI REBECCA S. FEINLEIB VELA FRANK ELIASBERG

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### TOP SECRETA

LYDIE LEVI
OLGA KOSELEFF
BORIS CHWARZ
EVSEY SOLOMON HASHBA, aka: Evsey Solomon Rabinowitch Rashba
ALEXANDER H. PEKELIS
SELGEI PAVLOVICH COBROVOLSKY

The following individuals attended Columbia University Undergraduate Schools during the pertinent period:

GEORGE A LENSEN ELIE KUSHELEVSKY ALEXANDER PESKIN JACQUES LE VIANT ALEXIS WHANGEL

Photographs of the following individuals were obtained from Columbia University records and forwarded to the Bureau and Boston:

A. S. ALLYIN

I. S. ANDRIENKO
AVRAM KISSELGOFF
MICHAEL GONT
MORRIS FEINLEIB
MICHAEL THACHTENBERG
G. L. LASERSON
V. P. OURENEV

By teletype of February 15, 1950, the New York Office was requested by the Bureau to ascertain the organizational details of the Peacock Laboratories 8503 - 57th Avenue, Elmhurst, Long Island, New York, which was visited by BROTHM on January 22, 1950. Photographs and descriptions of the organizers were request

Confidential Informant T-7 advised
that the Peacock Holl Leaf Company, Inc., 8503 - 57th Avenue, Elmhurst, Long
Island, New York was incorporated July 1, 1927 by PAUL COSSIER and FRANK TRONES.
GIRONES left the company in 1929, and the firm is now operated by JOSSIER and
EDWARD QUICK, Secretary. JOSSIER is married and was born in the United States
in 1879. QUICK is married and was born in the United States in 1910. From
1943 to 1945, QUICK operated as a sub-contractor, conducting the General
Manufacturing Company, a machine shop, now discontinued.

The New York indices were negative on JOSSIER, GIRONES, and QUICK.

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The Peacock Roll Leaf Company, Inc. employs three salesmen and twenty-one other people and manufactures imitation gold and silver leaf. Further efforts are being made to ascertain the identities of other personnel in this firm and efforts will be made to obtain photographs of EDWARD QUICK.

Confidential Informant T-35, of unknown reliability, advised SA Joseph C. Walsh on February 16, 1950 that one Dr. JOSEPH WINTERNITZ, a Czechoslovakian citizen, operated in the latter twenties in Berlin, Germany for the Russians in the recruitment of scientists and engineers for Soviet espionage. WINTERNITZ was a physicist and professionally acquainted with scientific groups. He wrote many articles under the pen name JOSEPH LENZ. According to Confidential Informant T-35, he was also a member of the Communist Party, Central Committee in Germany. WINTERNITZ fled from Hitler to Czechoslovakia in the early thirties, and when Hitler entered Czechoslovakia, WINTERNITZ, as a Czechoslovakian citizen, was able to secure a visa to England where he remained throughout World War II.

The informant is of the belief that WINTERNITZ probably recruited FUCHS into Soviet espionage service in England.

Confidential Informant T-35 also related that FUCHS graduated from the University of Kiel, Kiel, Germany and that he believes a Lr. HANS YVONHENTIG, a professor at the University of Kiel who is now at the University of Colorado, may have information regarding FUCHS.

Confidential Informant T-35 described VonHENTIG as a German aristocrat, a liberal social democrat, and extremely interested in political subjects while at Kiel.

Confidential Informant T-36, of known reliability, advised SA Joseph C. Walsh that the records of the Atomic Energy Commission are filed as follows:

Prime contracts in New York City which are designated as classific Sub-contracts are maintained in the Atomic Energy Commission files in Washington, D. C.

Retired contracts are maintained in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Complete records are kept in the Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C.

Confidential Informant T-36 explained that there is no filing classification under which contracts let to chemists or chemical laboratories are broken down. He suggested that the Atomic Energy Commission, Finance Division, Washington, D. C. might be of further assistance.

The following offices were requested by teletype of Rebruary 25, 1950 to check their Security Index cards for suspects for the Bureau, Boston and New York, Washington Field, Baltimore, Newark, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Albany, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, New Haven, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Knoxville, Indianapolis and Milwaukee.

PENDING -

LEADS

#### ATLANTA DIVISION

#### At Atlanta, Ga.

Will obtain a photograph of Dr. WILLIAM HENRY JONES, JR. at Emory University and forward copies to the Bureau, Boston, and New York.

#### At Dahlonega, Ga.

Will, upon authorization from the Bureau, report the results of an interview of GERHARD LORVAL WOLLAN.

#### BOSTON DIVISION

At Boston, Mass,

Will advise how the HINEMANS place the date of the visit to NSUB, was to be noted their home of the UNSUB, was that T-3

#### Tit is also known from 1-3

It is possible she had been confined to a hospital during that time, or as FUCHS as previously indicated, she was vacationing "on the coast The purpose of this lead is to establish. if possible, through Mrs. HEINEMAN that she was contacted by UNSUB, was searlier than has been establish thus far.

and this possibility should be explored.

Will not specifically question the HEINEMANS along the above lines until authorized by the Bureau since it involves consulting Confidential Informant T-3. FAR GROWNING

Will report interviews with LEWIS R. KORNS, 687 Boylston Street former tenant of 128 West 77th Street, New York City.

Will endeavor to locate TONEY R. H. SKYRME for interview.





# TOP SECRET

#### LEADS (Cont'd.)

Will report the results of interviews with the HEINEMANS, particularly with regard to photos exhibited.

#### At Holton, Maine

Will report the interview of Mrs. HARRIS ROBERTS, 265 Franklin Street, a former tenant of 128 West 77th Street, New York City.

#### BUFFALO DIVISION

#### At Rochester, New York

Will, at the University of Rochester, obtain a photo of Dr. CHRINGTON E. DWYER and forward copies to the Bureau, Boston and New York.

Fill report the results of the review of Security Index cards for suspects.

#### CHICAGO DIVISION

#### At Chicago, Illinois

Will furnish the Bureau, Boston and New York with copies of the photo of JOSEPH DAUBER.

Will report the review of Security Index cards for suspects.

Will obtain a photo of Dr. MALCOLM DOLE.

#### CINCINNATI DIVISION

#### At Dayton, Ohio

Will maintain contact with the International Engineering, Inc. regarding the activities of ARTHUR PHINTAS WEBER.

#### DETROIT DIVISION

#### At St. Louis, Mich. or Alma, Mich.

TAll contact the Michigan Chemical Computer a photo of CASPAI





#### LEADS (Contid.)

TCDARO, employed there, 1939-1944 and forward copies to the Bureau, Boston and New York. It is noted TODARO registered for Selective Service from Local Board #1, Alma.

Will report the results of the check of Security Index cards for suspects.

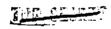
#### KNOXVILLE DIVISION

#### At Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Will, by a check of AEC records, identify E. P. WILSON, mentic by T-24, obtain a photo of him, and his background, including absences and travel

Will obtain photos of Capt. G. L. AGNOR, Maj. WALTER STAGG, Col. K. D. NICHOLS, Col. MARK C. FOX and Dr. FORREST VESTERN.

#### LOS ANGELES DIVISION





(15) Will review Security Index cards for additional suspects b/and submit photos to the Bureau, Boston and New York,

#### NEW HAVEN DIVISION

#### At New Haven, Connectiout

Will obtain a photo of Dr. BARNETT F. DODGE from Yale Universi and send copies to Boston, New York and the Bureau.

#### PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

#### At Haveford, Pennsylvania

Will obtain current photos of ANISTID Was GROSSE, suspect, and forward copies to the Bureau, Boston and New York.





#### LEADS (Cont'd.)

#### SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

#### At Redwood, California

Will determine the present address and employment of MARION GORDON MASTIN, address 529 Sapphire Street, and obtain his photograph, sending copies to the Bureau, Boston and New York.

#### At San Francisco, California

Will review Security Index cards, the Cinrad file for suspects.

#### WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

Will obtain background and a photo of HENRY P. KALMUS, mention in Washington Field teletype of February 8, 1950.

Will furnish the results of a review of Security Index cards.

Will check the American Documentation Institute for articles

Will obtain photos of Dr. PHILIP H. ABELSON, Dr. J. J. COLE and Dr. ROSE GUNN, Neval Research Laboratory.

Will obtain a photo of HENRY THEODORE WENSEL.

#### NEW YORK DIVISION

#### At New York, New York

Will continue to report information recieved from T-1.

Will consider the advisability of checking the records of the

Bureau of Combustibles NYC. to determine the identities of

TOP SECRET

Will continue to conduct research

regard, will consult 1-24 and 1-29 again.



(Cont'd.) LEADS

Office, since T-3 has indicated

Will consider a review of all AEAA files in the New York

Will, when authorized by the Bureau, interview ABRAHAM BROTHMA! and report results. nother known contact, of

Will continue to interview former tenants of 128 West 77th St., New York, listed on Page 20 of this report.

Will identify the following persons all in Santa Fe, New Mexico in June, 1945:

> WALTER TVENKERT 1790 Broadway New York City

Mr. and Mrs. WINSLOW DAVIS 55 East 72nd Street New York City

RANDAL HAGESSON Ft. Bray 229 West 43rd Street New York City

MELVILLE S. ROSINOW 21 East 52nd Street New York City

FRED STRAUSS 222 West 29th Street New York City

ARTHUR MONTGOMERY New York City

Cpl. L. R. SCHWARTZ Essex House New York City

GERRI or GESSI GERHART 346 Lexington Avenue New York City

#### LEADS (Contid.)



J. BARANAUSKY 113 Heawbont Road Great Neck, L. I.

D. W. HARRITON New York City

LOUIS WENTWORTH 2177 33rd Street Astoria, L. I.

H. MAGIRN and M. FALTER New York City

Lt. A. U. RUF 209 East 53rd Street New York City

MAURICE J. LETON 30 Rockefeller Plaza New York City

JOHN GUNTHER 40 East 49th Street New York City

H.A. PERSON New York City

Dr. MORTON HEIDE 13446 231st Street Laurelton, L. I.

T. ALTER
S. NEWMAN
190 Riverside Drive
New York City

R. C. BEANDT 16 Roaderny Rd. (?) New York

JACOB BROMBERG 136 Fifth Avenue New York City



#### LEADS (Cont'd.)



TOMMY KAMINSKY 108 West 227-th St.

TAD HORTON New York City.

Will follow the activities in New York City of ARTHUR PHINEAS WEBER, suspect, through Confidential Informant T-24.

Will give consideration to interviewing WEBER regarding his association with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN.

Will give consideration to interviewing EMIL ZOLA BARISH, OSCAR JOHN VAGO and JULES KORCHEIN, all former partners of BROTHMAN, regarding the identities of persons associated with BROTHMAN.

Will obtain a surveillance photo of IRVING DAVID ROBBINS and submit it to the Bureau and Boston.

Secret .

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a suspect.

Will hold in abeyance consideration of ARNOLD DAVID HACKEL as

Will consider HENRY CARROLL as a suspect.

Will consider a review of the Corley Case for additional suspects

At Camp Uptan, Long Island

TEP SEORET

Will consider contacting FRANK BUCK, former operations employee of Fercleve, now at Brockhaven National Laboratory,

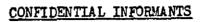
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One copy of this report is being forwarded to the Albany, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Baltimore, Milwaukee and Albuque rque Offices since those offices have been requested to review their Security Index cards by teletype of February 25, 1950.

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The confidential informants mentioned in the report of SA John R. Murphy dated March 9. 1950, at New York are as follows:

Murphy	dated M	arch	9, 1950, at New York are as follows:
K	T-1		SA Lish Whitson, who left the United States for London, England on February 2, 1950.
*	T-2	<b>:</b> *	A reliable confidential foreign source.
13	T-3		(3) b1
	T-4	•	Consolidated Edison records, New York City
	T-5		An anonymous source.
	<b>T-6</b>	1	(e) 61
	T-7	8	contacted by SA JOHN F. MALLEY. 670
	T-8		(6) 61
	T-9		M. E. D., New York
	T-10		62670
	T-11		I. RABI, Professor at Columbia University, New York City
	T-12	1	5257D
	T-13		Confidential Informant
<i>د</i>	T-14		6370
	T-15		(F) 61
	T-16		JOHN McCAUSLAND, Realtor, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York
	T-17		L. POLEISNER, Eljay Photo Service, 42 West 48th Street, New York City

byse

T-18	sh far
T-19	GEORGE BRAXTON PEGRAM, Dean of Graduate Faculties, Columbia University, New York City
T-20	JOHN R. DUNNING, Head of the Physics Department, Columbia University, New York City
T-21	ERNEST PITTMAN, President of the Interchemical Corporation, New York City
T-22	Professor HAROLD C. UREY, Atomic Scientist, Columbia University, New York City.
T-23	RAYMOND H. CRIST, Professor at Columbia University, New York City
T-24	ALBERT L. BAKER, Vice President, Kellex, Inc., New York City
T-25	VINCENT DILLON, Physics Department, Brooklyn College, contacted by SA FRANCIS W. ZANGLE
T-26	W. Vanantwerpen, American Institute of Physics, New York City, contacted by SA FRANCIS W. ZANGLE
T-27	Mrs. V. F. KIMBALL, Editor of "The Chemist", a publication of the American Institute of Chemists, New York City, contacted by SA FRANCES T. ZANGLE
T-28	T. R. OLIVE, Senior Associate Editor of "Chemical Engineering", contacted by SA JOHN M. STOLZENTHALER
T-29	HARRY WALSH, Security Office, Atomic Energy Commission, New York City
T-30	ERIC MILLER, H. K. Ferguson Company, Cleveland, Ohio

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T-36

T-37

T-38

T -39



#### CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

T-31	SIDNEY BERGER, Accounting Division, H. K. Ferguson Company, New York City
T-32	LESTER WATSON, SAM Laboratories, Columbia University, New York City
T-33	JIM HUNT, CIA Office, New York City, contacted by SA GERALD M. McCARVILLE.
T-34	LEO LIBERMAN, Bureau of Combustibles, New York City

T-35 JOHN RINDL, former "Task" Correspondent, Vienna, Austria

AL AISCUTO, Security Office, Atomic Energy Commission, New York City

Aponymous ("ashington Field Office)

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JOP SESSEEL

al Sureau of Investigations United States Depusiment of Justice TOP FERET New York Y. New York 42982 BE EXPONSETION CONTAINED EXELU IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT Bures enous othernise. Director, FHI APPROPRIATE AGENCUS AND FIELD CFFICES ADVISÉD BY FOUTING BLIP(S) OF CLOS ESPIONAGE - R Declassify out Dear Sir; Reference is made to the report of SA JOHN R. MURPHY dated March 9 , 1950 at New York. 7 4 I-3, who is reliable, has identified this contact as UNSUB, was And, al though T-3 further, the HEINEMANS description of the "chemist" who met FUCHS in Cambridge in February, 1945, tallies closely with FUCHS' description of his American contact Therefore, in view of the preponderance of evidence showing FUCHS! UNSUB, was seen to you and in the interests of uniformity, all contact to be UNSUB, was offices are requested to refer to the UNSUB as "UNSUB, was, EDWARD SCHEIDT SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE RECORDED . 42 Albany Cinci mati Newa rk AVICTORY Albuque rque Cleveland Hew Haven BUY Atlanta Detroit Philadelphia WAR Baltimore Indianapoli: Pittsburgh Trouville . Ban Francisco ios Angelesios

# F.O.I.A.

# JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HQ FILE

SUBJECT Klous Fucks

FILE NO. 65-58805

VOLUME NO.

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645	REZD	ARMY INTELLIGENCE REPT	1		,
646	3/10/50	BS TT to LLA, NY	,		61
647	2/6/50	LEGAT LETTER TO HA	2	2	61
648	3/13/50	NY LETTER TO UD, BS, E	30 1	/	
649	3/11/50	BS LETTER TO NB, NY	A 4	4.	51
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650	3/6/50	LO LETTER TO DY BS, 4	FO 1	1	670,51
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665	3/16/50	LO LETTER TO AG	3	3	£7∆
666	3/16/50	BS TT TO UB, NY	/	/_	,
667	3/2/50	HQ LETTER TO LEGAT	1	1./.	
668	3/17/50	BS TT TO LIQUY	/	1	61
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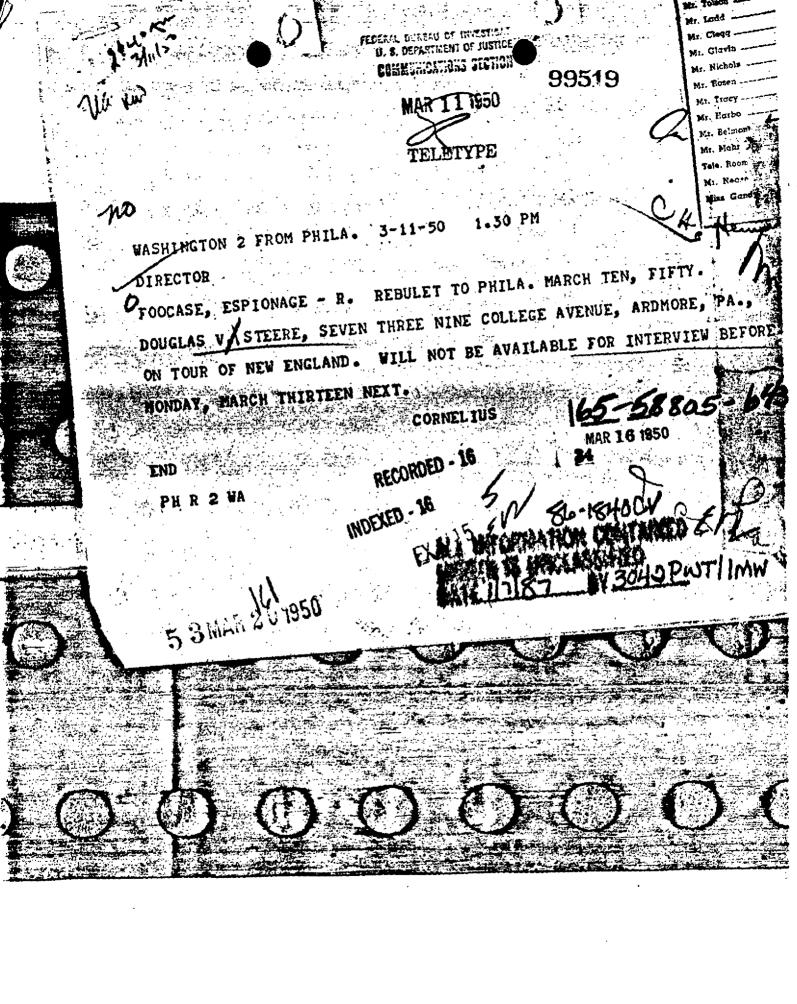
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676	3/15/50	LO LETTER TO ARMED	AGENCY FORCES	3	.3.	679
677	3/15/50	HOLETTER TO SEE D	E FENSE	3	3.	670
678	3/15/50	NO LETTER TO AEC		3	3	670
679	3/15/50		ARMY	ح	3	613
680	3/,5/50	HOLETTER TO CIA		3	3	479
681	3/201	Cullouting Slip . NOWS AR	TRIE .	73	3/3	61
682	3/16/50	BS TT to LA, N.	Y	/	1	bl
682	3/17/50	NO LETTER TO LET	AT	/	1	,
683	3/11/50	BS 77 70 MB, WY		/		61
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	684	3/16/50	NO LETTER TO	NY	,	j	b/
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	686	3/20/50	JO LETTER	to N4	,	1	51
	687	3/5/0		COUNCIL NAT'L SEZ.	3	3	670
	688	3/20/50	news ARTICI	•	1	1	
	689	3/11/50	THIRD PARTY	LETTER	/	1	
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,	692	3/15/50	BELMONT MEMO	TO LASO	1	/	670
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695	3/17/50	BS TT TO NE	9 . M	ઝ	2	61,60
696	3/6/50	NY TT to	DO	2	2	51
696	3/124/50	HO TTE	NY	/	/_	
697	3/22/50	LLQ LETTER	10 NY	2	2	
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699	3/17/50	WENV +S.	S. QNY,BS,AL	1 7	16/49	61,670
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	3/2/	LO TT to NY		/	/	6/
703	3/24/50	NK, WEGSA	WAY, BS, AL	1.		61
704	3/2/0	LADD MEMO	w vo	2	2	61
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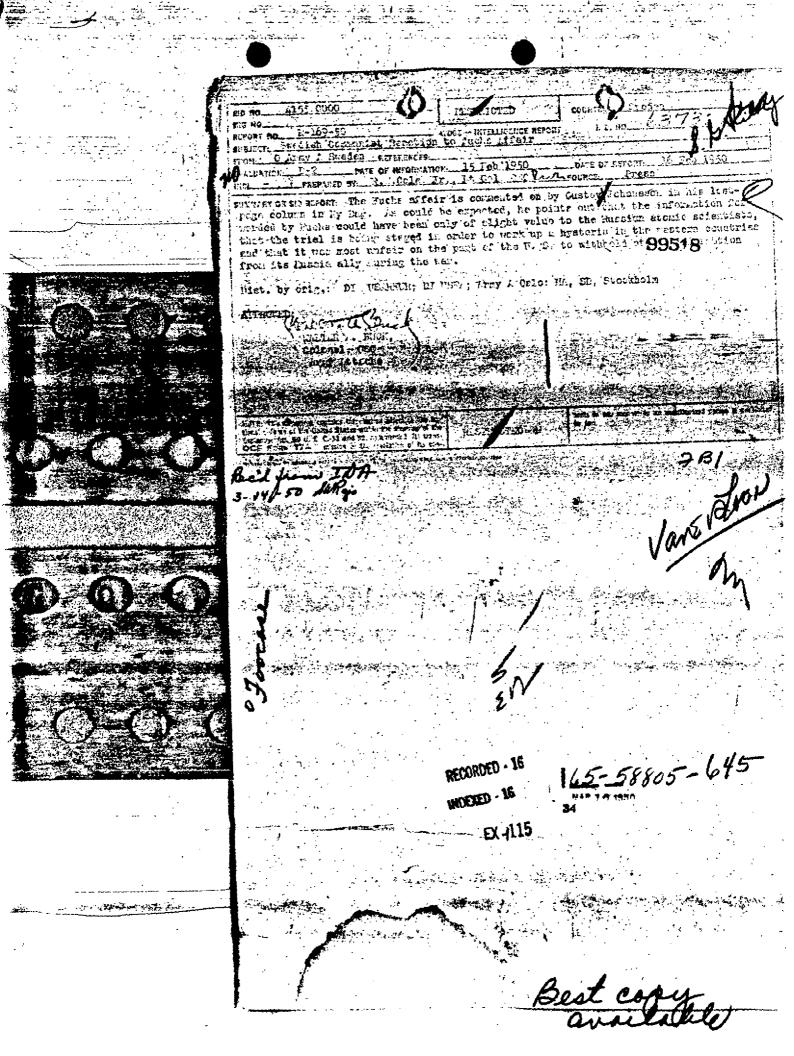
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107	3/4/50	NO LETTEIN	YN GT	/	1				
708	3/12/50	NY LETTER	re No	2	2	61			
708	3/16/50	NO LETTER	PD NY	/		61			
709	3/17/50	VENNELL ME	20 TO BELMIN	<u> </u>	1				
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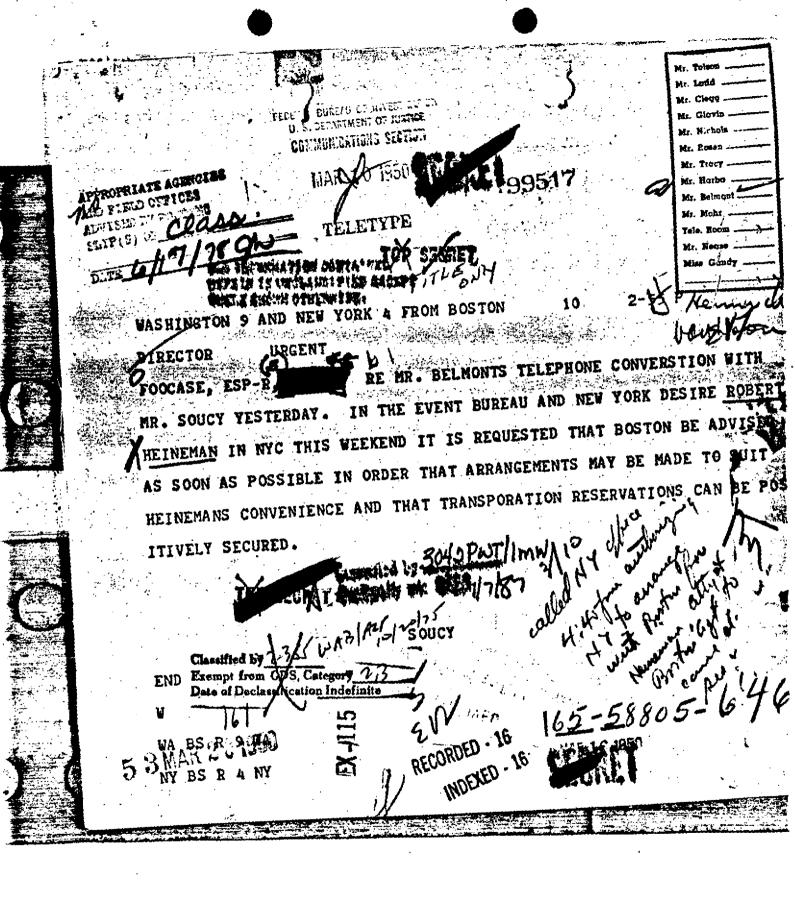
10/86 Re: KLAUS File No: 65-58805 (month/year) No. of Pages Exemptions used or, to whom referred Description (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited) Released Actual (Type of communication, to, from) Senal 1W/H

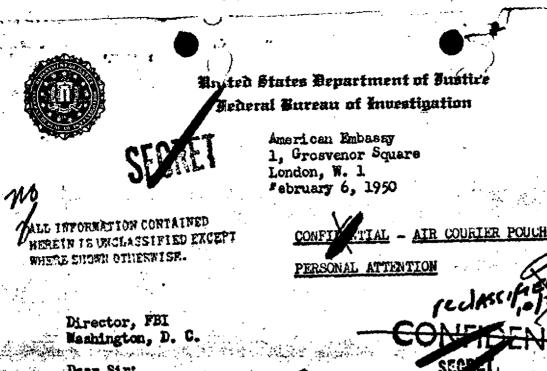


OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY O WASHINGTON Mr. Glavin Mr. Nichols March 13, 1950 Mr. Rosen Mt. Tracy Mr. Harbo Mr. Belmont Mr. Mohr Honorable J. Edgar Hoover Federal Bureau of Investigation Mr. Neuse U. S. Department of Justice Miss Gandy Washington 25, D. C. Dear Mr. Hoover: The Secretary of Defense has received your letter of 7 March 1950 which concerns itself with some of the details surrounding the recent Contract of the Thank you very much for your trial of Dr. Fuchs. courtesy in furnishing this information. Very sincerely yours, Deputy to the Secretary of Defense on Atomic Energy RECORDED - 16 651-58805-BY 3042PWT IMW TE

5 3 MAR 2000







Dear Sir:

Remycable No. 342 dated at London, February 6, 1950. The following are detailed developments to date in this matter. Contacts with MI-5 are being maintained for the purpose of obtaining complete data for the Bureau's needs. Classified by 3042 PWT Declassify on: OADR

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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	Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.
a Başıyını in	Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).
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Director, FbI

Re: Emigracha

#### NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY IN THE UNITED STATES

that the Director of the FBI had been called before the Joint Atomic Energy Committee of Congress. It was explained to them that you had considerable experience in facing Congressional committees; that when you had the facts, you could appropriately handle any committee questions in such a manner as not to jeopardize pending investigations. It was further pointed out that Congressional committees are not given, as a matter of right, everything in the flies of branches of the Executive Departments of the Government. An example was given of the Urder by the President formidding the furnishing of data from loyalty investigations to Congressional committees. It has been stressed throughout that you need facts and all of the facts in this case in order to discharge properly the Bureau's responsibilities in the United States.

Arrangements are being made to obtain additional information.

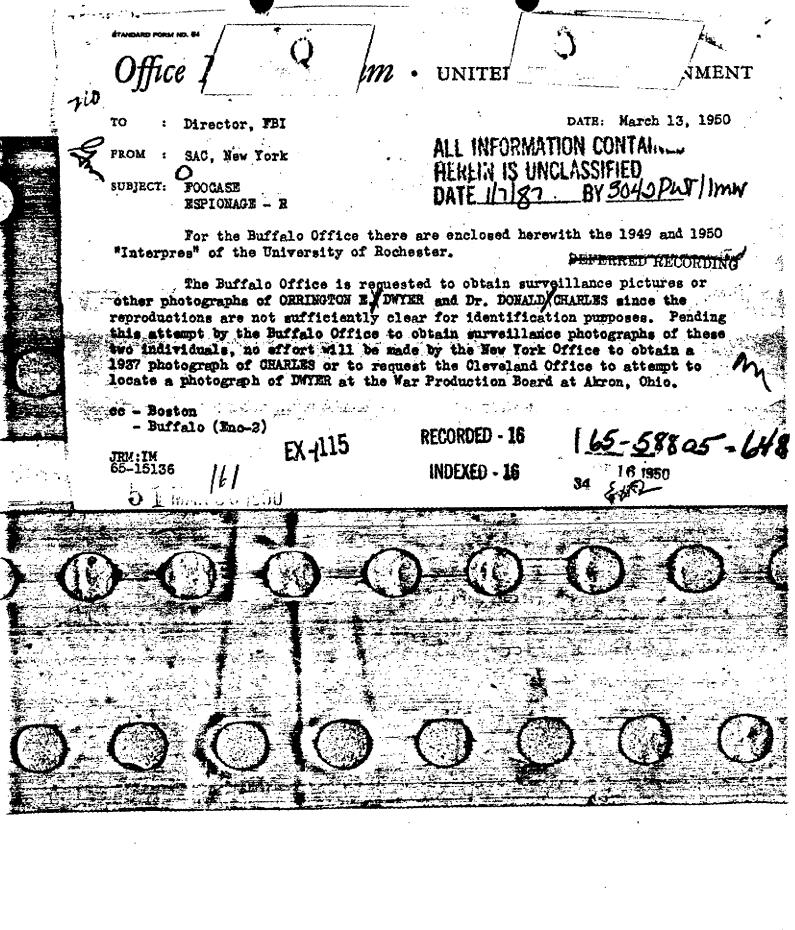
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Lish Whitson Special Agent

LW:LL 65-721







Office Membrandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT APP REFORMATION CONTAINED WE IS INCLESSIFIED EXCEPT Director, FBL AND FIELD DELY CES TITLE ONLY ADVISED BY: SUBJECT: SLIP(S) OF Classified by 3042 PWT | IMW Declassify on: CADR 1/1/87 ESPIONAGE (R) Rebulet March 8, 1950 and Boston teletype, 3/11/50. The referenced Bureau letter requested that Boston interview VICTOR/WEISSKOPF regarding his knowledge of KIAUS FUCHS' contacts, activities and background while in the United States. VICTOR WEISSKOPF was interviewed on March 11, 1950 by the Boston Office at his office, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Professor WEISSKOPF advised that he first met HUCHS at Los Alamos when FUCHS first came to New Mexico with the British Delegation. It was WEISSKOPF's impression that this must have been sometime in the early part of 1944. WEISSKOPF stated that following FUCHS' appearance at Los Alemos HEISSKOPF had a great deal of contact with FUCHS on a professional level in connection with the theoretical physics work at the Los Alamos project. WEISSKOPF said that he attended numerous social gatherings at Los Alamos when FUCHS was also present. Details of these social gatherings were not recalled by WEISSKOPF. It was WEISSKOPF's best recollection that FUCHS was very close both professionally and socially with one of his British associates who was in charge of the British delegation. This man's name was PEIERIS. WEISSKOPF said during the period he recalled FUCHS being at Los Alamos WARTIN DEUTSCH, Associate Professor of Physics at MIT, Cambridge, Massachusetts, had come to know FUCHS and had had some social contact with FUCHS. DEUTSCH was named by WEISSKOPF as being one of those persons whom WEISSKOPF felt knew FUCHS much better than WEISSKOPF himself. WEISSKOPF stated with respect to his own personal association with FUCHS, his association was limited to his association with FUCHS at Los Alamos with the exception of one occasion which WEISSKOPF believes was sometime in 1947. WEISSKOPF said on this occasion he was at his home in Arlington, Massachusetts, when he received a telephone call from FUCHS himself. FUCHS stated at this time he was calling from the home of Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTYHEINEMAN on Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts, declaring that he would like to see WEISSKOPF. WEISSKOPF said upon receiving this invitation from FUCHS, WEISSKOPF and his wife drove from their home in Arlington, Massachusetts, to the HEINEMAN home in Cambridge. COPIES DESTROYED RWD and R35 NOV 17 .980 165-58805-649 Mayo 65-3319 cc 65-3304 Classified 230 WA 65-3320 oo New York Exempt from GDS, Category Date of Declassification Indefinit المردي رو

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According to WEISSKOPF, after telephonic conversation with his wife, he and his wife were the only persons who visited FUCHS and Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT HEINEMAN at the HEINEMAN home. This was a purely social visit WEISSKOPF stated.

It should be noted that although WEISSKOPF had no recollection as to the time of year in 1947 that this meeting in Cambridge, Massachusetts, with FUCHS occurred, it was Mrs. VICTOR WEISSKOPF's impression that it was in a not too cold time of the year but she had no recollection as to whether it was spring or fall.

WEISSKOPF stated that this one meeting in the NEINEMAN home was the only time he had ever met the HEINEMANS.

WEISSKOPF further advised that to the best of his recollection, he never at any time loaned his automobile to KLAUS FUCHS. It is further noted that Mrs. VICTORIVEISSKOPF was also positive of the fact that her husband had never loaned his oar to KLAUS FUCHS for any reason whatsoever.

In speaking of his knowledge of contacts of KIAUS FUCHS, WEISEKOPF declared that FUCHS worked at Los Alamos with a group of theoretical phycists, which was a different group from the one with whom WEISSKOPF, himself, was working. WEISSKOPF identified the following persons as having been connected more closely with the group to which FUCHS had been assigned:

RUDCLPH ERMEST FEMERIS
TONY H. R. SKYRME, Institute for "dvanced Studies,
Princeton, New Jersey
RICHARD FEYNMAN
One MEISON, whose first name was not recalled by
WEISSKOPF
JOHN NEUMAN, Princeton mathematician

WEISSKOPF has also named the following persons as individuals whom WEISSKOPF believes had contact with FUCHS at Los Alamos but was unable to furnish the extent of the association of these people with FUCHS:

HANS BETHE

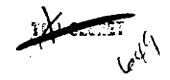
JORDAN CARSON MARK

ROBERT MARSHAK

ROBERT FRITSCH, who was a member of the British delegation

MARTIN DEUTSCH of MIT, who has been previously interviewed.

In addition to the foregoing individuals, Dr. WEISSKOPF also mentioned that the three following individuals, located in the Boston area, had what he believed to be a limited contact with FUCHS at Los Alamos. However, it was





his impression that these individuals did not know FUCHS as well as either MARTIN DEUTSCH or himself. The individuals are as follows:

Professor GEORGE BAKISTIAKOWSKY, Professor of Chemistry, Harvard University

HENNETH T HAINBRIDGE, Professor of Physics Hervard University

NORMAN RANSEY, Professor of Physics, Harvard University

These three individuals have been previously investigated under the Atomic Energy Act as applicants.

TEISSKOPF did recall that he had been visiting at McGill University, Montreal, Canada, sometime during the week ending March 4, 1950. WEISSKOPF said he visited with Professor PHILID WALLACE, head of the Mathematics Department at McGill University. In the course of WEISSKOPF's visit with Professor WALLACE, the latter person, according to WEISSKOPF, had indicated that he had been acquainted with KLAUS FUCHS, having himself been engaged in Canada's atomic program during World War II. It was WIESSKOPF's impression that Professor Wallace had met FUCHS in connection with this atomic work. WEISSKOPF, himself, has stated he did not know Professor PHILIP WALLACE well but had visited Professor WALLACE with respect to making arrangements to give some lectures at McGill University.

With respect to all of those persons named by WEISSKOPF as having had contact with FUCHS, WEISSKOFF stated that in his opinion the following persons knew FUCHS best: RUDOLPH PEIERLS, Dr. HANS BETHE and MARTIN DEUTSCH.

It is noted that agents have already interviewed HANS BETHE and MARTIN DEUTSCH regarding the contacts, activities and background of FUCHS while in the United States.

WEISSKOPF has advised that he is in no position to furnish any information regarding the activities of KLAUS FUCHS while FUCHS was away from Los Alamos. WEISSKOPF stated he did recall that while he was at Los Alamos, which was from June, 1943 to February, 1946, FUCHS had spoken of some of his experiences while living in Termany prior to World War II. In this regard WEISSKOPF said that FUCHS had spoken of the fact that he had been persecuted by the Nazis despite the fact that he, FUCHS, was not a "Jew." WEISSKOPF was unable to recall any of the details of FUCHS' accounts of his early experiences in Germany.



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MEISSKOPF said he had gained the impression that while FUCHS was not rabidly "pro-Russian," FUCHS had shown a dispessition to "favor," to a limited degree, the Russians. MEISSKOPF said that his only recollection on this point was that RUDOLPH PEIERIS, one of the leaders of the British Delegation at Los Alamos, had appeared to WEISSKOPF to be quite "anti-Russian" and in discussions regarding the allied relationship with Russia, FUCHS would in answer to critical appraisal of the Russians on the part of PEIERIS state "Well, there is the other side to it." WEISSKOPF said, however, that he had never gained any impression whatsoever that FUCHS was a Communist or an ardent supporter of the cause of the Soviet Union.

In speaking of FUCHS, WEISSKOPF said in his opinion FUCHS was in a position to know all there was to know at los Alamos as a result of his work there and had a detailed knowledge of the "A" bomb. It was VICTOR WEISSKOPF's opinion that FUCHS could have best served the Soviet Union scientists by opinion that FUCHS could have best served the Soviet Union scientists by telling them what scientific efforts should be ignored in the development telling them what scientific efforts should be ignored in the development of an atom bomb, thereby saving the Soviet Union scientists considerable time.

It was MEISSKOFF's opinion that in order for FUCHS to deliver orally pertinent information gained by FUCHS at Los Alamos, the person receiving this information orally would have to be a highly skilled scientist. WEISSKOFF said, however, that in his opinion it would have been possible for FUCHS to deliver in a number of pages of memoranda vital information which, upon receipt by scientists working for the Soviet Union, would have given them intimate knowledge of the construction of an atom bomb.

With respect to the news that FUCHS had been an espionage agent for the Soviet Union, WEISSKOPF stated he was completely shocked and stunned by the revelation in view of WEISSKOPF's knowledge of the intimate acquaintanceship that FUCHS had with the development of the atomic bomb at Los Alamos.

It is noted that all of the scientists named above by WEISSKOPF as professional associates of FUCHS have been identified earlier in other reports written in this case, notably the report of Special Agent J. JEROME MAXWELL at El Paso dated October 20, 1949.

For the information of the Albany Office, inquiry is being made in order to clarify the question of the number of trips that FUCHS may have taken to Schenectady, New York, with his sister KRISTELLHEINELAN. On receipt of this information, the Bureau and interested offices will be advised.



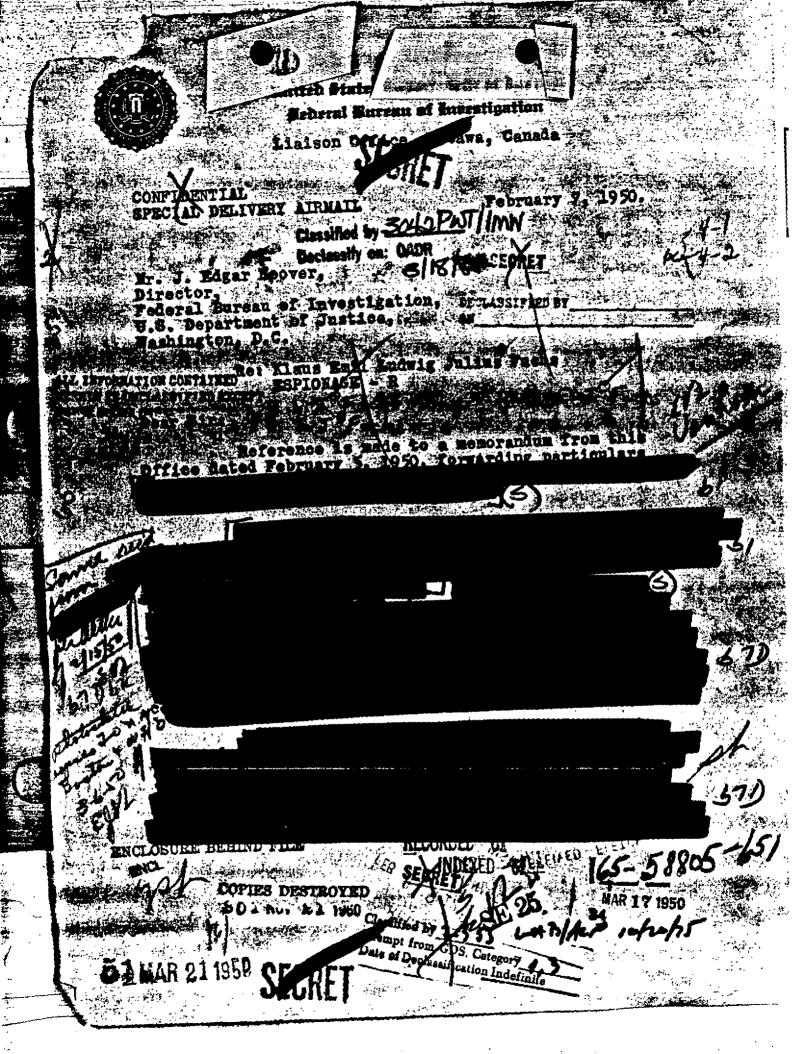






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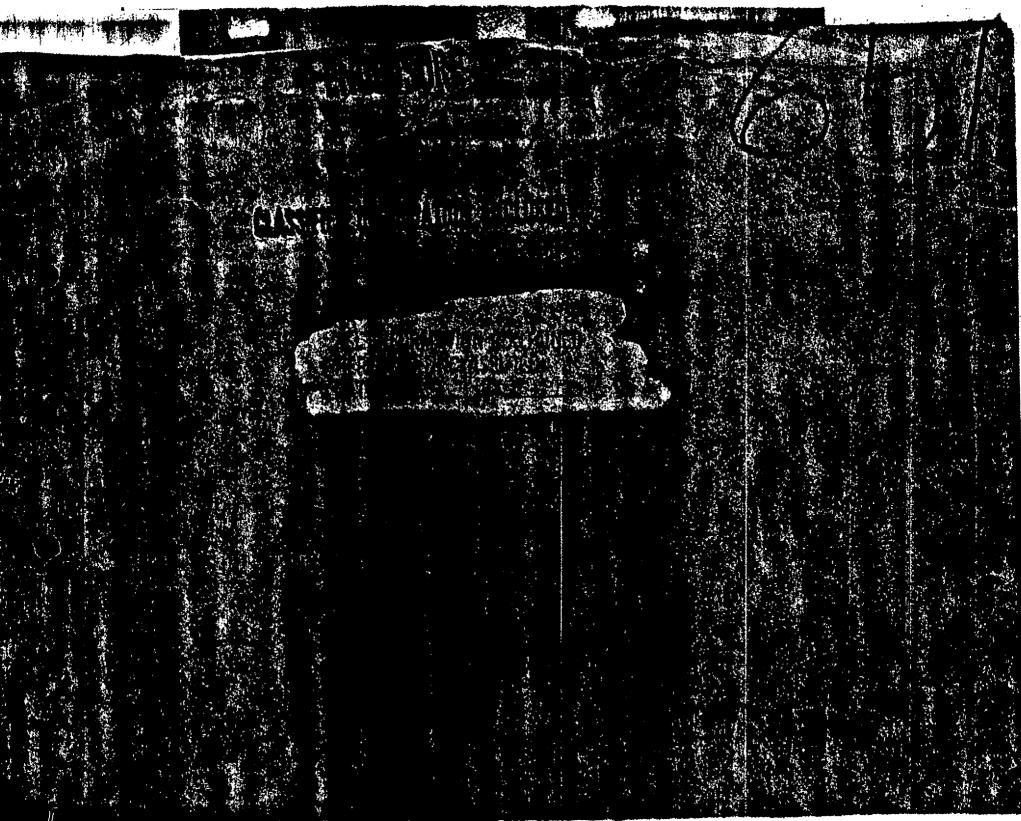
The Bureau will be immediately advised of any further developments here.

very truly yours,

Glenn N. Gethel

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 37.

Office Memorandum · UNITED ST. DATE: March 14, 1950, The Director POOCASE SUBJECT: ESPIONAGE -At the time of the trial of subject Klaus Fuchs at The Old Bailey, March 1, 1940, Mr. John A. Cimperman, Legal Attache at London, made arrangements with officers of the Special Branch, New Scotland Yard, for the proceedings to be reported and transcribed by them for the benefit of the Bureau. The normal procedure would have been for the legal court reporter to transcribe the proceedings, which it was determined would not be available until the Monday following the trial, a period of six days. Through the cooperation of Scotland Yard, the entire proceedings were reported and a transcript furnished to the Bureau on March 3, without ACTION: Since the Special Branch of New Scotland Yard had no part in preventing the Bureau's representatives from interviewing Fuchs and because of their splendid cooperation, it is suggested that you may wish to approve the attached letter to The Commissioner, New Scotland Yard. DECLASSIFIED BY 3043 PUT INW Attachment 65-58805-65 LW:EWT Classified by 5 EXECT

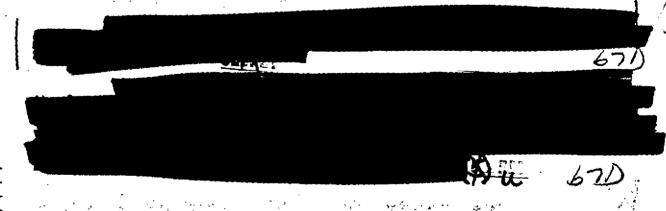
PERSONAL AND CONE DENT March 15. 1950 Mr. Jack D. Wenl Associate Chief . Division of Security Department of State 515 - 22nd Street, H Machington, D. C. John Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON BELL JULIUS KLAUS FUCKS, DESLASSIFIED DY 5040P A STATE OF THE STA It is believed that you may be interested in the following information concerning certain articles recently appearing in the press and purporting to reveal that Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs became known as a Soviet espionage agent through a connection with the Canadian espionage case occurring in 1945 and 1946. The February 20, 1950, issue of Time Magazine contained an article concerning the preliminary hearing of Fuchs in London, England, captioned "Rash" which is the Russian word meaning "He is ours." article commented that in the Canadian case it was found to be the practice of Soviet espionage agents to make a brick notation "Mash" Russian after the manes of traitorous scientists who furnished information to the Soviet agents. After reporting the preliminary hearing of Fushs the article ended with the statement that "Despite his haraless look, despite repentance of a sort, Dr. Klaus Fuchs still bore Communicates indelible brand - Resh. Subsequently, on March 2, 1950, the Washington Daily News contained an article date lined that same day in London, Hagland, stating in part that it had been revealed that Fuchs was trapped through a single word in a Russian agent's notebook "found in Canada last year." It was stated that the notebook contained Fuchs' name followed by the Russian word "Hash." It appears that on the same day, March 2, 1850, the Daily Express, London, England, carried an article stating that a c scrawled in a diary was believed to have started detectives on the trail which led to the arrest of Puchs. It was stated that when the authorities saw the code name penciled on one of the pages of the diary "memory man jogged." The article claimed that the same name had been mentioned in S the case of Dr. Allan Numn May who presently is serving a sentence for a giving away atomic secrets in Camadal The Daily Express article did not a contain the word "Nash. 35112UL 30 EJAT: yc: mes, 65-58805 \

Date of Dec

On March 10, 1960, the Washington Daily News contained an SEDET article entitled, "U. B. Got Tipped on Puchs in 1946 But Nothing Was Done, Magazine Says." This article set forth information attributed to The Ensign, a Canadian news weekly. The information in this article was found to have also appeared in The Ensign of March 11, 1960, under the caption "Warning on Spy Clearly Ignored." This latter article, date lined at Ottawa, Canada, began with the statement that "positive proof that the Canadian Royal Commission on espionage had ample reason to suspect that Dr. Klaus Fushs was involved in the Russian spy ring — and that these suspicions were passed on to the Ensign last week." The authorities in 1946 — was disclosed to The Ensign last week. The article continues in part stating that until the previous week all that was publicly known, sport from Fushs' trial semfession, was that his image had appeared in a notebook belonging to one of the men accused in the Canadian spy trials of 1946.

The Energy article parenthetically referred to a United Press cable from London regarding a Russian agent's notebook "found in Causda last year," containing Fuchs' name and the word "Heah," and characterised it as inaccurate. The article explained that this notebook belonged to Colonel Vasiliy H. Rogov, Soviet Embassy director of atomic espionage; that it had been shown to Igor Gousenko, Soviet Embassy cipher clark who broke the spy ring; and that its contents had been reported to the Royal Commission four years ago.

The Ensign article them stated that "last week The Ensign learned that the Royal Commission knew in 1946 that Colonel Rogov revealed Puchs' spy rele to Igor Gousenko. Both Puchs and Dr. Allen Humn May were someidered for assignment to Canada to collect and report atomic secrets. Dr. May was selected, but Puchs was held in reserve. Them Puchs was sent to the United States in 1943."



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It has been learned that the president of the company which publishes. The Ensign is Er. R. W. Keyserlingk, a well-known and reputable newspaperman in Canada who had taken a leading part in editing Cousenko's book, "This is My in Canada who had taken a leading part in editing Cousenko's book, "This is My in Canada who has been learned that Cousenko has shown a tendency to become Choice." It also has been learned that Cousenko has could rightly speak. Accordingly, it an authority on matters beyond which he could rightly speak. Accordingly, it has been speculated that Keyserlingk may have interviewed Cousenko concerning has been speculated that Keyserlingk may have interviewed information before Puche and that Cousenko may now be claiming to have given information before the Royal Cousenko which he had not previously mentioned and which was not in the records.

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KNOWN HARDESTY FOR PAST FIVE YEARS. DESCRIBED HIM AS FINE, SOUND AMERICAN WHO HAS EXCELLENT REPUTATION IN ENGINEERING FIELD. DOES NOT

KNOW HANOVER PERSONALLY, BUT STATES HE ALSO HAS EXCELLENT REPUTATION.

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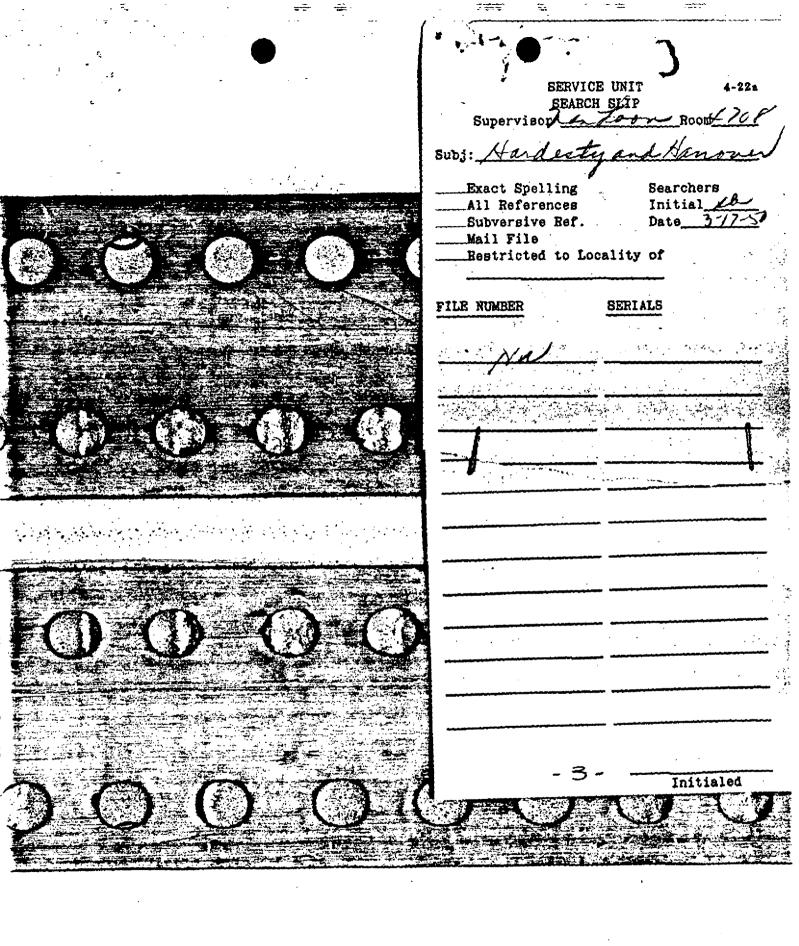
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

March 17, 1950

RECORDED - 80 Transmit the following message to BAC, NEW YORK

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ON HARDESTY AND HANOVER, AND CLINTON D. HANOVER.

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Da to:

March 15, 1950

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The

Logal Attache London, Royland

Tren.

John Edgar Boover, Director Federal Bureau of Investigation

Ba bjoots

POOCASE

WILESET SOUS PAILINN

There is being set forth for your information a summary of the information obtained from Robert and Kristel Heineman concerning the unknown chemist who visited their home in Pebruary, 1945, for the purpose of locating the subject of this case. It is to be noted that, according to Mrs. Heineman, the subject actually met this unknown chemist in her home on one occasion. There is also set forth information obtained from Konstantin Lafausnos, reported paramour of Kristel Heineman, concerning an individual who appears to be the unknown chemist mentioned by the Heinemans.

Mrs. Heineman stated that approximately two to three weeks before Claus Fuchs visited her on February 12, 1945, she was looking out the window of her home at 144 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and she noticed a man walking down the street whom she did not know, and man, therefore, surprised when he came to her door and rang the bell. The time was just before noon, and she would fix the time at somewhere between approximately Jamuary 20, 1945, and the first few days of February, 1945. She answered the door, and the unknown chemist asked her if she were Mrs. Heineman, the sister of Wiens Fuchs. She responded affirmatively, and he thereupon introduced himself by name, stating he was a chemist who had worked with Klaus Fulling, middles anxious to see him. At this particular moment her children came is, at least one of them, from school for Junch and she invited the unitable dichiet to Join them. During the course of the meal, which was at light the, the unknown chemist learned the dates, between which Klaus suchs would be visiting her in Campridge. There was no one size at home on this day. Classified by 2

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The foregoing represents the facts of the visit, as Mrs.

Heinesen, in her current condition, can now recall the situation.

She was under the impression at the time, she believes, that the
unknown chemist worked with Fuchs at Los Alamos, but she has no basis
in fact in her recollection for this opinion. She is under the impression that when the unknown chemist left her home he may have taken
pression that when the unknown chemist left her home he may have taken
a bus for Harvard Square, from which point he could easily make transportation connections directly to Boston's North and South Stations.

It is noted that the North Station serves the Boston and Maine Hailroad,
and from there trains go to Montreal, Maine, Vermont, New Hompshire and
sew Tork. The South Station serves the Boston and Albany and New York,
New Haven and Hartford Railroads. From this station, trains can be
taken to all parts of this continents.

in no way alear to her, that the unknown chemist came from Chicago. She believes that he came from Chicago because he apparently mentioned the name of that city at some time during the course of his visit, and also stated that he was tired from a long train ride.

Mrs. Heineman stated that on the second day, to her best recollection, Fuchs was in Cambridge, and the unknown chemist rang her doorbell. This day would be approximately February 14 or 15, 1945. The unknown chemist again arrived, so far as she could determine or recollect, on foot. The unknown chemist called late in the afternoon, because Mrs. Heineman could remember that the children were home from school. The unknown chemist's visit was not so late in the day that it was dark, and it was still sufficiently light for the children to play outdoors. The unknown chemist presented Mrs. Heineman with a them popular work of light fiction - "Mrs. Palmer's Honey." The unknown chemist also brought candy for the Heineman children. Mrs. Heineman brought the unknown chemist to her living room where Mans Fuchs was then sitting. Mrs. Heineman stated that prior to the unknown chemist's arrival she had informed Fuchs of his first visit. She now stated that Elaus Fuchs seemed surprised and somewhat armoyed, but that he did not comment beyond saying, "Oh, it's all right."

The unknown chemist and Klaus Fuchs talked for a period of fifteen to twenty minutes in the Heineman living room. Mrs. Heineman was present for at least a part of their conversation, but she stated that she did not hear any of it. Mrs. Heineman did not see the unknown chemist give anything to Fuchs, or Fuchs give anything to the unknown chemist. She now recalls that she was surprised at the short duration of their visit in view of her belief that the unknown chemist had traveled from a distance to see Fuchs. Mrs. Heineman does remember that Klaus Fuchs definitely knew the unknown chemist by name, and it was not necessary for her to introduce the two men.

Mrs. Heinsman advised that a few weeks or months later, possibly late April, 1945, the unknown chemist rang her doorbell for a third time. In attempting to fix the time, she stated that spring had not arrived in full bloom, but the leaves had budded and were close to blooming. The unknown chemist again asked for Klaus Fuchs. His arrival again coincided with the children's lunch hour, and he stayed for lunch. Mrs. Heineman has a faint recollection that the unknown chemist may have brought a gift for her and a gift for her children on this occasion also, but she does not remember the nature of the gifts, As in his first visit, the unknown chemist again requested information concerning the next visit of Klaus Fuchs to the Heinesen home. She responded that she did not know when Fuchs would visit Cambridge, Massachusette. On this occusion, Mrs. Helmenan believes that the unknown chemist mentioned that he had two children smaller than her two youngest. This would fix their ages at three and less than three. She thought that the children might have been described as three and one. The unknown chemist mentioned that he had a wife, but she cannot recal that he furnished any descriptive notes concerning her-

Mrs. Heinesen stated that she was under the impression that her husband met the unknown chemist on the occasion of his third visit, and that possibly she had told Konstantin Lafaranos about the visits of the unknown chemist.

Robert Heineman, upon interview, was interrogated concerning the unknown chemist and provided the following information which represents a summary of a number of interviews of him concerning this matter. Heineman placed the third visit of the unknown chemist, which was the only time he had met him and he does not know of the first two visits, according to his statement, as occurring in the very last days of February, 1945, or the first ten days of March, 1945. Heineman stated that he came home from classes at Harvard for lunch, and the unknown chemist was already in his home. The unknown chemist was introduced to him as a friend of Klaus Fuchs, a chemist who had worked with Fuchs. For lack of any other conversation, the two men discussed the weather, and the unknown chemist made reference to the succeedingly heavy snowfall in Buffalo, New York.

Robert Heineman was of the definite impression that the unknown chemist had arrived by train in Boston from some point outside the city, and he believes from his recollection of the conversation concerning the snow in Buffalo that the unknown chemist's train had passed through that city. Heineman has no recollection of the unknown chemist's referring to



Chicago, but he does believe that some time during the course of the conversation Philadelphia was mentioned. Heinemen stated that the unknown chemist did not stay long at the Heinemen home; that he can not recall that there was anyone else present other than Mrs. Heinemen and the three Heinemen children. Heinemen stated that he would know this individual again if he saw him, and believes that he would likely, but not positively, identify a photograph of the unknown chemist.

with reference to the Heinemans' description of the unknown chemist, as previously furnished to you, it is noted that Robert Heineman is of the now definite recollection that the unknown chemist's last name began with the three letters "Rob," and is possibly, but not probably, Bobbins, Roberts, or Robinson. Robert Heineman referred to the classified telephone directory in an effort to refresh his resollection, with megative results. Further names having similar sounds to that of Robinson, such as inderson, were suggested to him with negative results.

Robert Heineman at first advised that the unknown cheedst's first name was very likely Joseph or Josef. In attempting to devalop this further, it finally became apparent that the following had cocurred:

In May or June, 1949, Robert Heineman reviewed his wife's personal effects following her commitment to the mental hospital, in an effort to clean up his home, and also possibly to discover material which would be of evidentiary value to him in a divorce proceeding. He came across a letter addressed to Kristel Heineman by Klaus Fuchs. He can not recall the time at which this letter was written, but he does remember that the last paragraph requested Eristel to extend her brother's greatings to her children and a number of people who resided in Cambridge. These people were known to Robert Heineman at the time, and he attached no significance to that portion of the paragraph. However, the sentence requesting the expression of regards ended with "and Joseph." Heineman remembers being puzzled by this because he could think of no one of his personal acquaintances, whose first name is Joseph; the name is unfamiliar to him. Similarly, the name of the unknown chemist is unfamiliar to him, and he, therefore, associated the two unknowns as being identical. On the basis of the foregoing questioning, Heineman stated that there is still a possibility that his associations with the name Joseph and with the letters "Rob" are correct, but there is an equally great possibility that they are unrelated.

In view of Mrs. Heineman's very faint recollection that she may have told Konstantin Lefazanos about the unknown chemist, he was interviewed. He can recall a scientist visiting the Heineman home one day at noon, approximately early February, 1945, and prior to Fuchs' arrival, Lafazanos stated that he had come to the Reineman home to care

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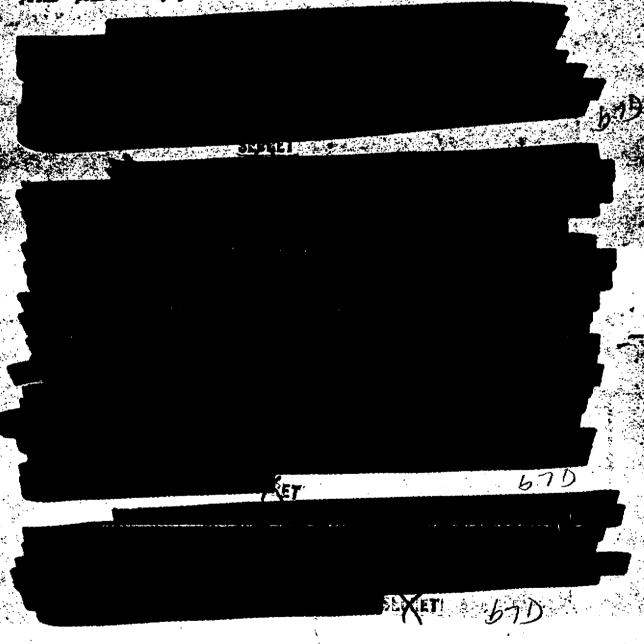
for their children while the Heinemans went to visit the Judge Baker Children's Guidance Center. It is his recollection that a man arrived about 11:00 AM, looking for Klaus Fuchs, and stayed for Immeh. Isfasanos stated that this scientist was not very tall, under five feet, isfasanos stated that this scientist was not very tall, under five feet, sight inches, and possibly five feet, five inches, of stocky build, about 200 pounds, and having a rather round face, and giving a Polish or Slavic appearance. Isfasanos has few recollections concerning this man, but it is his impression that he and the visitor discussed the value of vitamins, and that as a result of this conference, Isfasanos concluded that the unidentified scientist was a bacteriologist, connected in some way with a new York wholesale grocery manufacturing company. Isfasanos was nebulous, and it is felt that his recollections are not definite. It is nebulous, and it is felt that his recollections are not definite. It is further noted that both Heinemans were completely lacking in ideas as to the ancestry of the unknown chemist. They, therefore, had concluded that he was definitely American.

On February 15, 1950, Martin Deutsch was interviewed concerning It will be recalled that Martin Deutsch formerly was employed on nuclear research at los Alamos during the time that the subject was there-Deutsch advised that he had been anticipating the interview because he was one of the two Americans most closely associated with Fuchs at los Alamos. He said he had been amazed at the headlines concerning Fuchs. At Los Alamos he had found Fuchs to be a lonely, reticent individual whom he and his wife made it a point to invite to their home for dinners and similar social events. Deutsch said that his associations with Fuchs at los Alamos were of this nature and that they were not employed on the same project. He had difficulty in remembering exactly what Fuchs did at los Alamos. He recalled, however, that in February, 1947, Fuchs came to the United States as a British Representative to a declassification conference. Following Fuchs' visit to Washington, Pachs came to Cambridge, Massachusetts, at which time Beutsch invited him to dinner. Beutsch stated that this was in February, 1947, and fixed the date in connection with the age of his baby and his wife's condition of health at that time.

Deutsch said that he next saw Fuchs in December, 1948. During the Christmas vacation of thatyear, Deutsch went to England for a wacation and to confer with British scientists with whom he had been associated at Los Alamos. He traveled without his wife and was a house guest of Rudolph Peierls. He recalled that Peierls gave a cocktail party at which most of the British scientists from Harwell, including Fuchs, were present. Deutsch said that at some time during this party he had asked if the British were having any trouble with "extreme left—asked if the British were having any trouble with mextreme left—wingers." Someone in the group responded that it had been discovered



that Claus Fuchs had been a member of the Communist Party of Germany prior to World Mar II, and that the extent of Fuchs' activities and associations in the movement were then the subject of a British security inquiry. Doutsch claimed that was his first knowledge of Fuchs' political sympathies and that it had surprised him.



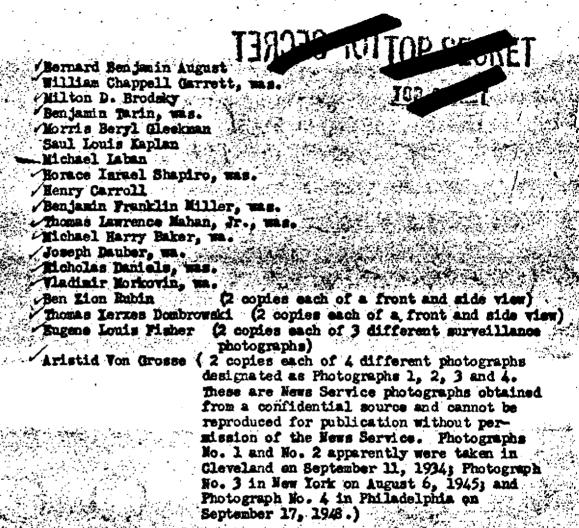
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You will be furnished with further information developed in his investigation.

The foregoing is for your information and assistance in handling this case. The above information is not to be disseminated, but you are nevertheless to continue to secure all possible information and furnish the same to the Bureau in an expeditious manner.

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LL ISPORMATION CONTAINSO PRINCIPAL STREET, STREET, EXCEPT THERE SHOWN OTHERWI March 16, 1950 lemi ittache London, England John Migar Moover, Director Pederal Bureau of Investigation Bubjecte ESPIONACE . Enclosed heresith for display to subject Fuchs are two cordes each of the photographs of various individuals who are considered as /Photographs of the possible suspects for Unknown Subject following persons are enclosed: Arnold Joseph Keen, wa. Albert Smith, good and Sidney Vidavor, was Jedourd Everett Aper ∠Bernard Forer ~ Lawrence M. Baxt Joseph Robert Pataky, 1 Ous Hall Josef Rothlet Saul Louis Kaplan, was. Charles Carroll Davis, was ~Norton Seth Putter /louis Coment Admin Bealis Blaisdell MAR 1 7 1950 Joseph Bougher, was, Thr. Malcolm Dole ~ Benjamin Tarvel Shulman Percy Kadel Joseph Kestle Roberts Harold David London EJVL hc 65-58805 CC: Foreign Service Deak . y salestick Exempt from OOS, Category 1 Date of Declassification Indefini RECEIVED-LADO TOT



In ....



March 15, 1950

Sir Barold Scott, K.O.B., K.B.R. The Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis New Scotland Yard London, S.W.1, England

Door Sir Earold:

DECLASSIFIED BY 3040 PWT IMW

Your courtesy and the courtesy of Commander Leonard burt, Special Brench, New Scotland Yard, in furnishing to my representatives in London transcripts of the trial of Lieus Yuchs at the Old Bailey, March 1, 1950, are greatly appreciated. 

Sincerely yours

I wish that you would convey my appreciation to Commander Burt and those officers of the Special Branch who assisted in this matter,

Foreign Service Desk

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MAR 15 1950

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Classified by Exempt from Date of Dec.

Office Memorandur Director, FBI SAC, Chicago SUBJECT: FOOCASE ESPIONAGE - R Bufile 65-58805 Re report of SA LESTER G. DAVIS, Atlanta, Georgia, 2/18/50, which sets out certain leads for the Chicago Office but with the notation that these leads should be held in abeyance pending specific advice from the Bureau as to whether they should be covered. This case is being placed in a pending inactive status, pending receipt of advice from the Bureau as to whether these leads should be covered. 101 - CECUSONEN 165-58805-658 WRP: lab 65-3374 MAR 17 1950 cos, New York ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED



United States Department of Instic Rederal Bureau of Investigation Liaison Office, Ottawa, Canada

CONFLOENT IAL TERED SPECIAL DELIVERY AIRMAIL

March 7. 1950.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Re: Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs

RESPIONAGE - R U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirt

Wachington S.C.

Reference is made to Bureau radiogram dated March 4, 1950, advising that the March 2, 1950 issue of the \"Washington News" contained the statement, "It was revealed Fuchs was trapped through a single word in a Russian agents notebook found in Canada last year. notebook contained Fuchs' name followed by the Russian word Nash, meaning ours." The Bureau requested any information available here that might indicate the source of such information, and by radiogram from this Office dated March 6, 1950, the Bureau was advised that there was no information available here that would indicate the source of the information in the story. It was pointed out that the Russian word "Nash" was used several times in Soviet Embassy documents produced by Gouzenko, copies and translations of which are in the possession of the Bureau. Nash was particularly noted on documents numbered 22 and DEFE

Forwarded herewith is a clipping taken from the front page of Copy No. 20, Volume No. 2 of "The Ensign," dated March 11, 1950, a weekly newspaper described as the leading Catholic publication in Canada.

The statement in the first paragraph that the Royal Commission had ample reason to suspect that Fuchs: was involved in Russian espionage and that these suspicions

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