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Brothman was first investigated upon receipt of information from Elizabeth T. Bentley to the effect that in about May, 1949, she was introduced to Brothman, whose photograph she identified, by Jacob Goles, known Soviet espionage agent, who told her that Brothman would furnish her with certain blue prints. In the summer of 1940, until the fall of that year, she met with Brothman about ten times, and obtained blue prints from him for Goles. Bentley stated that in the fall of 1940 Goles became disgusted with Brothman and told her he was turning Brothman over to someone else.

On May 29, 1947, Brothman was interviewed, and after first denying that he recognized the name or photograph of Golos, did admit that he recognized a photograph of Bentley, whom he said he knew as "Helen," and thereafter admitted that he did recognise the photograph of Golos. Brothman related that some time in 1938 or 1939 Golos came to his office at 114 East 52nd Street, at which time he (Brothman) was operating under the firm mame of Republic Chemical Machinery Company. Golos claimed to have contacts with the Russian Government by reason of which he was in a position to get contracts from the Russian Government for Brothman if Brothman would turn over to him blue prints of certain products on which Brothman was working at the time. The blue prints in question were his own property, according to Brothman, who stated that Golos visited his office on several occasions thereafter until he introduced him to "Helen." Golos advised Brothman that Helen would, in the future, obtain the blue prints which he had been accustomed to give to Golos. Helen visited Brothman's effice over a dozen times during 1958-1959-1940. Some time in 1940 she stopped coming to Brothman's office, and another individual named Harry Gold came to his office and said he represented Golos. Gold visited Brothman's effice on a number of occasions during 1940 and 1941, and obtained blue prints from Brothman. He said that at that time Gold was living in Philadelphia and used to make the trip to New York to obtain the blue prints approximately every three weeks. To the best of Brothman's recollection, the last time Gold picked up the blue prints was late in 1941 or early 1942. He was emphatic in stating that Gold was the last individual to pick up any blue prints or material to be furnished to Golos. He said that at the time of the interview (May 29, 1947) Harry Gold was employed by him as a chemist in his laboratory at Elmhurst, Long Island. (100-365040-3,p.17,18.)

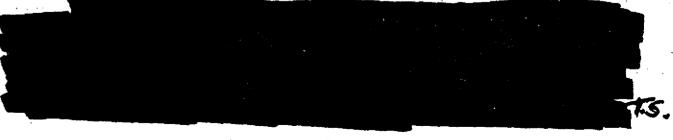
Brothman continued to operate his company, Republic Chamical Machinery Company, which was performing design work on chemical machines being manufactured by the Hendrick Manufacturing Company of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, until about June, 1942. During this time, and since February, 1941, Arthur Phineas Weber was employed by Brothman in the Republic Chemical Machinery Company. Upon the termination of that company in about June, 1942, Brothman

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and Weber became associated with Henry A. Golwynne in the Chemurgy Design Corporation, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City. Brothman was Vice President and Weber was Secretary of this corporation. While with Chemurgy Design Corporation, Brothman made contact in early 1945 with Theodore Heilig, President of Regal Chemical Corporation, who was endeavoring to set up a system for filling methyl bromide ampules for the Tedlee Chemical Corporation and to develop a method of filling Aersol dispensers. Later, Brothman and Weber signed a contract with the Regal and Tedles Companies and began work on the development of the Aersol filling machines. In the course of this work, Brothman developed an automatic machine for filling Aersol bombs in the field and a valve for Aersol dispensers, as well as a process for making DDT. Brothman insisted that all of this work was his own, to the exclusion of Weber. Brothman also claimed that Heilig was interested in doublecrossing the Bridgeport Brass Company and obtaining that company's Aersol contract for himself. As a result, differences arose between Hellig and Weber on the one hand and Brothman on the other. According to Brothman, Heilig attempted to induce him to sign over to Heilig the devices and process mentioned above by refusing to support Weber's claim forSelective Service deferment unless Brothman did so. This conflict continued until August, 1944, when Heilig. showed Brothman a copy of a document in which Weber had signed away these devices and the DDT process.

At this time, in August, 1944, Brothman broke his connection with . Weber and Heilig and opened his own firm, Abreham Brothman and Associates, consulting engineers, 114 East 52nd Street, New York City, which later moved to 29-28 41st Avenue, Long Island City, where it is presently located. The partnership of this firm consisted of Brothman, Emil Z. Barish, Gerhard Wollan, Cocar J. Vago, and Jules Korchien. (65-57449-4) Hone of these partners are presently associated with Brothman in this business, which, as of March, 1949, was reportedly a partnership of Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, former Secretary of Brothman. (100-365040-3, page 29)

Brothman also maintains the Abraham Brothman & Associates Laboratory at 8503 57th Avenue, Elmhurst, Long Island. (100-365040-1, page 2) Harry Gold, as will be seen later, was interviewed at this laboratory on May 29, 1947, and apparently worked there since February, 1946. (100-365040-5,p.20,22.) The exact date on which this laboratory was established is not known.



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his photograph was nevertheless shown to Robert and kristel Heineman and to Fuchs, but no identification was effected.

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### 2. HARRY GOLD

On May 29, 1947, upon receiving the above-mentioned information about Harry Gold from Abraham Brothman, Gold was interviewed at the A. Brothman Associates Laboratory, 8503 - 57th Avenue, Elmhurst, Long Island.

Briefly, at that time Gold stated that he was born December 12, 1910, in Switzerland and had come to the United States in 1914 with his parents, Sam and Celia Gold, both of whom were born in Russia. At that time their name was Golodnitsky, which was changed to Gold at the time they were naturalized. Gold claimed to be a derivative citizen through naturalization of his parents. After a short time Gold moved to Philadelphia, where, in 1929, he become employed by the Pennsylvania Sugar Company in their laboratories.

Later, Gold attended night school at the Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, the University of Pennsylvania, and Columbia University, and shortly thereafter obtained leave of absence from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company to attend Kavier University, Cincinnati, Chio, where he received a BS degree summa cum laude in June, 1940. He gave his address in Philadelphia at 68-25 Kindred Street, where his parents permanently reside, but stated he was presently renting a room with a family named Pereira, 4209 Hampton Street, Elmhurst, Long Island.

Gold said he had been employed off and en since 1929 with the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and that during this employment he became friendly with Carter Hoodless, whose father was an official in the company. In October, 1940, Gold and Hoodless attended a meeting of the American Chemical Society at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, at the conclusion of which Hoodless introduced him to a man he recalled as John Golush or Golish. Gold identified a photograph of Jacob Goles as being the person to whom he referred.

Gold continued that after the meeting and introduction, he and Golds went to a restaurant on Broad Street in Philadelphia, possibly Lew Tendler's Restaurant, where they remained until 2:30 AM. During this time Golds propositioned Gold, saying that he had connections with some individuals in a foreign country, not naming the country, and also had connections with Abraham Brothman in New York who was turning over to him certain blue prints in the chemical field. Golds told Gold that he had to



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have a recognised chemist who would go to New York City and contact Brothman and obtain from Brothman the blue prints and then evaluate them on a chemical basis. Gold said that no financial agreement was made, but that there was an understanding that he would receive some reward for this work.

Gold stated that about two weeks after this meeting he telephoned Brothman in New York City, introduced himself as a representative of Golos, and made an appointment to go to New York City to see Brothman. Gold kept this appointment, making his first trip to New York City, where he contacted Brothman sometime in November, 1940. The meeting occurred in the evening in an unrecalled restaurant in downtown New York City. The two had dinner together and Brothman turned over blue prints to him.

Gold said that for the next six months he made visits to New York City on the average of every three weeks. (This would be approximately eight trips.) He said all the trips were in the evening as he had to attend to his job during the day. He also stated he returned to Philadelphia on the same day he went to New York City, and on no occasion did he stay overnight in New York.

During this same period, he received four or five telephone calls from Golos, who always stated that they would have to get together very shortly for a meeting, which meeting never took place, however, according to Gold. Gold said the last telephone call from Golos was in May, 1941, after which he had no further word from Golos.

Gold said that after his second or third trip to New York City and the telephone calls from Golos, he became disinterested in the proposition, but that in the meantime he and Brothman had become quite friendly. He said Brothman exhibited an interest in his career as a chemist, and in this regard had given him several odd jobs to perform and had paid him for this work. He said that ever since 1941 Brothman had been interested in having Gold go with his organization on a full-time basis, but that it was not until February, 1946, that he could see his way clear to accept such employment, which he did at that time.

Gold denied any financial agreements with Golos, claiming he never received a cent from Golos, and had seen Golos on the one occasion only in October, 1940. He insisted that he stood the expenses for the trips to New York City on the first two occasions, after which he became friendly with Brothman and Brothman would give him a five-dollar bill to cover the expenses.



Mr. R. P. Swith, Personnel Director, Pennsylvania Sugar Company, Philadelphia, furnished the personnel record of Gold which reflected that he was first hired by that company on January 2, 1929, as an assistant chemist, remaining until August 51, 1930, when he left of his own accord. He was rehired April 25, 1932, and was laid off because of lack of work on December 15, 1932. During this time Gold worked as a chemist on the production of carbon dioxide gas. He was again hired on September 18, 1953, as a laboratory assistant and remained in that position until September 15, 1938, when he again left of his own accord. On July 1, 1940, he was rehired as a chemist in the alcohol plant and remained in this job until ebruary 1, 1946, when the company sold its alcohol-making equipment and discontinued the operation. It was at this time that Gold took up employment with Brothman.

Mr. Smith stated he knew Gold well while the latter was employed at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. He said that when Gold was first hired he was a conscientious worker and that during the course of his employment he had attended school and continued his education. He said Gold was an intelligent, shrewd man, but that his work as a chemist during the latter part of his employment was not completely satisfactory as he required a great deal of supervision.

Mr. Smith said that Gold and Hoodless became friendly when they worked together as young men and that Gold's knowledge of chemistry and assistance to Hoodless during the time they worked at the alcohol plant placed Hoodless under some obligation to him. He also stated he was well acquainted with Hoodless, who is now deceased. He said Hoodless was wild and irresponsible and had a wide range of acquaintances from all classes of society. His father, Charles Hoodless, was continually putting him to work in various departments at the plant in the hope of settling him down, and at times paid him out of his own pocket. The records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Philadelphia, contain a death certificate for Carter Hoodless indicating he died July 2, 1942. He had been born June 26, 1908, in Mississippi. He died from cancer. (65-56402-2583, page 12)

On March 3, 1950, Arthur Phineas Weber, mentioned above as a former associate of Abraham Brothman, was interviewed concerning associates of Brothman. He mentioned that one Frank Reppler (ph) was an associate of

Brothman, whom he, Weber, first met in late 1943 when Keppler came o visit Brothman at Chemurgy Design Corporation. He said that Keppler was a personal friend of Brothman and there was no business connection between the two, though he believed that Keppler was in a similar business to that of Brothman. He said he last saw Keppler in early 1944. (65-58805-534). On March 20, 1950, Weber selected the photograph of Harry Gold, identifying Gold as the person he knew as Frank Keppler. (65-58805-752)

A photograph of Harry Gold has been viewed by both the Heinemans and by Tuchs without effecting an identification. An effort to check the absences of Gold from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company met with negative results, the company not having maintained leave records during the time of his employment there.

With respect to the recommendation to interview Gold, it is desired to point out that there is some possibility that

B. MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ

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From Movember 28 to December 28, 1945, after the receipt of the information about Brothman from Elizabeth T. Bentley, he was placed under physical surveillance and on numerous occasions during that time he was observed in the company of his secretary, Miriam Moskowitz, 154 (probably 151 8th Avenue, New York City. From his association with her it was indicated that he might be having an affair with her. As of Movember 28,

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1945, Moskowitz is known to have had a power of attorney to sign checks on Brothman's personal checking account opened August 8, 1944, at the 32nd Street Office of the National City Bank, New York City, though the date on which this power of attorney was first given is unknown. (100-365040-1, pages 4, 11). On October 11, 1946, the business of A. Brothman and Associates was registered by Brothman, Moskowitz, and Oscar J. Vago, and on June 2, 1948, the latter sold his interest to his partners, leaving Moskowitz as the only remaining partner of Brothman. She was previously employed as a secretary in the War Manpower Commission, New York City, from the spring of 1942 to August, 1944, and, therefore, it is possible that she began her employment with A. Brothman and Associates at the time of its inception in August, 1944. Moskowitz graduated from the City College of New York in 1942 and is 33 years of age. (100-365040-3, page 29).

Attached hereto is a review of the information in the Bureau's files concerning Miriam Moskowits. Briefly, it appears that on January 22, 1946, one Millie inquired of Moskowitz if she were doing anything to better herself as a Communist Party member, saying that Moskowitz had removed herself from the struggle. Millie indicated that Miriam had no excuse now inasmuch as she did not have to worry about her boss, apparently referring to Brothman. Millie indicated that Moskowitz should help out on the picket lines and also do something to combat the Christian frontists. Moskowitz agreed and promised that she would shortly be back in the field. On November 20, 1946, Moskowitz advised an unknown woman that she had lost her wallet containing her Communist Party membership book. It was later determined that the wallet was found.

On or about December 16, 1946, Moskowitz advised an unknown individual believed to be a girl friend that she and Brothman had talked with a group of Chinese who were members of the Chiang Kai-shek Government and had a very fine attitude toward the Soviet Republic.

On July 15, 1947, Moskowitz contacted one Steen (ph), stating she desired to get some advice for Brothman in connection with a subpoena received by him commanding an appearance before the United States Grand Jury, Foley Square, New York. She read a portion of the subpoena to Steen and stated that it mentioned an alleged violation of Section 88, Title 18, USC. Steen

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stated he would advise Brothman as to the action he should take. The indices of the New York Office, as well as law directories and the telephone directory, were checked with negative results as to the name of Steen.

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#### 4. OSCAR JOHN VAGO

Vago was one of the original partners in A. Brothman and Associates organized in August, 1944, as mentioned previously. On June 2, 1948, he sold his interest to his partners (Brothman and Mirism Moskowitz). (100-565040-5, page 29.)

Attached herewith is a blind memorandum setting forth information in the Bureau's files concerning Vago. Briefly, he was born on February 27, 1898, at Budapest, Hungary. In 1922 he graduated with a "CE" Degree from the Royal Hungarian Technical University, Budapest. From 1925 until 1928 he is believed to have been employed by J. M. Felson, Architect, 250 West 57th Street, New York City. He is believed to have resided during this time, from January, 1925, until September, 1928, in New York City. From October, 1928, until December 27, 1932, he is believed to have resided in Budapest, and on the latter date he applied for a non-quota immigrant's visa. On January 12, 1933, he arrived in New York City on the SS Conte di Savera. It is reported that during this time, from 1926 until 1933, he was employed by the White Construction Company, General Contractors, 95 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Vago is believed to have been unemployed from February, 1953, to January, 1954, and from 1954 to 1958 Vago is reported to have been employed by the WPA in the Park Department, 57 West 65th Street, New York City. However, from 1956 to 1957 he is also reported to have been employed by the Austin Company, Engineers and Builders, 19 Rector Street, New York City.

On September 29, 1938, Vago was admitted to citizenship in the Southern District of New York, Certificate No. 4320355.





In October, 1939, he is believed to have resided in Washington, D.C.; and he may then have been employed in the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. Also in 1939 it is believed that Vago was employed by the War Department at Ft. Myer, Virginia.

Vago was reliably reported in 1945, 1944, 1945, 1948, and 1949 as a member of the Communist Party. As of June, 1949, he was said to be the President of the Trylon Club, Ridgewood Section, Queens County, Communist Party. The name of his wife, Claire Vago, appeared on a list of the Rego Park Communist Club assistants, Queens, New York, in May, 1944.

On December 28, 1945, Vago was contacted by one "Ben" who said he was worried because he was being investigated by a man who claimed to be a Lieutenant in the Counter-Intelligence Corps. Vago expressed amazement that "they still persist in investigating." Vago advised Ben to go to the National Lawyers Guild or to see Martin Popper.

A photograph of Vago has been displayed to both of the Heinemans and to subject Fuchs. No identification was effected, but Robert Heineman thought there might be some similarity between Vago and the Unknown Subject Accordingly, Robert Heineman went to New York City on April 11 and 12, 1950, and viewed Vago in person, at which time he failed to make an identification. (New York teletype of April 12, 1950, re Poecase.)

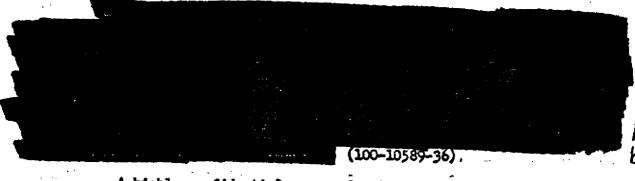
#### 5. JULES KORCHIEN

Jules Korchien, subject of a Security Matter-C investigation closed in November, 1949, because of lack of Communist Party activity, was one of the original partners of A. Brothman and Associates erganized in August, 1944. While the exact date of the termination of Korchien's partnership with Brothman is unknown, it appears that it was not later than October 11, 1946. (65-58805-929, page 16; 100-365040-3, page 29). After leaving Brothman, he entered his own business as an architect at 114 Bast 32nd Street, New York City, the seme address as A. Brothman and Associates. As of November, 1949, Korchien still had his office at this address and resided at 28 East 10th Street, New York City (100-10589-72).

Briefly, the main file on Kerchien (100-10589) reflects that he was born Nevember 5, 1902, at Rochester, New York, of parents born in Russia. He is a graduate of Cornell University. His employment record is as follows:



1928-1930, Monarch Studios, New York City, architect; 1930-1931, architect for self; 1931, TVA, New York State; January, 1934 - December, 1936, CWA; 1938 - August, 1941, United States Housing Authority, Washington, D.C.; 1940-1941, Newspaper \*PK\*; 1941 - March, 1942, White Construction Company, Floyd Bennett Field, New York; December, 1942 - September, 1943, Bureau of Yards and Ships, United States Navy; 1944, architect with Chemurgy Design Corporation; August, 1944 to possibly fall of 1946, A. Brothman and Associates. (65-58805-929)



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Membership Book No. 9262 in the name of Korchien. A highly confidential source advised that Korchien was a member of the 10th AD, Manhattan Branch of the Communist Party, apparently as of 1943, having transferred there from the Industrial Section of the Industrial Division of the Communist Party, New York City. In 1944 a list of members of the Midtown Club of the Communist Political Association included the name of Korchien. (100-10589-19, page 14; and serial 23, pages 3, 7.)

Investigation reflects that Korchien has had frequent contact with mimerous Communist Party members and sympathizers. In addition, he is a contact of Mary Jane Keeney, a known contact of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Maurice Halperin of the Gregory Case. (100-10589-36, page 4)

In January, 1944, Korchien was the maker of a check to J.B. Aronoff, probably identical with Jacob Broches Aronoff, personal friend and legal adviser of Arthur A. Adams, known Soviet espionage agent. He is a contact of Bella V. Dodd, well known former member of the National Executive



Committee of the Communist Party. He is also a contact of Leon Josephson, well known Communist and reported OGPU agent. He is a contact of Alfred K. Stern, reliably identified as a Soviet espionage agent. (100-10589-61, pages 5, 18, 36, 60)

On June 23, 1947, Merchien was interviewed by Bureau agents. He furnished very meager information and denied membership in the Communist Party at any time. Morchien also denied that he was acquainted with any persons holding high positions in the Federal Government. He specifically denied being acquainted with Benjamin Cohen of the United States Department of State, over whom he had been alleged to exercise influence. He did advise on this eccasion that he had traveled to the Soviet Union in 1930-1931, while visiting Europe, and that while in Moscow, Russia, he had taken a temporary position with the Meat Trust of the Soviet Government. (100-19589-65)

A photograph of Korchien has been displayed to subject Fuchs without identification. U. SECKET

### 6. FMIL ZOLA BARISH

Barish was one of the original partners of A. Brothman and Associates organized in 1944. He came to A. Brothman and Associates from Chemurgy Design Corporation, where he was employed from 1942 until 1944, along with Brothman. (100-355956). In November or December, 1949, Barish's name was no longer on the list of partners of A. Brothman and Associates, according to the records of the National City Bank of New York. (65-56402-236, page 64.)

Attached herewith is a blind memorandum setting forth the information in the Bureau's files concerning Barish. Briefly, he was born May 8, 1916, at Seattle, Washington. His parents were both born in Russia and their whereabouts are not known. Barish attended the University of Washington, Seattle, from 1935 to 1955, and the University of California, Berkeley, from 1937 to 1959, when he graduated with a BS Degree in mechanical engineerings After graduating he was employed for one and one-half years by the General Engineering Company and Riectrical Steel Foundry Company, Portland, Oregon, for one year by the U. S. Rubber

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

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

In April, 1944, Barish was listed as a member of the Communist Party, Third Assembly District, Queens County, New York, and in March, 1948, he was reported to be the organizer of the Garden Bay Branch of the Communist Party.

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

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

Her husband, Fred Hagop Aslanian,

was also a Communist Party member.

About January 15, 1949, prior to cailing to Europe for permanent residence abroad, the Aslanians stopped with Barish in New York City.

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

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

A photograph of Barish has been displayed to both of the Heinemans and to subject Fuchs, without effecting an identifications EGRET

### 7. GERHARD NORVAL WOLLAN

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

By memorandum dated February 15, 1950, enclosing a blind memorandum summary on Wollan, authority was requested and obtained to interview Wollan at the same time that Brothman might be interviewed. Accordingly, a letter dated February 16, 1950, was directed to Atlanta instructing that Wollan be interviewed when the Brothman interview took place. Briefly, Wollan was born June 27, 1910, at Glenwood, Minnesota. In June, 1931, he obtained an AB Degree from Luther College, Decorah, Iowa. From 1951-1955 he was employed as a teacher and athletic coach at the New Richland High School, New Richland, Minnesota. From September, 1935, to July, 1936, he attended Iewa State University, Iowa City, Iowa, and received a Master of Science Degree, having majored in mathematics. From July 1, 1956, until December 12, 1940, he was employed in actuarial work for the Home Life Insurance Company, 256 Broadway, New York City.

From July 1, 1942, entil representations 1944, he was employed by the U. S. Navy Yard, New York City, as an associate physicist. From February 8, 1944, to the time that he became affiliated with Abraham Brothman, as mentioned above, he was employed by the Regal Chemical Corporation.





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In 1944 he herd UPA Card No. 26216 of the Kensington UPA Club, to 505 Church Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. At the same time his wife, Helen NAVY Wollan, was also a member of the same club. She was described as Austrian.

From October 19, 1946, to September 11, 1948, Wollan was an associate professor at Sampson College, Sampson, New York. Since September 23, 1949, he has been engaged as an associate professor of mathematics at North Georgia State College, Dahlonega, Georgia. He resides with his wife on the campus and is working part time on a Ph.D. Degree at the University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.

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

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

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



persons should be identified and their photographs shown to the Heinemans, it is not believed that this need be done prior to the recommended interviews which, if successful, will render such investigation unnecessary. On the other hand, if the interviews do not result in identifying this investigation can still be carried out.

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#### RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that Brothman and his above-mentioned associates be separately and simultaneously interviewed in an effort to identify Unknown Subject The American

It also is recommended that in order to increase the possibility of obtaining information from the individuals to be interviewed by impressing them with the espionage nature of the matter, that the interviewing agents be permitted to advise each interviewee that it is desired to obtain from them certain information in connection with the Foccase.

Attached for your approval is a letter to the New York Office, with a copy for Atlanta, in whose territory Wollan now resides, authorizing and instructing that these interviews be conducted immediately. The letter cautions against jeopardizing

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MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ - Summary

Miriam Moskowitz is 33 years of age and a graduate of the City College of New York (1942). (100-365040-3, page 29.) On October 26-28, 1942, the Second Constitutional Convention of the United Federal Workers of America was held at the Hotel Rittenhouse, Philadelphia, Permsylvania.

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(61-8657-164, pages 3, 45, 112.)

With reference to the above, it also has been reported that the proceedings of the 1942 UFWA convention listed Miriam Moskowits and others as delegates to the convention from Local 53. Local 55 was said to function as the Immigration and Naturalization Service Branch of Local 21. (61-8657-182)

not known whether the Miriam Moskowitz connected with the immigration Service is identical with Miriam Moskowitz, secretary to Abraham Brothman. It will be by noted later that the latter individual is said to have graduated from college 170 in 1942 and to have been employed from the spring of 1942 to Angust, 1944, by the War Manpower Commission, New York City.

On December 8, 1945, according to Liouel Collons conferred with one Miriam Moskowits and discussed Canada Lee's appearance in a new show concerning the MMU. Collons stated he had arranged to buy out the house for January 14th, a thousand seats, and he expected to make a thousand dellars for whatever cause he might be working for. Liouel Collons is the husband of Anna V. Collons, a subject in the Lydia Altschuler Case. (65-48302-2080, p.45)

It is not known whether (100-541898-1)

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ENCLOSURE

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As of Revember 28, 1945, Miriam Moskowitz possessed a power of attorney to sign checks on Abraham Brothman's personal checking account at the 52nd Street Office of the Hational City Bank, New York City. At that time she resided at 154 (probably 151) 8th Avenue, New York City. (100-365040-1, page 4)

From November 28, 1945, to December 28, 1945, Miriam Moskowits was noted on numerous occasions to be in the company of Abraham Brothman, her employer, and their association indicated they might be having an affair. (100-365040-1, page 11)

On December 12, 1945, according to Moskowits informed Brothman that he had a "letter from his friend" who would be in Brothman's office at about 12:45 PM that date. On December 13, 1945, according to Moskowits made reservations for Pidto to travel to Washington on December 17, 1945, apparently on behalf of Brothman. On December 26, 1945, according to Moskowits ascertained from an unidentified woman that Emanuel Green's Unloago address is 7853 Essex Street, Chicago, Illinois. b 2 (100-565040-3, pages 5, 4, 6)

On December 28, 1945, Moskowitz was observed, in the company of Abraham Brothman, to meet Harry Slavin at 10:00 PM at the Russian tea room on West 57th Street, New York City. Slavin, who resides at 510 West 112th Street, was found to be connected with the Histrandt Palestine organization which was founded for the purpose of aiding Jewish people in Palestine. (100-565040-1, page 4)

On January 22, 1946, according to the control of the control of the conferred with Miriam Moskowits, Secretary to A. Brothman, and asked her if she were doing anything to better herself as a Communist Party member, stating she had removed herself from the struggle. Millie indicated that Miriam had no excuse now inasmuch as she did not have to worry about her boss, apparently referring to Brothman. She also indicated to Miriam that she should arrange her work so that she sould go to the group and help out on the picket lines, and also do something in her community to let people know what is going on and combat the Christian frontists. Miriam agreed with Millie and promised that she would shortly be back in the field.

(65-56402-1862)

During the period February 1 to April 9, 1946, a mail cover placed on Abraham Brothman reflected mail from PFC S. Moskowitz, 32722408, APO 154, c/o Postmaster, New York, New York, who possibly is related to Miriam Moskowitz. (65-56402-939, page 9)

On March 9, 1946, according to the contacted Miriam Moskowits and advised that she was trying to get reservations for one Tookie (ph), whom she indicated was with the TWU (Transport Workers Union). She said there was a strike going on there now and that she herself was employed by the TWU. (65-58402-810, page 23)

On March 15, 1945, ascording to Abraham Brothman attended a conference with one Mr. Earl and other technicians at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Mirism Moskowits, his secretary, accompanied him.

(65-56402-810, page 25)

On April 23, 1946, according to Mirian Moskowitz, secretary to Brothman, attempted to make reservations for travel between San Francisco and Hew York City, to take place May 11 or 12. American Airlines would not give definite space, however, as none was available for those days. It is not known who was to partake in this travel.

(65-56402-1158, page 12)

On July 15, 1946, according to Moskowitz, secretary of Brothman, made a reservation for three unknown persons to fly to Chicago that day and return to New York City on July 16, 1946. (65-56402-1360, page 18)

On August 20, 1946, according to the case one Bob Townsend conferred with Moskowitz, secretary to Brothman, at which time they discussed a report which was believed by Moskowitz to be in Portugal. The report dealt with the processing of fish waste. It appeared that Brothman was working on plans for vitamin plants and was then interested in the extraction of vitamins from fish. (65-56402-1550, page 8).

According to a mail cover on Lillian Sanders, 721 Olive Street, St. Louis, Missouri, formerly of Brooklyn, New York, it was indicated that Miriam Moskowits, Apartment 4A, 151 - 8th Avenue, New York City, was an acquaintance of Sanders. Sanders was reliably reported to have belonged to the Bath Beach Club and Avenue U Club of the Communist Political Association, Brooklyn, New York, as of December, 1944, and July, 1945, respectively. (121-2165-4)

(100-24621-49, page 106) b2b7D

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On September 19, 1946, according to Moskowitz, secretary of Brothman, was in touch with the Dupont Company in New York City. She wanted to know if the Dupont Company could supply 112,000 pounds a month of Tregular acrilic monoma(ph) and copalama (ph). The Dupont people were very inquisitive as to what the material would be used for and Moskowitz consulted an unknown person and then advised that it would be used for moldings, and the Dupont man inquired if it would be exported and she replied in the negative. The Dupont people did not give any definite answer. Shortly thereafter Moskowitz attempted to contact Mr. Tateonovich (ph) of Amtorg, but was unsuccessful.

On September 20, 1947, according to Moskowitz sent two telegrems signed by Brothman regarding Wallace' foreign policy speech at Madison Square Garden on September 12, 1946. One telegram was to President Truman, criticising the custer of Wallace, and the other telegram was to Wallace, urging him to head a third-party ticket. (65-56402-1660X,pages 7,8)

On October 11, 1946, according to the firm of A. Brothman and Associates, Room 1215, 2928 - 41st Avenue, was registered by Brothman, Moskowitz, and Oscar J. Vago. On June 2, 1948, Vago sold his interest to the remaining partners. As of March 28, 1949, Moskowitz was described as 52 years of age, single, and a graduate of the College of the City of New York. She graduated in 1942, and from the spring of that year to August, 1944, she was employed as a secretary in the War Manpower Commission, New York City. (65-57449-19)

On Movember 20, 1946, according to Mirium Moskowitz advised an unknown woman that she had lost her wallet which contained her Communist Party membership book. The informant advised that later on this same date the wallet of Moskowitz was found.

On December 5, 1946, according to Moskowitz placed an ad in the New York Times, Help Wanted Column, for three successive Sundays. The ad was as follows: "Chemical engineer with comprehensive knowledge unit operation, calculation and process equipment design. State qualifications and experience."

On December 7, 1946, according to Moskowitz advised an unknown man that Brothman was working on a plan that would involve the expenditure of \$550,000 and that chloroform was to be a by-product of the plant. The unknown individual advised Moskowitz, for Brothman's information, that a group of Chinese had an agreement with the Plasticon Corporation to build a plant. This same informant also advised later that Moskowitz

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conferred with an unknown individual believed to be a girl friend and advised that Brothman and she had talked with a group of Chinese who were members of the Chiang Kai-shek Government and who Moskowitz said had a very fine attitude towards the Soviet Republic. (65-56402-1981, pages 6,7)

On December 28, 1948, according to Moskowitz, secretary to Brothman, held a conference with one Garavito, to whom she referred as a shipping agent. At that time she advised Garavito that Brothman Associates were putting up a plant for a concern in India and that a shipping agent's services were desired by them. (65-56402-224, page 5)

On January 22, 1947, according to Mr. Kunen (ph) contacted Miriam Moskowitz for an appointment with Brothman. The identity of Kunen is not known, but there is a Mr. James Kunen, 40 West 40th Street, Hew York City, who is a known contact of Jules Korchien, a partner of Brothman in A. Brothman and Associates.

On January 29, 1947, according to the array and Ayers of the Mational City Bank, Long Island City, New York, conferred with Moskowitz, secretary to Brothman, and advised that a cablegrem had been received by the bank on that day from Viji Pietie in Bombay, India, stating that \$5,000 was being remitted by telegraphic transfer. It previously had been reported that the name Bombay Chlorine Products, Ltd., 20 Peoples Building, Bombay, India, was a mailing contact of Brothman. (65-56402-2260, pages 7 and 9)

On February 17, 1947, according to Moskowits, secretary to Brothman, contacted Reedleman of Amtorg and discussed sentences and phrases in an agreement apparently being drawn up by Reedleman. The nature of this agreement was not known to the informant, but Reedleman mentioned a third party who lived in Manhattan whom he and Brothman would have to see together. Reedleman appears to be Isidore Gibby Reedleman, attorney for Amtorg at that time. (100-341652-14, page 30; 65-56402-2555, page 3).

On February 21, 1947, according to Miriam Moskowits contacted the Jefferson School of Social Science to inquire about tickets for the school dinner. She stated that Brothman had made reservations.

(65-56402-2355, page 4)

On March 25, 1947, according to Moskowitz was again in touch with Meedleman and they discussed an automobile accident, Moskowitz stating that she now had a copy of the damage estimate. Moskowitz and

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Meedleman then discussed the latest business ventures of A. Brothman and Associates. Moskowitz stated that the Levine deal concerning the Chinese had fallen through, but that the DDT business in China was going along nicely. She also said that Dr. Pom (ph) had invited Brothman to England during the month of April to "sign with them."

She mentioned that Dr. Pom had been in the United States during the past month in the Hotel Alden, and was interested in the manufacture of plastics. Dr. Pom may be identical with Dr. Jacob Pomeraniae, who apparently visited the United States in July, 1948, and February, 1947. He is believed to be a Polish Jew engaged in the manufacture of plastics in England. This informant later advised that Bernard Mishkin, an associate of Brothman, had gone to London from April 7 to 12, 1947, to see Dm. Pomeraniae concerning an agreement to manufacture plastics. (65-56402-2606, page 3: 100-365040-1, page 10)

On July 15, 1947, according to Moskowitz contacted one Steen (ph), stating she desired to get some advice for Brothman in connection with a subpoens received by him and commanding him to appear before the United States Grand Jury at Foley Square, New York. Moskowitz read a portion of the subpoens to Steen and stated that the subpoens mentioned an alleged violation of Section 88, Title 18, USC. Steen stated be mentioned an alleged violation of Section 88, Title 18, USC. Steen stated be would advise Brothman as to the action he should take. The indices of bild the New York Office, as well as law directories and the telephone directory, were checked negatively as to the phonetic name of Steen. (65-56402-2800, page 14)

(100-5-4-6722, page 50) 1217D

In connection with Brothman's business activities, Moskowits' name has normally appeared because of her position as secretary to Brothman. Instances of this nature appear in the main file on Abraham Brothman, 100-365040; instances in the usual course of Brothman's business, the same are not being included herein.

RE: OSCAR JOHN VAGO, AKA- SUMMANY OSZKAR VAGO

Vago was born on February 27, 1898 at Budapest, Hungary. From 1898 until 1924 he is believed to have resided in Budapest. (101-1988)

On January 31, 1907 his wife was born in Budapest. (100-335813-1)

From September, 1920 to May, 1921 he is reported to have attended the Hessische Technische Hochschule at Darmstadt, Germany. From September, 1916 until October, 1922 he is reported to have attended the Royal Hungarian Technical University at Budapest and on the latter date he graduated with a "CE" degree. From 1925 until 1926 he is believed to have been employed by J. M. Felson, an architect at 250 West 57th Street, New York City. He is believed to have resided during this time, from January, 1925 until September, 1928, in New York City. (101-1988)

On March 26, 1926 Mrs. Wago entered the United States at the Port of New York on the SS Berengaria as Clara Olga Weissmann. (100-335813-1)

On May 31, 1928 Vago married Claire Weissman in Long Island City, New York. (101-1988)

On November 19, 1931 Mrs. Vago was admitted to citizenship at Jamaica, New York, Certificate No. 3469991. (100-335813-1)

From October, 1928 until December 27, 1932 Vago is believed to have resided in Budapest. On the latter date he applied at Budapest for a non-quota immigrant's visa as Oszkar Vago. In December, 1932 Mrs. Vago resided at 4144 - 44th Street, Long Island City, New York. At that time Mrs. Matild Vago, nee Goldstein, his mother, resided in Budapest. Vago's father, Morris, was deceased. From 1926 until 1933 Vago is reported to have been employed by the White Construction Company, General Contractors, 95 Madison Avenue, New York City. It is known, however, that on January 12, 1933 he arrived in New York City on the SS Conte di Savora as Oszkar Vago. From February, 1933 to January, 1934, Vago is believed to have been unemployed, with the exception of the period March to June, 1933, when he was employed by the York Ice Machine Company. (101-1988)

From 1934 until 1937 Mrs. Vago was apparently employed by Peter Schwarts, an art designer. (100-335813-1)

From 1934 to 1938 Vago is reported to have been employed by WPA in the Park Department, 37 West 65th Street, New York City. However, from 1936 to 1937 he is also reported to have been employed by the Austin Company, Engineers and Builders, 19 Rector Street, New York City. (101-1988)

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In 1937 Mrs. Vago resided at 25 Sickles Street, New York (100-335813-1)

Vago is believed to have been unemployed from December, 1937 until July, 1938. On May 12, 1938 a son, John Paul Vago, was born. From 1938 to 1939 Vago is believed to have been employed by the Federal Works Agency, Public Building Administration, Federal Warehouse, Washington, D. C. On September 29, 1938 Vago was admitted to citisenship, Certificate No. 4320335, in the Southern District of New York. At that time he gave as his address, 25 Sickles Street, New York City. In October, 1939 he is believed to have resided at 6323 Luxon Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. At this time he may have been employed in the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. In 1939 Vago is believed to have been employed by the War Department at Ft. Myer, Virginia. (101-1988)

As of April 25, 1940 Vago was in charge of education on the Administrative Committee of Chapter 14, Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians - CIO, Washington, D. C. (101-220-7)

As of October 2, 1940 Vago's brother-in-law, Edmond Winkler, resided at 2844 - 30th Street, Woodside, Long Island, New York. It is reported that as of December, 1940 he had a brother in Budapest who was a physician. On May 21, 1941 Vago resided at 4117 - 4th Street, North Arlington, Virginia. On June 26, 1941 he resigned from the War Department and was moving to New York City. (101-1988)

On page 2387 of Volume V, Hearings Before the Committee on Un-American Activities of the 77th Congress, Second Session, it is reported that Benjamin Mandel testified that Oscar J. Vago, 4117 North 4th Street, Arlington, Virginia, an Engineer in the Treasury Department, was a member of the Washington Bookshop, a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy and a member of the Washington Committee for Aid to China. All except the latter of these organizations have been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835. (Similar information is contained in 61-7582-1298)

On February 15, 1942 it is reported that Vago had then been employed for about a year by Fellheimer and Wagner, 155 East 42nd Street, New York City. It was also reported that Vago had the following brothers, all residing in Hungary: Robert, Ernest, Steven, Arthur and Berthold. (101-1988)

In 1943 Vago forwarded a communication to Governor Dewey urging the release of Morris U. Schappes. (100-360260-1,P.7)

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In 1943 Mrs. Vago resided at 66-07 99th Street, Queens, New York. Previously, she had resided at 2281 - 37th Street, Long Island City. (100-335813-1)

On October 15, 1943 Wago transferred from the C-8 Branch of the Communist Party to the Queens Branch, 6th Assembly District. On October 29, 1943 he left his employment with Fellheimer and Wagner. On November 1, 1943 he began working for himself. In March, 1944 he resided at 66-07 99th Street, Rego Park, with his wife and son and he was then employed by Vago and Miller, Room 1606 at 114 East 32nd Street, New York City. This is known to have been the business address of A. Brothman and Associates. (101-1988)

Some time prior to April 12, 1944 Mrs. Vago signed a "Daily Worker" Victory Brigads Pledge Card. (100-335813-1)

In May, 1944 Wago was a member of the Executive Committee at Large of the Rego Park Club of the Communist Political Association. (100-3-4-3938,P.5)

On May 23, 1944 Claire Vago, 66-07 99th Street, Queens, appeared on a list of the Rego Park Communist Club Assistants, Queens, New York. In the summer of 1944 Mrs. Vago is alleged to have solicited clothing in the neighborhood of 66-07 99th Street, Queens, for Russian War Relief. (100-335813-1)

In July, 1944 Oscar Vago, 66-07 99th Street, Rego Park, was elected to the Queens County Council of the Communist Political Association. (100-3-4-4498, P.18)

Vago was employed by Chemurgy Design Corporation prior to entering business with Brothman. (100-365040-1,P.13) b1D

On September 5, 1944 an account in the name of A. Brothman and Associates was opened at the 32nd Street Branch of the National City Bank of New York. Partners were listed as: Abraham Brothman, Jules Korchien, Gerhard N. Wollan, Oscar J. Vago and Emil Z. Barish. (65-56402-236, P.64)

Vago was invited to attend an Earl Browder dinner in Queens on December 27, 1944 because he had obtained five or more subscriptions to "The Worker." (100-3-4-4498, P.35)

In March, 1945 Oscar John Vago, 66-07 99th Street, Rego Park, a member of the Industrial Branch C-8 of the Communist Party, was transferred to the Rego Park Club, Queens County, Communist Political Association on Transfer No. 1803. He was described as a self-employed structural engineer with offices in Room 1606 at 114 East 32nd Street, New York City. He was a member of the FAECT. (61-7231-289)

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On December 8, 1945 Roy Johnson told Vago, at the Brothman Associates address, that he had been busy in camp, apparently an army camp, learning riot control and how to break strikes. Vago said that that was very interesting and Johnson told Vago that he, Johnson, sent this information to the right people. (65-56402-236,p.73)

On December 28, 1945 "Ben" told Vago that he was worried because he was being investigated by a man who claimed to be a lieutenant in the Counter Intelligence Corps. Vago expressed amazement that "they still persist in investigating." "Ben" indicated that he had been a staff sergeant in the army and asked Vago to get some important person to do something about it. "Ben" indicated that the activities he worried about were in Japan. Vago advised "Ben" to go to the National Lawyers Quild or to see Martin Popper. (65-56402-483, P.31)

On April 10, 1947 Vago, an associate of Abraham Brothman, received the following cable: "Re your cable February 10. Promised DPT contracts and report not received. Please expedite." The sender is believed to be the Bombay Chlorine Products, Ltd., 20 Peoples Building, Sir Pherozisha Menta Road, Bombay, India. (65-56402-2606)

In April, 1948 and in June, 1949 Vago was reported to be President of the Trylon Club, Ridgewood Section, Queens County, Communist Party.
(100-3-4-6247, P.12; 100-3-4-6723, P.17)

Mrs. Vago is described as a housewife, 5'4" tall, weighing 125 lbs., with black hair, brown eyes, slender build, and a sallow complexion. (100-335813-1)

Vago is described as being 5'6" tall, 150 lbs., dark complexioned, with brown eyes. He is partially bald, wears glasses and is described as having a peculiar waddling walk. (101-1988)

April 26, 1950

BILL ZOLA BARISH - Y

Barish was born May 8, 1916, at Seattle, Washington. His father, Saul W. Barish, was born in Russia and has been a social worker. His mother, whose name is not known, was also born in Russia. The whereabouts of his parents is not known. Barish attended Garfield High School in Seattle, Washington, from 1929 to 1933, the University of Washington at Seattle from 1933 to 1935 and the University of California at Berkeley from 1937 to 1939 when he graduated with a B. S. degree in mechanical engineering. In November, 1935, Barish resided at 3889 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, California; in February, 1936, he resided at 2429 Haste Street, Berkeley; in February, 1937 at 2412 Bancroft Way, Berkeley and in February, 1938 at 1249 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. After graduating from the University of California. he was employed for 12 years by the General Engineering Company and Electrical Steel Foundry Company in Portland, Oregon; for 1 year by the United States Rubber Company at Naugatuck, Connecticut and for 6 months by the M. W. Kellogg Company in New Jersey. ; (100-333935)

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It has been alleged that in December, 1941, there were two factions of the Library of Congress, one being under the leadership of David Wahl, a subject of the Gregory case. Emil Barish was reported to be a member of the Wahl faction. (101-3048-6 page 14; 65-56402-1359 page 174)

In April, 1944, Emil Barish who had previously resided at 2247 Glenn Avenue, Berkeley, California; 49-Ol 14th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York; with his wife's parents at 1715 46th Street, Brooklyn, New York; at 21-46 78th Street, Jackson Heights, Long Island, New York; resided at 21-44 78th Street Jackson Heights, New York. At that time Barish was listed as a member of the Communist Party Third Assembly District, Queens County, New York. From 1942 until 1944, he had been employed by the Chemurgy Corporation in New York City until he and Abraham Brothman resigned from Chemurgy to open their own laboratory at 114 East 32nd Street, New York City.

Barish entered an engineering partnership known as A. Brothman and Associates at 114 East 32nd Street, New York City, August 14, 1944. In December, 1944, Barish held Communist Party membership card #35097 in the Garden Bay Club of the Communist Political Association. In January, 1945, he was elected Press Director of that Club. Prior to this time in 1943, he was Recording Secretary of Chapter 31 of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Communists and Technician (100-333935)

In July, 1945, his name and address were in the possession of Nari Ikeda, a Japanese who was a West Coast functionary of the Communist Party and who was also a contact of Steve Nelson. (100-333935; 100-149450-11 page 44)

In November, or December, 1945, Barish's name was no longer on the list of partners of A. Brothman and Associates according to the records of the National City Bank of New York. (65-56402-236 page 64)

In 1945, the name Emil Barish appeared in the address book of Douglas Whitney Ward. This address book contained the names of persons Ward had apparently contacted all over the world. Immediately above Emil Barish's name in this address book appeared the name Sonia Aslanian who will be referred to below. Although Ward's activities centered in the San Francisco, California, area, he is known to have obtained his 1944 Communist Party membership book from the Waterfront Section of the Communist Party in New York City. The following information more fully identifies Ward:

In 1944, Ward was sailing as a merchant seaman.

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

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

(100-3-4-6247 page 10)

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

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

Her husband Fred Hagop Aslanian was also a 67D

(100-360940-3)

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

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

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On February 17, 1949, Barish's name and address were contained in the address book of Pauline Slavin, Radio Information Specialist, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Federal Security Agency, New York City. Slavin's name and address appeared in the address book of Judith Coplon. In 1942, Slavin was employed by CSS. Both of Slavin's parents were born in Russia. Slavin's cousin, Sophie Minkin, was reported identified with the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. One of Slavin's references, Vladimir Sokoloff of Philadelphia, is reported to be a Communist. (121-17374)

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SAC, NEW YORK

DIRECTOR, FBI

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. ESPIUNAGE - R

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58805-1091 Reference is made to New York teletype dated April 12, 1950, in the Foocase advising that Robert Heineman had viewed in person Oscar John Vago, former business associate of Abraham Brothman, without effecting an identification. Reference also is made to New York letter dated April 17, 1950, in the Foocase recommending that the contemplated interview of Brothman, after the elimination of Vago as a suspect for Unknown Subject be temporarily deferred until all of Brothman's contacts listed in the report of Special Agent John R. Murphy, New York, dated April 5, 1950, in captioned matter, be identified and photographs shown to the Heinemans. ECH SECRET

While it is agreed that the approximately sixty contacts of Brothman listed in the above-mentioned report should be identified and their photographs shown to the Heinemans, it is not believed that the interview of Brothman should be deferred until this is done.

It is desired that interviews now be had with Abraham Brothman and his former business associates, Oscar John Vago, Jules Korchien, Emil J. Barish and Gerhard Norval Wollan. It also is desired that Brothman's secretary. Miriam Moskowitz, and Harry Gold be interviewed at this time. In accordance with Bureau letter dated February 16, 1950, entitled "Foocase," Atlanta is instructed to interview Wollan. New York is instructed to interview the remaining individuals

The purpose of these interviews is to ascertain the identities and descriptions of all of Brothman's contacts, particularly as of 1944, since it appears most probable that

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It is to be particularly noted that as of October 1, 1944,

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Gach person interviewed, and particularly Brothman, should be questioned in minute detail concerning all assistance or guidance received by Brothman in organizing his company and laboratory. This line of inquiry should and the Bridgeport Brass Company, and Brothman should be specifically questioned about others who may have participated. Complete details concerning the factor and research activities should be obtained. All information concerning loans and finances should be developed, and the partners in the business should be saked the location of their bank accounts and where they filed their State and questioning Brothman and other tax returns for the pertinent period. In questioning Brothman and others about finances, it should be kept in mind that

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about \$2,000 was required of the MGB for the laboratory contemplated by as of December, 1944. Efforts should be made to obtain from Brothman the books and records of his company and laboratory. He should be questioned concerning the identities and description of all of his employees. All of those interviewed should be impressed by the detailed nature of the questioning that A. Brothman and Associates and its laboratory are being and will be subjected to a most searching scrutiny.

The interview of Harry Gold should be most thorough in view of his previous activity on behalf of Jacob Golos, known Soviet agent, his continued association with Brothman after he allegedly ceased collecting blue prints for Golos, and the fact that in 1943 and 1944 Gold was known to Arthur Phineas Weber en the introduction of Brothman, under the name of Frank Keppler. There are being enclosed herewith four copies of a photograph of Gold for the New York Office and two copies for the Atlanta Office in order that they may be displayed to Vago, Korchien, Barish, Moskowitz and Wollan. All of these individuals should be questioned concerning the names Frank Reppler and Harry Gold without revealing that they relate to one and the same person unless that fact is already known. Both Brothman and Gold should be questioned concerning the use of the alias Frank Keppler for Harry Gold. Regarding Gold, it is desired that the New York Office obtain further photographs of him for display to the Heinemans and Fuchs in view of his close involvement in this matter and his physical resemblance to most of the descriptive characteristics of Unknown Subject

association with Brothman in 1940 was an espionage matter. While Gold and Brothman both denied that the espionage association continued beyond the

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It is believed desirable that these individuals be impressed with the serious nature of the interviews, and accordingly, each should be advised at the outset by the interviewing agents that in connection with the investi-

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gation of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs it is desired to discuss certain matters known to them.

These interviews which should not in any way jeopardize should be conducted separately and simultaneously at the first opportunity and they must be thorough and detailed in nature. In each instance a signed statement should be obtained if at all possible. All logical leads developed in these interviews concerning associates of Brothman, including the obtaining of photographs, should be set out immediately by teletype.

The results of these interviews should be reported in detail in the Brothman case and subsequently should be summarized in a report in the Foccase. This also applies to the results of the investigation requested in this letter.

Subsequent to these interviews immediate and comprehensive investigation should be conducted of A. Brothman and Associates Laboratory, 8503 - 57th Avenue, Elmhurst, Long Island. Corporate or partnership records should be checked to determine all organizational details, and you should consider the possibility of obtaining significant information about his laboratory and its activities through persons connected with that address, such as the building management or other tenants. Concerning this laboratory and A. Brothman and Associates, a separate letter has been directed to the Baltimore and Albany Offices requesting that all available information concerning employees of Brothman be obtained from the Baltimore informant on Social Security matters and the records of the New York State Department of Labor, Division of Unemployment and Placement.

With respect to employees of Brothman, it is noted that according to the above-mentioned report of Special Agent John R. Murphy, the following were employees of Brothman: Cy Silverstein, as of December, 1945; Seymour Mandelkorn, 67 Jane Street, Apartment 3-B, New York, as of December, 1945; one Halpern, as of December, 1945; Sol Franshel, as of June, 1946; Hersh Rabinowitz, a former employee as of January, 1947; Bill Rohall, Aqueduct evenue, Bronx, New York, who translates Russian, as of May, 1946; and Bernard Mishkin, an "associate as of April, 1947. All of these persons should be more fully identified and, where advisable, photographs should be submitted for display to the Heinemans and Fuchs. This same action should be taken with respect to all male amployees of the Brothman and Associates and A. Brothman and Associates Laboratory.

For the information of Atlanta, in addition to that contained in the above-mentioned Bureau letter of February 16, 1950, in the Poocase, and the report of Special Agent John R. Murphy, New York, dated December 16, 1949,

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entitled "Unknown Subject, was:

MASS SERVED N

The attention of the Atlanta Office is called to the presence in this letter of Sinformation from this source is received under the express understanding that it will not be disseminated outside of the Bureau. It is imperative that information be limited to as few persons as possible, and accordingly, it should be made accessible only to such agents as are required to have it in order to conduct the requested investigation. The security of this information must be protected at all costs.

on which these interviews will be undertaken. Upon receipt of this information the Atlanta Office should arrange to interview Wollan at the same time, if possible.

TOP STCRET,

Office Memorandum • UNITED STARS GOVERNMENT DATE: April 14, 1950 Director, FBI ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED SAC, New York HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED U FOOCASE. DATE 1- 21-87 SUBJECT: ESPIONAGE - R ReNYtel 4/13/50 in which it was pointed out that certain Russian nationals attended Columbia University 1944-1945. Enclosed herewith are four copies of photographs of the following individuals who attended Columbia during those years. Two copies are being forwarded to Boston; LEONID MIKHAILOVICH ANDREEV VALENTIN EFINOVICEX TOLSTIKOV ALEXANDER ANDREEVICE RAEV NIKOLAI IVANOVICE CHEKLIN PAVEL METODIEVICH SVIRSKI. NIKOLAI SERGEEVICH IVANOV ALEKSANDER PXBORISO Enclosure - 7 EX-125 5. cc - Boston (Enc-7) JEM:IM 65-15136 KELLIKDED - 82 MAY TET 1950







VALENTIN EFIMOVICH TOLSTIKOV



NIKOTAI SERGEEVICH

enclosive 65-58805-1092



LEONID LIKHAILOVICH ANDREEV



NIKOLAI IVANOVICH CHEKLIN



PAVEL MEFODIEVICH SVIRSKI



ALEXAUDER ANDREEVICH

# Office Memerandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Director, FRI

DATE: April 20, 1950

FROM

SAC. New York

SUBJECT:

FOO CASE ESPIONAGE - R (Bureau file 65-58805)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Re Newark letter 3/6/50.

There are herewith enclosed for the Bureau four copies each of two photographs of JACKAGREENFIELD. Two copies of each photograph are being sent to Boston and Newark. The negatives are also being sent to Newark.

The Bureau and Boston are requested to arrange for the exhibition of these photos to the appropriate individuals in the FOO CASE.

For the information of the Newark Office the following data was obtained from the files of the U. S. Industrial Chemical Company, 60 East 42nd Street, New York City, through the cooperation of EVERETT RENZ, in charge Public Relations:

JACKI GREENFIELD was employed by U.S.I. in 1942 when the company purchased STROOCK & WITTENBERG. Previous employers in addition to STROOCK & WITTENBERG were ROBERT RAUH, 480 Frelinghausen Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, 135138 and Chemical Engineering Research Association, 30 Trving Place, New York City 133-135. His previous addresses were 1310 Hillside Avenue, Hillside. New Jersey, 1938, 105 Grove Street, Newark, 425 Cherry Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey; and his current address 26 B Van Winkle Street, Bloomfield, New Jersey. His present jeb title is Technical Coordinator of Research Projects, U.S.I. Chemical Company, 400 Doremus Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, and he is paid \$600 per month. According to his employment application he was born 3/1/10 in New York City; 5'10"; 170 pounds; brown eyes, brown hair; has a noticeable bump high on his forehead. His wife SYLVIA TREENFIELD was bern in Montreal, Canada. He has one child. His father was born in Czechoslovakia.

Newark (Encs. 6)

Boston (Encs. 4)

FWZ:nbm 65-15136

Letter to Director, FRI NY 65-15136

CHRIS JOHNSON, a friend of GREENFIELD who previously furnished information about him, advised that GREENFIELD has not mentioned Communism for some time and JOHNSON said he heard that GREENFIELD'S wife had lost out in an election in some branch in the party and was no longer a member because of it. JOHNSON had no further details but stated he would be willing to try to get any further information he could from GREENFIELD should he be requested to do so.





enelouve 65-58805-1093

Mr. Clagg Lemoranaum • United States Governmen Director. FEI SAC, Albany Mic Mobi ESPIONACE - I Miss Gener Bufile 65-58805 Report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON dated February 22, 1950 at Boston on pages 24 and 25 describes a visit by FUCHS to Schenectady, New York to visit an unknown scientist. This scientist was reported to have been a very important man and to have worked with FUCHS at Los Alams According to FUCHSt sister, KRISTEL MEINE AN, this visit was the summer of 1947. She advised that FUCHS and she left Boston and small and arrived in Schenectady on the following portline. train and arrived in Schenectady on the following morning at a drug store not far from the railroad terminal and the second seco the unknown scientist. She recalls that the scientist employed on a one-year contractual basis by a commercial meny. She advised that FJCHS returned in the late afternoon and they took a bus to the outskirts of Schenectady, where they called at the home of the scientist She described this scientist as 50 to 60 years of age, 5'10", approximately 200 pounds, broad shoulders, light complexion, smooth-shaven face, no glasses and possibly of German descent. This scientist was residing at the time of the visit in a kind of cottage or summer house thirty minutes bus rider from the railroad terminal in ochenectady. This house was located in a strictly residential area with not too many houses around it and surrounded by pine trees. KRISTEL HEINEIAN advised that another scientist, previously acquainted with her brother, was also present during this visit. She described the second scientist as about 35 years old, 5:10%, 145 pounds, alight build, fair complexion, dark cres, dark hair, no glasses. In the summer of 1947, Dr. GEORGEAPLACZER, former Section Chick of his group of theoretical physicists at los Alamos, and an acquaintance of FUCHS, resided at 918 St. Davids Lane, Schenectady, in a residential ocighborhood sindler to that described by ARISTEL HEINEIAN. PLACZEZ also compared favorably with the description of the unknown scientist. WFG:AIN 55-1627 Bost (65-3319)(4 Engls.) Tork (65-15136) (4 Mode ) RECORDED -

Director, FBI

Re: FOOCASE ESPIONAGE - R

Boston teletype dated March 9 last solvised that KRISTEL HEINEMAN, had been shown photographs of PLACZEK's residence and had categorically denied that this was the place to which she wont with her brother in June, 1946. She also denied that additional photographs of PLACZEK were identical with the Schenectady scientist.

FUCHS and KRISTEL HEINEMAN to the unknown Schenectady scientist was made in June, 1946 or the summer of 1947, or whether two visits had actually been made.

By teletype dated February 14 last, the Bureau had advised the Albany Office that on February 4, 1950, ROBERT MEINEMAN, husband of KRISTEL HEINEMAN, had advised Bureau Agents that in the summer of 1946, FUCHS and KRISTEL HEINEMAN borrowed an automobile from VICTOR WEISSKOFF and drove to Schenectady to visit Dr. HANS A DETHE. The records of the General Electric Company reflect that on June 25, 1946, KLAUS FUCHS visited Dr. HANS BETHE at the Research Laboratory. As set out in the report of SA PETER F. MAXSON dated February 17, 1950 at Albany, Dr. HANS BETHE advised that FUCHS paid him a personal visit prior to his return to England. It was BETHE's recollection that FUCHS! sister was in Schenectady at the time, but he stated that he did not meet her and he did not know her name. Boston letter dated March 11 last advised that upon interview VICTOR WEISSKOFF stated that he had never loaned his car to FUCHS.

From these facts, it would seem probable that just one visit was made to Schenectady by FUCHS while accompanied by his sister and that this visit was made on June 25 when FUCHS visited BETHE at the General Electric Company. It is quite possible that although FUCHS visited BETHE in the daytime at the General Electric Company, that he also visited a different scientist in the evening when accompanied by his sister.

Albany teletype dated March 10 lest requested the Boston Office to attempt to clarify the exact number and the approximate dates of the trips made to Schenectady by KRISTEL HEINEMAN with her brother.

Boston letter to the Bureau dated February 23, 1950 advised that a lead had been set out in the report of SA CORION dated February 9, 1950 at Boston in the case entitled "ROBERT BLOCK HEINEMAN, ET AL., ESPIONAGE to the Washington Field Division in order to determine the visits of

Re: FOOCASE ESPIONAGE - R

FUCHS to the United States subsequent to June, 1946, his itinerary, and other information which could be obtained from the State Department records. It is pointed out that such information would lessen the amount of investigative activity and that it would more closely confine FUCHS period of activity in the United States. The Albany Office has no information on these visits of FUCHS at this writing.

According to KRISTEL HEINEMAN, the unknown Schenectady scientist had worked at Los Alamos with FUCHS and at the time of the visit was allegedly employed on a one-year contractual basis by a commercial company. Inasmuch as the General Electric Company was at that time and still is the only commercial company in Schenectady engaged in atomic research, it is logical to assume that the unknown Schenectady scientist was employed by the General Electric Company.

Operating on this basis and with the cooperation of Dr. GLEN W. GIDDINGS, Personnel Director of the Research Laboratory, and Captain J. S. EVANS, U.S.N. Retired, Security Officer, Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory, General Electric Company, the personnel files of all members of the Research Laboratory who had worked at Los Alamos were discreetly reviewed, descriptions noted and photographs examined without identifying the unknown Schenectady scientist. The files of all past employees in the Research laboratory were also examined with this purpose in mind. It was determined that in the summer of 1946, while Dr. HANS A. BETHE of Cornell University was spending time at General Electric Company at Schenectady in fulfillment of his contract as a consultant to the company, and conferring with their personnel upon the initiation of the General Electric Company into the field of atomic energy at Schenectady, several other wellknown physicists who had worked at Los Alamos came to Schenectady at the invitation of Dr. C. GUY SUITS, General Electric Vice-President and Director of the Research Laboratory, to engage in his Maild supper session on nuclear physics". These men included Drs. ROBERT EX MARSHAK of the University of Rochester and RICHARD PXFEYNMAN of Cornell University, both of whom were well acquainted with and had associated with FUCHS at Los Alamos! They engaged in research work at Buildings 5 and 37 of the Research Laboratory and were classified as temporary employees.

The records of the General Electric Company show that ROBERT E. MARSHAK was employed in the Research Laboratory from June 17 to

Re: FOOGASE ESPIONAGE ~ R

August 9, 1946. He advised he was born on October 11, 1916 at New York City and that his father was born in Minsk, Russia and his mother in Beresina, Russia. His file showed that he had received a BA at Columbia in 1936, a Ph.D. in Physics at Cornell in 1939 and had been employed from 1939 to 1942 as an Associate Professor of Physics at Cornell; from 1942 to 1943 had worked at the Radiation Laboratory at Cornell under the Office of Scientific Research Development Contract; from 1943 to 1944 he had worked for the Department of Science and Industrial Research, British Government at Montreal, Canada under Dr. GEORGE PLACZEK, and from 1944 through 1946 had worked for the University of California at Los Alamos under Dr. HANS A. BETHE. From 1946 he had been engaged in teaching and research at the University of Rochester.

He listed his parents as HARRY and ROS, MARSHAK, and his sister, RUTH, and brother, HARRY MARSHAK, as residing at 922Elsmere Place, New York City.

The records of the General Electric Company show that RICHARD P. FEYNMAN was employed by the Research Laboratory from June 17 to July 16, 1946. His file showed that he had been born May 11, 1918 at New York City; that his father had been born in Minsk, Russia, and his mother in New York City. He advised he received a BS in Physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1939 and a Ph.D. in Physics at Princeton University in 1942. He listed employment from December, 1941 to April, 1943 at Princeton University on war research; From April, 1943 to November, 1945 at the University of California at Ios Alamos, under Dr. HANS A. BETHE in theoretical physics; from November, 1945 to June, 1946 at Cornell University in teaching and research.

It is pointed out that in the report of SA BRENTON S. CORDON dated February 22, 1950 at Boston that MARTIN DEUTSCH had stated that he was one of the Americans most closely associated with FUCHS at Los Alamos. He also stated that next to himself, the most close associate of FUCHS at Los Alamos was ROBERT E. MARSHAK. MARSHAK's name also appeared in FUCHS' personal notebook and he was named by Dr. BETHE and FEYNMAN upon interview as a close associate of FUCHS. MARSHAK is presently employed in the Department of Physics at the University of Rochester and resides at 1525 Highland Avenue, Rochester, New York, The Albany Office does not have the benefit of any contact with or interview of MARSHAK by the Buffalo Office in this case.

Re: FOOCASE ESPIONAGE - R

Attention is called to Bureau letter dated May 23, 1947 to New York City, copy of which was forwarded to Buffalo and Boston (Bufile 116-9669).

New York letter dated April 26, 1948, in this matter, copies of which were received by the Albany and Buffalo Offices, contained information indicating Communist sympathies on the part of close relatives of ROBERT E. MARSHAK.

In connection with the unknown Schenectady scientist, it is quite possible, as will be indicated by the following facts, that the scientist that FUCHS came to visit while accompanied by his sister was actually Dr. HANS A. BETHE, and that the man to whose home FUCHS went for dinner accompanied by KRISTEL HEINEMAN, was actually Dr. ROBERT E. MARSHAK. It is also quite likely that the fact that BETHE, MARSHAK and FEYNMAN were all at the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, at the same time might have influenced FUCHS to make this visit prior to returning to England in June of 1946. It also seems highly improbable that upon the occasion of his visit to Schenectady that FUCHS would fail to visit MARSHAK, who was reportedly a very close associate and social acquaintance of his. Investigation has determined that while in Schenectady from June 17 to August 9, 1946, MARSHAK sublet the residence of Dr. LEONARD B. CLARK. Chairman of the Department of Biology, Union College. This residence is located at 900 St. Davids Lane, Schenectady, just two blocks east of the former residence of Dr. GEORGE PLACZEK, previously mentioned, and this residence compares favorably with the description provided by KRISTEL HEINEMAN. This house is located on the corner of St. Davids Lane and Vrooman Avenue. It is a Cape Cod style house with slate roof, uneven brick front and side walls with brown shingle leanto and garage. The house faces southwest and faces the intersection of St. Davids Lane and Vrooman Avenue. It is shielded by several large pine trees and numerous small birch trees. A driveway approaches the house from the left from Vrocman Avenue, leads to the garage, makes a circle around several trees and returns to Vrooman Avenue, forming a perfect loop. There are two small sections of white fence in the front yard half-way between the house and the intersecting streets. There is no sidewalk and approach is apparently made to the house from the driveway.

It is noted that MARSHAK does not compare favorably with the description of the unknown scientist as given by KRISTEL HEINEMAN,

Rot FOOCASE ESPIONAGE - R

especially with regard to age. It is also noted that in the report of SA CORDON dated February 22, 1950 at Boston that photographs of both MARSHAK and FEYNMAN, along with others, had been exhibited on two occasions to KRISTEL HEINEMAN with negative results, in an effort to identify the unknown chemist and the unknown Schenoctady scientist. It is pointed out that KRISTEL HEINEMAN had stated it was her impression that the scientist was, in normal profession, a teacher and that during the course of the evening a visit she mot several students who had come to see the scientist. It is noted that MARSHAK was and still is an Associate Professor of Physics at the University of Rochester. It has also been determined that during the summer of 1946 there were also three graduate students majoring in Physics who also came to the General electric Company at Schenectady to engage in research and summer study. The records show that these students wrote to the General Electric Company to inquire into the possibility of summer employment there in view of the planned summer session on nuclear physics which was to be directed by the famous Dr. HANS A. BETHE. Two of these students, CONRAD LALONG TRE 1035 Gonesee Street, and ARTHUR & WIGHTMAN, 85 Marding Road, both Rochester, New York, were referred to General Electric by MARSHAK, and it is quite logical that these students would have visited MARSHAK during their employment and residence in Schenectady, New York.

The los Angeles letter to the Bureau dated February 27, 1950 reflected an interview with Dr. RICHARD P. FEYNMAN regarding his association with FUCHS. At that time, FEYNMAN was stationed at the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena, California, but has now located in his permanent position at the Department of Physics, Cornell University, where he is associated with Dr. HANS BETHE.

FEINMAN had first advised of a meeting with FUCHS early in 1946 in either New York City or Ithaca, New York, Upon reflection, he stated that this meeting must have been at Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, and probably in the office of Dr. HANS A. BETHE, and that to the best of his knowledge, BETHE, FUCHS, Dr. HUDOLPH PETERIS, of the British Atomic Energy Research establishment, and himself were present. He stated that he recalls that FUCHS was on his way back to Great Britain and that he had kidded FUCHS about his "hot" position at Harwell. FEYNMAN also advised that HETHE would remember the meeting much more clearly. It is pointed out that when BETHE was previously interviewed, he had stated that after he left Ios Alamos in January, 1946, he saw FUCHS once in June or July, 1946, when FUCHS visited him at the General bleetric.

Re: FOOCAGE R

Company in Schenectady, and then not until the summer of 1948, when they met in england, and also in the spring of either 1948 or 1949, when FUCHS visited him at Ithaca. It is pointed out that inasmuch as FEYNMAN was at the General Electric Company with Dr. BETHE on June 25, 1946, that it is possible that he met FUCHS on the occasion of his visit to the Research Laboratory to see BETHE and that he may possibly have been present at the residence of MARSHAK that evening when FUCHS and KRISTEL HEINEMAN had dinner with the scientist friend of FUCHS.

It is noted that the description of the second scientist as provided by KRISTEL HEINEMAN, who was present at this home and who had been previously acquainted with FUCHS, compares most favorably with FLYNMAN.

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In summary, it is felt highly possible that the visit of FUCHS and his sister to Schenectady may be reconstructed as follows:

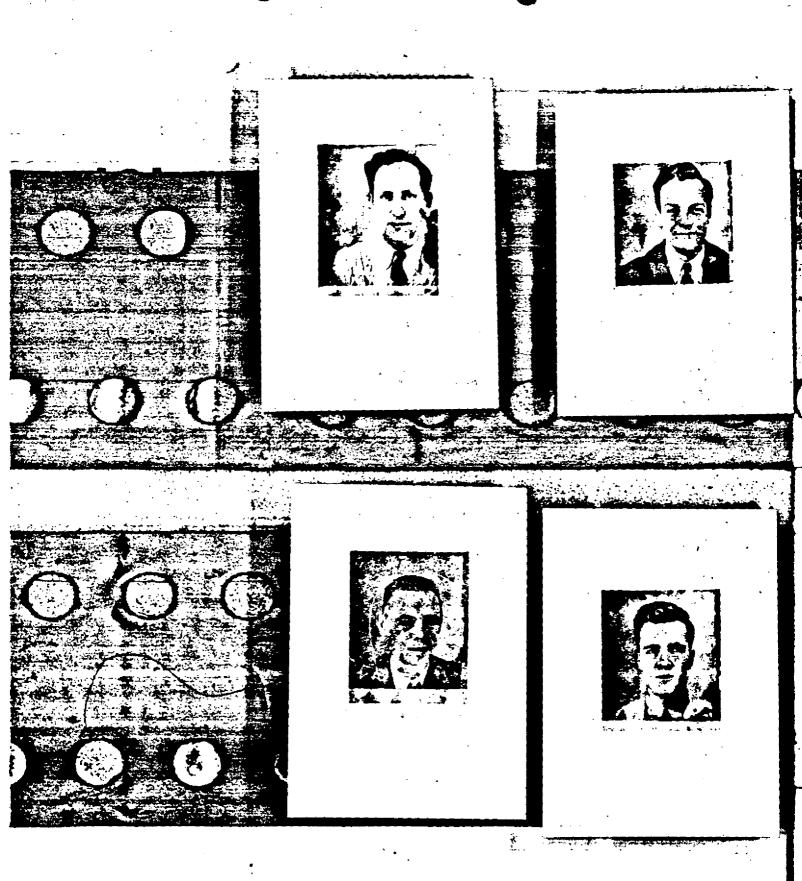
Upon arrival in Schenectady, RUCHS left his sister and went to the General Electric Company, where he visited Dr. BETHE and possibly may have seen Dr. MARSHAK and FEYNMAN also. Upon return in the late afternoon, FUCHS took his sister to the temporary residence of MARSHAK at 900 St. Davids Lane, via Union Street, Stop 10, bus or the Troy bus. During the visit with MARSHAK, FEYNMAN, who was single, may also have been present. It is quite possible that the two graduate students from Rochester, IONCHIRE and WIGHTMAN, dropped in to visit MARSHAK.

available photographs of MARSHAK, FEYMMAN, LONGHIRE and WIGHTMAN have been secured and are being provided for possible identification by ARISTEL HEINEMAN. Available incomplete descriptions of these persons have been posted on the back of these photographs. A better photograph of MARSHAK is may be obtained by the Buffalo Office at the University of Rochester.

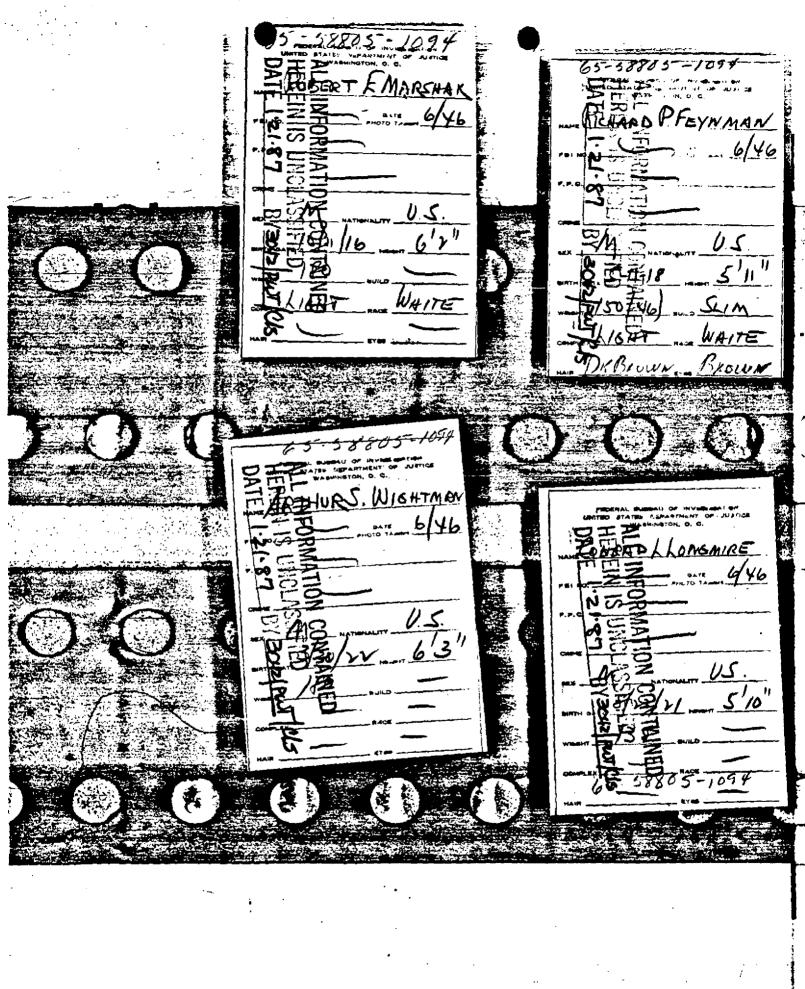
The Boston Office 1s requested to recontact KRISTEL HEINEMAN with the possibility of identifying ROBERT E. MARSHAK as the unknown Schehectady scientist.

If necessary, the Albany Office will reinterview Dr. HANS A.
BETHE and Dr. RICHARD P. FEYNMAN at Cornell University and the Buffalo
Office will interview Dr. ROBERT E. MARSHAK at the University of Rochester
upon the request of the Boston Office in this matter.

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enloure 65-58805-1094



Office Memorandum . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Director, FBI DATE: April 25, 1950 FROM : SAC, New York SUBJECT: POOCASE ESPIONAGE - R For the Bureau and Boston there are enclosed herewith photographs of NIKITA KIRILLOVICE PANCHENKO. Inc-4 cc - Boston (Enc-2) RECORDED . 9 65-58805-1095 JRM:IN INDEXED - 9 65-15136 MAY TATE TROPURA EMPILIAD PRIME INFORMATION CONTAINED DATE 1. 21.87 BY 3012 PUT CLS **5** 1 MAY 8 1950

NIKITA KIRILLOVICE. PANCHENKO

enelouve 65-58805-1095

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. TO Mrector, FBI SAC, Albany CONTRIBUTAL DATE: April 26, 1950

SUBJECT

FOOCASE ESPIONACE - R Bufile 65-58805

Remylet 4-18-50 and mytel 4-18-50 stating that Dr. HANS A METHI had been identified as the unknown Schenectady scientist mentioned in the report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON dated 2-22-50 at Boston.

Dr. BETHE was recontacted on April 17, 1950 on occasion of a two-day visit to the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, where he is still engaged as a consultant. The subject of his various visits with FUCHS was discussed and although he was rather hazy at first on particular incidents, he gradually recalled enough of these visits and in particular the visit of FUCHS on June 25, 1946 to Schenectady, to state befinitely that he, BETHE, can be identified as the unknown Schenectady scientist.

He advised that his name was pronounced phonetically "HANZ BAYTA"

Dr. BETHE advised that he left Los Alamos in January, 1946. Sometime in May, 1946, he received a letter from FUCHS, stating that he would
like to stop for a visit prior to his return to England in late June or early
July. He stated that he must have advised FUCHS to visit him at the General
Electric Company in Schenectady because he planned to be there during the
above time. Upon recollection he stated that he was at the General Electric
Company from June 17, 1946 to July 10, 1946. The General Electric Company
records show that FUCHS visited BETHE on June 25, 1946. DEVELOR

BETHE advised that on the day of his visit, FUCHS arrived alone at the General Riectric Company, either shortly before or immediately after lunch. He had no recollection of the method of transportation used by Free upon arrival, but recalls that he left by train. He also recalls that Fuchs planned to and did meet his sister in the afternoon and stated that it was quite possible that she had accompanied him to Schenectady, although was not sure of this. HETHE stated that they discussed personal matters and especially an accident at los Alamos in which a pr. SIOTIN had been killed. FUCHS had advised that he was working on a calculation as to why the accident happened and he was placing the formula on the office blackboard when Dr. RICHARD P. FEYNMAN came into the office to see FUCHS. BETHE stated that he does not recall whether FUCHS saw Dr. ROBERT E. MARSHAK at the General Electric Company that afternoon, but is quite positive that FUCHS did see MARSHAK during the

WFG:ATN
65-1627
cc: Boston (65-3319)
Buffalo
New York

55 MAY 81950

Re; FOOCASE ESPIONAGE - R

Director, FBI 4-26-50

course of his visit. BETHE advised that late in the afternoon both he and FUCHS left the General Electric Company and walked uptown where they met FUCHS' sister at a drug store. He first stated that it was his recollection that the three of them went to a restaurant in the vicinity and had dinner, although he stated it was quite possible that they only had coffee or a snack. BETHE stated that he does not now recall the name of FUCHS' sister. (It was not deemed advisable at this time to point out to BETHE that when contacted by SA PETER F. MAXSON on February 17, 1950, he had stated that he did not meet FUCHS' sister and did not know her name.)

FUCHS and his sister took a train for Boston and he returned to the Van Curler Hotel, where he was residing. He advised that he resided at the hotel for about a week after his arrival on June 17, 1946, and when Dr. MARSHAK sublet a house at 900 St. Davids Iane, he moved in with the MARSHAKS and stayed there until his departure on July 10, 1946.

Mrs. LEONARD B. CLARK, 900 St. Davids Lane, Schenectady, New York, had previously advised that at the request of some official at the Research Laboratory, General Electric Company, she and her husband had made their home available as temporary living quarters for General Electric personnel while they vacationed in Canada in the summer of 1946. Mrs. CLARK advised that she sublet her place from June 24, 1946 to August 9, 1946 to Dr. ROBERT E. MARSHAK of Rochester, New York.

Upon recollection and when advised that MARSHAK had sublet his summer place on June 24, 1946, the day before FUCHS'visit, BETHE stated that he felt sure that FUCHS and his sister had accompanied him via bus to 900 St. Davids Lane. He stated that even if FUCHS had seen MARSHAK at the General Electric Company in the afternoon, that he would have wanted to pay a visit to Mrs. MARSHAK and that he was quite certain that FUCHS did so. BETHE further stated that it was quite possible that they had dinner at the MARSHAK's residence, although he advised that he would have hesitated about bringing home to dinner guests at the MARSHAK's. BETHE advised that three graduate students doing summer work at the General Electric Company periodically dropped in to visit MARSHAK and himself. He recalled these three students as CONRAD LONGHIRE and ARTHURYHIOHTMAN, both of Rochester, and a fellow named MATZ, from New Haven, Connecticut, who was studying at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He stated that it was highly probable that these three young students stopped at the MARSHAK home during the visit of FUCHS and his sister.

BETHE further recalled that FUCHS had expressed a desire to stay overnight for an extra day's visit at Schenectady, but his sister was quite

Director, FBI 4-26-50 Re: FOOCASE ESPIONACE - R

anxious to return to Boston as soon as possible to see her children, who had been left in some person's care. He stated that FUCHS and his sister took a night train for Boston.

BETHE advised that he has seen FUCHS on two occasions since that time, the first on the occasion of his, BETHE's, visit to England in the summer of 1948, and again when FUCHS visited him at Ithaca in the Spring of either 1948 or 1949, when FUCHS was attending Declassification meetings in Washington, D. C.

BETHE advised that on the occasion of FUCHS: visit to Cornell University at Ithaca he was accompanied by Dr. RUDOLPHYPETERIS. He stated that he was quite sure at the time of this visit Dr. RICHARD P. FEYNMAN was also present.

Reference is made to Los Angeles letter dated February 27, 1950, reflecting interview of FEYNMAN in which he recalled a meeting with FUCHS which took place in 1946, probably at Cornell University and at which he thought BETHE, PEIERIS, FUCHS and himself were present. It is possible that FEYNMAN's recollection of these two meetings with FUCHS at Schenectady and Ithaca as described above were recalled by FEYNMAN as one visit.

From the above information it can be definitely stated that the unknown Schenectady scientist mentioned in the report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON dated 2-22-50 at Boston has been identified as Dr. HANS A. BETHE.

It is of interest to note that KRISTEL HEINEMAN had described the unknown Schenectady scientist as 50 to 60 years of age, 5'10", 200 pounds, broad shoulders. BETHE is described as age 40 in 1946, 5'11", 165 pounds, medium build. However, KRISTEL HEINEMAN has denied that the above scientist was actually BETHE and it may be that above description was accordingly altered by her.

KRISTEL HEINEMAN described the second scientist as age 35, 5'10", 145 pounds, slight build, light complexion, dark hair and eyes. This second scientist was in all probability Dr. ROHERT E. MARSHAK, who was described in 1946 as age 29, 6'2", 180 pounds, light complexion, dark hair and eyes. It may be stated, however, that Dr. RICHARD P. FEYNMAN, who may have been present at the residence of MARSHAK at this visit, was described in 1946 as age 28, 5'11", 150 pounds, slim build, light complexion, dark hair and eyes.

The above is provided as possible information contributing toward an evaluation of descriptive information furnished by KRISTEL HEINEMAN.

### Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Director, FBI

DATE: April 26, 1950

SAC, Albuquerque

DECLASSIFY ON:

FOO CASE ESPIONAGE - R

> Rebulet to Albuquerque dated April 18, 1950, in which it is stated that a highly confidential foreign source advised, with reference to FUCHS! meeting with his espionage contact in Santa Fe. New Mexico, during June, 1945 and the fall of 1945

This information does not indicate whether Unknown Sub-

ject 🐙

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The Albuquerque Office was requested to determine what, if any, bus records might be available in Albuquerque, Santa Fe or Lamy, New Mexico, covering the pertinent period in 1945 concerning cross-country travel.

On the theory that

the Albuquerque Uffice was requested to obtain a list of all perions registered at Albuquerque hotels during June, 1945. This check is presently being made and the Bureau and interested Offices will be advised of the results.

It is pointed out that there is no passenger service by rail to Santa Fe, New Mexico. All railroad passengers to Santa Fe, New Mexico, usually leave the train at Lamy, New Mexico, and take a Santa Fe bus to the city of Santa Fe.

Mr. K. A. WHITE, Ticket Agent, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, Santa Fe, New Mexico, advised that his office had no record of passengers to Santa Fe but suggested that some records of passengers to Lamy, New Mexico, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway might be maintained at Chicago, Illinois. He suggested that Mr. J. H. MATHIAS, Manager, Reservations & Information Bureau, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 180 E. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, be contacted. He also advised that the Pullman Company in Chicago might have some information concerning passengers to Lamy, New Mexico.

cc: 2 Chicago

2 New York

2 Boston

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Letter to Director Re: FOO CASE ESPIONAGE - R



It is suggested that Mr. MATHIAS and the Pullman Company be contacted by the Chicago Office and that, if possible, a list of passengers to Santa Fe or Lamy, New Mexico, during the month of June, 1945, be obtained on the theory that Unknown Subject may have taken a train to Lamy, New Mexico, and a bus from Lamy to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and may have left Santa Fe the same way on the same date without having registered at any hotel in Santa Fe, New Mexico, or vicinity.

TOP SESRETI

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT To : Director, FBI DATE: April 18, 1950 FROM : SAC, New York SUBJECT: FOOCASE ESPIONACE - R Enclosed herewith are 4 photographs of HENRY M. STEINFELD obtained from Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York.

Two copies are being sent to Boston.

Encls. (4)

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publis 5/150

cc: Boston encls. (2)

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EX-136

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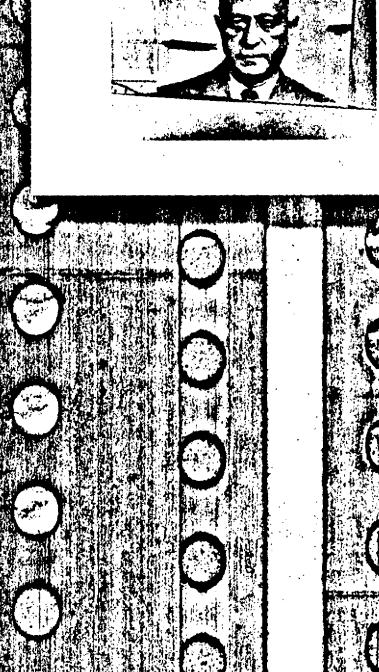
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JRM: APK 65-15136

5 1 MAY & 1950

RE

60-S0285-Se



Office Memorandum · united states government. THE DIRECTOR DATE: April 27, 1950 D. M. Ladd C EMI JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS SUBJECT: Mr. Peyton Ford called this morning. received your memorandum showing the receipt through the State Department of a refusal on the part of the critish Government to permit a Bureau representative to\_interview Fuchs Er. Ford stated he thought a very strong letter should be addressed to the State Department, for the Attorney General's signature, again urging that the matter be taken up formally. He asked that such a letter be drafted by the Bureau for the Attorney General's signature and be sent over to him in order that he might have it transmitted to the State Department I told him I would present his suggestion to you for your opinion. In the event you approve an appropriate letter will be prepared to the State Department, for the Atterney General's signature, in connection with this CLASSIFIED BY: DECLASSIFY ON Classified by Exempt from GDS, Cangory Date of Declassification in definite Mayor Bing Line JAN SO BENTH 53 MAY 12 1950 SOIONVOE GERE

Mr. Melville F. Ferguson Editor The Evening Bulletin Philadelphia, Pennsylvania ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 121-87 BY 302 PUT 615

Dear Mr. Jerguson

You have my sincere thanks for the sentiments conveyed in the editorial, "Effective Spy Chasing" which appeared in The Evening Bulletin on February 9, 1950.

It is highly encouraging to know that you are confident of the ability of the FBI in maintaining investigative coverage of subversive activities which aim at the destruction of our Government.

It is my earnest desire that our efforts and accomplishments will continue to merit your approbation.

CO - Philodelphia

OC - Philodelphia

RECORDED - No 1950

AAILED 9

FEB 24 1950

RQMN 17

17 5

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ledd
Mr. Ledd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavis
Mr. Glavis
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Mr. Trocy
Mr. Herbo
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Mr. Nease

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Effective Spy Chasing

There is perhaps a lesson for future guilance in the case of Dr. Klaus Fuchs. In this British scientist the FBI apparently has turned up a really important source of atomic information leaks.

A striking aspect of the disclosures of spy activities made by Congressional and private investigations has been the singular pettiness of the information stolen. Nothing of the probable magnitude of the Fuch case was even hinted at. It must be emparrassing to some officials who were connected with the Manhattan Project, and who were always willing to insinuate that other Government departments were lax in security arrangements, to find now that a vital weakness was in their own bailiwick.

The lesson would seem to be that we need not expect the din of chatter and clatter to advance the cause of security. Canada did an important job of ferreting out pies, and did it quietly and methodically. That is the way the FBI works. The re-

Bults speak for themselves.

Robert Mc Lean, great THE EVENING BULLETING

THE EVENING BULLETIN:
FHILADELPHIA, PA.
PACE: 22 COLUMN:
EDITION: 2 LEW

ENCLOSURE 5-1100

Mr. Thomas H. Dening

Editor

Tribune Chroniole

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

Warren. Ohio

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Dear Mr. Dening: DATE 1.21.87 BY 3012 PWI

T wish to take this opportunity to mr.

I wish to take this opportunity to write you concerning your editorial "Carelesness Indicated," which appeared in the Iribune Chronicle on February 7, 1950.

of the manner in which the IBI is discharging its responsibilities in matters affecting the internal security of our nation. I am also glad to note the emphasis which you have placed upon the necessity that this country exercise the greatest diligence in meeting the threat presented by subversive attacks upon it.

I hope that the efforts of this Bureau will always merit your complete confidence.

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**&** 

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FBI - CLEVET AND FEB 1 3 1950 .

WARREN TRIBUNE CHRONICLE February 7, 1950 page 8, columns 1,2

Re: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS; ESPIONAGE - R

EDITORIAL: Helen Hart Hurlbert, res. & Gen

Mr. (Tellora Mgg. Mr. Clegy Mr. Glavian Mr. Harbo Mr. Harbo Mr. Harbo Mr. Hola Tella Roca Tella Roca Tella Graphy Mr. Graphy Mr. Harbo M

Carelessness Indicated

Last week a British scientist was arrested, on information furnished by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the United States, on a charge of giving atomic bomb secrets to Russia. The suspect, Dr. Karl Fuchs, helped develop the atomic bomb in the United States and participated in three-power atomic talks in this sountry last fall. It is reported that Dr. Fuchs may have had access to data about the proposed hydrogen bomb, which the United States has undertaken to develop.

The strange thing about it all is that, in view of Dr. Fuchs, background/the was allowed to work at all on such a highly secretive project. This case brings to the fore the necessity of closer examination of those who are employed on under-

takings of a security nature, and the need to plug any existing loopholes.

Dr. Fuchs was born in Germany and resided there until he went to England to attend a university in 1933. In 1943, when his country was at war with Germany, he became a British citizen. A brilliant scientist, late in 1943 he was sent to the United States with some other British scientists to work on the atomic bomb project and, as the Atomic Energy Commission reports, he had access to "a wide area of the most vital weapons information.

Dr. Fuch's father in Germany is quoted as saying that Karl was a Communist and had been for many years

During the war this country was particularly careful in screening and double-checking any native born Germans who were drafted. But something apparently has been leaking in the examination of scientists, who have had available information vital to this station.

The United States cannot be too careful when hiring persons it trusts with security secrets. Too much is at stake to be careless.

The FBI turned in a good job in gathering together the information on which Dr. Fuchs was arrested. Americans can be proud of this agennyod

ENCLOSURE 65-58805-1101

CAGO 1 FROM BALTO TOR AND SAC CHICAGO AND MILVAUKEE OUT LATTIMORE, ESPITONAGE DASH R. TOOCASE, ESPIONAGE DASH P. E CURNEY AND RONALD WILFRID GURNEY. BUTEL APRIL MINETEEN, MINETEEN FIFTY, REQUESTED BALTIMORE TO IMMEDIATELY INTERV SEPARATELY AND SIMULTANEOUSLY RONALD WILFRID CURNEY AND HIS VIFE, MATALIE GURNEY. FOR ALL INFO PERTINENT TO LATTIMORE INVESTIGATION K INCLUDING INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS TO WHICH NATALIE BELONGED FROM FORTYTHREE TO FORTYSEVEN. IT WAS ALSO REQUESTED THA THEY BE INTERVIEUED RE EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS WITH WHOM NATALIE W ÉŠ THE TEL STATED THAT A PSQ REFLECTS THAT MATALIE ATTENDED THE UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL, BRISTOL, ENGLAND THE K STUDYING WIDER PROFESSOR N. F. SAME TIME FUCHS WAS THERE SO MATALIE FURNISHED ALC NAME OF MOTT TO CORROBROATE PORTION OF STATEMENT MADE BY HER TO ALC. NATALIE WAS ALSO REPORTED TO BE A FORMER MEMBER OF THE YOUNG QUARERS, LONDON, ENGLAND, AND FUCHS FATHER HAS LONG BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH QUAKERS. A CONFIDENTIAL FOREIGN SOURCE ADVISED THAT RONALD GURNEY VISITED ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT, BARVELL, ENGLAND, SEPT TWENTY LAST, AND MET FUCHS, WHO ASSISTED PROFESSOR RERBERT SKINNER IN SHOWING CURNEY THE BUREAU TEL REQUESTED THAT THESE INTERVIEWS BE EXPEDITED AND THE SUBMITTED WIDER SEPARATE CAPTIONS IN ADDITION TABLE FOREIGN SOURCE HAS ADVISED THAT ROTALD AND NO FURTHER DETAILS VERE GIVEN. 58MA, 31 1950



PAGE TWO

AN LCE INVESTIGATION OF RONALD CONDUCTED AT MY IN MAY, FORTYNINE, REVEALED THAT RONALD AND NATALIE WERE CONSIDERED LIBERAL AND PRORUSSIAN BECAUSE OF THEIR ASSOCIATES.

MAX ACCORDING TO INFO SUBMITTED BY RONALD HIMSELF, HE ENTERED US IN TWENTYSIX TO ATTEND PRINCETON UNIVERSITY DURING TWENTYSE AND TWENTYEIGHT. HE AND WIFE AGAIN ENTERED US JAN. FIVE. FORTYONE AT THEY LANDED IN US BECAUSE THE SHIP ON WHICH THEY WERE SEATTLE. VASH. RETURNING TO ENGLAND FROM SWEDEN VIA RUSSIA COULD NOT GET THROUGH Because of the war. In an interview by military authorities during FORTYTHREE. RONALD STATED HE EXPECTED TO RETURN TO ENGLAND AFTER THE WAR AND DID NOT INTEND TO BECOME A US CITIZEN. IN APRIL. FORTYSEVEN. HE CLAIMED TO HAVE THE FIRST PAPERS TOWARDS US CITIZENSHIP. IN JUME. FORTYONE. RONALD SECURED A FELLOWSHIP IN THE COMMON WEALTH FUND. NYC. and engaged in research and was associated with the fellowship until k june, fortythree, during this time he apparently was doing resea FOR THE CARNEGIE INSTITUE, WASH. D. C. AND COLUMBIA U., NYC. IN JUNE, FORTYTHREE, RONALD BEGAN EMPLOYMENT AS A RESEARCH ASSOCIATE AATHE ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD., AND FROM FORTYTHREE TO FORTYFIVE, HE WAS THUS EMPLOYED ON A PARTTIME BASIS. FROM AUGUST TO SEPT.





PAGE THREE

મન્દ્રમાં કે તોમાં જાત માને જાત કે તે જેવા તાલું જે માર્કિક મોર્કિક મોર્કિક મોર્કિક માર્કિક માર્કિક મોર્કિક મોર્કિક માર્કિક માર્કિક

FORTYFIVE, HE WAS IN CANADA FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING AN IMMIGRATION. VISA. FROM SEPT., FORTYFIVE TO MERCH, FORTYSIX HE WAS IN ENGLAND, WHERE HE WORKED FOR THE ORDNA DEE DEPARTMENT FROM THE OFFICE OF THE US MILITARY ATTACHE IN LONDON. FROM OCT., FORTYSIX TO FORTYEIGHT, HE WAS EMPLOYED AT THE ARGONNE LABORATORY, CHICAGO, ILL., WHERE HE HELD THE TITLE OF CHIEF PHYSICIST IN THE THEORETICAL NUCLEAR PHYSICS DIVISION. DURING THIS TIME HE WAS CALLED IN ON SPECIAL PROBLEMS BY THE BALLISTICS RE-STARCH LABORATORY AT ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND. IN SEPT. FORTYEIGHT, HE WAS ON THE FACULTY OF THE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT AT JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY. BALTO., AND REMAINED ON THE STAFF UNTIL JUNE, FORTYNINE. GURNEY, INTERVIEWED APRIL TWENTY, FIFTY, BALTO., ADVISED THAT SHE WAS NOT ACQUAINTED WITH LATTIMORE UNTIL SHE WAS ADMITTED TO THE VALTER HINES PAGE SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN SEPT., FORTYEIGHT. HER ADMISSION WAS SPONSORED BY LATTIMORE ON THE BASIS OF LETTERS OF IMAR INTRODUCTION FROM TWO AMERICAN PROFESSORS. SHE STATED THAT RE HAS NEVER HAD REASON TO FEEL THAT LATTIMORE WAS ASSOCIATED WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY OR ANY AFFILIATED ORGANIZATION AND. AS A RESULT OF HER ATTENDANCE IN HIS CLASSES, DOES NOT THINK THAT HE HAS SLANTED HIS LECTURES IN FAVOR OF THE RUSSIAN POLICY IN CHINA. MRS. GURNEY ADMITS MEMBERSHIP IN INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS FROM FORTYTHREE TO PRESENT BUT STATES HER HOUSE ONLY INTEREST IN THIS ORGANIZATION IS

To minu

TOP I DELIKE!

PAGE FOUR

BECAUSE IT PUTS OUT INFORMATIVE AND AUTHORITATIVE BULLETINS ON THE FAR EAST. SHE IS AWARE OF LATTIMORE-S MEMBERSHIP IN THE IPR BUT HAS HAD NO CONTACT WITH HIM THROUGH THIS ORGANIZATION AND STATES SHE HAS NEVER HEARD HIM MENTION IT IN CONJUNCTION WITH HIS COURSES AND HAS INVEER ATTENDED ANY MEETING OF THIS ORGANIZATION AT WHICH LATTIMORE WAS PRESENT. MRS. GURNEY STATES SHE MADE ONE SOCIAL VISIT TO THE HOME OF LATTIMORE IN RUXTON, MD., ABOUT SEPT., FORTYEIGHT, WHICH WAS MATTENDED BY ALL NEW STUDENTS OF THE PAGE SCHOOL GET FOR THE PURPOSE OF HEETING A NYC REPORTER HO WAS FAMILIAR WITH THE BACKGROUND OF THE CHINESE RANK POLITICAL SITUATION. SHE DID NOT RECALL THE IDENTITY OF HIS INDIVIDUAL AND DID NOT REMEMBER ANY INDICATION OF PROBUSSIAN ATT-ITUDE EXPRESSED BY ANYONE PRESENT AT THIS GATHERING. MRS. GURNEY STATES HERMUSBAND IS ASSEACQUAINTED WITH LATTIMORE ONLY THROUGH THEIR OCCASIONAL CONTACTS ON THE JHU CAMPUS AND THAT HER HUSBAND IS NOT A MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS HARS, GURNEY ADMITS MEMBERSHIP IN THIRTYFIVE AND THIRTYSIX IN THE SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCAIALIST REPUBLICS. BRISTOL. ENGLAND BEALERBRANCH. AND STATED THAT SHE WAS HONORARY SECRETARY OF THIS SOCIETY AND SEE AS Such arranged for speakers from London Headquarters of this organization TO APPEAR AT MEETINGS IN BRISTOL. SHE ADVISED THAT SHE LEARNED THROUGH OTHER MEMBERS FOR OF THE ORGANIZATION THAT REPRESENTATIIVES OF THE Russian embassy were present and participated in meetings of the London BRANCH OF THE THE ORGANIZATION AND STATES THAT SHE THEN RECOGNIZED IT as a russian propaganda medium and consequently discontinued her assoc— TAPIZ SON IATION WITH IT.



PAGE FIVE

PROFESSOR GURNEY ATTENDED MEETINGS OF THIS ORGANIZATION IN BRISTOL WHERE HE WAS ON THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BRISTON BUT IT IS NOT BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN A DUES PAYING MEMBER. MRS. GURNEY Denies membership in any other procommunist organizations in eng. BUT STATED THAT SHE WAS ACTIVE IN THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS UNION HOUSE IN LONDON AND IN THE YOUNG QUAKERS SOCIETY AND THEREFORE FREQUENTLY PARTICIPATED IN ACTIVITIES CALCULATED TO MAKE THE STAY OF FOREIGN STUDENTS, PARTICULARLY INDIANS AND AFRICAN NEGROES. MORE PLEASANT. SHE DENIED KNOWING OF THE EXISTENCE OF ANY ORGANI-ZATIONS OTHER THAN THOSE SET FORTH HEREIN AND STATED THAT SHE HAS NOT BEEN A MEMBER OF ANY PROCOMMUNIST GROUPS TO HERE KNOWLEDGE ASINCE COMING TO THE US IN FORTY. SHE ADMITTED MEMBERSHIP IN THE FAR EASTERN ASSOCIATION OF WHICH OWEN LATTIMORE IS ALSO A MEMBER. SHE HAS HAD NO CONTACT WITH HIM THROUGH THIS ORGANIZATION AND STATES THAT IS BOES NOT HOLD MEETINGS EXCEPT ON AN INFORMAL ANNUAL BASIS. SHE ADMITTED BEING QUESTIONED BYCOTLAND YARD AUTHORITIES ABOUT THIRTYSEVEN IN CONNECTION WITH AN ATTEMPT BY A PERSON. WHO WAS DESCRIBED TO HER BY THE INVESTIGATORS AS A GERMAN COMMUNIST. TO LAND

Transfer in the fill the second state of the fill of the second s

IN ENGLAND AND EXPLAINED THAT ABOUT THIS TIME SHE WAS ACTIVE IN DOING WELFARE WORK WITH THE GERMAN REFUGEE HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE, END OF PAGE FIVE

to stevel

## TO COMP

PAGE SIX

AN OFFSHOOT OF THE QUAKERS. FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU, MRS. GURNEY DENIED THERE WAS ANY SIGNIFICANCE TO THE PRESENT NECESSITY FOR HER TAKING AN EXAMINATION IN ORDER TO COMPLETE HER STUDIES FOR A DEGREE-THROUGH THE PAGE SCHOOL AND STATED THAT HER PERSONAL RELATION-SHIP WITH LATTIMORE HAS NOT CHANGED SINCE HER ENROLLMENT IN THE SCHOOL SHE WAS VEHEMENT IN HER DEFENSE OF LATTIMORE SHE FIRST MET FUCHS WHEN HE WAS A STUDENT AT THE U. OF BRISTOL IN THIRTYFIVE AND THIRTYSIX WHILE HER HUSBAND WAS ON THE FACULTY. AND SINCE THAT FUCHS WAS ON THE FRINGE OF HER SOCIAL SEAT, BUT HE HAD NO INDICATION OF ANY ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES OR RUSSIAN SYMPATHIES ON HIS PART AT THAT FUCHS WAS A MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS DURING THIS PERIOD. MRS. GURNEY ADVISED THAT SHE HAD NOT SEEN FUCHS FROM THE TIME THAT SHE LEFT The ENG. IN FORTY UNTIL THE SUMMER OF FORTYEIGHT, WHEN FUCHS VISITED DR. EDWARD TELLER AT FIVE FOUR FOUR FIVE ELLIS AVE., CHICAGO, ILL., IS PRESENTLY BELIEVED TO BE CONNECTED WITH THE ATOMIC ENERGY PROJECT AT LOS ALAMOS, N. MEXICO. TELLER BROUGHT FUCHS ACROSS THE STREET WHERE THE CURNEYS RESIDED FOR A VISIT OF ABOUT TEN MINUTES. DURING WHICH TIME THE ONLY CONVERSATION WAS TO RECALL FORMER SOCIAL ACQUAINTANCES IN ENG. MRS. GURNEY DID NOT KNOW THE PURPOSE OF FUCHS END OF PAGE SIX

PAGE SEVEN

VISIT TO TELLER, DID NOT KNOW WHERE FUCHS HAD COME FROM OR WHERE HE WAS GOING. ACCORDING TO MRS GURNEY, ANYONE VISITING THE HARWELL.

INSTITUTE IN ENG. OF NECESSITY WOULD COME IN CONTACT WITH FUCHS, WHO
WAS IN CHARGE OF ATOMIC RESEARCH AT THIS LOCALITY, AND PROFESSOR GURNEY AT LEAST ON ONE OCCASION DID VISIT THIS INSTALLATION AND AT THE

बीर्क कुर्ति को सिक्स हैं है कि साथ पहले हैं कि करने

TIME MET FUCHS. DR. HERBERT SKINNER, WHO SUCCEEDED FUCHS AT
HARWELL, WAS ONE OF HIS CLOSEST ASSOCIATES IN ENG. AND, ACCORDING
TO MRS. GURNEY, WAS GREATLY SHOCKED AT THE WSTCLOSURE OF FUCHS
ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES. PROFESSOR GURNEY IS PRESENTLY INFORMALLY
ASSOCIATED WITH THE MILWAUKEE GAS SPECIALTY CO. QUOTE THINKING UP
IDEAS UNQUOTE FOR THIS CG. AND SHOULD BE ABLE TO BE REACHED THROUGH
THIS CO. AT MILWAUKEE THROUGH FRI., APRIL TWENTYONE. HE IS THEN
GOING TO CHICAGO TO VISIT FRIENDS, BUT MRS. GURNEY HAD NO DEFINITE
KNOWLEDGE OF HIS ITINERARY. HE MAY RETURN TO MILWAUKEE ON MONDAY,
APRIL TWENTYFOUR. MRS. GURNEY WAS NOT INFORMED OF THE INTENTION TO
INTERVIEW, PROFESSOR GURNEY AND

PROBABLY WOULD BE STRONGLY OPPOSED TO SUCH AN INTERVIEW, AS SHE INDICATED THROUGH THE INTERVIEWING AGENTS THAT SHE WAS GLAD THAT HER HUSBAND WAS NOT HOME AT THE TIME THAT SHE WAS BEING INTERVIEWED INASMUCH AS SHE FELT THAT HE WOULD BECOME OVERLY EXCITED AND IT MIGHT IMPAIR HIS HEALTH, HE HAVING RECENTLY RECOVERED FROM A STROKE, END OF PAGE SEVEN

Too self

PAGE EIGHT

na kanda ja kanda da kanda kanda

AND, ACCORDING TO MRS. GURNEY. HE HAS A PERMANENT HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE CONDITION WHICH MAKES EXCITEMENT BAD FOR HIM. PROFESSOR GURNEY HAS NO PRESENT OFFICIAL CONNECTION WITH JHU BUT IS PERMITTED TO USE THE FACILITIES OF ITS LABORATORY AS A FELLOW BY COURTESY. THE ATTENTION OF THE BUREAU AND THE CHICAGO OFFICE IS CALLED TO THE VISIT OF FUCHS IN CHICAGO IN THE SUMMER OF FORTYEIGHT TO THE HOME OF DR. EDVARD TELLER. POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT TELLER MIGHT BE IDENTICAL WITH UNSUB QUOTE UNQUOTE ALIAS FUCHS AS HIS CONTACT IN U. S. BALTO, IS NOT AWARE AS TO WHETHER UNSUB HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED. IF HE HAS NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED. Suggest chicago take immediate steps to obtain further identity. DESCRIPTION. PHOTOGRAPH AND BACKGROUND OF TELLER FOR IDENTIFICATION OR ELIMINATION IN FOOCASE. MILVAUKEE IS REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY LOCATE AND INTERVIEW RONALD GURNEY IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS CON-TAINED IN BUTEL OF APRIL NINETEEN REFERRED TO IN FIRST PORTION OF INSTANT TELL

NC FARLIN

TND :

HOLD FOR CORRECTIONS PLS

TOP S

CORRECTIONS PAGE 1 LINE 1 WORD 1 SHUD BE "OWEN"

LINE FIVE FROM BOTTOM OF PAGE WORD 3 SHUD BE "ASSISTED".

CORRECTIONS FOR PAGE 4 LINE 13 WORDS 1 AND 2 SHUD BE "HER HUSBAND"

CORRECTIONS FOR AGE 5 LINE 11 WORD 3 FROM END SHUD BE "HER"

LINE 11 LAST WORD SHUD BE "SINCE"

LINE 16 WORDS 4 AND 5 SHUD BE "BY SCOTLAND"

CORRECTIONS FOR PAGES

LINE 9 WORD 4 FROM END SHUD BE ".#3XXXXXX "SHE"

CORRECTIONS FOR PAGE 7

WORD 10 SHUD BE "AND"

LINE 8 WORD 3 FROM END SHUD BE "DISCLOUSXXXXX " DISCLOSURE"

LINE 2 FROM BOTTOM WORD 4 FROM END SHUD BE "XEXEXXXXXX " OVERLY"

ROLL BACK AND ACK PLS

SWA BAR 18 WA

RELAY TO CGO RECD RELAY TO CGA

Thank to BJO

ORIGINAL-DIR HOP STEED!

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION one for the first of the Common of the Commo

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

April 19, 1821

Transmit the following message to: gac. BALTIMORE

URCENT

OWEN LATTINORE, ESP-RI POOCASE, ESP-R.

REURTEL ELEVENTS INSTANT. IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW SEPARATELY AND SIMULTANEOUS

ROBALD WILPRED AND MATALIE GURRET FOR ALL INFO THEIR POSSESSION RE LATTIMORE

AND MATTERS PRETINENT TO LATRIMORE INVESTIGATION, INCLUDING INSTITUTE OF

PACIFIC RELATIONS TO WHICH MATALLE BELONGED FROM FORTY THREE TO FORTY SEVEN. graph and paint agreement the process for the

ALSO INTERVIEW CURRETS HE FUCHS, WITH WHOM WATALLE HUMORED TO HE ACQUAINTED. 

PSQ REFLECTS NATALIE ATTENDED UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL, BRISTOL, ENGLAND, SAME

TIME FUCHS WAS THEMS STUDYING UNDER PROFESSOR W. F. MOTT. was the second

ARC HAME OF MOTT TO CORROBORATE PORTION OF STATEMENT MADE BY MER TO ARC. AISO SATALLE FORMER MEMBER YOUNG CHARRES, LONDON, MICHAED, AND FUCHS! FATHER BAS

LONG BREN ASSOCIATED WITH QUAKERS. COMPIDENTIAL POREIGN SOURCE HAS ADVISED

BOHALD WILLFRED GURRET VISITED A TOMIC EMERGY RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT, HARRELL,

ENGLAND, SEPTEMBER THENTE LAST, AND JET PUCES WHO ASSESTED PROFESSOR MERBERT

SKINNER IN SHOULED CURREN THRU ESTABLISHMENT. EXPERITE AND SUTEL UNDER 三 第14 经营业

SEPARATE CAPTIONS.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OF ICES

ADVISED BY CUTTING 300-21628

STIP (E) OF KLADE. **√65-58805** 

00: Now York and Boston (byl mail)

ADVISED D

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1259 AAA MCP

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TRANSMITTE

**SY-5** REAGON - PCDA 11, 1-2. DATE OF REVIEW\_

10.25.00

EXCEPT WORLD SHOW OTHERWISE.

132 APR 22 1950

## Office Memorlindum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Director, FBI

DATE: April 21, 1950

FROM

SAC. New York

SUBJECT: POOCASE

ESPIONAGE -

 $\boldsymbol{w}$ 

Enclosed herewith are five copies each of three views of ERNEST JACQUES ARN, with alias Ernswarn, subject of Bureau file 65-42838. Two copies of each of these three views of ARN are being furnished Boston.

It is noted that ARN entered the United States from Switzerland on July 13, 1941, as a sales executive for the Muhlethaler, Inc., Myon, Switzerland, with a branch office at Newark, New Jersey. He was known to have forwarded newspaper clippings and photographs of defense materials and airplanes to Switzerland, Portugal and Spain. He has collected aeronautical information for Interavia, a Swiss aeronautical news service.

ARN was interviewed in June 1944, during which interview he disclaimed any knowledge of espionage activities or methods in Europe or the United States. At that time ARN was living at 475 Washington Avenue, Belleville, New Jersey, and employed by the Hoffman-La Roche Chemical Company, Nutley, New Jersey.

The following is a physical description of ARN obtained from observation and interview in 1944:

Маше:

Age:

Date of Birth Height:

Weight:

Hairs Eyes:

Complexion:

Last Address:

Last Employment:

KENEST JACQUES ARM, Wa Ernst Arn

42

June 15, 1907, Zurich, Switzerland 518" or 519"

165-177 lbs. Black

Brown

Medium

475 Washington Avenue, Belleville, N. J.

in 1945

Hoffman-La Roche Chemical Company Nutley, N. J. (1944)

Since the description of ARN compares favorably with that furnished FUCHS and the HEINEMANS regarding the unknown subject, ARN is being considered Enc-3 CFNRFT Classified by Collegery Classified by Classified by Classified by Collegery

cc - Boston (

JRM:IM 65-15136

Inc-3)

INDEXED . 30 1 65= 5-8805-1112

RECORDED 30 MAY 8 1950

CARBON COPE Auk Cations Section WASHINGTON & TROM NEW YORK Miss Gandy DIRECTOR URGENT FOOCASE, ESP-R. RENTTEL APRIL TWO EIGHT LAST REFLECTING INTERVIEW WITH DR. EDWARD M. CORSON. CORSON TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED MYO EWIG OF APRIL TWO EIGHT THAT HE IS LEAVING U.S. FOR PARIS BY PLANE WAY THREE NEXT TO ATTEND FRENCH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. SCHEIPT HLD PLS ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1-21-87 BY 3042 PUT CLS 65-58805 55 MAY 5 1950

Date:

May 2, 1950

To:

Atomic Energy Commission

Building T-3

16th and Constitution Avenue, N.W.

Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. Francis R. Hammack
Acting Director, Division of Security

From

John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

EINTARD MICHAEL CORSON, WA.

Edviard Korsunsky

ATONIC FRERGY ACT - EMPLOYER

SECURITY NATTER - C.

Reference is made to my letter dated April 20, 1950, advising that Edward Michael Corson who was formerly associated with the Union Carbide and Carbon Company, Incorporated, Oak Hidge, Tennessee, was contemplating going. to dissia with some other scientists on a mission.

Dr. Corson telephonically advised the New York Office of this Bureau on the tvering of April 28, 1950, that he was planning to leave the United States for Paris by plane on May 3, 1950, to attend the French Academy of sciences.

The above information is being furnished for whatever action you may deem appropriate.

RECEST - ATR COURTE J. Rigar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation Englosed heresith for display to subject Fuchs are two copies ich of the photographs of the following individuals: Zola Gotthard Deutsch (2 copies of 2 different photographs) Edmind William Stevens(2 copies of 2 different photographs) Ernest Jacques Arm, was (2 copies of 3 different photographs) Andk Groenfield (2 copies of 2 different photographs) Henry Paul Kaluns (2 copies of 2 different photographs) Alexander Swandskiller D - 86 MAY 4 1950 Mikolai Sergeevich Ivanov Pavel Merodievich Cheklinh ? DEbl. Jt Inglice Pavel Mefodievich Svirak Valentin Efimovich Tolstiepy LAED-Fikita Kirillovich Panchapke

**Subject** 

Cassified by calpi from CDS ategory

Leral Attache. London, England

Dr. Barnets F. Dodge

james J.Robbin 🗷

Henry M. Steinfeld Alfred Peterls

Kenneth David Kichols

Aleksander P. Borisov

Mens Guffron

COCASE

natole pine

65-58805

## ffice Memorandum ED STATES GOVERNMENT

THE DIRECTOR

D. **M.** Badd

ENIL KLAUS FUCHS SUBJECT:

OFOOCASE

May 5, 1950

Geoffrey Patterson, the British Intelligence rep sentative in Washington, called at my office very much disturbed about the appearance of the article by David Lawrence in the Washington Star for Friday, May 5, which, trst of all, indicates knowledge of the fact that the British have now agreed to permit Fuchs to be questioned. In view of the fact that he so strongly urged Sir Percy Sillitoe to attempt to have the ruling of the Home Secretary everruled, he is fearful that he is now going to be recalled as a result of the leak of the information concerning the change in the British position and he wanted to call to the Bureau's attention this article.

I assured him that the Bureau had not made this information available to Mr. Lawrence and that I, of course, did not know through what source it had been made available.

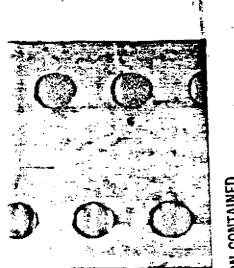
l copy of the article in question is attached hereto.

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D**VL:dad** 

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Date of Declassification Indefinite



## Britain Denied U Chance for Months To Question Fuchs

Those Persons Who Failed To Check Up on Traitor Yet to Be Censured

By David Lawrence

"The biggest traiter the world has ever known"—which is the way United States Senators characterize Dr. Klaus Puchs—has been lodged in a London juil for hearly three months, but the Government of the United States, which has been anxious to get comprehensive information about him and his activities in this country, has until now been denied an opportunity to get that information.

information. For the British government has easy just agreed to comply with the American request, forwarded through diplomatic channels, seeking details that are of transmissed importance an as to preseeking details that are of transcendent importance so as to prevent a recurrence of the treason egisods through which secrets of stomic bomb making were transmitted to the Boviet Union's agents both in Boston and at Los Alamos, New Mexico.

It is ironical that, with all the headlines about spies and neargies and all the debate as to whether there are many Communists in Government, the one man who gave away the biggest secret

mists in Government, the one man who gave away the biggest secret of all time gets off with a 14-year sentence and everybody else in-aids the British and American governments who failed to detect him soomer gets off without even an inquiry or a censure from any-where.

on inquiry or a censure from anywhere.

Official Versien of Case.

The official version of the incident is that the British government "cleared" Dr. Fuchs and about 20 other scientists in 1943 when they came to the United States to work on the so-called Manhatian project, out of which came the atomic bomb. The argument is made that, when a foreign government vouches for one of its officials here on a mission, the United States Government accepts that clearance, doesn't even keep that the contract of the c that clearance, doesn't even keep him under survelliance subse-quantly and doesn't do any more checking.

mecang.
Tragically enough, the fact that
Dr. Fuchs was a Communist was
known to the Home Office in the
British government for a long
time. Nevertheless in 1947 Dr. time. Nevertheless in 1947 Dr., Fischs was sent to the United States as the head of a second, British group to discuss with American atomic officials such a wital matter as what data should be "declassified" in connection with the atomic-bomb work done

wring the war.
When Dr. Puchs came here by 2947, no checkup was made bed beause of the "clearance" given is 1943. Who in the Manhattan proect made this ruling? If the persons who failed to check up was st inquiry exampled to determine as mounty essemined to desermine principles any officer was negligent; and to accertain the facts? Whether the some Army officer is guilty of tramy, there are military trials, but when he most vital secret this which has accordance and transfer to the secret that the se that when the most view soft vine-fittion has ever possessed is trans-titled to another country, no-ody in the American Government. the either the legislative or the secutive branch—appears to be interested in getting the facts is that the persons guilty of

explanation given as to e British government has aken any steps to punish its own officials who gave "clearance" is far. Fischs. Fingerprinting is modern custom. A newspaper man can't get into a White House men can't get into a White House press conference without being fingerprinted. So it might well the asked whether fingerprints of the short well the saked whether fingerprints of the Fucha were ever taken here award when he was certified for the project so that some one might have become aware carlier of his Communist connections. Surely the known record of Dr. Fuchs on file in the British Home office must have included finger-Office must have included finger-printing and other data. He was a top scientist in British atomic

But when Dr. Puchs confessed and was sentenced, the British government at first turned down a State Department request for this information. Why was this done, and why did not the American Government insist on immediate action? The story is that presaction? The story is that pres-sure from Capitol Hill finally in-fluenced the British government to depart from a "precedent"

fluenced the British government to depart from a "precedent" which holds that foreign governments may not have access to British prisons for their data. Such "precedents" seen like thin excuses in an atomic age.

Senators of both parties have been very much chagrined at the attitude of the British government, and they were pleased to learn today that the request had finally been granted, though it must be conceded that an atmosphere of suspicion exists that the technical reason given in the first technical reason given in the first instance was not the real barrier instance was not the real barries and that there are still mysteries between two governments which are supposed to be intimate and friendly where security is co-

65-58805-1104

ENCLOSURE

The Evening Star ¥ay 5, 1950

Mr. Tolson\_ Mr. Ladd UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE Mr. Clegg: Mr. Glavin Mr. Nichalls Date May 4, \_19*50* Time 1:15pm Mr. Rosen Mr. Tracy MR. DAVID LAWRENCE, Editor of Mr. Harbo\_ United States News and World Mr. Belmont\_ Report, tele locally Mr. Jones\_ Mr. Mohr\_\_ Tele. Room\_ Mr. Nease\_ Miss Holmes\_ Phone No. COCASE Miss Gardy REMARKS Mr. Lawrence asked if he could see Mr. Hoover? between 3:30pm and 4pm this afternoon. Mr. Hoover's absence from the city was explained, and it was suggested he see Mr. Nichols. Mr. Lawrence declined and said just forget about the call; he mentioned that if he wanted to see Mr. Nichols anytime he would call him direct. Mr. Nichols' office has been a dvised #861840 mhmcc Mr. Nichols MAY 10 1950 INDEXED - 126

# F.O.I.A.

## JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HG. FILE

SUBJECT Klaus Fuchs

FILE NO. 65 - 58805

VOLUME NO. 39

SERIALS

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## **NOTICE**

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OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK Mr. Tolson Mr. Clegg \_ Mr. Glavin \_ Mr. Ladd Mr. Nichols Mr. Rosen Mr. Tracy \_ Mr. Gurnea Mr. Harbo Mr. Mohr Mr. Nease Miss Gandy Note and Return For Your Recommendation( What are the facts? Remarks:

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Note and Return

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- FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Clyde Tolson

Office Memoradum • UNITED STAT **6 GOVERNMENT** TO DIRECTOR, FBI April 28, 1950 GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 1-21-87 SUBJECT: ' EXCEPT LALLE SHOWN FB-1840 SULT PLAN ESPIONACE - R CLASSIFIED BY: 30 (Bufile 65-58805) DECLASSIFY ON: DAOR Remytel April 21, 1950. Rewfotel April 25, 1950. Enclosed for the Bureau, Boston and New York Offices are passport photographs of DEUTSCH. DEUTSCH's description obtained from the passport files follows: Born boto of twee September 15, 1899, Cincinnati, Ohio Height 51 105" Black-grey Lyos Brown 1949 - R.D. Drakestown-Residence Bartley Road, Hackettstown, New Jersey Business DEUTSCH and LOOMAM, Consulting Engineers and Metallurgists, Grand Central Terminal, 70 East 45th Street, New York, Hew York, since 1940 The complete results of the pessport check on DEUTSCH will be included in a report on this matter. EDMIND WILLIAM STEVENS. Renytel April 19, 1950. Bewfotel April 25, 1950. Enclosed for the Bureau, Boston and New York Offices are passport photographs of SIEVENS. SIEVENS' description, secured from passport files, fallows: July 22, 1910, Denver, Colorado RECORDED -Classified by 2345 WARIDUN 65-5325 COPIES DESTROYEL R 207 NOV 16 1460 Exempt from CDS, Quegory, Date of Declassification adefinite



April 28, 1950

Letter to Director
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Eyes Occupation

Wife Married Son Daughter Blue
Journalist, Christian
Science Monitor
HINA ANDREYEVNA BONDARENKO ( TEYEN'S
June 10, 1935
EDMUND WILLIAM STEVENS, Jr.
ANABYASIA ( TEYEN'S

The complete results of the passport check concerning STEVENS, will be included in a report on this matter.

### AMERICAN DOCUMENTATION INSTITUTE, 1719 H Street, N. W.

Renyrpt March 9, 1950, which requested a check at the ADI in an endeavor to locate the article "Problems of the Practical Application on the Production(al) Conditions of the Processes of the Thermal Diffusion of Gases".

The Washington, D. C. telephone directory lists the ADI at the above address, telephone number North 2255. The directory also lists WATSON DAVIS, Office, 1719 N Street, N. W., telephone North 2255.

With regard to WATSON DAVIS, reference is made to the report of Special Agent S. LUTHER COULTER, dated June 29, 1948, at Washington, D. C., entitled WATSON DAVIS, Consultant, OTS, Commerce, LGE. This report on page 4 reflects that WATSON DAVIS revealed on his loyalty form that he is a member of the American-Soviet Science Society, which Society was formerly known as the Science Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. The latter Council has been declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

This report reflects that numerous informants have revealed that WATSON DAVIS is an associate of Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY, Director of Harverd College Observatory. Page 5 of Agent COULTER's report reflects that HARLOW SHAPLEY is a Maticual Sponsor of the Maticual Council of the American-Soviet Friendship, and at one time was Chairman of its Science Division. Also, that he was active locally in Boston, Massachusetts, and the Maticual Sponsor of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, and Director of the American Russian Institute.

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

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Letter to Director RE: FOOCASE, ESPIONACE - R

April 28, 1950

The report of Agent COULTER further reflects that DAVIS is a frequent contact of Dr. HARRY GRUNDFEST, who has been described as adhering to the Communist Party line and as a member of the Communist Party.

Concerning the American Documentation Institute, Dr. RAYMUND L. ZWAMER, Executive Secretary of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council, when interviewed stated WATSON DAVIS was Secretary of the ADI in 1948. ZWAMER stated that the ADI was purely a scientific group, and that DAVIS' activities in connection therewith were related only to science.

The Bureau, by letter dated May 13, 1948, concerning DAVIS, advised that numerous files relating to DAVIS reflect he is a contact and associate of Dr. HARRY GRUNDFEST, a key figure of the Communist Party. Also, that he is a close associate of Dr. HARLOW SHAPIRY. Further, that DAVIS' name appears on the membership list of the Capital City Forum, an alleged radical organization, and that he is a member of the Advisory Communistee of the reportedly Communist infiltrated Federation of Atomic Scientists.

During the course of an Atomic Energy applicant investigation in September 1948, concerning WILLIS HARLOW SHAPLEY, Special Agent MALCOLM G. MUELLER had occasion to interview WATSON DAVIS, at which time DAVIS expressed a hostile attitude and, of his own volition, referred to the list of organizations cited by the Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order 9855, as a "lot of red baiting". WILLIS SHAPLEY is the son of Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY, the Harvard Scientist. DAVIS stated to Agent MUELLER, with reference to Dr. SHAPLEY, "You people must have a big file on him".

In view of the foregoing information, relating to the American Documentation Institute and WATSON DAVIS: affiliation, the investigation requested in New York report dated March 9, 1950, will not be conducted at ADI unless advised to the contrary by the Burean.

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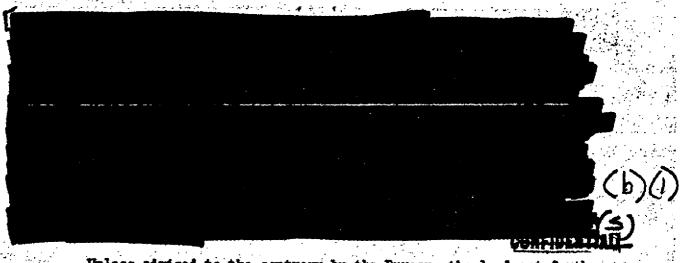
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Letter to Director . RE: FOOCASE, ESPICHAGE - R April 28, 1950



Unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau, the lead set forth in referenced New York letter dated April 14, 1950, is not being covered at this time. A grant of the part in the later of the later of the

Inclosures

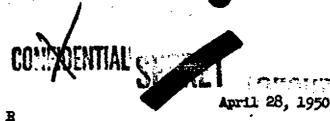
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Letter to Director . RE: FOOCASE, ESPICHAGE - R

### **ENCLOSURES**

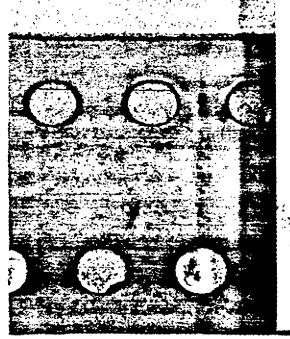
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Office Memor April 14, 1950 Director, FE DATE: SAC, New York FOOCASE SUBJECT: ESPIONAGE - R APPROPRI AND PIRT IS UPCLASSIFIED UPCLASSIFIED ADVITT SLIP (S) S DATE HEREIN IS U EXCEPT UNT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED BY: 3012 I ir9 F .21.87 Enca. 360 DATE OF REVIEW Boston (180) 65-15136 BELEND FILE Exempt from GDS, Category Date of Declassification indefinite 81950

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